
**Evaluative Resources in Medical Research Articles Written by
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Many studies have been presented about the topic of medical researches and articles ,but it has been noticed that the previously mentioned studies haven't dealt with language usage in terms of attitude and emotional status . Such a topic still needs more attention from scholars and researchers . The current study is expected to enrich the literature about medical articles from a linguistic point of view. The evaluation was done following Martin and White model (2005) which mainly comprised of three important systems (attitude , engagement and graduation).

Key Words (evaluation – medical- articles – native and non native- graduation- attitude – engagement)

1- Introduction

Writers are expressing their knowledge, attitude and stance in their written texts in order to communicate the overall situation about a certain issue. Thus, writers construct the text with alignment and solidarity to their potential target readers (Thompson, 2001,p.60).

The written text evaluation is a topic which drawn the researchers attention in many areas such literature, journalist, and academic context. Therefore, different norms and criteria have been developed for text evaluation purposes, such as writer's attitude (Halliday, 1994), writer's stance (Biber & Finegan, 1989; Hyland, 1999), linguistic appraisal (Martin, 2000), language evaluation (Hunston & Thompson, 2000), and metadiscourse (Crismore, 1989).

Bednarek (2006) has defined the linguistic evaluation as concerned with self-expression for writer's beliefs, feelings, attitudes, judgments, emotions, personality, and motivation. The study of the subjective as referred to by Bednarek (2006) is comprised of three aspects of language. The previously mentioned aspects are the writer's perspective, which can be expressed in linguistic shaping. The second aspect is the writer's expression of affect of the propositions included in texts, and finally the writer's expression of modality or the epistemic status of the propositions included in the written text. Moreover, Bednarek (2011) has noticed the existence of other of writer's expression in the linguistic analytical framework of evaluation, which should be taken into consideration such as their opinion.

Martin & White (2005) have developed a systemic analytical framework for functional English written articles for the purpose of describing different linguistic directions of writer's interpersonal meanings for language use, with three main dimensions. The first one is an attitude which refers according to Martin (2001) to the values of the writers pass judgment and associate with effectual/emotional/ responses with processes and participants. Secondly, engagement which is defined by various methods of textual meanings construing in light previous text heteroglossic, backdrop, alternative points of view, and anticipated responses (Martin & White, 2005). Finally, graduations, which points to the attending to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred (Martin and White, 2005). Additionally, graduations system encompasses of the resources of the attitude in the text is strengthening or weaken, resources for positioning the volume of the written texts (Martin & Rose, 2003,p.24).

Each dimension has sub-criteria; the attitude dimension consists of affection, which refers to emotional response, appreciation to refer to entities evaluation for complex important issue, and judgment to refer to evaluate human behavior. The framework architects (Martin & White, 2005) have mentioned that each sub- criterion consists of different indicators, regarding the first attitude sub-criterion which includes affection construct. It may be popular and reflected the culture context, as well as, the writer's feeling that shows the realistic issue and expresses surge of emotional status, and provides some forms of incorporated paralinguistic as well as, extralinguistic aspects, or internally emotive state which experience or continues mental process, also the affection construct reflects the writer emotions in the text as part of the reaction to some of particular emotional trigger. Furthermore, feeling intensity is considered part of the affection construct factors which can be rated differently from low to high levels. Besides, the feelings in the text show intension about the writer, or they have reaction impression, as well as, the feeling presented in written text shows the writers ways of addressing un/happiness, dis/satisfaction and or in/security issues in the text (Martin and Rose 2007,p.23).

The second sub-criteria is judgment, it's mainly referring to social esteem in terms of tenacity, normality, and capacity. Whereas, social sanction refers to text propriety and veracity. Judgments, in term of social esteem constructs, are focusing positively by admirers, and Negatively by criticizing action, result or process, while social sanctions are focusing positively in term of praise and negatively in term of condemning.

The third attitude category is appreciation, which can be divided, according to Martin and White (2005), into positive or negative. While Martin and Rose (2007) distinguish appreciation further nuances between individual evaluations of things and distinguish realizations of appreciation. Thus, the three evaluation factors are considered in appreciation such as 1) reaction: the degree that something captures or attracted the writer's attention, in addition to the emotional effects that have on us, 2) composition: refers to the writer perceptions in terms of proportionality, balance, and complexity, and 3) valuation: indicates to writers assessment of the importance for social things.

Additionally, Martin & White (2005) mention the engagement as another main criterion for text appraisal and analysis, which includes situations that occur a single source of an utterance and heterogloss which covers such circumstances when more sources of an utterance appear. Monoglossic texts traditionally involve facts and bare affirmations, which disregard dialogical possibility, while the heterogloss admits the dialogical diversity by either expanding or contracting the dialogical space with possible text readers (Martin & White, 2005). In the heterogloss, the contract includes disclaim and proclaims, also the expand criteria comprise of entertain, and attribute.

Furthermore, Martin & White (2005) address graduation as the third main evaluation criterion which mainly comprised of two factors, namely force by intensification and quantification and focus by sharpening, and softening.

Many research efforts are made in the topic of text evaluation and appraisal in different fields, Pascual, and Unger (2010) analyse the Argentinean researches, grant proposals. Generally, the results have revealed that the Argentinean written proposals heteroglossic high, and different engagement resources usage. Also, Hee-Lee (2008) explores the undergraduate attitude in their persuasive essays. The research results reveal that essays with high-graded degrees preserve their formality; and they often skilfully deployed the enormous attitude-invoking, and judgment strategies. These strategies are placed in terms of their contribution to the texts successful.

Furthermore, Fryer (2013) explores the dialogism of academic discourse: Heteroglossic engagement in medical research articles, the findings reveal that there are considerable differences in the analyzed resources regarding the use of engagement subsystem, as well as, in their distributions, both across and within different sections of the medical research article. Moreover, Liu (2013) evaluates the EFL Chinese university Students in the English writing argumentative, the

results reveal that the essays with high-rated degrees were successfully utilized appraisal values which are highlighted by authorial voice and reader's position, therefore their usability influenced the utterances and established strong persuasive statements.

Basically, Rossette (2014) explores high degree expression in a corpus of oral English, the results reveal that the distribution of semantic categories were differing in the context depending on modification (adjectival or nominal). Moreover, in the keynotes, the rate of control of bounded/totally reference is higher for nominal modifiers than in other contexts.

After census review for the previous analysis of the written texts from different writer's background. The medical research articles still need more attention from the scholars and researchers, as well as, the comparison between native and non-native writers is considered one of the research topics that would benefit from the current research scope. The current research is expected to enrich the literature about the medical articles, appraisal from a linguistic perspective, and provides the specialists with some research based guidelines to evaluate the academic article in general and medical research articles in particular.

Research statements

Due to few and limited research attention on the topic of medical article linguistic appraisal, either in national or international level, the current research focuses on the language appraisal based on Martine and White framework (2007) by answering the following research questions:

Q1: How do native medical writers (American) deploy evaluative resources in medical research articles?

Q2: How do non-native (Iraqi) medical writers deploy evaluative resources in research article?

Q3: Are there any differences between native and non-native (Iraqi) medical writers in deploying evaluative resources in medical research articles?

Research Methodology:

Study sample

To achieve the study aims, a total of (40) medical research were selected from two medical journals for both American and Iraqi writers, the articles are distributed as 20 per each group.

Study instrument:

In order to reach the study purpose, qualitative software NVIVO version 10 was used. It enables the user to code with the text content according to certain criteria, and has many of enquiry options for text searching, as well as, enables the user to perform both manual and

semi automated text coding methods. In addition to the NVIVO, software has a flexible node-building environment, which enables the user to review the enquiry results against some criteria before its final classification of any of the node categories. Also, The NVIVO software is built to provide the results in quantitative forms e.g. (Number, and charts) and qualitative forms e.g. (Citation, word three, and word cloud).

Study procedure:

The corpus were annotated the text evaluation features according to Martin and White model (2005), which mainly comprised of three systems (attitude, Engagement, and graduation). Each search result was manually reviewed to make sure that it has meaning according to main and subsystem definitions. In other words, after validating the search enquiry result, it was noded to one of the evaluation categories in both quantitative and qualitative forms. The followings are some examples for the word coding under a certain node after the enquiry results were returned and manually reviewed before final coding, which serve as examples for the qualitative results of this research.

Table (1) the qualitative results for some of the text coded under different main and subsystem noded

Reference	Text coded	Node
Groener, et al , 2013	Diabetes mellitus was ruled out with an HbA1c level of 5.3% and a normal oral glucose tolerance test	attitude/ judgment
	Her deep tendon reflexes showed delayed and weak relaxation	
Escobar, et al , 2014	intestinal obstruction, ulcerations, masses, and peritonitis. Serum and urine serological antigens are useful for diagnosis because they are positive in over 90% of patients	attitude\appreciation \valuation
	On physical examination, she appeared cachec- tic and had an erythematous oropharynx with white exudates. Her abdomen was tender to deep palpation	
Paul T. Hak, Mel W. Jones, 2010	Our case highlights the need for further detailed investigation of the contralateral femur in patient	attitude\appreciation\ composition
Irfan, 2012	It was associated with intermittent clear nasal discharge	attitude\appreciation\ composition
Jacobsson, 2013	he increased risk of stone formation is believed to be due to a combination of different factors,	Attitude\ affect insecurity
Lenders, 2013	Cocaine remains a dangerous substance with rapid systemic absorption and unpredictable cardiac eects, even when used as a topical	

	agent.	
Ali, 2013	Carers of such persons should be adequately informed regarding possible life-threatening complications of medications prescribed to avoid delay in diagnosis and unwanted incidents	
Groener, 2013	However, neither the patient's complaints nor laboratory values improved during therapy	engagement\heterogloss\contract\disclaim
Irfan, 2012	Although few other examples of endogenous source of rhinoliths such as blood clots and bone pieces have been reported	
Zulkifli, 2012	which she never sought any dental treatment	
Ortu, 2009	all isolated types showed a unique genetic profile , proving that the strain responsible for the infection has developed new resistance	engagement\heterogloss\contract\proclaim
Jacobsson, 2013	Renal stone formation by the precipitation of a drug or one of its metabolites has been described for certain medicines	
Escobar, 2014	Patient reported vomiting about 5-6 hours after eating. Vomitus consisted of bilious material and undigested food particles.	engagement\heterogloss\expand\attribute
Jacobsson, 2013	he increased risk of stone formation is believed to be due to a combination of different factors,	
Ortu, 2009	each case were considered as the most important factors in the variability of probability to develop an active infection	engagement\heterogloss\expand\entertain
Tandeter, 2011	Data accumulated in recent years show that nocturia may be related to obstructive sleep apnea (OSA)	
Grover, 2011	To assess whether clinical behaviors might be affected by what each doctor knew or believed about OSA	
Groener, 2013	However, true malabsorption, especially in obese patients, can be subtle and difficult to recognize	graduations\focus\sharpening
Zulkifli, 2012	Mouth opening particularly the oral cavity and oropharynx	
Nagykaldi, 2012	73% of patients used the portal in a meaningful fashion	
Escobar, 2014	histoplasmosis is considered common since the organism is identified in the GI tract of approximately 70–90% of autopsy cases	graduations\focus\softening
Ortu, 2009	Incidence in Sardinia declined from 35 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in	

Study results

The aim of this research is to evaluate research and case reports among native and non-native writers. Descriptive research methodology based on text was employed to answer the following research question :

Q1: How do native medical writers deploy evaluative resources in research articles and case reports?

To answer this question, frequency and percent were used for each main evaluation category based on Martin and white (2007) analytical framework for both American research and case report and table (2) shows the results.

Table (2)

Frequency and percents for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports for American writers

	American research
Attitude	2069 (65.02%)
Engagement	388 (12.19%)
Graduations	725 (22.78%)

Table (2) illustrates the distribution of the main categories among the American case reports which were about (62.44%) in the attitude, (17.31%) for the engagement, and (20.25%) for the graduations, while the distribution of the main category among the American researches was (65.02%) for the attitude, (12.19%) for the engagement, and (22.78%) for the graduations. These results indicate that the attitude system was the most dominate for American case reports and researches. For further deep view on each category of the main system ,frequency and percents were calculated for sub-system which present in the following table.

Table (3)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports according to the attitude distribution subcategory

	American research
Affect	306 (9.61%)
Appreciation	194 (6.10%)
Judgment	1569 (49.31%)

As shown in table (3), the attitude subcategory are distributed as (10.03%) for effect, (8.32%) for appreciation, and (44.09%) for judgment for American case reports, while the attitude subcategories distributed for American research are (9.61%) for effect, (6.10%) for appreciation, and (49.31%) for judgment. For both American case report and research ,the judgment subcategory was the most dominate, whereas, the appreciation was the less dominate subcategory for the attitude main system.

Table (4)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports according to the engagement distribution subcategory

	American research
Overall contract	152(4.78%)
Disclaim	77(2.42%)
Proclaim	75(2.36%)
Overall expand	236(7.42%)
Attribute	112(3.52%)
Entertain	124(3.90%)
Overall heteregloss	388(12.19)

From table (4) the overall heteregloss among the American case report (17.31%) which comprised of (8.33%) for overall contract, and (9.08%) for the overall expand. While the overall heteregloss among American research is (12.19%) which consists of (4.78%) for the overall contract, and (7.42%) for the overall expand. The American case report is a bit higher than American research on the usage of heteregloss as overall and subcategories.

Table (5)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports according to the graduations distribution subcategory

	American report	American research
Overall focus	17(1.60%)	127(3.99%)
Sharpening	16(1.51%)	115(3.61%)
Softening	1(0.09%)	12(0.38%)
Overall force	197(18.64%)	598 (18.79%)
Intensification	66 (6.24%)	192(6.03%)
Quantification	131(12.39%)	406(12.76%)
Overall graduations	214(20.25%)	725(22.78%)

As presented in table (6), the overall graduations among the American case report is (20.25%) which comprised of (1.60%) for overall focus, and (18.64%) for the overall force. While the overall graduations among American research (22.78%) which consisted of (3.99%) for the overall focus, and (18.79%) for the overall force. The

American research is very little higher in the overall graduations as well as in the overall focus.

Q2: How do non-native (Iraqi) medical writers deploy evaluative resources in research article and case reports?

To answer this question frequency and percent were used for each main evaluation categories based on Martin and white (2007) analytical framework for both Iraqi research and case report and table (7) shows the results.

Table (7)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports

	Iraqi research
Attitude	1182(58.70%)
Engagement	291(14.45%)
Graduations	541(26.86%)
Total	2014

Table (7) illustrates the distribution of the main categories among the Iraqi case report which is (45.84%) in the attitude, (18.27%) for the engagement, and (35.89%) for the graduations, while the distribution of the main categories among the Iraqi research is (58.70%) in the attitude, (14.45%) for the engagement, and (26.86%) for the graduations. This result indicates that the attitude system is the most dominate for Iraqi case reports and research. For further deep view on each category of the main system frequency and percents are calculated for sub-system which are presented in the following table.

Table (8)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal of research articles, and case reports according to the attitude distribution subcategory

	Iraqi research
Affect	221(10.97%)
Appreciation	191(9.48%)
Judgment	770(38.32%)
Total	1182

From table (8) the attitude subcategories are distributed as (7.66%) for affect, (6.78%) for appreciation, and (31.40%) for judgment for Iraqi case reports, while the attitude subcategories are distributed for Iraqi research as (10.97%) for affect, (9.48%) for appreciation, and (38.32%) for judgment. For both Iraqi case report and research the judgment subcategory is the most dominate, whereas, the appreciation is the less dominate subcategory for the attitude main system

Table (9)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal for research articles, and case reports according to engagement distribution subcategory

	Iraqi research
overall contract	128(6.36%)
Disclaim	79(3.92%)
Proclaim	49(2.43%)
overall expand	163(8.09%)
attribute	85(4.22%)
Entertain	78(3.87%)
overall heteregloss	291(14.45%)

From table (9) the overall heteregloss among Iraqi case report is (18.27%) which comprised of (8.32%) for overall contract, and (9.96%) for the overall expand. While the overall heteregloss among Iraqi research is (14.45%) which consists of (6.36%) for the overall contract, and (8.09%) for the overall expand. The Iraqi case report is seen to be higher in the usage of heteregloss as overall and subcategories.

Table (10)

Frequency for medical writer's appraisal for research articles, and case reports according to graduations distribution subcategory

	Iraqi research
overall focus	121(6.01%)
Sharpening	116(5.76%)
Softening	5(0.25%)
overall force	420(20.85%)
Intensification	152(7.55%)
Quantification	268(13.31%)
overall graduations	541(26.86%)

Table (10) discusses the overall graduations among Iraqi case report which is (35.89%) and it is comprised of (7.44%) for overall focus, and (28.45%) for the overall force. While the overall graduations among Iraqi research is (26.86%) which consists of (6.01%) for the overall focus, and (20.85%) for the overall force. The Iraqi case report is slightly higher than the overall graduations as well as in the overall force

Q3: Are there any differences between native and non-native (Iraqi) medical writers in deploying evaluative recourses in research articles, case reports

To answer this research question (Z) test for percent differences was conducted to find the significant difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers and the following tables show the results

Table (11)

Z test results for the difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the main evaluation categories

	American	Iraqi	Z	Sig
Attitude	2729 (64.38%)	1601 (54.68%)	4.42	0.0001
Engagement	571 (13.47%)	458 (15.64%)	0.994	0.32
Graduations	939 (22.15%)	869 (29.68%)	3.54	0.0004

It can be concluded from table (11) that the Z value for attitude, and graduations domains is 4.42, and 3.54 respectively with P level ≤ 0.05 which indicates a significant difference between American and Iraqi writers, the results show that American writers tend to use attitude more than Iraqi writers, while the American writers tend to use graduations less comparing to the Iraqi writers. Regarding to the engagement the Z value was 0.994 with P value > 0.05 this indicates there is no significant difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the engagement usage.

Table (12)

Z test result for the difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the attitude subcategories

	American	Iraqi	Z	Sig
Affect	412 (15.10%)	291 (18.18%)	1.08	0.2778
Appreciation	282 (10.33%)	253 (15.80%)	1.87	0.0602
Judgment	2035 (74.57%)	1057 (66.02%)	4.41	0.00001

From table (12) the Z value for judgment as one of attitude subcategories was 4.41 with P level ≤ 0.05 which indicates a significant difference between American and Iraqi writers, the results show that American writers tend to use the judgment more than Iraqi writers. Regarding the affect and appreciation , the Z values were 1.08, and 1.87 respectively with P value > 0.05 . This indicates that there are no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the affect and appreciation usage.

Table (13)

Z test result for the difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the engagement subcategories

	American	Iraqi	Z	Sig
overall contract	240 (42.03%)	204 (44.54%)	0.533	0.594
Disclaim	105 (18.39%)	111 (24.24%)	1.04	0.295
Proclaim	134 (23.47%)	93 (20.31%)	0.568	0.573
overall expand	332 (58.14%)	254 (55.46%)	0.658	0.516
Attribute	169 (29.60%)	127 (27.73%)	0.351	0.725
Entertain	163 (28.55%)	127 (27.73%)	0.15	0.877

From table (13) the Z values for overall contract and overall expand as subcategories for engagement were 0.533, and 0.658 respectively with P level > 0.05 this indicates that there are no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in overall contract , overall expand and usage.

Table (14)

Z test result for the difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the graduations subcategories

	American	Iraqi	Z	Sig
overall focus	144 (15.33%)	189 (21.75%)	1.49	0.139
overall force	795 (84.66%)	680 (78.25%)	3.17	0.0015

From table (14) the Z value for overall force as one of graduations subcategories was 3.17 with P level ≤ 0.05 which indicates a significant difference between American and Iraqi writers, the results show that American writers tend to use the force more than Iraqi writers. Regarding the overall focus the Z value was 1.49 with P value > 0.05 this indicates that there are no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the focus usage.

Results discussion

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate researches and case reports by native and non-native writers through three main questions, how do native medical writers (American) deploy evaluative resources in research articles and case reports?, How do non-native (Iraqi) medical writers deploy evaluative resources in

research article and case reports? , and are there any differences between native and non-native (Iraqi) medical writers in deploying evaluative recourses in research articles, case reports?

The results of the first question indicate that the attitude system was the most dominate for American case reports and research compared to other main evaluation criteria (engagement, and graduations). The possible explanation for this result is that the writers in the medical field start their researches depending on some clinical observation which embedded with sort of personal and emotional meaning and assumptions. Additionally , the medical research articles or reports in many cases have concluded the results from small samples which put the researchers in a position with limited opportunity for result generalization. Basically, in this case the researchers tend to use the attitude languages more due to its maneuvering ability.

The analysis for attitude distribution subcategory has shown that in both American case report and research ,the judgment subcategory is the most dominate. Whereas, the appreciation was the less dominate subcategory for the attitude main system. This result was confirmed by Hee-Lee (2008) which has found that undergraduate students deployed skillfully judgment strategies to produce a successful text. In the recent study, researchers are the dominate of judgment subcategory within the attitude system which could be explained by the function of judgment in the academic writing in general and medical writing in particular. Meanwhile, the main function of judgment is evaluating human behaviour, in terms of describing the status such as (normal, weak, useful), which is considered commonly used by American medical writers.

Regarding the engagement, distribution for the subcategory American case report is a bit higher than American research on the usage of heterogloss as overall and subcategories (contract, and expand). Also, the American research is very little higher in the overall graduations as well as in the overall focus. This result is confirmed by Pascual, and Unger (2010) who have found that engagement use was high with different engagement resources usage in particular the predominant of expansive. Also, Fryer (2013) result has supported the current results in terms of engagement subsystem use and distributions, the researcher can explain these results by showing the need and functions of engagement use in the academic and medical articles, texts, as long as, the engagement refers to methods of text meanings construing, the writers could differ from this meaning based on their personal experiences in the field. Some of medical American writers example for engagements contract proclaim “all isolated types showed a unique genetic profile , proving

that the strain responsible for the infection has developed new resistance” (Ortu, 2009), expand entertain “Data accumulated in recent years show that nocturia may be related to obstructive sleep apnea OSA(Tandeter, 2011), expand attribute “The increased risk of stone formation is believed to be due to a combination of different factors(Jacobsson, 2013).

Moreover, the result of the second questions show that the attitude system was the most dominate for Iraqi case reports and research,

This result is very close to the first question results and may be explained by the nature of medical writing structures which direct the writers to incorporate their emotional experiences during the writing tasks, especially when the writers deal with small medical populations that leave place to be cautioned in their final conclusions, as well as, medical Iraqi as American writers still use their clinical observation which influenced by their emotional and mood status in terms of their writings orientations.

Also, the subcategory of attitude distribution, both Iraqi case report and research the judgment subcategory was the most dominate, whereas, the appreciation was the less dominate subcategory for the attitude main system. This result is supported by Pascual, and Unger (2010) and Fryer (2013) who have found that engagement uses were high with different engagement resources usage. The possible explanation for this result may be the function that judgment serves in the medical articles in terms of supporting pervious ideas and researches, or raining new arguments and debatable issues either anther research efforts or patients personal reporting.

Furthermore, the Iraqi case report is a bit higher than Iraqi research on the usage of graduations as overall and subcategories. In addition to, the Iraqi case report is slightly higher in the overall graduations as well as in the overall force. This result could be seen, according to factors that comprised the graduations such as (sharpening) when the writers try to specify the scope of the results, or (softening) when the writers try to insert the results with caution and limitations, in both cases (sharpening, or softening) the writers try to put emphasize and underline on the result or the issues that dealing with and reflects some sort of the writer objectivity. Also, graduations include intensification and quantification which give the writers the opportunity to insert a qualitative description to the issue that they are dealing with, as we keep place for writers objectivity.

Generally, the third research result showed that American writers tend to use the attitude more than Iraqi writers, while the American writers tend to use the graduations less compared to the

Iraqi writers. Regarding the engagement, there were no significant difference between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the engagement usage. Also, American writers tend to use the judgment more than Iraqi writers. Nevertheless, regarding to the affect and appreciation while there were no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the affect and appreciation usage. Despite the fact that the previous researches didn't cover these results directly, the possible explanation might be that the American writers as native speakers could manipulate with emotional themes of language depending on their familiarity with cultural context, and may use unfamiliar emotional words to express their attitude depending on their awareness with connotation meaning. While the Iraqi writers focus on the graduation in their writing which indicates boundaries and limits to their arguments and conclusions, and keep them in a position of the objectivity, as well as, inserting their comments with caution or supporting another article writers.

In addition, there were no significant differences between American writers and Iraqi writers on overall contract, overall expand and usage. These results could be seen in term of general articles writing strategies which will be used for both American and Iraqi writers, especially any research arguments should handle though contacting and expanding manners.

Finally, American writers tend to use the force more than Iraqi writers, whereas, there were no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the focus usage. The possible explanation for this result may be that Iraqi writers tend to present their issues based on qualitative and quantitative description.

Conclusions and recommendations

The attitude and judgment systems were the most dominate for both American and Iraqi case reports and researches compared to other main evaluation criteria (engagement, and graduations). Regarding the comparison between the American and Iraqi writers, the American writers tend to use the attitude more than Iraqi writers, while the American writers tend to use the graduations less compared to the Iraqi writers. There were no significant differences between American writers and Iraqi writers on overall contract, overall expand and usage. In addition to, American writers tend to use the force more than Iraqi writers, whereas, there were no significant differences between the overall American writers and Iraqi writers in the focus usage. The main research results were discussed according to the language function and culture consideration and research need for objectivity. Due to the current result generalizations are still limited because of the number of the arterials that have been

analyzed without controlling within medical article types and scope. Thus, future research is recommended to be done including larger sample size, as well as, controlling the type of medical articles.

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الموارد التقييمية في مقالات البحث الطبي للكتاب في المجال الطبي

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تم تقديم العديد من الدراسات حول موضوع الأبحاث والمقالات الطبية ، ولكن لوحظ أن الدراسات المذكورة سابقاً لم تتناول استخدام اللغة من حيث الموقف والحالة العاطفية. لا يزال هذا الموضوع بحاجة إلى مزيد من الاهتمام من العلماء والباحثين. ان من المتوقع أن تثري الدراسة الحالية الأدبيات المتعلقة بالمقالات الطبية من وجهة نظر لغوية. لقد تم إجراء التقييم وفقاً لنموذج (Martin and White (2005) والذي يتكون أساساً من ثلاثة أنظمة مهمة (الموقف، المشاركة والتخرج).

الكلمات المفتاحية (تقييم - طبي - مقالات - الناطقين وغير الناطقين - تخرج - موقف - اندماج)