Abstract of *A Contrastive Analysis on Abstracts of Research Papers in Chinese and English Journals*

Abstracts, as concise and accurate literature reviews, play an important role in academic communication. Abstracts are generally used in four occasions, the abstracts analyzed in this study focused on the journal article/theses. This study aims to help Chinese graduate students improve their English academic writing, by comparatively analyzing research paper abstracts in Chinese and English journals. The study adopted the four-part structure (Problem-Method-Results- Conclusion) proposed by Green (2011), based on Bhatia's (1993) model, and segmented and analyzed 80 English abstracts and the corresponding Chinese translations and original texts. The study was statistically analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) --including frequency counts and chi-square tests. The statistics showed that compared with the English abstracts (Ea), the translated abstracts (Ta) were longer in the introduction section and had lower adherence to the PMRC structure. In terms of tenses, the common tenses of both Ta and Ea were similar, but the proportion of present and past tenses varied greatly. The study also found that English abstracts used passive voice more frequently. This study emphasizes the need to take steps to understand the subtle differences between English and translated abstract writing. Future research needs to further explore the specific reasons for these differences to enhance persuasiveness. In conclusion, this study provides an empirical basis for improving Chinese scholars' English abstract writing and deepens the understanding of cross-cultural academic communication.

Key words: Abstracts; Contrastive Analysis; Linguistic Features