**Abstract：**

This study conducts a contrastive analysis of abstracts from research papers in English and Chinese journals across various disciplines, focusing on linguistic differences that impact academic writing for Chinese graduate students. A comprehensive sample of 80 abstracts, spanning 20 diverse fields, was meticulously selected and bifurcated into three distinct categories: authentic English abstracts (Ea), translated abstracts from Chinese (Ta), and original Chinese abstracts (Ca). Employing Bhatia's model, the study dissected each abstract into four methodically color-coded sections to scrutinize linguistic elements such as verb tense, passive voice, modal verbs, and syntactic structures. Through the application of SPSS for statistical analysis, the study unearthed a pronounced variance in the deployment of verb tenses and passive voice between Ta and Ea abstracts. Indicating a need for Chinese authors to enhance their understanding of tense application and passive construction in English. Chinese authors exhibited a marked preference for the present simple tense in introductions, contrasting sharply with the more nuanced and varied use of tenses in Ea abstracts. The analysis also highlighted a significantly higher incidence of passive voice in Ea abstracts, suggesting a divergence in writing conventions and conceptual frameworks between the two linguistic groups.The conclusion emphasizes the necessity for comprehensive course materials to aid Chinese graduate students in mastering the intricacies of academic writing in English. It underscores the importance of understanding linguistic preferences and structural standards in English abstracts for non-native English writers. Moreover, the study recommends further research to explore the underlying reasons behind these linguistic patterns, aiming to provide a comprehensive explanation and foster improvements in the academic writing skills of Chinese graduate students.

**Keywords:** Abstract Analysis, Academic Writing, Linguistic Variation, English Abstracts, Chinese Abstracts