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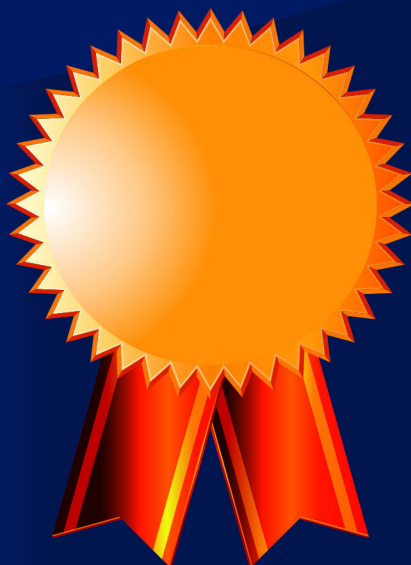
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Workflow

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Announcements

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ESP for Nurse: A Curriculum Analysis

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Abstract

ESP need to be designed appropriately with the students' need. ESP for Nurse is very important for learning English in Nursing Department. This descriptive research is taken at Nursing Department of Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai by analyzing the curriculum; the material, teaching, and evaluation strategies used in this department. The result shows that the materials are basic medical terminology, patient communication, medical procedures, and protocols. In addition, the strategies which are used by the lecturers are active listening, empathetic communication, clear and concise communication, non-verbal communication, health literacy awareness, patient education, conflict resolution skill, interdisciplinary collaboration, time management, continuous professional development, and health and safety precautions. The learning processes are evaluated by language proficiency assessments, clinical **communication** simulations, written assignments and reports, case study discussions, professional presentations, interpersonal communication assessments, vocabulary and medical terminology quizzes, reflection journals, and peer and self-assessment. The curriculum is designed and managed appropriately with a nurse need.

Keywords: ESP, Nurse, Curriculum

INTRODUCTION

Curriculum analysis is a comprehensive process that involves the critical examination and evaluation of an educational curriculum to assess its effectiveness, relevance, and overall quality. This methodical approach is essential for educational institutions, policymakers, and educators to ensure that the curriculum aligns with the desired learning outcomes and goals. Curriculum analysis involves examining the content, structure, and effectiveness of educational curricula. It includes evaluating the alignment between intended curriculum plans and actual outcomes, as well as assessing the impact of curricula on learning and development (Amanah et al., 2022) (Iñíguez et al., 2019). By dissecting the curriculum components, such as learning objectives, instructional materials, assessment methods, and teaching strategies, analysts can gain valuable insights into its strengths and weaknesses.

Curriculum analysis is important because it allows for the evaluation and understanding of the effectiveness of a curriculum in meeting the needs of society and achieving educational goals (Karagöl & Adigüzel, 2022). It provides a way to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a curriculum model, and can be used to inform curriculum development studies. By analysing the curriculum, educators can identify areas where improvements can be made and make informed decisions about curriculum design and implementation (Jonnaert & Therriault, 2013). Curriculum analysis also plays a role in education reform strategies, such as standards-based education, by providing a systematic approach to comparing and analysing curriculum standards. Additionally, studying curriculum history helps to understand the knowledge valued by societies and the impact of curriculum thought and practice (Zohrabi, 2016). Overall, curriculum analysis is essential for ensuring that curricula are effective, relevant, and aligned with educational goals and societal needs.

English for nursing is a specialized field within English for specific purposes (ESP) that focuses on understanding and describing how English is used in the clinical setting and nursing education (Canziani, 2020). It aims to help nursing students improve their English skills in specific terms related to nursing, such as understanding technical language and effectively communicating with patients and

Comment [H1]: Explain the result clearly

Comment [H2]: Explain the research gap clearly on ESP for Nurse

doctors (Sembel, 2018). The importance of English in the nursing profession has increased, as nurses are often seen as communication brokers between doctors and patients, translating technical language into everyday language (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). English for nursing courses are designed to meet the technical and specific needs of nursing students, considering their heterogeneous levels of English proficiency (Sembel, 2018). The goal is to equip students with the necessary language skills to communicate effectively in a clinical setting and in their future nursing careers.

English for nursing is a specialty within English for specific purposes (ESP) that focuses on understanding and describing how English is used in the clinical setting and nursing education (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). To apply English for nursing, specific teaching techniques are needed to meet students' learning needs (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). One approach is the use of simulation techniques, which have been found to have a positive impact on nurse students' language learning achievement (Alexander, 2014). Additionally, there are English textbooks designed specifically for nursing students to improve their English skills in the context of nursing. The ability to use English and communicate effectively is crucial for future nurses, who act as communication brokers between doctors and patients (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). Designing an English course in nursing requires identifying student needs and developing a syllabus that considers the heterogeneous level of students. Various communicative teaching strategies and techniques can be employed to help students communicate more effectively in a clinical setting.

The preliminary study result in Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai which was taken in October 2023, shows that English is conducted in three credits. There are three classes join these class with 82 students. There two lecturers teach the classes. The curriculum was designed through focus group discussion which was held by Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai. The department states that English for nurse is taken in the sixth semester.

Some findings talk English for Nurse. English can be applied to nursing in various ways. It is important for nurses to master English-speaking skills in order to effectively communicate with patients and make them feel comfortable (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). English is also seen as an important means of communication in the academic setting, including courses for future nurses (Liu et al., 2020). Incorporating English into nursing education can enhance students' knowledge and capacity for scientific research. Additionally, the use of English in nursing education can improve students' critical thinking skills, leading to better learning outcomes (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). By using cooperative learning techniques, such as Team Pair Solo, students' English-speaking skills can be enhanced (Chien, 2019). Overall, English plays a crucial role in nursing education by facilitating effective communication, improving critical thinking skills, and preparing students for their future roles as caregivers.

English language skills that are important for nurses to have include communication skills, especially in activities such as small talk, oral and written reports. Speaking skills, including vocabulary, grammar, language expressions, and pronunciation, are also crucial for effective communication in educational and professional environments (Rochmawati & Martanti, 2022). Additionally, nurses need to employ various communication strategies, such as engagement strategies, to better engage with patients and deliver patient-centered care (Huang et al., 2022). Furthermore, English language proficiency has been found to significantly influence the academic and licensure success of nursing students, highlighting the importance of mastering the language (Oducado et al., 2020). Overall, nurses need to excel in their communication skills, including speaking, listening, and engaging with patients, as well as mastering medical terms, to effectively communicate and provide quality care in English-speaking environments. The explanation above shows that English for Nurse need to be planned and designed perfectly. This research focuses on analyzing the curriculum by looking for materials, strategies, and assessment method in English subject at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai in Merdeka Curriculum in 2023.

English for Nursing is a specialized form of English language instruction that focuses on the communication skills needed by nurses in their profession. It is designed to meet the specific needs of nursing students and professionals, taking into account the context of their work environment Iñiguez et al., (2019). The goal of English for Nursing is to improve nurses' ability to communicate effectively with patients, colleagues, and other healthcare professionals, particularly in situations where English is

the common language. This includes developing skills in areas such as patient admittance, patient discharge, therapeutic communication, and engagement strategies (Sembel, 2018). The use of technology, real medical tools, and contextual situations are effective approaches in teaching English for Nursing. The syllabus and materials for English for Nursing courses are developed based on needs analysis and cover topics relevant to the hospital setting. English for Nursing courses aim to produce competent and skilled nurses who can communicate in both English and the local language, and are prepared to work in an international context (Canziani, 2020).

English for Nursing materials for nursing students have been developed in various studies. These materials are designed to meet the specific needs of nursing students in learning English for their profession. The materials are developed based on students' needs and the Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach (Fadiah & Sugirin, 2019). The syllabus and materials cover basic communication topics in the hospital setting, such as patient admittance and discharge (Sembel, 2018). Supplementary materials have been developed through the Instructional Conversation (IC) method, taking into consideration the needs of lecturers and students. Additionally, appropriate supplementary English speaking materials have been developed for nursing vocational students, consisting of three units with activities related to the nursing curriculum. These materials aim to enhance students' speaking skills in English (Nurhidayat & Rofi'i, 2019). Overall, these materials provide a range of resources and tools to support nursing students in learning and practicing English for their profession.

Strategies for teaching English to nursing students are important for improving their communication skills in specific nursing contexts. One study focused on engagement strategies used by nurses in intercultural/international (Huang et al., 2022). Another book was designed as an English textbook specifically for nursing students, covering language usage in nursing/health cases. Integrated skills reinforcement was suggested as an academic strategy to improve linguistic competence in nursing students from immigrant families in the United States. Additionally, a study provided strategies for improving concentration, vocabulary development, reading comprehension, and study skills for nursing students (Sembel, 2018).

Creating English for Nurse subject more active, various techniques and approaches can be used. One approach is cooperative learning, specifically the Team Pair Solo (TPS) technique, which has been found to be effective in improving students' speaking skills. Another technique is the use of simulation, where nursing students engage in simulated scenarios to practice their language skills (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). Additionally, the development of learning media, such as learning videos and handouts, can provide interactive and engaging materials for students (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). These materials can be designed to cover specific topics and language skills needed in nursing contexts (Nurhidayat & Rofi'i, 2019). By incorporating these techniques and materials, English for Nurse subjects can become more dynamic and engaging, allowing students to actively practice and improve their language skills in a nursing context.

The evaluation of English for nursing subjects involves assessing students' perception of the module, their English language proficiency, and their ability to communicate effectively in nursing contexts. Students often find the module challenging. Clinical facilitators use guidelines to assess students' English language proficiency, but strategies to address language problems need to be incorporated (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). English is seen as an important means of communication for nursing students, and the ability to use it effectively is crucial in their future profession (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). Analyzing the nursing corpus can provide insights into the lexical items that should be taught to nursing students. Teaching techniques, such as simulation, have a positive impact on students' language learning achievement in nursing English (Mohamad & Jin, 2013).

The best way to evaluate nursing students in English is to assess their language proficiency in relation to clinical skills and nursing communication. Clinical facilitators can use guidelines developed by a university to make decisions about students' English language proficiency (Anwar et al., 2023). These guidelines can also be used as a teaching tool by incorporating strategies to address identified language problem. Additionally, a mixed method approach can be used, combining closed and open questionnaires with an English language proficiency test, to assess variables such as eustress-distress, anxiety-self-efficacy, and learning performance (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). Self-efficacy can be a

strong moderating variable that bridges anxiety and learning performance (Burhan & Putra, 2021). Overall, a systematic approach that identifies and responds to students with low English language proficiency is necessary for effective evaluation.

METHOD

This descriptive research describes the curriculum of English for Nurse. Iñiguez et al., (2019) state that analysing the curriculum of English for Nurse can be described by analysing material, teaching strategy, and assessment methodology. This research uses questionnaire and field note as the instruments. The data was collected in October 2023. Then, the data was analysed in qualitatively to describe the curriculum of English for Nurse at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai.

Comment [H3]: Explain more about the instrument, time, data collection

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research found that the curriculum of English for Nurse at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai was designed by inviting English lecturer and Nurse Lecturer as the expert, and stakeholder as the user. The findings are explained below:

The material in English for Nurse

The data describe that the material was designed based the need analysis that discussed by team who consist of English lecturer, Nurse lecturer, Nurse head from three hospitals in Riau, alumnus and students. The materials are explained below:

Basic Medical Terminology

Basic medical terminology covers essential medical words and phrases used in healthcare settings. Nurses need to understand terms related to anatomy, diseases, medications, and procedures. This knowledge is vital for effective communication with colleagues and patients.

Patient Communication

Patient communication skills involve the ability to interact empathetically and effectively with patients. Nurses must be able to ask relevant questions, provide clear instructions, and offer reassurance. Good communication enhances patient trust, satisfaction, and overall healthcare outcomes.

Medical Procedures and Protocols:

Nurses learn about various medical procedures, protocols, and guidelines. This includes understanding the steps involved in specific treatments, surgeries, and diagnostic tests. Knowing the protocols ensures that nurses can assist doctors and other medical staff efficiently.

Health and Safety Precautions

Health and safety precautions focus on infection prevention, sterilization techniques, and safe handling of medical equipment. Nurses learn how to maintain a clean and safe environment for both patients and healthcare providers, preventing the spread of infections.

1. Medical Documentation

Medical documentation involves accurately recording patient information, treatments administered, and observations made during patient care. Proper documentation is essential for tracking a patient's progress, ensuring continuity of care, and legal purposes.

2. Emergency Response and Crisis Management

Nurses are trained to respond to medical emergencies promptly and efficiently. This includes understanding emergency protocols, administering life-saving techniques like CPR, and effectively communicating with the healthcare team during critical situations.

3. Cultural Competency and Diversity in Healthcare

Cultural competency training helps nurses understand and respect diverse cultural beliefs and practices. Nurses learn to provide culturally sensitive care, respecting patients' backgrounds, languages, and traditions. This knowledge enhances patient trust and cooperation.

4. Ethical and Legal Aspects of Nursing

Comment [H4]: Explain the finding in detail

Ethical and legal aspects cover nursing ethics, patient rights, informed consent, and confidentiality. Nurses need to understand ethical dilemmas, make ethical decisions, and adhere to legal guidelines while providing care. This knowledge ensures ethical and lawful nursing practice.

5. Professional Development and Continuing Education

Continuous learning is essential in nursing. Nurses engage in professional development activities, attend workshops, and pursue further education to stay updated with the latest medical advancements and best practices. This ongoing learning enhances their skills and knowledge in the field.

6. Team Collaboration and Interdisciplinary Communication

Nurses work closely with doctors, therapists, and other healthcare professionals. Effective collaboration and communication within the healthcare team are crucial. Nurses learn how to convey information clearly, participate in team discussions, and collaborate to provide comprehensive patient care.

English materials for the subject of English for Nurses should be developed based on the needs of nursing students. The materials should be relevant to the nursing major and focus on developing the students' speaking skills, as communication in English is important for nurses in a globalized world (Fadiah & Sugirin, 2019). The materials should also be developed using Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach, which allows students to learn and practice the language they need in their workplace. Additionally, the materials should include tasks that enable students to learn and practice the language they need in their workplace (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). The materials should cover various aspects of English learning, such as reading, speaking, and vocabulary, and should be designed in a way that is visually appealing and engaging for the students (Pradana et al., 2022).

The teaching strategies in English for Nurse

1. Active Listening

Active listening involves fully concentrating, understanding, responding, and remembering what is being said. Nurses need to pay attention to patients' concerns, questions, and feedback. By demonstrating active listening, nurses show empathy and build rapport with patients, leading to better understanding and trust.

2. Empathetic Communication

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. Nurses should convey empathy through their words and gestures, making patients feel understood and cared for. Empathetic communication helps in establishing a strong nurse-patient relationship, promoting emotional well-being.

3. Clear and Concise Communication

Nurses must convey information clearly and concisely, especially when explaining medical conditions, treatment plans, or medication instructions. Using simple language, avoiding jargon, and organizing information logically facilitate better understanding for patients and their families.

4. Non-Verbal Communication

Non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, gestures, and body language can convey empathy, reassurance, and understanding. Maintaining eye contact, nodding, and using appropriate touch can enhance the effectiveness of communication, making patients feel valued and respected.

5. Health Literacy Awareness

Understanding that patients may have varying levels of health literacy is crucial. Nurses should assess patients' understanding of their condition and adjust their communication style accordingly. Using plain language and visual aids can improve comprehension, ensuring patients are well-informed about their health.

6. Patient Education

Educating patients about their conditions, treatment options, and preventive measures is essential. Nurses should provide reliable and understandable health information. Interactive methods like demonstrations, videos, and pamphlets can enhance patient education, empowering patients to actively participate in their care.

7. Conflict Resolution Skill

Conflicts can arise in healthcare settings due to various reasons. Nurses need skills to handle conflicts calmly and professionally. Active listening, remaining calm, and finding mutually agreeable solutions are vital in resolving conflicts, ensuring a positive environment for both patients and healthcare providers.

8. Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Nurses collaborate with diverse healthcare professionals, including doctors, therapists, and social workers. Effective collaboration involves clear communication, active participation in team meetings, and sharing relevant information. Nurses contribute their expertise while respecting the perspectives of other team members, ensuring comprehensive patient care.

9. Time Management

Nurses often juggle multiple tasks and responsibilities. Effective time management is crucial to prioritize patient care, documentation, and administrative duties. Nurses need to organize their tasks efficiently, delegate when appropriate, and maintain a balance to ensure quality patient care without feeling overwhelmed.

10. Continuous Professional Development

Staying updated with the latest medical advancements, communication techniques, and nursing practices is essential. Nurses should engage in continuous professional development, attend workshops, and pursue further education to enhance their skills, ensuring they provide the best possible care to their patients.

Those findings are in line that the strategy for teaching English for nursing should focus on communication skills, particularly engagement strategies that enable nurses to understand, elicit, and empathize with patients' concerns (Huang et al., 2022). A workshop approach can be effective in addressing the writing needs of nursing students and improving their knowledge. Teaching nursing English through simulation techniques can have a positive impact on students' language skills, although time allocation and language proficiency remain challenges (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). For international nursing students, a focus on specialized vocabulary is suggested as a preparatory strategy, as vocabulary learning is essential for academic success. In Indonesian higher education, the use of constructivism and effective approaches such as technology and contextual situations can enhance English communication skills for nursing students.

The assessment in English for Nurse

1. Language Proficiency Assessments

Conduct regular language proficiency assessments to gauge nurses' abilities in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in English. This can involve standardized language tests, written assignments, oral presentations, and interactive communication exercises.

2. Clinical Communication Simulations

Create realistic clinical scenarios where nurses engage in English-language communication as they would in real healthcare settings. Simulations can include patient interactions, interdisciplinary communication, and handling emergency situations. Evaluate their language competency and ability to convey information accurately.

3. Written Assignments and Reports

Assign written tasks that require nurses to document patient information, write nursing care plans, and compose reports in English. Evaluate their written communication skills, including grammar, clarity, and adherence to professional documentation standards.

4. Case Study Discussions

Facilitate case study discussions where nurses analyze and discuss patient cases using English. Evaluate their ability to comprehend medical information, express opinions, and collaborate with colleagues in a language-rich environment.

5. Professional Presentations

Encourage nurses to deliver presentations on relevant healthcare topics in English. Evaluate their presentation skills, including pronunciation, organization of content, and the ability to convey complex medical information clearly to diverse audiences.

6. Interpersonal Communication Assessments

Assess nurses' interpersonal communication skills during team-based activities, group discussions, or role-playing exercises. Evaluate their ability to communicate effectively with patients, families, and colleagues, considering cultural sensitivity and empathy.

7. Vocabulary and Medical Terminology Quizzes

Administer quizzes to assess nurses' knowledge of medical terminology and English vocabulary relevant to their practice. Evaluate their understanding of key terms used in patient care, documentation, and medical discussions.

8. Reflection Journals

Ask nurses to maintain reflection journals in English, where they can express their thoughts, experiences, and challenges related to language learning in a healthcare context. Evaluate their reflective writing skills and monitor their language development over time.

9. Peer and Self-Assessment

Incorporate peer and self-assessment mechanisms, where nurses can provide feedback on each other's language skills. This promotes a collaborative learning environment and encourages self-awareness in language development.

10. Continuous Feedback and Progress Monitoring

Provide continuous feedback on language performance, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement. Regularly monitor nurses' progress in language learning and offer additional support or resources as needed. This ongoing feedback loop enhances their language skills over time.

Effective evaluation strategies not only measure language proficiency but also provide valuable insights into the integration of language skills in the nursing context. This approach ensures that nurses can confidently and proficiently communicate in English within the healthcare setting. In the same view, the evaluation of English for nurse subjects should be conducted in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It is important to assess the students' needs and expectations regarding the English materials relevant to their assignments in the workplace (Riwasanti et al., 2021). Additionally, clinical facilitators should assess students' English language proficiency, clinical skills, and nursing communication, and provide strategies to address any identified language problems. Evaluations should also consider the perception of students towards the evaluative practices and their impact on learning (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). In order to ensure the quality of the English coursebook for nursing students, evaluations should be conducted by considering criteria such as syllabus, content area, layout and physical appearance, practicality, and language use (Silva & Tanji, 2008). Overall, evaluations should aim to improve the English learning experience for nursing students and enhance their communication skills in the healthcare setting.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the English curriculum for nurses is paramount in ensuring the effectiveness of language learning within the healthcare context. A well-structured curriculum should align with the specific linguistic and communicative needs of nurses, encompassing medical terminology, patient communication, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Continuous assessment strategies, such as language proficiency tests, clinical simulations, and written assignments, play a crucial role in evaluating nurses' language skills and tracking their progress. Additionally, incorporating real-life scenarios, case studies, and professional presentations enhances the practical application of English language skills in healthcare settings. The ongoing refinement of the curriculum based on assessment outcomes is essential to address the dynamic and evolving linguistic demands encountered by nurses in their professional roles. Ultimately, a robust English curriculum equips nurses with the language proficiency necessary for effective communication, contributing to improved patient care and successful interdisciplinary collaboration within the healthcare domain.

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ESP for Nurse: A Curriculum Analysis

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Abstract

ESP need to be designed appropriately with the students' need. ESP for Nurse is very important for learning English in Nursing Department. This descriptive research is taken at Nursing Department of Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai by analyzing the curriculum; the material, teaching, and evaluation strategies used in this department. The result shows that the materials are basic medical terminology, patient communication, medical procedures, and protocols. In addition, the strategies which are used by the lecturers are active listening, empathetic communication, clear and concise communication, non-verbal communication, health literacy awareness, patient education, conflict resolution skill, interdisciplinary collaboration, time management, continuous professional development, and health and safety precautions. The learning processes are evaluated by language proficiency assessments, clinical communication simulations, written assignments and reports, case study discussions, professional presentations, interpersonal communication assessments, vocabulary and medical terminology quizzes, reflection journals, and peer and self-assessment. The curriculum is designed and managed appropriately with a nurse need.

Keywords: ESP, Nurse, Curriculum

INTRODUCTION

Curriculum analysis is a comprehensive process that involves the critical examination and evaluation of an educational curriculum to assess its effectiveness, relevance, and overall quality. This methodical approach is essential for educational institutions, policymakers, and educators to ensure that the curriculum aligns with the desired learning outcomes and goals. Curriculum analysis involves examining the content, structure, and effectiveness of educational curricula. It includes evaluating the alignment between intended curriculum plans and actual outcomes, as well as assessing the impact of curricula on learning and development (Amanah et al., 2022) (Iñiguez et al., 2019). By dissecting the curriculum components, such as learning objectives, instructional materials, assessment methods, and teaching strategies, analysts can gain valuable insights into its strengths and weaknesses.

Curriculum analysis is important because it allows for the evaluation and understanding of the effectiveness of a curriculum in meeting the needs of society and achieving educational goals (Karagöl & Adigüzel, 2022). It provides a way to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a curriculum model, and can be used to inform curriculum development studies. By analysing the curriculum, educators can identify areas where improvements can be made and make informed decisions about curriculum design and implementation (Jonnaert & Therriault, 2013). Curriculum analysis also plays a role in education reform strategies, such as standards-based education, by providing a systematic approach to comparing and analysing curriculum standards. Additionally, studying curriculum history helps to understand the knowledge valued by societies and the impact of curriculum thought and practice (Zohrabi, 2016). Overall, curriculum analysis is essential for ensuring that curricula are effective, relevant, and aligned with educational goals and societal needs.

English for nursing is a specialized field within English for specific purposes (ESP) that focuses on understanding and describing how English is used in the clinical setting and nursing education (Canziani, 2020). It aims to help nursing students improve their English skills in specific

terms related to nursing, such as understanding technical language and effectively communicating with patients and doctors (Sembel, 2018). The importance of English in the nursing profession has increased, as nurses are often seen as communication brokers between doctors and patients, translating technical language into everyday language (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). English for nursing courses are designed to meet the technical and specific needs of nursing students, considering their heterogeneous levels of English proficiency (Sembel, 2018). The goal is to equip students with the necessary language skills to communicate effectively in a clinical setting and in their future nursing careers.

English for nursing is a specialty within English for specific purposes (ESP) that focuses on understanding and describing how English is used in the clinical setting and nursing education (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). To apply English for nursing, specific teaching techniques are needed to meet students' learning needs (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). One approach is the use of simulation techniques, which have been found to have a positive impact on nurse students' language learning achievement (Alexander, 2014). Additionally, there are English textbooks designed specifically for nursing students to improve their English skills in the context of nursing. The ability to use English and communicate effectively is crucial for future nurses, who act as communication brokers between doctors and patients (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). Designing an English course in nursing requires identifying student needs and developing a syllabus that considers the heterogeneous level of students. Various communicative teaching strategies and techniques can be employed to help students communicate more effectively in a clinical setting.

The preliminary study result in Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai which was taken in October 2023, shows that English is conducted in three credits. There are three classes join this class with 82 students. There two lecturers teach the classes. The curriculum was designed through focus group discussion which was held by Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai. The department states that English for nurse is taken in the sixth semester.

Some findings talk English for Nurse. English can be applied to nursing in various ways. It is important for nurses to master English-speaking skills in order to effectively communicate with patients and make them feel comfortable (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). English is also seen as an important means of communication in the academic setting, including courses for future nurses (Liu et al., 2020). Incorporating English into nursing education can enhance students' knowledge and capacity for scientific research. Additionally, the use of English in nursing education can improve students' critical thinking skills, leading to better learning outcomes (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). By using cooperative learning techniques, such as Team Pair Solo, students' English-speaking skills can be enhanced (Chien, 2019). Overall, English plays a crucial role in nursing education by facilitating effective communication, improving critical thinking skills, and preparing students for their future roles as caregivers.

English language skills that are important for nurses to have include communication skills, especially in activities such as small talk, oral and written reports. Speaking skills, including vocabulary, grammar, language expressions, and pronunciation, are also crucial for effective communication in educational and professional environments (Rochmawati & Martanti, 2022). Additionally, nurses need to employ various communication strategies, such as engagement strategies, to better engage with patients and deliver patient-centered care (Huang et al., 2022). Furthermore, English language proficiency has been found to significantly influence the academic and licensure success of nursing students, highlighting the importance of mastering the language (Oducado et al., 2020). Overall, nurses need to excel in their communication skills, including speaking, listening, and engaging with patients, as well as mastering medical terms, to effectively communicate and provide quality care in English-speaking environments. The explanation above shows that English for Nurse need to be planned and designed perfectly. This research focuses on analyzing the curriculum by looking for materials, strategies, and assessment method in English subject at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai in Merdeka Curriculum in 2023.

English for Nursing is a specialized form of English language instruction that focuses on the communication skills needed by nurses in their profession. It is designed to meet the specific needs of nursing students and professionals, taking into account the context of their work environment

Iñiguez et al., (2019). The goal of English for Nursing is to improve nurses' ability to communicate effectively with patients, colleagues, and other healthcare professionals, particularly in situations where English is the common language. This includes developing skills in areas such as patient admittance, patient discharge, therapeutic communication, and engagement strategies (Sembel, 2018). The use of technology, real medical tools, and contextual situations are effective approaches in teaching English for Nursing. The syllabus and materials for English for Nursing courses are developed based on needs analysis and cover topics relevant to the hospital setting. English for Nursing courses aim to produce competent and skilled nurses who can communicate in both English and the local language, and are prepared to work in an international context (Canziani, 2020).

English for Nursing materials for nursing students have been developed in various studies. These materials are designed to meet the specific needs of nursing students in learning English for their profession. The materials are developed based on students' needs and the Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach (Fadliah & Sugirin, 2019). The syllabus and materials cover basic communication topics in the hospital setting, such as patient admittance and discharge (Sembel, 2018). Supplementary materials have been developed through the Instructional Conversation (IC) method, taking into consideration the needs of lecturers and students. Additionally, appropriate supplementary English-speaking materials have been developed for nursing vocational students, consisting of three units with activities related to the nursing curriculum. These materials aim to enhance students' speaking skills in English (Nurhidayat & Rofi'i, 2019). Overall, these materials provide a range of resources and tools to support nursing students in learning and practicing English for their profession.

Strategies for teaching English to nursing students are important for improving their communication skills in specific nursing contexts. One study focused on engagement strategies used by nurses in intercultural/international (Huang et al., 2022). Another book was designed as an English textbook specifically for nursing students, covering language usage in nursing/health cases. Integrated skills reinforcement was suggested as an academic strategy to improve linguistic competence in nursing students from immigrant families in the United States. Additionally, a study provided strategies for improving concentration, vocabulary development, reading comprehension, and study skills for nursing students (Sembel, 2018).

Creating English for Nurse subject more active, various techniques and approaches can be used. One approach is cooperative learning, specifically the Team Pair Solo (TPS) technique, which has been found to be effective in improving students' speaking skills. Another technique is the use of simulation, where nursing students engage in simulated scenarios to practice their language skills (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). Additionally, the development of learning media, such as learning videos and handouts, can provide interactive and engaging materials for students (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). These materials can be designed to cover specific topics and language skills needed in nursing contexts (Nurhidayat & Rofi'i, 2019). By incorporating these techniques and materials, English for Nurse subjects can become more dynamic and engaging, allowing students to actively practice and improve their language skills in a nursing context.

The evaluation of English for nursing subjects involves assessing students' perception of the module, their English language proficiency, and their ability to communicate effectively in nursing contexts. Students often find the module challenging. Clinical facilitators use guidelines to assess students' English language proficiency, but strategies to address language problems need to be incorporated (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). English is seen as an important means of communication for nursing students, and the ability to use it effectively is crucial in their future profession (Corrizzato & Goracci, 2013). Analyzing the nursing corpus can provide insights into the lexical items that should be taught to nursing students. Teaching techniques, such as simulation, have a positive impact on students' language learning achievement in nursing English (Mohamad & Jin, 2013).

The best way to evaluate nursing students in English is to assess their language proficiency in relation to clinical skills and nursing communication. Clinical facilitators can use guidelines developed by a university to make decisions about students' English language proficiency (Anwar et al., 2023). These guidelines can also be used as a teaching tool by incorporating strategies to address identified language problem. Additionally, a mixed method approach can be used,

combining closed and open questionnaires with an English language proficiency test, to assess variables such as eustress-distress, anxiety-self-efficacy, and learning performance (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). Self-efficacy can be a strong moderating variable that bridges anxiety and learning performance (Burhan & Putra, 2021). Overall, a systematic approach that identifies and responds to students with low English language proficiency is necessary for effective evaluation.

METHOD

This descriptive research describes the curriculum of English for Nurse. Iñiguez et al., (2019) state that analysing the curriculum of English for Nurse can be described by analysing material, teaching strategy, and assessment methodology. This research uses questionnaire and field note as the instruments. The data was collected in October 2023. Then, the data was analysed in qualitatively to describe the curriculum of English for Nurse at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research found that the curriculum of English for Nurse at Nurse Department of University of Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai was designed by inviting English lecturer and Nurse Lecturer as the expert, and stakeholder as the user. The findings are explained below:

The material in English for Nurse

The data describe that the material was designed based the need analysis that discussed by team who consist of English lecturer, Nurse lecturer, Nurse head from three hospitals in Riau, alumny and students. The materials are explained below:

Basic Medical Terminology

Basic medical terminology covers essential medical words and phrases used in healthcare settings. Nurses need to understand terms related to anatomy, diseases, medications, and procedures. This knowledge is vital for effective communication with colleagues and patients.

Patient Communication

Patient communication skills involve the ability to interact empathetically and effectively with patients. Nurses must be able to ask relevant questions, provide clear instructions, and offer reassurance. Good communication enhances patient trust, satisfaction, and overall healthcare outcomes.

Medical Procedures and Protocols:

Nurses learn about various medical procedures, protocols, and guidelines. This includes understanding the steps involved in specific treatments, surgeries, and diagnostic tests. Knowing the protocols ensures that nurses can assist doctors and other medical staff efficiently.

Health and Safety Precautions

Health and safety precautions focus on infection prevention, sterilization techniques, and safe handling of medical equipment. Nurses learn how to maintain a clean and safe environment for both patients and healthcare providers, preventing the spread of infections.

1. Medical Documentation

Medical documentation involves accurately recording patient information, treatments administered, and observations made during patient care. Proper documentation is essential for tracking a patient's progress, ensuring continuity of care, and legal purposes.

2. Emergency Response and Crisis Management

Nurses are trained to respond to medical emergencies promptly and efficiently. This includes understanding emergency protocols, administering life-saving techniques like CPR, and effectively communicating with the healthcare team during critical situations.

3. Cultural Competency and Diversity in Healthcare

Cultural competency training helps nurses understand and respect diverse cultural beliefs and practices. Nurses learn to provide culturally sensitive care, respecting patients' backgrounds, languages, and traditions. This knowledge enhances patient trust and cooperation.

4. Ethical and Legal Aspects of Nursing

Ethical and legal aspects cover nursing ethics, patient rights, informed consent, and confidentiality. Nurses need to understand ethical dilemmas, make ethical decisions, and

adhere to legal guidelines while providing care. This knowledge ensures ethical and lawful nursing practice.

5. Professional Development and Continuing Education

Continuous learning is essential in nursing. Nurses engage in professional development activities, attend workshops, and pursue further education to stay updated with the latest medical advancements and best practices. This ongoing learning enhances their skills and knowledge in the field.

6. Team Collaboration and Interdisciplinary Communication

Nurses work closely with doctors, therapists, and other healthcare professionals. Effective collaboration and communication within the healthcare team are crucial. Nurses learn how to convey information clearly, participate in team discussions, and collaborate to provide comprehensive patient care.

English materials for the subject of English for Nurses should be developed based on the needs of nursing students. The materials should be relevant to the nursing major and focus on developing the students' speaking skills, as communication in English is important for nurses in a globalized world (Fadliah & Sugirin, 2019). The materials should also be developed using Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) approach, which allows students to learn and practice the language they need in their workplace. Additionally, the materials should include tasks that enable students to learn and practice the language they need in their workplace (Rusanti & Dewi, 2021). The materials should cover various aspects of English learning, such as reading, speaking, and vocabulary, and should be designed in a way that is visually appealing and engaging for the students (Pradana et al., 2022).

The teaching strategies in English for Nurse

1. Active Listening

Active listening involves fully concentrating, understanding, responding, and remembering what is being said. Nurses need to pay attention to patients' concerns, questions, and feedback. By demonstrating active listening, nurses show empathy and build rapport with patients, leading to better understanding and trust.

2. Empathetic Communication

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. Nurses should convey empathy through their words and gestures, making patients feel understood and cared for. Empathetic communication helps in establishing a strong nurse-patient relationship, promoting emotional well-being.

3. Clear and Concise Communication

Nurses must convey information clearly and concisely, especially when explaining medical conditions, treatment plans, or medication instructions. Using simple language, avoiding jargon, and organizing information logically facilitate better understanding for patients and their families.

4. Non-Verbal Communication

Non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, gestures, and body language can convey empathy, reassurance, and understanding. Maintaining eye contact, nodding, and using appropriate touch can enhance the effectiveness of communication, making patients feel valued and respected.

5. Health Literacy Awareness

Understanding that patients may have varying levels of health literacy is crucial. Nurses should assess patients' understanding of their condition and adjust their communication style accordingly. Using plain language and visual aids can improve comprehension, ensuring patients are well-informed about their health.

6. Patient Education

Educating patients about their conditions, treatment options, and preventive measures is essential. Nurses should provide reliable and understandable health information. Interactive methods like demonstrations, videos, and pamphlets can enhance patient education, empowering patients to actively participate in their care.

7. Conflict Resolution Skill

Conflicts can arise in healthcare settings due to various reasons. Nurses need skills to handle conflicts calmly and professionally. Active listening, remaining calm, and finding mutually

agreeable solutions are vital in resolving conflicts, ensuring a positive environment for both patients and healthcare providers.

8. Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Nurses collaborate with diverse healthcare professionals, including doctors, therapists, and social workers. Effective collaboration involves clear communication, active participation in team meetings, and sharing relevant information. Nurses contribute their expertise while respecting the perspectives of other team members, ensuring comprehensive patient care.

9. Time Management

Nurses often juggle multiple tasks and responsibilities. Effective time management is crucial to prioritize patient care, documentation, and administrative duties. Nurses need to organize their tasks efficiently, delegate when appropriate, and maintain a balance to ensure quality patient care without feeling overwhelmed.

10. Continuous Professional Development

Staying updated with the latest medical advancements, communication techniques, and nursing practices is essential. Nurses should engage in continuous professional development, attend workshops, and pursue further education to enhance their skills, ensuring they provide the best possible care to their patients.

Those findings are in line that the strategy for teaching English for nursing should focus on communication skills, particularly engagement strategies that enable nurses to understand, elicit, and empathize with patients' concerns (Huang et al., 2022). A workshop approach can be effective in addressing the writing needs of nursing students and improving their knowledge. Teaching nursing English through simulation techniques can have a positive impact on students' language skills, although time allocation and language proficiency remain challenges (Murtiningsih et al., 2019). For international nursing students, a focus on specialized vocabulary is suggested as a preparatory strategy, as vocabulary learning is essential for academic success. In Indonesian higher education, the use of constructivism and effective approaches such as technology and contextual situations can enhance English communication skills for nursing students.

The assessment in English for Nurse

1. Language Proficiency Assessments

Conduct regular language proficiency assessments to gauge nurses' abilities in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in English. This can involve standardized language tests, written assignments, oral presentations, and interactive communication exercises.

2. Clinical Communication Simulations

Create realistic clinical scenarios where nurses engage in English-language communication as they would in real healthcare settings. Simulations can include patient interactions, interdisciplinary communication, and handling emergency situations. Evaluate their language competency and ability to convey information accurately.

3. Written Assignments and Reports

Assign written tasks that require nurses to document patient information, write nursing care plans, and compose reports in English. Evaluate their written communication skills, including grammar, clarity, and adherence to professional documentation standards.

4. Case Study Discussions

Facilitate case study discussions where nurses analyze and discuss patient cases using English. Evaluate their ability to comprehend medical information, express opinions, and collaborate with colleagues in a language-rich environment.

5. Professional Presentations

Encourage nurses to deliver presentations on relevant healthcare topics in English. Evaluate their presentation skills, including pronunciation, organization of content, and the ability to convey complex medical information clearly to diverse audiences.

6. Interpersonal Communication Assessments

Assess nurses' interpersonal communication skills during team-based activities, group discussions, or role-playing exercises. Evaluate their ability to communicate effectively with patients, families, and colleagues, considering cultural sensitivity and empathy.

7. Vocabulary and Medical Terminology Quizzes

Administer quizzes to assess nurses' knowledge of medical terminology and English vocabulary relevant to their practice. Evaluate their understanding of key terms used in patient care, documentation, and medical discussions.

8. Reflection Journals

Ask nurses to maintain reflection journals in English, where they can express their thoughts, experiences, and challenges related to language learning in a healthcare context. Evaluate their reflective writing skills and monitor their language development over time.

9. Peer and Self-Assessment

Incorporate peer and self-assessment mechanisms, where nurses can provide feedback on each other's language skills. This promotes a collaborative learning environment and encourages self-awareness in language development.

10. Continuous Feedback and Progress Monitoring

Provide continuous feedback on language performance, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement. Regularly monitor nurses' progress in language learning and offer additional support or resources as needed. This ongoing feedback loop enhances their language skills over time.

Effective evaluation strategies not only measure language proficiency but also provide valuable insights into the integration of language skills in the nursing context. This approach ensures that nurses can confidently and proficiently communicate in English within the healthcare setting. In the same view, the evaluation of English for nurse subjects should be conducted in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It is important to assess the students' needs and expectations regarding the English materials relevant to their assignments in the workplace (Riwasanti et al., 2021). Additionally, clinical facilitators should assess students' English language proficiency, clinical skills, and nursing communication, and provide strategies to address any identified language problems. Evaluations should also consider the perception of students towards the evaluative practices and their impact on learning (San Miguel & Rogan, 2015). In order to ensure the quality of the English coursebook for nursing students, evaluations should be conducted by considering criteria such as syllabus, content area, layout and physical appearance, practicality, and language use (Silva & Tanji, 2008). Overall, evaluations should aim to improve the English learning experience for nursing students and enhance their communication skills in the healthcare setting.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the English curriculum for nurses is paramount in ensuring the effectiveness of language learning within the healthcare context. A well-structured curriculum should align with the specific linguistic and communicative needs of nurses, encompassing medical terminology, patient communication, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Continuous assessment strategies, such as language proficiency tests, clinical simulations, and written assignments, play a crucial role in evaluating nurses' language skills and tracking their progress. Additionally, incorporating real-life scenarios, case studies, and professional presentations enhances the practical application of English language skills in healthcare settings. The ongoing refinement of the curriculum based on assessment outcomes is essential to address the dynamic and evolving linguistic demands encountered by nurses in their professional roles. Ultimately, a robust English curriculum equips nurses with the language proficiency necessary for effective communication, contributing to improved patient care and successful interdisciplinary collaboration within the healthcare domain.

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