

To justify or not to justify? Why bad typography may be harmful for your readers

Boris Veytsman¹ Leila Akhmadeyeva² Darya Popyonova²

¹George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA

²Bashkir State Medical University, Ufa, Russia

TUG@BachTeX 2017

The program

TUG 2011: We proposed a program for “evidence based typography”. Let us verify the compositors’ belief by experiments.
We measured:

1. Speed of reading: words per minute.
2. Comprehension on immediate test: results of a multiple-choice questionnaire immediately after reading.
3. Comprehension on delayed test: results of a multiple-choice questionnaire in 1 hour after reading.

The program

TUG 2011: We proposed a program for “evidence based typography”. Let us verify the compositors’ belief by experiments. We measured:

1. Speed of reading: words per minute.
2. Comprehension on immediate test: results of a multiple-choice questionnaire immediately after reading.
3. Comprehension on delayed test: results of a multiple-choice questionnaire in 1 hour after reading.

Results so far:

1. Sans serif and serif fonts have the same outcome.
2. Ragged-right non-hyphenated and justified hyphenated texts have close outcome—with slight advantage for the ragged-right.

Problems with ragged-right vs. justified experiment

Two differences: right edge *and* hyphenation.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

Suggestion

Let us try to separate these phenomena: justified unhyphenated text vs. ragged right unhyphenated text.

T_EXnical note

How can you get justified unhyphenated text? You need to suppress hyphenation and allow bad spaces. With Babel:

```
\selectlanguage{nil}\sloppy
```

Without Babel:

```
\usepackage[none]{hyphenat}  
\sloppy
```

Justified vs. ragged right

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

Sloppily justified vs. correctly justified

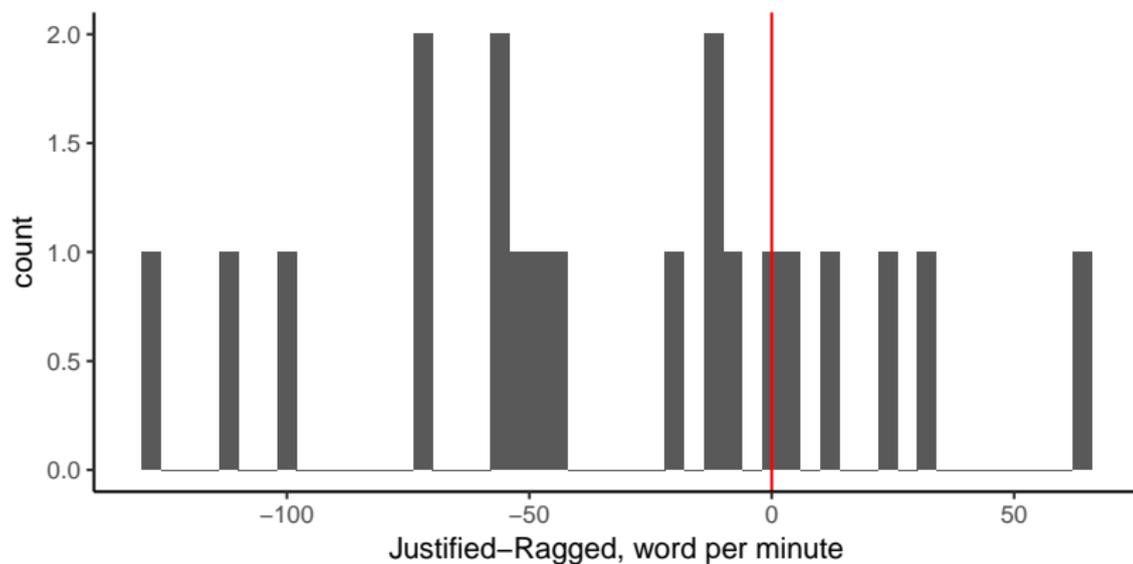
As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason.

Experimental setup

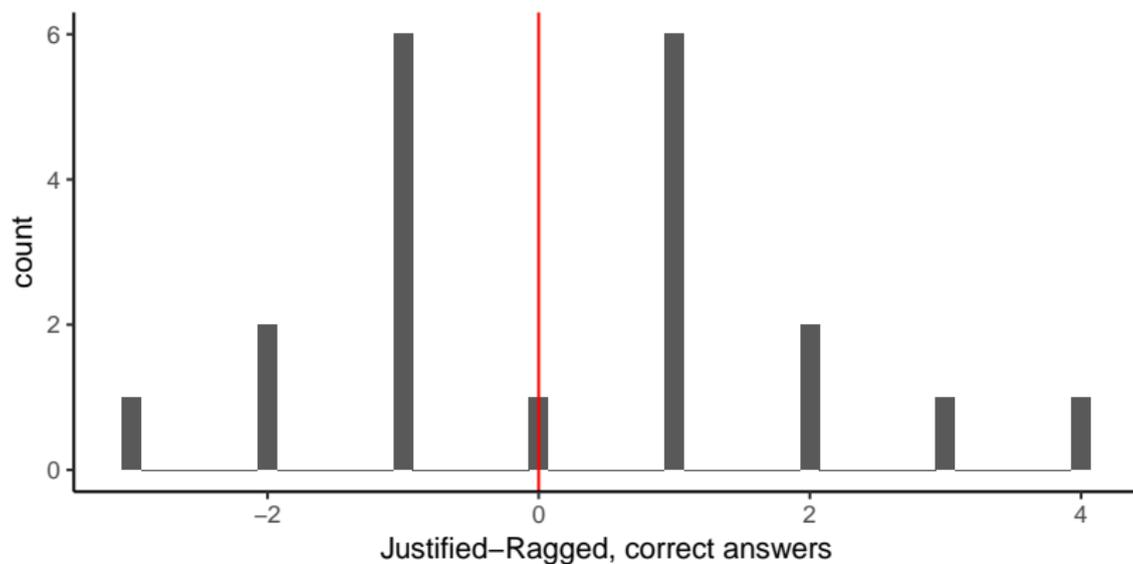
$n = 20$ subjects (so far!). Cyrillic texts. Elderly inpatients, informed consent, no dementia, cerebrovascular disorders. Each reads text A and text B. Randomized controlled trial. (Randomized by a computer program). Half receive text A sloppily justified, half receive it ragged right. We measure speed of reading, immediate and delayed test results.

Results: reading speed



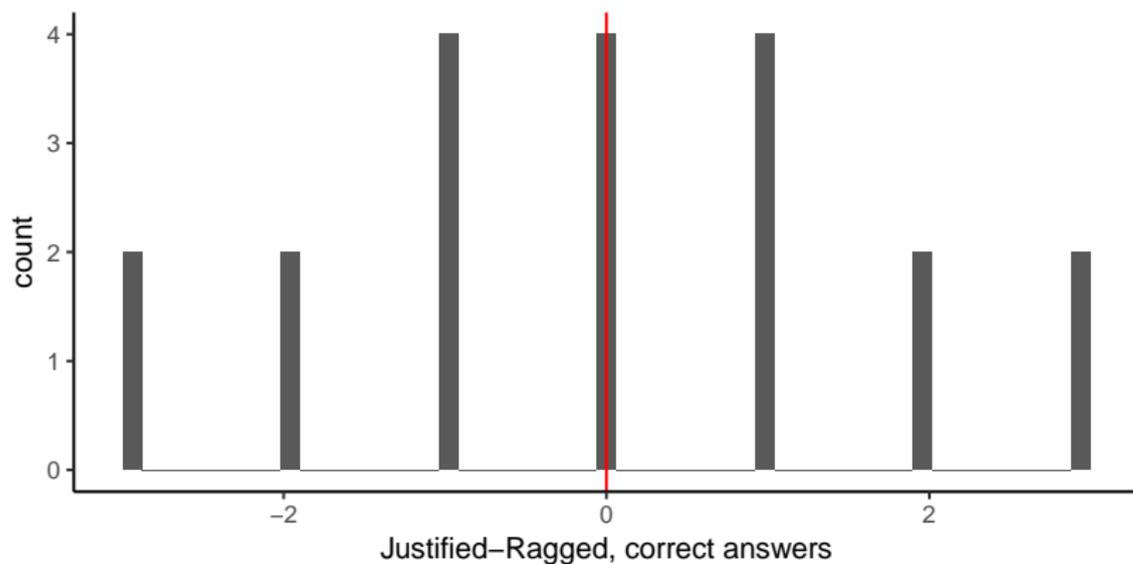
$p = 0.01$. Average difference -32.3 words per minute.

Results: immediate test



$p = 0.62$. No difference.

Results: delayed test



$p = 1$. No difference.

Discussion

The number of participants was small, $n = 20$. Still, we have a striking results: bad lines are bad for reading.

Why? Maybe large uneven spacing is bad for text reading?

Discussion

The number of participants was small, $n = 20$. Still, we have a striking results: bad lines are bad for reading.

Why? Maybe large uneven spacing is bad for text reading?

Practical recommendations

1. If you have a good hyphenation algorithm, you may justify your text for æstetic reasons.
2. If you cannot hyphenate, do not justify!
3. `\sloppy` is not your friend!

Discussion

The number of participants was small, $n = 20$. Still, we have a striking results: bad lines are bad for reading.

Why? Maybe large uneven spacing is bad for text reading?

Practical recommendations

1. If you have a good hyphenation algorithm, you may justify your text for æstetic reasons.
2. If you cannot hyphenate, do not justify!
3. `\sloppy` is not your friend!

An example: ACM classes.