文献信息

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Nowadays, there are number of different types of risk management methodologies, some of them issued by national and international organizations (ISO/IECTR 13335,1998; NIST SP800-30, 2002; AS/NZS 4360, 2004; HB231, 2004; BSI Standard 100-3, 2005; ISO/IEC 27005, 2008), others issued by professional organizations (CRAMM, 2001; CORAS, 2003; OCTAVE, 2005; Magerit, 2006; Microsoft, 2006; Mehari, 2007) and the rest presented by research projects (Kailay and Jarratt, 1995; Smith and Eloff, 2002; Robert and Rolf, 2003; Karabacak and Sogukpinar, 2005; Hoffanvik and Stolen, 2006; Mayer et al., 2007). Each of these methods has been developed to meet a particular need and hence has a different objectives, steps, structure, and level of application. The common goal of these methods is to prioritize and estimate the risk value and to suggest the most suitable mitigation plan to eliminate or minimize that risk to an acceptable level (Vorster and Labuschagne, 2005). 108 M.S. Saleh, A. Alfantookh

In spite of **[contract:disclaim:counter]** the increasing number of standard and commercial risk management methods, various reports, surveys, and related literature *indicate* **[contract: proclaim: endorse]** that the diffusion of the current risk management methods, within organizations has been very limited so far due to lack of awareness, high cost, need for expertise, and long process (NCC, 2000; DTI, 2002). ***In addition*** **[expand:entertain:booster]**, the trust in these methods is very low due to the poor results, bulky confused reports and the narrow technological scope (Labushehagne and Eloff, 1998; Spears, 2006). ***Furthermore*** **[expand: entertain: booster]**, the confused huge number of risk management methods (more than 200 now) create a problem to any organization willing to adopt one of these methods and the absent of an agreed reference benchmark or comparative framework for evaluating these methods limit its practical use in assessing the enterprises information security risks(Vorster and Labuschagne, 2005; Bornman and Labuschagne, 2006; Syalim et al., 2009).

Labuschagne and Eloff (1998) ***argues*** **[expand:acknowledge]** that most of the available risk management methods have a scientific core that emerged from the engineering origins of computing. These traditional methods used to manage enterprises risk and ***generally*** **[expend:entertain:hedge]** focused on the technology and this proposes technical solutions. The majority of these methods ***seldom*** **[contract: disclaim: deny]** consider human, organizational, strategic, or environmental factors.***While*** **[contract:disclaim:counter]** technology is a necessary consideration, it is ***not*** **[contract: disclaim: deny]** the ***only*** **[expand:entertain:booster]**element requiring recognition (Hang et al., 2008; Werlinger et al.,2009). ***In addition*** **[expand:entertain:booster]**, the IT-centric approach to security risk analysis does ***not*** **[contract: disclaim: deny]** involve business users to the extent necessary to identify a comprehensive set of risks or to promote security awareness throughout the organization (Lategan and Solms, 2006). Nosworthy (2000) ***mentioned*** **[expand: acknowledge]** that in order to apply business continuity measures in a consistent, manageable and cost effective manner an organization-wide approach to a practical business continuity risk analysis ***should*** **[expand: entertain: booster]** be adopted and applied to the business as a whole and ***not*** **[contract: disclaim: deny]** just the IT department.

Recently, many authors ***suggest*** **[expand: acknowledge]** the need for a holistic information security risk management method that minimizes the several shortcomings of the traditional risk management methods

(Niekerk and Labuschagne, 2006; Spears, 2006; Zuccato, 2006; Anderson, 2007; Huang et al., 2008). The suggested method ***should*** **[expand:entertain:booster]**be based on the standards and considers the special characteristics of information security domain and uses different techniques to combine the standard and professional methods.

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Expression / Heteroglossic Resources	noun	Verb			Adverb			adjective	Conjunction			Preposition(al) (phrase)	Rhetorical Question
		Modal verb	Reporting verb	Other Verb	Frequency Adverb	Comment Adverb	Other Adverb		Comment Conjunct	Contrastive conjunction	Others		
Deny					seldom	Not (3)							
Counter											while	in spite of	
Concur													
Pronounce													
Endorse			indicate										
Entertain (hedge)					Generally								
Entertain (booster)		should										In addition	
Acknowledge			argue mention suggest										
Distance													