

International Journal of Humanities and Applied Sciences (IJHAS) ISSN 2277 4386

Quick links

[Home](#)
[Editors](#)
[Reviewers](#)
[Submission](#)
[Join as Reviewer Member](#)
[Payment](#)
[Author Guideline](#)
[Previous Volumes/Issues](#)

Assisted by

Google
scholar

bing



International Journal of Humanities & Applied Sciences
 ISSN 2277-4386



International Journal of Biological, Ecological and Environmental Sciences
 ISSN 2277-4384



International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology
 ISSN 2277-4378





IJHAS Vol. 5, No. 2, 2016 ISSN 2277-4386

Sr. no.	Title & author(s) name	Page no.
1	<u>Impact of Demographics on Motivational Factors Affecting Woman Entrepreneurship</u> <i>Sukhjeet Kaur Matharu</i>	<u>80</u>
2	<u>Pigging and its Techniques</u> <i>Jay G. Doshi</i>	<u>84</u>
3	<u>Case Studies on Successful Elements of the MES Construction and Implementation - Based on Korea Automotive Parts SMEs –</u> <i>Beum-jun AHN, and Jae-seong MO</i>	<u>89</u>
4	<u>Video-Recorded Microteaching: A Way to Get Pre-service Teachers Better Prepared for their New Career</u> <i>Zuo Chen Zhang</i>	<u>92</u>
5	<u>Inclusion of Learning Disabled Student's in Higher Education – Faculty Attitude and Perception</u> <i>SmithaDev, and Sreethi Nair</i>	<u>97</u>
6	<u>Deforestation and Its Commercial Management in Mountain Region of India</u> <i>Yuvraj Singh Rathore, and C P Agarwal</i>	<u>103</u>
7	<u>Management Process Analysis based on the Samutsongkhram Province Community Identity</u> <i>Witthaya Mekhum</i>	<u>107</u>
8	<u>ICT Integration for Electro Mobility Application Drivers, Policies and Challenges</u> <i>S.AHMED, and F. M. Dow</i>	<u>111</u>
9	<u>BioCloud: A Network Cloud-Computing Method for Predicting RNA Secondary Structure</u> <i>Ahmad Habboush, Mohammad Al Rawajbeh, Ahmed M. Manasrah, and Ra'ed M. Al-Khatib</i>	<u>118</u>
10	<u>Readiness Assessment of Technology Development and Working Environment based on the Community Identity</u> <i>Witthaya Mekhum</i>	<u>124</u>
11	<u>The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Indonesia: Check and Balance to the National Reports of State Party in the Assessment of State Performance</u> <i>Ratna Juwita</i>	<u>129</u>
12	<u>Examining ASEAN Charter of Human Rights: Study Case of Rohingya Crisis</u> <i>Riski Muhamad Baskoro</i>	<u>134</u>
13	<u>The Effects of Country Idiosyncrasies on Capital Structure: An Optimal case in ASEAN-5</u> <i>Lewis Teo Piaw Liew and Mohamad Jais</i>	<u>141</u>
14	<u>Communicative and Artistic Machines: Some Remarks on Authorship, Copyright, and Liability</u>	<u>146</u>

Яндекс

Yandex



	<i>Guilherme F. Nobre, and Artur Matuck</i>	
15	<u>History of English Language and Tracing the Development of English Language</u> <i>Osman Bedel</i>	<u>150</u>
16	<u>Concept of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement in India</u> <i>Nidhi Sharma</i>	<u>153</u>
17	<u>Comparison of Shadow Banking System in Selected SEE Countries</u> <i>Lorena Škuflić, Danijel Mlinarić and Tajana Štriga</i>	<u>157</u>
18	<u>Global Messages of Kurdish Poet, Ghaneh</u> <i>Bayez Enayati, Mohammad Mehdi Rahimi and Weis Javanbakht</i>	<u>162</u>
19	<u>Creativity and "Madness": Insanity and Mental Health</u> <i>Dr. Dohee Kim-Appel and Dr. Jonathan Appel</i>	<u>165</u>
20	<u>The Reading Level of the Biology and Linguistics Abstracts</u> <i>Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna</i>	<u>172</u>

Copyright © 2015. All Rights Reserved.

The Reading Level of the Biology and Linguistics Abstracts

Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna

Abstract—Fog Index is a readability test in the text which is introduced by Robert Gunning in 1952. This test is used to measure the difficultness of texts. This current research as a preliminary study tried to figure out the Fog Index of the Biology and Linguistics abstract which obtained from journal abstract indexed by Proquest. This research applied the qualitative research method. The data obtained are taken randomly and being described descriptively. The Fog Index is influenced by the two main elements. The first thing is the average of the total number of words in every sentence and the second thing is the hard word (three syllable or more). The result shows that the average of the total number of words in every sentence in the abstracts in Biology field is 22.10 while in the abstracts in Linguistics field is 29.37. The average of the hard word in Biology field 17.18 while in the Linguistics field is 15.28. Finally, the average of the Fog Index of the abstract in Biology field is 15.71 while in Linguistics field is 17.86. From the data mentioned, it is concluded that the abstracts in Linguistics field is more difficult to be understood than the Biology abstracts is.

Keywords— Reading Level, Biology abstract, Linguistics abstracts.

I. INTRODUCTION

IN Linguistics, text has a main role. A text can be classified into easy or difficult text. To ease in understanding texts depends on the difficulty of the texts. The difficultness of the texts is influenced by many factors. There is an argument that if a text is easy to be understood so it could be classified into the spoken text, in the other hand, if the text is not easy to be understood could be classified into written text. In this paper, the term spoken text does not mean something being uttered orally and written as something being written. The words spoken and written texts are the terms borrowed from Halliday (2004) and Gerot and Wignell (1995).

To classify the text is easy to be understood or not cannot be based on easiness or difficultness of the text but it should be proven scientifically. To proof the easiness and difficultness scientifically can be proven by counting the lexical density and grammatical intricacy of the text. This statement is related to Gerot and Wignell's argument (1995:161). They argue that there are differences between spoken and written text as the following argumentation.

“Spoken and written languages are both complex but in different ways. Spoken language tends to be complex grammatically and written language tends to be complex lexically. Spoken language tends to be grammatically

intricate whereas written language tends to be lexically dense.”

The argumentation says that spoken and written text has different features; they have different grammatical intricacy and lexical density of the text. This argumentation is also supported by Halliday (2004) in Presnyakova (2011:16) that argues.

“Typically, written language becomes complex by being lexically dense: it packs a large number of lexical items into each clause; whereas spoken language becomes complex by being grammatically intricate: it builds up elaborate clause complexes out of parataxis and hypotaxis.”

In this preliminary research, the present writer does not discuss the lexical density or the grammatical intricacy, since the present writer tries to figure out the Fog Index of the abstracts in Biology field and Linguistics field. The term Fog Index is also known as Reading Level. In the other words, the present writer discusses the Reading Level of the abstracts in Biology field and Linguistics field.

II. METHODOLOGY

In this preliminary research, the present writer tries to analyze and describe the data linguistically by applying the descriptive analysis. The abstracts as the data of the research are taken from the two different fields: Biology and Linguistics field. The Biology texts were chosen as the representation of natural science while the Linguistics texts were chosen as the representation of the social science. From the both types of texts, the present writer obtained the abstract of the articles which are published in scientific journals indexed by Proquest.

The present writer obtained eight abstracts from eight different Biology texts and also eight abstracts from eight different Linguistics texts. The calculation could be done by applying free software in <http://www.usingenglish.com/resources/text-statistics.php>. This software helps the present writer in calculating the Fog Index scale digitally.

III. FOG INDEX OF THE ABSTRACTS IN BIOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS FIELD

Fog Index is known as Gunning Fog Index. It is a test to measure the readability of a text. The test is supported by some supporting elements. It is supported by the total of words average in every sentence and the percentage of hard words. Hard words or sometimes called complex words are words consist of three or more syllables as described in the following