A Cross-Linguistic and Cultural Analysis of Structure Moves in Arabic and English Police and Security Research Article Abstracts

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Abstract:

As an academic genre, an abstract is an obligatory step that researchers across disciplines and languages should write to join their discourse community. Therefore, genre analysts have broadly employed move analysis in identifying the rhetorical structures and variations in research article abstracts from a specific discipline and across disciplinary areas. Analysis of abstracts has been involved in a quite few cross☐linguistic and cultural studies, and never been conducted on police and security abstracts. Hence, this study examined the rhetorical structures of abstracts in police and security sciences, and across two distinct languages, Arabic and English. The corpus consisted of 30 Arabic abstracts and 30 English abstracts. The data was analyzed using two move models: Swales' (1990) CARS model and Hyland's (2000) five-move structure. The results showed that RA abstracts in both languages varied in their use of Swales' moves and did not favor one pattern of moves. However, Move 3 (Occupying the niche) was found to be obligatory in all RA abstracts. Move 2 (Establishing a niche) was the least move used in these RA abstracts. The results also showed that many of the Arabic RA abstracts employed three of Hyland's moves: introduction, purpose, and product. In contrast, English RA abstracts had the move sequence of introduction, purpose, method, and product. Most of these RA abstracts omitted the conclusion move. From a disciplinary perspective, the preferred move structure in police and security RA abstracts is introduction, purpose, method, and product. Due to the variation in the use of moves within the two languages; it is not possible to conclude that cross-linguistic and cultural factors affected the way RA abstracts were written.

Keywords: Genre analysis, moves analysis, police and security research, research abstract

التحليـل اللغـوي والثقـافي المقـارن لخطـوات بنـاء ملخـصات البحـوث الأمنيـة والشـرطية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية

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الملخص:

أصبح لزاماً على الباحثين في المجالات العلمية واللغات المختلفة كتابة ملخصات بحوثهم التي تُعد نوعاً من الكتابة الأكاديمية، ليظفروا بالانضمام إلى مجتمعهم البحثي. لذلك اتبع محلل و أنواع الكتابة نمـوذج تحليـل الخطـوات(moves   analysis)على نطـاق واسـع، لتحديـد البُنـى والاختلافـات البلاغيـة الموجودة في ملخصات البحوث ذات الصلة بمجال معين أو بعددٍ من المجالات. حيث أجري تحليلاً لعددٍ قليلٍ جـداً مـن مخلـصات البحـوث اللغويـة والثقافيـة، ولـم يُجـرى أيـة تحليـل لملخـصات البحـوث الأمنيـة والشرطية. ومن هذا المنطلق،فحصت هذه الدراسـة البُنى البلاغيـة لملخصات البحوث ذات الصلة بالعلوم الأمنية والشرطية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. وتكونت عينة البحث من ٣٠ ملخصاً باللغة العربية، ومثلها باللغـة الانجليزيـة، حيـث حُلـلت البيانـات باسـتخدام نمـوذجين لتحليـل الخطـوات، وهمـا نمـوذج كـارز (CARS، ١٩٩٠) لـسويلز (Swales)، ونمـوذج خطـوات التركيـب الخمـس (Structure Five-move، ٢٠٠٠) لهايلاند (Hyland). وأظهرت النتائج تنوع ملخصات البحوث في كلتا اللغتين من حيث استخدامها لخطوات سويلز، كما أنها لم تفضل استخدام نمطمن الخطوات دون غيره. وأشارت النتائج كذلك إلى أن الخطوة الثالثة (شـغل المكانـة الملائمة) في نموذج سـويلز هي الأكثر استخداماً في جميع ملخصات البحوث، أما الخطوة الثانية (إنشاء المكانة الملائمة) كانت هي الأقل استخداماً في ملخصات البحوث. وفيما يتعلـق بنموذج هايلاند، فقـد أشـارت النتائـج إلى أن العديد من ملخـصات البحوث الأمنيـة والشـرطية العربية تُطبِق ثلاث خطوات: المقدمة، والغرض، والنتائج. وعلى العكس من ذلك، تُطبِق معظم ملخصات البحـوث الإنجليزيـة أربـع خطـوات: المقدمـة، والغـرض، والطريقـة، والنتائج،بحيث ألغت معظم ملخـصات البحوث الخطوة الخامسة في نموذج هايلاند، وهي الخاتمة. أما فيما يتعلق بالمجـال العلمي، تُفـضل البحـوث الأمنيـة والشـرطية اسـتخدام خطـوات التركيـب التاليـة: المقدمـة، والغـرض، والطريقـة، والنتائـج. ونتيجـةً للتفاوت في اسـتخدام هـذه الخطـوات في اللغتين، فإنـه من غير الممكن التأكد مـن أن العوامل اللغويـة والثقافية قد أثرت في طريقة كتابة هذه الملخصات.

الكلمـات المفتاحيـة: تحليـل نـوع الكتابـة، تحليل الخطوات، البحـوث الـشرطية والأمنيـة، ملخـصات البحوث.

Introduction

The significance of an abstract in a research article lies in the fact that it tells the reader what the whole paper is about. This makes it an indispensable step that writers should prepare and publish as part of the article, which allows them to join their discourse community (Swales, 1993). Nowadays, millions of research article (hereafter RA) abstracts are published annually and most of these articles are only accessible through subscription or direct purchase. Actually, abstracts, which are freely accessible, help the reader decide to access the articles through subscription or purchase. Therefore they should be prepared professionally to inform the readers about the actual content of the whole research article, and help them decide whether to purchase it or not.

The most influential theoretical framework for the study of RAs is Swales' (1990) *Create A Research Space* (CARS) model. This model replaced Swale's 1980's move-step model in which he proposed four moves after analyzing 48 research articles in science: (1) Establishing the filed; (2) summarizing previous research; (3) preparing for present research; and (4) introducing present research. As a result of the difficulty in differentiating between certain moves reported by some researchers (e.g., Croakes, 1986), Swales (1990) proposed three main moves for the RA introductions and a number of obligatory and optional steps used to express each move. Swales' CARS model is displayed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Swales' (1990) CARS model for RA introductions

Move	Examples

1. Establishing a Territory Steps:
1: Claiming Centrality and/or
2: Making Topic
   Generalizations and/or
3: Reviewing Items of
   Previous Research
	Step1: The relationship between…has been studied by many authors.
	Step2: The…properties of…are still not completely understood.
	Step3: Chomsky and his co-workers have recently…
	(Swales,1990, p. 144, 146, 150)

2. Establishing a Niche Steps: 1A: Counter-claiming or 1B: Indicating a Gap or 1C: Question Raising or 1D: Continuing a Tradition	Step1A: Emphasis has been on…, with scant attention given to… Step2B: The first group…cannot treat…and is limited to… Step3C: Both…suffer from the dependency on… Step4D: A question remains whether… (Swales, 1990, p. 154, 156)
3. Occupying the Niche Steps: 1A: Outlining Purposes or 1B: Announcing Present Research 2: Announcing Principal Findings 3: Indicating Research Article Structure	Step 1A: The aim of the present paper is to give… Step 1B: The present work extends the use of the last model… Step 2: This paper utilized the notion of… Step 3: We have organized the rest of this paper in the following way… (Swales, 1990, p. 160, 161)

According to Swales (1990), these moves and steps in the RA introductions occur in a certain order. He defined a move as "a discoursal or rhetorical unit that performs a coherent

communicative function in a written or spoken discourse." (Swales, 2004, p. 228). In contrast, a step is "a lower level text unit than the move that provides a detailed perspective on the options open to the writer in setting out the moves in the introduction" (Dudley-Evan, & St. John, 1998, p. 89).

Despite the fact that Swales (1990) proposed his CARS model for RA introductions, other researchers used it to analyze other sections in the RA, such as the abstract (e.g., Martin-Martin, 2003; Pezzini, 2003; Pho, 2008), the method section (e.g., Lim, 2006), the results section (e.g., Yang & Allison, 2004), and the discussion section (e.g., Holmes, 2001).

Influenced by Swales' (1990, 2004) research on move analysis, other genre analysts proposed alternative move structures for RA abstracts ranging from four-move structure (Bhatia, 1993) to five-move structure (Hyland, 2000; Santos, 1996; Swales & Feak, 2009). For example, Hyland (2000) based his five-move structure on his analysis of 800 RA abstracts from various disciplines. This move structure is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Hyland's (2000) five-move structure for RA abstracts

Hyland's (2000, p. 67) five-structure move	Function
Introduction	Establishes context of the paper and motivates the research or discussion.
Purpose	In Indicates purpose, thesis or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper.
Method	Pr Provides information on design, procedures, assumptions, approach, data, etc.
Product	States main findings or results, the argument, or what was accomplished
Conclusion	Interprets or extends results beyond scope of paper, draws inferences, points to applications or wider implications.

In this framework, Hyland draws a distinction between the abstract's *purpose* and *introduction* because the former has a different role from the introduction which provides a justification for conducting the research. Furthermore, he used a product move instead of the result move because it can better account for RA abstracts from the social science fields, which sometimes include not only a statement of empirical results but also a statement of the argument (Li, 2011).

The above-mentioned move structures are common to all academic disciplines (Dudley-Evans, 2000).   However, some previous studies (e.g., Li, 2011; Martin-Martin, 2003; Vakili & Kashani, 2012) suggested that different moves might be used

differently across languages and culture. A review of some of these cross-linguistic and cultural studies is given below.

Cross-linguistic and cultural analysis of RA abstracts

A few studies have investigated the move structures of RA abstracts cross□linguistically and culturally. These studies were motivated by the explosion of information and knowledge in the academic world in the past two decades. These studies have shown that researchers organize and present their RA abstracts differently as a result of the diversity of their language backgrounds and cultures (Li, 2011).

Within Swales' (1990) CARS model, Martin□Martin (2003) compared 160 English and Spanish RA abstracts in the field of experimental phonetics and psychology. He found the three moves proposed by Swales (1990) are clearly reflected in English abstracts. However, Move 2, Step 1B 'Indicating a gap' significantly occurred more in English (41.77%) than in Spanish (15%). Martin Martin concluded that the rhetorical structure of scientific discourse is not universal and that the rhetorical variation in these RA abstracts results from the relationship between the writers and their discourse community.

In another cross-linguistic study, Pezzini (2003) investigated 18 RA abstracts in linguistics and translation studies journals, 6 written in English, 6 in Portuguese and 6 being their translations into English. He attempted to verify whether the rhetorical patterns of move structures found in RA abstracts coincide with those found in Swales' (1990) CARS model. The results showed that the

rhetorical patterns and some moves proposed by Swales were found in RA abstracts, but not in the same order.

Van Bonn and Swales (2007) found that English and French RA abstracts in the language sciences followed Swales' (1990) IMRD model (introduction-method-results-discussion), but differed in the use of linguistic features. They also found that English authors justified their research by answering the question: "why this research," but French authors identified the aim of their research by answering the question: "what the research attempts to do" (Van Bonn & Swales, 2007, p. 97).

Ju (2004) identified the move structures of 20 English and 20 Chinese RA abstracts in language sciences using Swales' (1990) IMRD model. The findings showed that English abstracts usually had all the four moves in the RA abstracts, but Chinese abstracts omitted the introduction and the discussion moves.

Jiang (2010) investigated the rhetorical structure of English and Chinese applied linguistics RA abstracts. The results showed that although English abstracts had a more complicated structure and more flexible options of steps in Move 3, occupying the niche, no significant differences were identified in both macro□ and micro□ structures in the two languages.

Following Hyland's (2000) five-move model, Li (2011) identified the rhetorical structure of 40 RA abstracts from two languages, English and Chinese and from two disciplines, chemistry and linguistics. The results showed that linguistics RA abstracts followed a conventional scheme, but chemistry abstracts in the two languages did not exhibit the usual norms in terms of

moves. Besides, greater difference in move structure was seen across languages in chemistry of which Li attributed to the diversity in the writers' disciplinary and linguistic backgrounds.

In a very recent study, Vakili and Kashani (2012) analyzed ten Persian and English linguistics abstracts in terms of their moves using both Swales' (1990) CARS model and Hyland's (2000) model. The results showed that while the moves mentioned by Hyland (2000) were totally typical to English research articles, some significant variations existed in Persian RA abstracts. That is, the purpose move and results move were frequently used in the abstracts in both languages. But the conclusion move was found prominent only in English but not in Persian.

With regard to Arabic, Alharbi and Swales (2011) examined 28 Arabic and English paired abstracts dealing with the language sciences drawn from three journals. The analysis showed that the move structures tended to be simple, often only background findings. Differences between the two languages included greater use of rhetorical and metaphorical flourishes in some Arabic texts and increased attention to background knowledge in some of the English ones. The two authors related their findings to certain scholastic traditions in Arabic and to the fact that Arabic journals have only recently required articles to be accompanied by abstracts.

To conclude, genre analysts have broadly employed move analysis in identifying the rhetorical structures and variations in RA abstracts writing across languages. The influences of languages on RA abstracts' move structure have been explored in quite a few studies. However, most of these studies concern the RA abstracts

of certain social sciences such as language sciences and natural sciences such as biology. To the best of my knowledge, the RA abstracts used in police and security sciences have not been included in genre analysis despite the growth in security research in the past decade. Furthermore, as shown in the literature review above, RA abstracts produced in English and other languages such as Chinese and Persian have been analyzed in several studies. Arabic, as one of the most widely used language in the world, has seldom been involved in cross linguistic and cultural studies on RA abstracts analysis. Therefore, this study is conducted to fill this gap in the literature on genre analysis field by examining the move structures of RA abstracts in police and security sciences, and across two distinct languages, Arabic and English.

Purpose of the study

This study analyzed and compared the moves structure of RA abstracts in Arabic and English police and security sciences. This investigation (a) described the rhetorical structure of police and security abstracts in both Arabic and English; (b) compared the consistency of the move structure of the RA abstracts with Swales' (1990) CARS model and Hyland's (2000) five-move structure model; (c) identified similarities and differences between the structures of police and security abstracts written in Arabic and English journals; and (d) suggested general implications to help new researchers become familiar with the art of writing scientific RA abstracts in the field of police and security sciences.

Research Questions

The research questions in this study are:

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1.   To what extent is the move structure of the RA abstracts in the field of police and security sciences in Arabic and English compatible with Swales' (1990) CARS model and Hyland's (2000) five-move structure?

2.   Does the move structure of the RA abstracts in Arabic police and security research differ from those found in English?

3.   Are there any cultural differences and similarities reflected in the Arabic and English police and security RA abstracts?

Method

Corpus

The corpus consisted of 30 Arabic RA abstracts and 30 English RA abstracts in the field of police and security sciences. The Arabic RA abstracts are taken from two leading journals in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 15 RA abstracts from the *Security Research Journal* (JSR) in Saudi Arabia, and 15 RA abstracts from *Al-Fikr Al-Shurti* Journal (JAS) published in the United Arab of Emirates. These two journals are the most well-known in the Arab Gulf States, and have been publishing police and security articles for more than 15 years. These two journals are peer-reviewed.   The English RA abstracts are taken from the *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology* (JPCP) and *Journal of Applied Security Research* (JASR), with 15 RA abstracts taken from each.   These two journals are published in the United States of America.   The selection criterion of these RA abstracts was based on the principle of relevancy. That is, articles which were not directly related to police and/or security studies were ruled out. For example, the *JSR* accepts and publishes articles that deal with

legal and Islamic legislation topics. These articles were excluded because they were irrelevant to the focus of this current study. All RA abstracts are available online.

Data analysis and presentation procedures

In this study, the 60 RA abstracts were analyzed and compared using two models of move structures: Swales' (1990) CARS model Hyland's (2000) five-move model. These models have been widely applied to sections of English research articles, including abstracts. Each model was first applied to the English RA abstracts and then to the Arabic RA abstracts. Swales' model was first used to identify the rhetorical structure of the English and Arabic RA abstracts, followed by Hyland's (2000) model. In order to identify the moves and steps in the corpus as precisely as possible, the researcher familiarized himself with the two models and used the information in Tables 1 and 2 as guidelines. In addition, he reviewed a large number of studies which applied them to RA abstracts across disciplines and languages to learn more about the ways these moves and steps are identified. For the purpose of this study, the frequency of occurrence of each move and its constituent steps were statistically tallied and summed. Following previous studies (e.g., Kanoksilapatham, 2005), a move is considered obligatory if its frequency is 60% of the corpus and up in each journal and language. Conversely, if a move occurs less than 60% of the corpus, the move is considered optional.

Results and Discussion

Swales' (1990) CARS model across police and security journals

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Despite the fact that Swales' (1990) CARS model was mainly developed to describe the introduction section in RAs, several researchers used it to describe the move structure of RA abstracts (e.g., Pezzini, 2000; Rashidi & Ghaffarpour, 2010; among others). In order to determine whether the move structure of a corpus of sixty RA abstracts in Arabic and English in the field of police and security sciences is in line with Swales' (1990) CARS model, each abstract was completely analyzed for structural patterns of organization.

M1: Establishing a Territory

The findings of the analysis of Move 1 (Establishing a Territory) are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Pattern of occurrence of Swales' (1990) move 1 (Establishing a Territory)

Move/ Step	JSAR N %	JPCP N %	JAS N %	JSR Total N % N %
Establishing a Territory				
1. Claiming centrality and/or	8 53.33	1 6.66	7 46.66	8 24 53.33 66.66
2. Making topic generalizations and/or	3 20	2 13.33	2 13.33	3 10 20 16.66
3. reviewing items of previous research	1 6.66	0 0	0 0	0 0 1.66 1

According to Swales (1990, p. 144), "centrality claims are appeals to the discourse community whereby members are asked to accept that the research about to be reported is part of a lively,

significant or well-established research area." Swales (1990) found that an average use of Step 1 in his 158 introductions was less than 50%. Overall, the results of this study did not support Swales' findings since 66.6% of RA abstracts employed this Step. However, RA abstracts across journals tell a different story. In English, JASR used Step 1 more frequently (53.33%) than JPCP which used it less frequently (6.66%). In Arabic, JAS used Step 1 more frequently (53.33%) than JSR (46.66%). The following examples illustrate the use of Step 1 in the four journals.

إن مشكلة الجانحين من المشكلات الخطيرة التي تواجه كافة المجتمعات ذلك لأن الجانح أداة هدم في المجتمع وأن عدد الجانحين يزداد عاماً بعد عام . . . . (الفيومي، ٢٠١٠) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

The problem of delinquents is one of the dangerous problems that face all societies because a delinquent is a destructive tool in the society, and that the number of delinquents is increasing annually. . . .(Al Faioumi, 2010) (JAS)

لفهم مشكلة انفجار الإطارات في المملكة فإنه لا بد من دراسة جميع الأسباب التي قد تسهم في انفجار الإطارات... (مجلة البحوث الأمنية) (الرطروط، ٢٠٠٨

To understand the problem of tires explosion in the Kingdom, all factors leading to tires explosion must be studied. . . . (Ratrout, 2008) (JSR)

Shoplifting losses and resulting violence and disruption continue to plague retail stores across the globe. (Cardone & Hayes, 2012). (JASR)

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The current study contributes to what is known about police officers' attitudes toward rape. (Page, 2007). (JPCP)

With regard to Step 2 (Making topic generalizations), researchers used it less across the two languages and the four journals. Both JASR and JAS used it more frequently (20%) than JPCP and JSR (13.33%). The following examples illustrate the use of Step 1 in the four journals.

إن استفحال هذه الجريمة و تعاظم خطرها، وتحولها من ظاهرة محلية إلى ظاهرة عالمية لا يعود فقط إلى العولمة وإلغاء الحدود ... (العدواني، ٢٠١١) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

The exacerbation of this crime, its growing danger, and its transformation from a local to a global phenomenon are not only due to globalization and the abolition of border. (Al-Adwani, 2011) (JSR)

تعتبر الشرطة المجتمعية إحدى صور المشاركة من جانب المواطنين للشرطة في مجال حفظ الأمن والنظام وهي تعبر عن فلسفة جديدة تقوم على تقديم خدمة أمنية .. . (عبد المجيد،٢٠١١) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

Community police is considered one of the various forms of citizens' cooperation with police in maintaining security and keeping order, which represents a new philosophy based on providing security services . . . (Abdulmajeed, 2011) (JAS)

Most of the debate surrounding the War on Terrorism has focused on human rights abuses, suspensions, or partial suspensions of the rule of law and the need for balance between human rights and security. (Maras, 2010) (JASR)

Prior research on the use of alcohol by police officers has shown that there are correlations between the officers' alcohol consumption and stress or social relationships within the police sub-culture. (Lindsay & Shelley, 2009) (JPCP)

The last step in this move is Step 3 (Reviewing items of previous research). None of the Arabic RA abstracts in the two journals used this step. There was only one example of this step in JASR as shown below.

One school of thought, the consequentialists, finds that there are at least some situations, such as the "ticking bomb," in which some level of torture is called for. Others, the deontologists, argue that torture is never justified. They typically maintain that the ticking bomb scenario is more myth than reality (Homant, Witkowski, & Howell, 2008). (Witkowski et al., 2011) (JASR)

In conclusion, the writers in the four police and security journals varied in their use of Swales' (1990) Move 1 (Establishing a Territory). Among the three steps in Move 1, Step 1 (Centrality claiming) was the most frequently used one in the four journals. The realization of Step 1 by the writers of the RA abstracts in this study is consistent with the findings of Ҫandarh (2012) who concluded that there was a common practice with regard to the use of Step 1 in Turkish and English RA abstracts.

M2: Establishing a Niche

With regard to the steps in M2 (Establishing a Niche), the overall results showed that Move 2 is the least frequently used in RA abstracts. This is consistent with previous studies (e.g.,

Candarh, 2012; Dindaeng, 2009, Promsin, 2006).　Table 4 summarizes the pattern of occurrence of these steps.

Table 4. Pattern of occurrence of Swales' (1990) move 2 (Establishing a Niche)

Move/ Step	JSAR N	%	JPCP N	%	JAS N	%	JSR N	%	Total N	%
Establishing a Niche										
1A. Counter-claiming or	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B. Indicating a gap or	2	13.33	4	26.66	0	0	1	11.66	7	6.66
1C. Question raising or	2	13.33	0	0	0	0	1	6.66	3	5
1D. Continuing a tradition	1	6.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.66

None of the Arabic and English RA abstracts used Step 1A (Counter-claiming). Step 1B (Indicating a gap) was used only twice in JASR,　four times in JPCP and once in JSR as shown in the following examples.

. . .إلا أن المطلع على الدراسات و الأبحاث التي أجريت على هذه الظاهرة في المجتمع السعودي يلاحظ غلبة الإحصاء الوصفي على بياناتها دون الاستفادة دون الاستفادة منها في استقراء المستقبل في رسم السياسات الأمنية. كما يلاحظ أن كثيراً من الباحثين والدارسين ركزوا في دراساتهم على جريمة التعاطي، أما جرائم الترويج و التهريب فلم تنل إلا اهتماما محدودا. (الفالح. ٢٠١٠) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

An insight into these studies which investigated this phenomenon in the Saudi society show that they used descriptive statistics to present data without using it to read the future and

accordingly plan security policies. Moreover, the bulk of researchers focused their attention on drug addiction on the expense of drug circulation and smuggling . . . (Al-Falih, 2010) (JSR)

Because correctional staff is such an integral part of corrections, understanding job involvement and its impact on correctional employees is important, yet it has received little attention in the literature.(Breen & matusitz, 2088) (JASR)

Although eyewitness memory and identification have captured substantial research interest in the past decades, an understanding of the types and prevalence of errors typically made by eyewitnesses is lacking. (Sharps et al., 2009) (JPCP)

Step 1C (Question raising) was used twice in JASR and once in JSR as shown in the following examples.

. . . و الإجابة على التساؤلات ألتالية: ما واقع لوحات المركبات في المملكة العربية السعودية من منظور رياضي؟ و ما واقع هذه اللوحات مقارنة بمثيلاتها في الدول الأخرى؟ . . . (العودان، ٢٠٠٨) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

What is the real situation of Saudi vehicular plates numbering system from a mathematical perspective? How do vehicles plates in KSA compare to their counterparts abroad? . . . (Al Awdan, 2008) (JSR)

There was only one example of Step 1D (Continuing a tradition) used in JASR as shown below.

A greater understanding of syberterrorism and its interpersonal implications is needed, strategies need to be developed to prevent and /or prepare for cyberterorist attacks. (Breen, 2008) (JASR)

To summarize, almost all the writers in the four journals avoided using the steps in Move 2 (Establishing a Niche) . This finding is in line with previous research (e.g., andarh, 2012; Dindaeng, 2009) that showed Swales' Move 2 to the least used move in RA abstract. A possible interpretation of this is that these steps are usually found in the RA introductions, as Swales (1990) himself indicated, because they require the use of steps such as 'indicating a gap' and 'question raising' and the ample space they have when writing the RA introductions..

M3: Occupying the Niche

The last move is Swales' (1990) CARS model is Move 3 (Occupying the Niche). Table 5 shows the occurrence of the steps of this move across the four journals and two languages. Overall, this move occurs frequently in all journals across the two languages, which support the findings of previous studies (e.g., Promsin, 2006) which indicated that this move is frequently used and obligatory in RA abstracts.

Table 5. Pattern of occurrence of Swales' (1990) move 3 (Occupying the Niche)

Move/Step	JASR N %	JPCP N %	JAS N %	JSR Total N %	N
Occupying the Niche					
1A: Outlining purposes or	10 66.66	10 66.66	14 93.33	13 86.66 78.33	47
1B: Anouncing present research	11 73.33	12 80	9 60	8 53.33 66.66	40
2. Announcing principle findings	6 40	15 100	13 86.66	9 60 71.66	43
3. Indicating research article structure	1 6.66	0 0	0 0	1 6.66 3.33	2

According to Swales (1990), Step 1A (Outlining purposes) serves as one of the two obligatory elements in Move 3. In this study, the analysis of the results showed that Step 1A is widespread in its use among the RA abstracts across the four journals and two languages. Arabic writers used this step more frequently than their English counterparts. The following examples present this phenomenon.

هذه الدراسـة تتناول ظاهرة الاتجار بالنسـاء ....(زوده، ٢٠١٠) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

This study deals with women trading-in phenomenon. . . (Zodah, 2010)

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يسعى هذا البحث إلى تناول قضية الشرطة ودورها في الأمن السياحي. (الثافي، ٢٠٠٨)
(مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

This study attempts to discuss the role of police in tourism security . . . (Althafi, 2008) (JAS)

The purpose of this article is to analyze Inoculation Theory, . . .(Breen & matusitz,2008) (JASR)

This study examined the reliability of earwitnesses using an ecologically realistic experimental set-up.(Öhman et al., 2011) (JASR)

Another obligatory step in Move 3 is Step 1B, (Announcing present research). This step is frequently used among the RA abstracts across the four journals and the two languages. However, Arabic researchers used this move less frequently than the English researchers. Some examples are as follows.

وقد تمت من خلال . . . توزيع استمارة تحتوي على عدد من الأسئلة . . . (الرميح، ٢٠٠٩) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

A questionnaire including a number of questions was distributed . . . (Alromaih, 2009) (JSR)

ولقد اختار الباحث ٤٠ حدثاً . . .، و كذا ٤٠ طالباً . . .، وطبق عليهم اختبار الحاجات النفسية واختبار الذكاء . . . (الفيومي، ٢٠١٠) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

The researcher selected 40 delinquents and 40 students. He presented them to a psychological need test and an IQ test. . . (Al Faioumi, 2010) (JAS)

In this research, 252 college students were asked the level of coercive interrogation—levels of pressure up to and including torture—that they would approve of in response to various scenarios involving criminal offenders and terrorists.(Homant & Witkowski, 2011) (JASR)

A total of 282 participants, distributed over three age-groups (7–9 vs. 11–13 year olds vs. adults), were exposed to an unfamiliar voice for 40 seconds. After a two week delay, they were presented with a 7-voice lineup. Half of the participants were exposed to a target-present lineup (TP), and the other half to a target-absent lineup (TA).(Öhman et al., 2011) (JPCP)

In this study, Step 2 (Announcing principle findings) in Move 3 is most frequently used in JPCP (100%), JAS (86%) and JSR (60%). It is not obligatory in JPCP (40%). The following examples illustrate the use of this step.

و قد أشارت النتائج إلى وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى ٠,٥ بين متوسط المجموعات ... (هاشم، ٢٠١٠) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

The results indicated that there were statistically significant differences at 0.5 between the groups average... (Hashim, 2010) (JSR)

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. . . . ، فقد أظهرت الدراسة أن كثيراً من استراتيجيات وخطط تنظيم المجتمع وحفظ الأمن . . . لم تكن موضوعا للبحث المنهجي . . . (عبد المطلب، ٢٠٠٩) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

. . . , the study showed that most of the strategies and plans of organizing the society and keeping security . . . were not the subject of systematic research . . . (Abdelmottelp, 2009) (JAS)

Results revealed that over 70% of offender observations fell into four categories: hardened targets, natural surveillance, extended guardianship, and formal surveillance. (Cardone & Hayes, 2012) (JASR)

No significant differences in correct identification rates were found across the target-present sized lineups. In addition, the target was likely to "survive" at a comparable rate regardless of lineup size. Moreover, there was no significant difference in correct rejection rate as a function of lineup size.(Pozzulo, et al., 2010) (JCPC)

As for Step 3 (Indicating research article structure), it is rarely found in the corpus across the journals and the two languages. Only two abstracts indicate the structure of the RA abstracts, one in JASR and the other in JSR. These abstracts are illustrated as follows.

. . .يبين المبحث الأول تعريف الأمن . . . . ، ويعرض في المبحث الثاني حق الإنسان في الأمن . . . .. ويخصص المبحث الثالث للجريمة والعوامل الدافعة لارتكابها . . . (عيد، ٢٠١١) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

. . . First part presents a definition of security . . ., and shows in the second part the human being right in security, . . . and devotes the third part to crime and the motives to commit it . . . (Eid, 2011) (JSR)

At first, it reviews current academic and professional literature on technology risks, human risks, and different categorizations of cybercrimes and introduces a model for the relationships between the risk categories and cybercrime categories. The rest of the paper deals with the issue by introducing examples on how technology development networks . . . could be utilized to make cyberspace more secure.(Eskola, 2012) (JASR)

In summary, unlike Move 1 and Move 2, Move 3 (Occupying the Niche) in Swales' (1990) CARs model was found to be the most frequently used move by the writers in the four journals. The first three steps in this move (1A, 1B and 2) were obligatory in all journals except in the JASR. The realization of Step 1B and 2 in the RA abstracts in this study is consistent with the findings of andarh (2012) and Promsin (2006) who found these two steps to be commonly used in their corpus. However, Step 1A is obligatory in this study which is not confirmed by these previous studies. As for Step 3, almost all researchers avoided using it, confirming previous studies (e.g., andarh, 2012; Promsin, 2006) that described this step as the least one used in RA abstracts.

Swales' (1990) CARS model across Arabic and English

Table 6 below shows the extent to which Arab and English writers employ Swales' (1990) CARs model in their RA abstracts. Writers in both languages used Move 1 (Establishing a Territory) and Move 2 (Establishing a Niche) less frequently in the RA abstracts. Arab writers employed Steps 1 (50%) and 2 (20%) in Move 1 more frequently than their English counterparts. Arab writers seem to use Step 1 to persuade their discourse community that their research is significant and well-established. Writers in both languages showed similarity in that they almost avoided using Move 2 in their RA abstracts. However, English writers used Step 1B more frequently (20%) to show that their research was carried out to bridge a gap in the literature. With regard to Move 3 (Occupying the Niche), all the writers in the two languages employed the first three steps in Move 1 (1A, 1B and 2) in their RA abstracts writing. However, Arab writers used Step 1B (Announcing present research) less frequently (56.66%) than their English counterparts (76.66%). Step 3 (Indicating research article structure) was almost avoided by the writers since it was only used once in each language. The realization of Move 3 (Steps 1A, 1B and 3) in the RA abstracts in Arabic and English support previous cross-linguistic research (e.g., Ϛandarh, 2012; Dindaeng, 2009; Promsin, 2006) that described these steps as obligatory in RA abstracts.

Table 6. Pattern of occurrence of Swales' (1990) CARs model across Arabic and English

Move/Step	Arabic N	Arabic %	English N	English %
M1: Establishing a territory				
1. Claiming centrality and/or	15	50	9	30
2. Making topic generalizations and/or	6	20	5	16.66
3. reviewing items of previous research	0	0	1	3.3
M2: Establishing a niche				
1A. Counter-claiming or	0	0	0	0
1B. Indicating a gap or	1		6	20
1C. Question raising or	3.33		2	6.66
1D. Continuing a tradition	1		1	3.33
	3.33			
	0	0		
M3: Occupying the Niche				
1A: Outlining purposes or	27	90	20	66.66
1B:Anouncing present research	17		23	76.66
	56.66			
2. Announcing principle findings	22		21	70
	73.33			
3. Indicating research article structure	1	3.3	1	3.3

In order to determine the preferred Swales' (1990) move structure used in both Arabic and English, each RA abstract was examined to indentify its move structure. Table 7 summarizes the move structures used in both JSR and JAS in Arabic. There was no preferred move structures in Arabic RA abstracts since each journal had different move structures. There were only two instances

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where Arabic writers in JSR used the three moves of Swales (no. 8 and 13). The sequence of the moves and their steps varied greatly in Arabic.

Table 7. Arabic move structure of RA abstracts

Abstract No.	Arabic move structures of RA abstracts	
	JAS	JSR
١	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٢	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)
٣	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٤	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٥	M1(S2)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)
٦	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M1(S2)
٧	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M1(S2)
٨	M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M1(S2)-M3(1A)
٩	M1(S1)-M3(1B)	M3(1A)-M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٠	M1(S1)-M3(1B)-(M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(S3)-M3(S2)
١١	M1(S1)-M1(S2)	M1(S2)
١٢	M3(1A)-M3(1B)	M3(1A)--M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٣	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M2(1B)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)
١٤	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M2(S1C)-M3(1B)
١٥	M1(S2)-M3(1A)-M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)

Similarly, Table 8 shows the sequence of moves used by English writers. There was no common sequence of moves in these abstracts. As with Arabic, there were two abstracts in English

(JASR) where the three moves of Swales were employed (no. 2 and 3).

Table 8. English move structure of RA abstracts

Abstract No.	English move structures of RA abstract	
	JASR	**JPCP**
١	M1(S1)-M1(S3)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٢	M1(S1)-M2(1B)-M3(1B)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(S2)
٣	M1(S2)-M2(1C)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)	M2(1B)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٤	M1(S2)-M3(1B)	M2(S2)-M2(1B)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٥	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)	M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٦	M1(S1)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M1(S2)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٧	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)	M2(1B)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٨	M3(1A)-M3(S3)	M1(S2)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
٩	M2(1C)-M3(1A)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٠	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M2(1B)	M1(S1)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١١	M1(S2)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٢	M1(S1)	M3(1A)-M3(S2)
١٣	M2(1D)-M3(1B)	M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٤	M1(S1)-M3(1A)-M3(1B)	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)
١٥	M3(1A)-M3(1B)-M3(S2)	M3(1A)-M3(S2)

Overall, the results obtained from Tables 5 and 7 are consistent with the findings of some previous studies (e.g., Alotaibi, 2012; Dindaeng, 2009; Pezinni, 2000, Promsin, 2006) which reported that Swales' (1990) moves were either not all used in RA abstracts or not used in the order he suggested. The reason could be that Swales' moves were mainly developed for the analysis of RA introductions which greatly differ from abstracts in terms of space

and structure. Unlike RA introduction which is usually long and dense in information, an abstract is a brief summary of a whole article which gives the reader an exact and concise knowledge of the full article, that is, of what the author did, how the author did it, what the author found, and what the author concluded (Bhatia, 1993).

Hyland's (2000) five-move structure

Hyland's (2000) five-move structure is used in this study because it captures the different moves that were suggested in the literature (e.g., Bhatia's 1993 four-move model; Santos' 1996; Swales & Feak's (2009) five-move models). Table 9 shows the pattern of occurrence of Hyland's five moves in Arabic and English police and security RA abstracts. Though the five rhetorical moves identified by Hyland (2000) are commonly used in the selected RA abstracts, differences in the way of employing the moves are revealed in the data. As illustrated in Table 8, the percentages of RA abstracts containing the five rhetorical moves (introduction, purpose, method, product, conclusion) vary across journals, languages and within discipline.

Table 9. Pattern of occurrence of Hyland's (2000) moves in police and security abstracts

Journal	Introduction N %	Purpose N %	Method N	%	Product Conclusion N %		N
1. JASR	11 73	13 86	9	60	5 33	1	6
2. JPCP	7 46	14 93	14	93	15 100	5	33
3. JAS	8 53	12 80	6	40	11 73	6	40
4. JSR	11 73	11 73	7	46	9 60	2	13
Language							
1. Arabic (Total)	19	23	13	43	20 66.6	8	
2. English (Total)	63	76	23	76	26.6		
Total	18	27	36	60	20 66.6	6	20
	60	90			40 66.6	14	
	37	50			23.3		
	61	83					

According to Hyland (2000), the introduction move is usually used by writers to locate their research by stating current knowledge and by providing a justification for conducting the research through showing a problem or a gap in previous research. In this study, researchers in JASR and JSR used the introduction move obligatorily. In contrast, researchers in JPCP and JAS used this move optionally. Overall, the use of the introduction move

was found to be obligatory in police and security journals since its occurrence was 60% in English and 63% in Arabic. This finding is inconsistent with some previous studies in the literature. For example, Li (2011) found that the introduction move occurred less frequently in linguistics abstracts in English and Chinese.

Unlike English RA abstracts, five of the Arabic RA abstracts were merely "introductions," compared to only one in English. This seems to be a cultural feature of Arabic writing. Some Arab writers may view abstracts function as just introducing their research topic without further obligations. This is explainable since writing abstracts is relatively a new practice in Arabic (Alharbi & Swales, 2011). The following examples in Arabic and English illustrate this cultural tendency.

يعتبر الهيروين من أشد العقاقير المسببة للإدمان، ويعتبر إدمان الهيروين و المورفين مسؤولاً عن انتشار العديد من الأمراض المعدية والتي تنتقل عن طريق الدم، أو عن طريق الحقن الملوثة، لأن معظم متعاطي الهيروين يفضلون التعاطي عن طريق الأوردة بسبب الشعور بفاعليته فوراً. و تختلف عينات الهيروين في خصائصها الفيزيائية من حيث اللون والتجانس، كما تختلف في مكوناتها الكيميائية بسبب اختلاف طرق التحضير، واختلاف المصادر الطبيعية التي يتم تحضيره منها، هذا بالإضافة إلى اختلاف المواد التي يتم إضافتها بغرض الغش. ... (محمد، ٢٠٠٣) (مجلة البحوث الأمنية)

Heroin is considered the most serious drug causing addiction. The addiction of heroin and morphine is responsible for the outbreak of numerous infectious diseases which propagate through blood or by means of contaminated syringes. Most of heroin abusers prefer injection because of its rapid impact on them. Heroin samples are different in their physical and chemical properties; in

terms of color and homogeneity. This difference may be due to different method of preparation, or production from highly variable natural sources, and subsequently their subjection to adulteration and transformation for trafficking purposes. . . (Mohammed, 2003) (JSR)

As the process of globalization marches on, so does the problem of global money laundering. Classified as a crime for less 30 years in the United States, money laundering is a common denominator for the likes of gangsters, drug dealers, . . . (Seymour, 2008) (JASR)

Writers in the four journals used the purpose move more frequently in their RA abstracts making it the only obligatory move across all journals. However, English writers used it more frequently (90%) than Arabic writers (76%). Researchers in both languages vary in where to put the purpose move. The majority of English researchers (n=19) used the purpose immediately after the introduction move. Only nine researchers opened their abstracts with the purpose. In Arabic, twelve researchers used the purpose move immediately after the introduction move, whereas only eleven researchers opened their abstracts with the purpose move. The following examples in Arabic and English illustrate this cultural difference.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تناول ظاهرة الانتحار في السجون. (هلال، ٢٠٠٩) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

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This study aims at investigating the suicide phenomenon in prisons. (Hilal, 2009) (JAS)

تعد جرائم الاحتيال خاصة الاحتيال المالي من أكثر الجرائم تطوراً، فهي تساير التقدم الحضاري وتستفيد من التقدم العلمي والتقني ....، ويهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على جرائم الاحتيال الإلكتروني ويشمل ذلك جرائم الاحتيال المصرفي . . . (عبد الرحمن، ٢٠١١) (مجلة الفكر الشرطي)

Money fraud crimes have become one of the fast growing crimes as they keep pace with cultural advancement and make use of advancements in science and technology . . ., and this research aims at investigating E-fraud crimes including banking fraud . . . (Abdrrrahman, 2011) (JAS)

Violence and security on high school campuses are paramount issues that many institutional staff and students face in today's society. . . . The purpose of this study was to analyze the institutional staff and students' perception of school safety measures . . . (Sobel, R. (2012). (JASR)

This study examined the reliability of earwitnesses using an ecologically realistic experimental set-up. (Öhman, et. al., 2011) (JPCP)

With regard to the method move, the two journals in English employed this move more frequently than the two journals in Arabic. Therefore, the method move is not obligatory in Arabic RA abstracts (43%). Arab writers seem to ignore it because they

are more concerned with the other three moves (introduction, purpose, product). This is not the case with English writers who use the method move as an obligatory step in the RA abstracts (76%). The optionality of the method move in Arabic is inconsistent with previous cross-linguistic studies of RA abstracts (e.g., Cardarh, 2012; Promsin, 2006; Ren & Li, 2011) which reported that the method move is universally recognized regardless of language and discipline.

The method move can occur by itself or merge with other moves as observed in previous studies (e.g., Li, 2011; Santos, 1996). In this study, the method move was found embedded with the purpose move and vice versa in six English abstracts. This practice was not seen in Arabic RA abstracts. The following examples show this behavior in English.

This study examined aspects of the school, community, and home adjustment of 58 adolescents between the ages of 13 and 20 whose mothers were incarcerated. (Trice & Brewster, 2004) (JPCP)

. . . Using survey data from a private correctional facility in the Midwest, the authors examined the effects of job involvement on job stress, job satisfaction, . . . (Lambert et al., 2011) (JASR)

Interestingly, writers in both languages used the same number and percentages of products (66%) suggesting that this move is an obligatory one in Arabic and English. This finding confirms

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previous cross-linguistic studies (e.g., Cardarh, 2012; Li, 2011) that showed this move to be universally recognized. However, by looking at the journals individually, it is obvious that English writers in JASR used this move less frequently (33%) than their counterparts in the other journals.

More interestingly, the conclusion move was optional in the writing of RA abstracts in both Arabic (26%) and English (23%). This result is consistent with several previous studies (e.g., Candarh, 2012; Dindaeng, 2009; Hyland, 2000; Promsin, 2006; Pruettipongsit, 2006) that found the conclusion move to be the least move used in RA abstracts. Hyland, for example, found that the conclusion move was only employed in 21% of the 800 abstracts he investigated, which is close to the percentage assigned to it in this study. However, there is a variation in the use of the conclusion move within the two languages. Authors in the English JPCP (33%) and the Arabic JAS (40%) used more conclusion moves than the other two journals (13% for the JSR and 6% for the JASR).

To summarize this section, it is obvious from the cross-linguistic and cultural analysis of the data that Arabic police and security RA abstracts have the move structure of introduction- purpose- product while English has the move structure of introduction-purpose-method- product. From a disciplinary perspective, the preferred move structure in police and security RA abstracts is introduction-purpose- method - product

Conclusion

The current study is a dual contrastive study of RA abstracts in police and security sciences, including the contrastive analysis in two languages, Arabic and English. The rhetorical structure of the RA abstracts and linguistic features of the moves in the RA abstracts were analyzed and compared in both languages. As discussed in the introduction, the majority of contrastive studies in genre analysis have focused on the comparison of RA abstracts written in English and European language abstracts and in certain disciplines, like medicine and linguistics, which have attracted the attention of numerous analysts. Arabic as one of the most widely used languages and police and security sciences have seldom been involved in such studies. The results showed that the RA abstracts in both languages varied in their use of Swales' moves and did not favor one pattern of moves. However, Move 3 (Steps 1A, B1 and 2) was found to be obligatory in all RA abstracts. Move 2 was the least move used in these RA abstracts. The results also showed that many of the Arabic RA abstracts employed three of Hyland's (2000) moves: introduction, purpose, and product. In contrast, English RA abstracts had the move sequence of introduction, purpose, method, and product. Most of these RA abstracts omitted the conclusion move. From a disciplinary perspective, the preferred move structure in police and security RA abstracts is introduction, purpose, method, and product. Due to the variation in the use of moves within the two languages; it is not possible to

conclude that cross-linguistic and cultural factors affected the way RA abstracts were written.

The results of this study have important pedagogical implications to help Arab postgraduate students and novice researchers in police and security sciences with their Arabic and English academic writing. The results obtained from the cross linguistic analysis and the specific disciplinary of police and security RA abstracts can be used as a guide in helping Arab novice researchers realize cross-linguistic and within disciplinary variations in terms of the linear sequence of moves and the function of each move in the writing of RA abstracts. This study has shown how move-step analysis is a useful analytical tool for understanding linguistic and cultural differences in the rhetorical structure of RA abstracts. According to some genre analysts (e.g., Cortes, 2004; Swales & Feak, 2009; Vakili & Kashani, 2012), explicit teaching of the prototypical rhetorical structure of RA abstracts to postgraduate students and novice writers would help them notice and recognize these specific features of each move and how moves are used in academic writing. Therefore, acquiring the knowledge of the different rhetorical features in English and Arabic RA abstracts will help Arab writers realize the expectations from their discourse community, and will consequently increase their chances for publication and effectively participate in their police and security academic discourse communities.

Since only 60 RA abstracts were only analyzed and compared in the present study, future research should be conducted on a bigger corpus. The number of RA abstracts in each set of data can

be increased. This study only investigated the RA abstracts in police and security journals. Other disciplines can also be included in a cross□linguistic genre analysis of Arabic and English. For example, there is a need to investigate legal, medical, scientific genres in Arabic and find out how they may differ from their counterparts in English. The current study only included written discourse analysis. In order to explore more socio□cultural factors and reader's expectations on writing academic RA abstracts, it would be helpful to carry out interviews or conduct surveys with disciplinary informants and authors in future studies. Other discourse features of police genre such as verb tenses and abstract length need to be examined. Furthermore, this study examined RA abstracts. Other genres of RAs in Arabic such as introduction, Method, results and discussion need to be investigated to show whether they are compatible with current models of genre analysis, and how they are different from or similar to other languages such as English.

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Appendix

Sources of data by language and Journal

1. Arabic Police and security RA abstracts

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b. Al-Fikr Al-Shurti Journal

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التحليل اللغوي و الثقافي المقارن لخطوات بناء ملخصات البحوث الأمنية والشرطية في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية

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