ABSTRACT

Academic word lists vary from one to another. However, the academic word lists cannot be generalized. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate this Academic Article Word Lists (AAWL) of four science disciplines. The data of this study were taken from sufficient representative academic data of academic journal articles published by Elsevier. The first division of this AAWL is AAWL for Social Sciences (AAWL-SS) which were formulated from 122 article journals of Social Sciences. The second is AAWL for Health Sciences (AAWL-HS) which were built from 246 article journals of Health Sciences. The third is AAWL for Physical Sciences (AAWL-PS) which were constructed from 366 article journals of Physical Sciences. The last is AAWL for Life Sciences (AAWL-LS) which were made from 161 article journals of Life Sciences. The result of this study shows that the AAWL of four science disciplines have higher coverage in the academic journal article texts than AWL and NAWL do. The higher coverage of the formulation indicates that higher particular academic word lists were used in a particular text. Furthermore, given 350 word families in every formulation, this formulation serves better package as learning materials rather than AWL and NAWL. This study also provides the similarities and differences that emerge in the distribution of lexical word classes in the word types of AAWL across four science disciplines to know the character of the word types on those different science disciplines. The result shows that noun is the dominant lexical word class, followed by adjective on the second place, verb, and last adverb in the typical word types found in Health, Physical, and Life sciences categories. However, the result shows that the ranking of adjective and verb are switched in the typical word types of Social Science category.

Keywords: Academic word list, academic writing, vocabulary learning, academic journal articles, lexical word class distributions