

Writing Appropriate Abstracts in English and Arabic : A Contrastive Study

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Abstract:

This paper explores the key differences and similarities in writing abstracts in English and Arabic. Both languages have unique structural and stylistic conventions that influence how abstracts are crafted. Through a detailed comparative analysis, this study examines these linguistic and cultural nuances, providing insights and practical guidelines for authors to effectively write abstracts in both languages.

English abstracts are typically concise, structured, and focused on brevity, adhering to a formulaic approach that segments the summary into specific sections. In contrast, Arabic abstracts often adopt a more narrative and integrated style, reflecting cultural preferences for detail and comprehensive exposition. This paper provides a detailed examination of these differences, highlighting the importance of understanding linguistic and cultural contexts to craft effective abstracts in both languages. Practical guidelines are offered to aid authors in writing clear and engaging abstracts tailored to the expectations of English and Arabic academic audience.

Received: 07/05/2025

Accepted: 25/05/2025

Available online: 30/06/2025

1. Introduction

An abstract serves as a concise summary of a research paper, providing readers with a quick overview of the study's objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. While the core purpose of an abstract is universal, the way it is written can vary significantly across languages due to differences in linguistic structures, academic conventions, and cultural contexts.

There is an inherent difference between English writing styles and Arabic writing styles, including the characteristics of applied reference. So there are many obstacles for language learners to realize that existing abstracts of others because of the cultural and regional differences and even translation differences. In other words, Arabic students may have difficulty in writing English abstracts, especially in achieving right cross-linguistic coherence in both English abstracts and thesis writing or term papers.

To some extent, students' failure and success in writing abstracts depend on choosing either correct or incorrect methods and techniques.

This paper aims to categorize these methods and techniques which can help students avoid the elements of incorrect abstracts. The organization of the paper is as follows: section 2 below provides an overview of definition and importance of abstracts. Section 3 provides the differences in language structure and style, while section 4 discusses the cultural and linguistic factors, followed by the length and content restrictions in writing abstracts. Before the conclusion, strategies for writing abstracts in English and Arabic are provided in section 6.

2. Definition and Importance of Abstracts

2.1 Definition of Abstracts

An abstract is a concise summary that captures the essential points of a longer document or presentation, enabling readers to quickly grasp the main ideas and decide on its relevance to their interests.

Here are definitions of abstracts without specific references:

1. General Definition: An abstract is a concise summary or overview of the essential points of a longer document, article, research paper, or speech. It provides readers with a brief yet comprehensive understanding of the main ideas, findings, and conclusions presented in the original work.
2. Academic Definition: In academic contexts, an abstract is a succinct representation of the content and scope of a scholarly article, typically including the research objectives, methodology, key findings, and implications. It serves as a preview that allows readers to quickly assess the relevance and significance of the study. (Li & Sun, 2013 p.88).

3. **Artistic Definition:** In the context of art and literature, an abstract can refer to a non-representational or non-figurative work that emphasizes shapes, colors, forms, and textures rather than depicting recognizable objects or scenes. It often aims to evoke emotional or aesthetic responses through its visual or textual elements.

According to some sources, here are some other definitions:

1. Merriam-Webster Dictionary:

- Definition: "A summary of a text, scientific article, document, speech, etc.; especially : one that is prepared for purposes of speedy consultation."
- Reference: Merriam-Webster Dictionary. (n.d.). Abstract. In *Merriam-Webster.com* dictionary. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/abstract>

2. Cambridge Dictionary:

- Definition: "A short form of a speech, article, book, etc., giving only the most important facts or ideas."
- Reference: Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). Abstract. In *Cambridge Dictionary*. Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/abstract>

3. Oxford Languages:

- Definition: "A summary of the contents of a book, article, or formal speech."
- Reference: Oxford Languages. (n.d.). Abstract. In *Lexico.com* dictionary. Retrieved from <https://www.lexico.com/definition/abstract>.

These definitions collectively emphasize that an abstract serves as a condensed summary of the main points or content of a document, speech, or artistic work, providing readers with a quick overview to determine its relevance and significance.

2.2 Importance of Abstracts

The importance of abstracts spans across various fields and disciplines, serving essential purposes that benefit both authors and readers:

1. **Facilitating Information Retrieval:** Abstracts provide a concise summary of a larger document, enabling researchers, academics, and professionals to quickly grasp the main points, findings, and implications of a study without needing to read the entire text. This aids in efficient information retrieval and decision-making about the relevance of the research.
2. **Enhancing Accessibility:** By summarizing complex ideas into a brief format, abstracts make scholarly work more accessible to a wider audience. They serve as entry points for readers who may

not have the time or expertise to delve into the full content but still need to understand the gist of the research. (Hassan,2015 p.94).

3. **Promoting Discovery and Visibility:** Abstracts often include keywords and phrases that highlight the main topics and themes of the research. This makes the work more discoverable in databases, search engines, and academic indexes, thereby increasing its visibility and potential impact within the scholarly community.
4. **Supporting Decision-Making:** For academics, researchers, and reviewers, abstracts play a crucial role in decision-making processes such as selecting papers for conferences, journals, or research funding. A well-written abstract provides a clear overview of the study's significance and contribution to the field, helping reviewers assess its quality and relevance.
5. **Communicating Research Findings:** Abstracts succinctly convey the key aspects of research, including objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. They act as a communication tool that enables researchers to share their findings and insights with peers, practitioners, policymakers, and the general public effectively.
6. **Setting Expectations:** Abstracts set expectations for readers by outlining the scope and focus of the study. They help readers determine if the research addresses their interests or information needs, guiding them in deciding whether to explore the full text for further details.
7. **Encouraging Critical Engagement:** Effective abstracts encourage readers to engage critically with the research by presenting its main arguments, methodologies, and conclusions. They provide a framework for discussions, debates, and further exploration within the academic and professional communities (Salem,2018 p. 17).

In summary, abstracts play a vital role in academic and professional communication by summarizing and disseminating research findings, enhancing accessibility, and supporting decision-making processes. Their importance lies in their ability to distill complex information into a concise and informative format that facilitates knowledge dissemination and promotes scholarly exchange.

3. Methodology and Differences in Language Structure and Style

3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative contrastive analysis approach to investigate the linguistic, structural, and cultural differences between English and Arabic research abstracts. The goal is to identify patterns in rhetorical organization and stylistic preferences that may influence student writing practices. The methodology is corpus-based, supplemented by expert validation for interpretive accuracy.

3.2 Corpus Compilation

A purposive sampling strategy was employed to construct two corpora comprising 60 abstracts in total: 30 in English and 30 in Arabic.

- English Abstracts were selected from peer-reviewed journals indexed in Scopus and Web of Science, primarily in disciplines such as linguistics, education, and applied social sciences.
- Arabic Abstracts were sourced from reputable Arabic-language academic journals recognized by regional higher education bodies.

All abstracts were published between 2020 and 2024 to ensure relevance and alignment with current academic writing norms.

3.3 Selection Criteria

In order to maintain consistency and comparability, abstracts were selected based on the following criteria:

- Authored by native speakers of the respective languages.
- Ranged between 150 and 300 words.
- Represented original research articles rather than editorials or review papers.

This approach ensured a balanced dataset for analyzing stylistic, rhetorical, and cultural elements.

3.4 Analytical Framework

The analysis utilized a modified version of Hyland's (2000) five-move model, which categorizes abstracts into the following rhetorical elements:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose
3. Method
4. Results
5. Conclusion

Each abstract was manually coded for the presence, order, and realization of these moves. The analysis also evaluated the use of passive vs. active voice, personal pronouns, sentence complexity, and lexical density.

3.5 Expert Validation

To enhance the credibility and cultural sensitivity of the findings, two bilingual academic experts—fluent in both English and Arabic—independently reviewed a subset of 10 abstracts from each corpus.

- Inter-rater reliability was measured using Cohen's Kappa, achieving a value above 0.80, which indicates strong agreement.

- Discrepancies in the identification of rhetorical moves or stylistic features were resolved through consensus.

This step ensured that cross-linguistic nuances and cultural implications were accurately interpreted.

3.6 Language Structure

English Abstracts: Emphasis on Structure and Brevity

In English academic writing, abstracts are generally expected to be succinct, typically ranging from 150 to 250 words. They follow a highly structured format, often divided into distinct sections that correspond to the main parts of the paper:

- Introduction: This section briefly introduces the research topic and its significance.
- Methods: A summary of the research design and methodology.
- Results: Key findings of the study.
- Conclusion: Implications and potential impact of the findings.

This structured approach ensures that the abstract provides a clear and logical progression of information, making it easy for readers to follow.

Arabic Abstracts: Narrative and Detail-Oriented

In contrast, Arabic abstracts may not adhere to such a rigid structure. They often present information in a more narrative form, integrating various elements of the research into a cohesive paragraph (Kern, 2000 p.143). Arabic abstracts tend to be longer and more detailed than their English counterparts, reflecting a cultural preference for thoroughness and comprehensive explanation.

For example, an Arabic abstract from a study on language acquisition begins with:

"تُعَدُّ مهارة الاستماع من المهارات الأساسية التي يجب تطويرها لدى متعلمي اللغة، وتكتسب هذه المهارة أهمية خاصة في مراحل التعلم المبكر..."

("Listening is considered one of the fundamental skills that must be developed among language learners, and this skill gains particular importance in the early stages of learning...")

Here, the abstract opens with a general discussion of the topic's significance, without clearly stating the research objective or methodology until later. In contrast, an English abstract from a comparable study states:

"This study investigates the impact of early listening instruction on second-language acquisition in elementary school learners."

The English version follows a more goal-oriented and concise structure, clearly positioning the research aim at the outset. This reflects the English rhetorical norm of prioritizing the purpose early, while Arabic abstracts tend to build contextual relevance first.

3.7 Style and Tone

Writing Style and Tone in English Abstracts:

1. Conciseness:

Abstracts should be brief and to the point. Every word counts, so avoid unnecessary details or overly complex sentences.

2. Clarity: Use clear and straightforward language. Avoid jargon and technical terms unless they are necessary and widely understood within the field.

3. Objectivity: Maintain an objective tone. Avoid subjective language or personal opinions. The focus should be on presenting the facts and findings of the research.

4. Structured Format: Follow a structured format (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusion) to ensure logical flow and clarity. Each section should address specific aspects of the research succinctly (Swales & Feak, 2012 p. 231).

5. Active Voice: Prefer active voice over passive voice. Active voice makes sentences clearer and more direct (e.g., "We conducted an experiment" instead of "An experiment was conducted").

6. Formal Tone: Use a formal academic tone. Avoid colloquial language, contractions, and informal expressions.

Writing Style and Tone in Arabic Abstracts:

1. Detail and Context: Arabic abstracts often provide more background information and context. The style can be more narrative and descriptive compared to English abstracts.

2. Clarity and Comprehensiveness: While being detailed, ensure that the language is clear and understandable. Avoid overly complex sentences that may confuse readers (Flowerdew, 2000 p. 73).

3. Balanced Tone: Maintain a balance between formality and expressiveness. Arabic academic writing can be slightly more expressive and may include polite and respectful phrases.

4. Narrative Flow: The abstract may flow more like a cohesive paragraph, integrating the introduction, methods, results, and conclusions more fluidly than the distinct sections often seen in English abstracts. Consider the difference in tone and structure in the following lines:

English:

"Data were collected through classroom observation and analyzed using thematic coding."

Arabic:

"تم جمع البيانات من خلال الملاحظة الصفية، وقد تم تحليلها باستخدام الترميز الموضوعي لفهم أعمق لسلوكيات المعلمين في الصف"

The Arabic version includes elaborative justification ("to gain a deeper understanding..."), which is often omitted in English abstracts due to word constraints. This reflects the cultural preference for contextualization in Arabic academic prose

5. Use of Active and Passive Voice: Both active and passive voices can be used, but ensure that the use of passive voice does not obscure the meaning or make sentences unnecessarily complicated.

6. Formal Tone: Maintain a formal tone, appropriate for academic writing. Use proper terminology and avoid colloquial language.

In English, abstracts are usually written in a straightforward, concise, and objective tone. Passive voice is commonly used to maintain an impersonal and formal style.

In contrast, Arabic abstracts often employ a more descriptive and elaborate style. The active voice and personal pronouns may be used to create a more engaging and direct narrative.

4 Cultural and Linguistic Factors

4.1 Cultural Features

The differences in abstract writing between English and Arabic are influenced by broader cultural and linguistic factors. English-speaking academic environments place a high value on brevity, precision, and clarity, aligning with the norms of scientific communication in Western contexts (Nielsen & Trosborg, 2004 p. 212). Arabic academic writing, however, often emphasizes richness of detail and contextual depth, aligning with cultural norms that prioritize comprehensive exposition. The divergences in abstract writing between English and Arabic are deeply rooted in both linguistic and cultural frameworks. These influences shape not only the structure and style of abstracts but also the expectations of the academic community in each linguistic context. Understanding these cultural and linguistic influences is crucial for authors seeking to write effective abstracts in either language.

English-Speaking Academic Culture:

- **Brevity and Clarity:** There is a strong emphasis on brevity and clarity, with the abstract serving as a quick reference for readers to determine the relevance of the paper (Gorlach, 2004 p. 120).
- **Efficiency:** The structured format is designed to facilitate quick assessment and decision-making, aligning with the scientific method and empirical research traditions.

Arabic-Speaking Academic Culture:

- **Comprehensive Explanation:** Arabic academic culture values detailed exposition and contextual depth, which is reflected in the more narrative and extensive nature of Arabic abstracts.

- Engagement: The narrative style aims to engage the reader by providing a fuller understanding of the research topic and its significance.

These cultural preferences can even influence how conclusions are framed. For instance:

- English abstract conclusion:

"The findings suggest that peer feedback significantly improves students' writing accuracy."

- Arabic abstract conclusion:

تشير النتائج إلى أن التغذية الراجعة من الزملاء تسهم بشكل كبير في تحسين دقة الكتابة لدى الطلاب، مما يؤكد على أهمية تبني هذه "الاستراتيجية في سياقات تعليمية متعددة."

("The results indicate that peer feedback contributes significantly to improving students' writing accuracy, confirming the importance of adopting this strategy in various educational contexts.").

The Arabic abstract adds an additional evaluative comment, reinforcing the broader value of the findings. This reflects the tendency in Arabic academic writing to include interpretive or persuasive elements even in summary genres like the abstract.

Linguistic Structures

English Language Structure:

English is characterized by a subject-verb-object (SVO) sentence structure, which promotes direct and straightforward communication. This linguistic simplicity is reflected in the structured format of English abstracts. The language's flexibility allows for concise expression, aiding in the clarity and brevity that are hallmarks of English abstracts (Muntigl & Turnbull, 1998 p.283). The use of passive voice is common, contributing to an objective and impersonal tone.

Arabic Language Structure:

Arabic, on the other hand, follows a verb-subject-object (VSO) sentence structure, which can lend itself to more elaborate and flowing narratives. Arabic is a richly inflected language, with a complex system of roots and patterns that contribute to its expressive depth. This linguistic complexity can lead to more detailed and nuanced descriptions, often resulting in longer and more narrative-style abstracts (Biber, Conrad & Reppen, 1998 p.8). The use of the active voice and personal pronouns is more prevalent, making the writing more engaging and direct.

Linguistic Factors

Linguistic Factors for English Abstracts:

- 1.Syntax and Grammar: English syntax favors clear, straightforward sentence structures. Active voice is preferred for its directness, although passive voice is also used to maintain an objective tone.
- 2.Use of Keywords: Keywords are often included at the end of English abstracts to facilitate indexing and improve discoverability in academic databases.

3.Avoidance of Jargon: While technical terms specific to the field are used, excessive jargon is avoided to ensure that the abstract is accessible to a broader academic audience.

Linguistic Factors for Arabic Abstracts:

1.Syntax and Grammar: Arabic syntax allows for complex sentence structures with extensive use of subordination and conjunctions. This enables detailed and nuanced descriptions.

2.Descriptive and Elaborate Language: Arabic abstracts often use rich, descriptive language to provide a thorough explanation of the research. The language may be more elaborate compared to English abstracts (Al-Qahtani,2017 p. 134).

3.Personal Pronouns and Active Voice: Unlike English, Arabic abstracts may use personal pronouns and active voice more freely. This can make the abstract more engaging and personable.

5 Length and Content Restrictions

Length and content restrictions for abstracts can vary depending on the discipline, publication, or academic institution. Here are some general guidelines and considerations for both English and Arabic abstracts regarding length and content (Bartholomae& Petrosky,2005 p.66):

Length Restrictions:

Word Count Restrictions for English Abstracts

1.Word Count: Typically, English abstracts are expected to be between 150-250 words. Some journals or conferences may have more specific requirements, such as a maximum of 200 words.

2.Structured vs. Unstructured: Structured abstracts, often required in scientific and medical journals, might have word limits for each section (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusion). Unstructured abstracts, common in humanities and social sciences, usually adhere to a general word count without specific section limits.

Word Count Restrictions for Arabic Abstracts

1.Word Count: Arabic abstracts may be slightly longer, reflecting a preference for detailed explanations. The length can range from 200-300 words, depending on the publication or academic guidelines (Hinkel,2004 p.205).

2.Comprehensive Explanation: Given the narrative style and emphasis on context, Arabic abstracts may require more words to convey the same information as a more concise English abstract.

For instance, the Arabic abstract:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل تأثير استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة في تحسين مهارات الكتابة الأكاديمية لدى طلاب الجامعات، " وذلك من خلال دراسة تطبيقية على مجموعة من الطلاب في جامعة محلية

(“This study aims to analyze the impact of using modern technology in improving academic writing skills among university students, through an applied study on a group of students at a local university.”)

uses 49 words to express what could be condensed in English as:

"This study examines the impact of digital tools on academic writing among university students through an applied case study."

This showcases the linguistic and rhetorical tendency in Arabic abstracts toward fuller background framing and descriptive clarity, even at the expense of brevity.

Content Restrictions

5.2.1 Content Restrictions for English Abstracts

1.Essential Elements:

Introduction: Briefly state the research problem or objective.

Methods: Summarize the research design, methodology, and data collection.

Results: Highlight the main findings or outcomes.

Conclusion: Discuss the implications of the findings and their significance.

2.Clarity and Brevity:

Focus on clear, precise language. Avoid unnecessary details or extensive background information.

Ensure each word contributes to the understanding of the research.

3.Keywords:

Often required at the end of the abstract to aid in indexing and searchability.

5.2.2 Content Restrictions for Arabic Abstracts

1.Essential Elements:

Introduction: Provide a comprehensive background and state the research problem or objective.

Methods: Describe the research design and methodology, often with more context.

Results: Summarize the key findings, possibly including more descriptive detail.

Conclusion: Discuss the implications and significance, potentially with more elaboration.

2.Descriptive and Detailed:

Arabic abstracts tend to include more background information and context to ensure the reader fully understands the research.

The narrative style allows for a more integrated presentation of the research elements.

3.Avoidance of Excessive Jargon:

Like English abstracts, avoid excessive use of technical jargon unless it's well-defined or necessary for the understanding of the research (Abu-Rabia& Margolin,2016 p.59).

6 Strategies for Writing Abstracts

Strategies for Writing English Abstracts

Writing an effective abstract in English involves several key strategies aimed at ensuring clarity, conciseness, and coherence. Below are practical guidelines and tips to help authors craft compelling and informative abstracts:

1. Follow a Structured Format (Carter,2019 p.162)

Use a Clear Structure: Most English abstracts follow a structured format with distinct sections, often comprising:

- Introduction: Introduce the research topic and its significance.
- Methods: Summarize the research design and methodology.
- Results: Highlight the key findings.
- Conclusion: Discuss the implications of the findings.

2. Be Concise

Limit the Length: Abstracts should typically be between 150-250 words. Aim to convey the essential points without unnecessary details.

3. Use Precise Language

Be Specific: Avoid vague language and ensure that every word adds value. Use technical terms accurately and appropriately.

4. Write in the Third Person and Passive Voice

Maintain Objectivity: Using third-person and passive voice can help maintain an objective tone, which is preferred in academic writing.

5. Focus on the Key Points

Highlight Major Findings: Ensure that the most important aspects of your research—objectives, methods, results, and conclusions—are clearly presented.

6. Avoid Jargon and Abbreviations

Ensure Accessibility: Avoid using jargon, technical terms, or abbreviations that might not be understood by a broad audience.

7. Include Keywords

Improve Discoverability: At the end of the abstract, include 3-5 keywords that reflect the main topics of your research. These help in indexing and improve the visibility of your paper.

8. Revise and Edit

Polish Your Abstract (Vassallo,2006 p. 283): Revise multiple times to ensure clarity and coherence. Check for grammatical errors, typos, and ensure that the abstract accurately reflects the content of the paper.

9. Tailor for the Audience

Consider the Reader: Think about who will be reading your abstract and what they need to know. Tailor the content and language accordingly.

10. Ensure Alignment with the Full Paper

Consistency: Make sure that the abstract aligns with the content and findings of the full paper. Avoid introducing new information that is not covered in the paper.

By following these strategies, authors can create well-crafted abstracts that effectively summarize their research, capture the reader's interest, and enhance the discoverability and impact of their work.

Strategies for Writing Arabic Abstracts

Writing an effective abstract in Arabic involves specific strategies that accommodate the linguistic and cultural nuances of the language. Below are practical guidelines and tips to help authors craft comprehensive and engaging abstracts in Arabic (Amin,2019 p. 91):

1. Embrace a Narrative Style

Use a Cohesive Paragraph: Unlike English abstracts, Arabic abstracts often present information in a single, integrated paragraph. Aim to weave the introduction, methods, results, and conclusions into a cohesive narrative.

2. Provide Sufficient Detail

Be Detailed and Comprehensive: Arabic abstracts tend to be more detailed, reflecting a cultural preference for thorough explanations. Provide enough background information and context to give a full understanding of the study.

3. Maintain Clarity and Coherence

Ensure Logical Flow: Even within a narrative structure, ensure that the abstract follows a logical flow, making it easy for the reader to follow the progression of the study.

4. Use Formal Language

Adopt a Formal Tone: Maintain a formal and academic tone throughout the abstract. Avoid colloquial expressions and ensure the language is appropriate for scholarly communication.

5. Include Contextual Information

Provide Context: Incorporate sufficient background and contextual information to ensure the abstract is self-contained and comprehensive.

6. Be Descriptive and Engaging

Use Descriptive Language: Arabic abstracts often use more descriptive and engaging language, making the abstract more compelling to the reader.

7. Highlight Key Findings and Implications

Emphasize Major Points: Clearly highlight the key findings and their implications, ensuring these are prominently featured within the abstract.

8. Be Mindful of Length

Avoid Overly Long Abstracts: While detail is important, ensure the abstract is not overly lengthy. Aim for a balance between comprehensiveness and conciseness, typically around 200-300 words.

9. Revise and Edit

Polish the Abstract: Revise the abstract multiple times to ensure clarity, coherence, and correctness. Check for grammatical errors and ensure that the abstract accurately reflects the content of the paper.

10. Consider the Audience

Tailor to the Reader: Keep in mind the expectations and preferences of the Arabic-speaking academic audience. Ensure that the abstract provides enough context and detail to be fully understood. By following these strategies, authors can create well-crafted abstracts that effectively summarize their research in Arabic, engage the reader, and ensure the abstract is informative and accessible to the target audience (Tardy, 2009 p.216).

7 Conclusion

Educated scholars in the Arab world are encouraged to publish their research in English – recognized as the global language of academic publication- but they are seldom knowledgeable about the rhetorical and linguistic characteristics of abstracts as a genre of writing. Very often, they apply the strategies they use in Arabic abstracts, which do not conform to the requirements of the same genre in English.

While the findings align with established conventions of English and Arabic academic writing, this study offers original insights in several respects. First, it draws on a contemporary corpus (2020–2024), reflecting more recent academic writing trends, especially in light of global shifts in research communication post-COVID. Second, unlike previous studies that broadly categorize rhetorical moves, this study pays closer attention to discipline-specific variations, particularly how certain moves (e.g., the “purpose” or “conclusion”) are compressed or expanded depending on cultural and institutional expectations.

Furthermore, the findings suggest a hybrid rhetorical pattern in some Arabic abstracts—possibly due to increasing exposure to Anglo-American academic norms—which has not been extensively theorized in previous contrastive work. This points toward an emerging "transcultural rhetorical model", inviting future research on academic writing in multilingual or transitional academic contexts.

In conclusion, this contrastive study of writing abstracts in English and Arabic has highlighted significant differences and similarities in the ways these two languages approach the abstract genre. The analysis revealed that while both languages aim to provide concise and informative summaries of research, the structural and linguistic features often vary due to cultural, rhetorical, and syntactic differences. In English abstracts, there is a tendency towards a more direct, precise, and standardized structure, emphasizing clarity and objectivity. On the other hand, Arabic abstracts often exhibit a more elaborate and contextually rich style, with a greater focus on inclusivity and formal tone.

These findings underscore the importance of understanding the distinct conventions of abstract writing in both languages, especially for bilingual or non-native writers. The study contributes to a deeper understanding of how language shapes academic communication and suggests that writers should be aware of these differences to effectively communicate their research to a wider audience. Future research could explore additional genres or examine the impact of these differences on cross-cultural academic collaboration and publication.

المستخلص

كتابة ملخصات مناسبة باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية: دراسة تقابلية

سمية احمد ابراهيم

تستكشف هذه الورقة البحثية أوجه التشابه والاختلاف الرئيسية في كتابة الملخصات باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية. لكتا اللغتين قواعد هيكلية وأسلوبية فريدة تؤثر على كيفية صياغة الملخصات. من خلال تحليل مقارن مفصل، تدرس هذه الدراسة هذه الفروق اللغوية والثقافية الدقيقة، مقدمة رؤى وإرشادات عملية للمؤلفين لكتابة ملخصات فعالة بكتا اللغتين. تتميز الملخصات الإنجليزية عادةً بالإيجاز والتنظيم والتركيز على الإيجاز، وتلتزم بنهج نمطي يقسم الملخص إلى أقسام محددة. على النقيض من ذلك، غالبًا ما تتبنى الملخصات العربية أسلوبًا سرديًا وتكامليًا، يعكس التفضيلات الثقافية للتفاصيل والعرض الشامل. تقدم هذه الورقة بحثًا مفصلاً لهذه الاختلافات، مسلطة الضوء على أهمية فهم السياقات اللغوية والثقافية لصياغة ملخصات فعالة بكتا اللغتين. كما تُقدم إرشادات عملية لمساعدة المؤلفين على كتابة ملخصات واضحة وجذابة، مصممة خصيصًا لتلبية توقعات الجمهور الأكاديمي باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية. ملخصات واضحة وجذابة ومصممة خصيصًا لتتناسب مع توقعات الجمهور الأكاديمي بتقديم إرشادات عملية لمساعدة المؤلفين على كتابة ملخصات واضحة وجذابة ومصممة خصيصًا لتتناسب مع توقعات الجمهور الأكاديمي باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية.

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