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## Articles

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### Let them write English

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This article discusses the current requirement for scientific research to be published in the English language and the problems arising from this requirement not only for authors whose first language is not English but also for society and for the world's scientific community. The assistance which is, and should be, available to authors is considered, as well as a future looking towards multilingual publication.

The harsh words "Let them eat cake" is the response attributed to Marie-Antoinette (1755-1793), the Queen consort of Louis XVI, when she was told that the French populace had no bread to eat. At this time French was perhaps the most important language of science. Marie-Antoinette was later guillotined by the French populace. A lack of understanding of the difficulties faced by others does not apparently always serve oneself – something to be kept in mind when considering the demands for publication in English as the current language of science.

In 1995 there were an estimated 1113 million native speakers of Chinese and 372 million native speakers of English. Currently the number of Chinese native speakers is set to increase while that of English native speakers is set to decrease. By 2050 English is forecast to have slipped to position four on the list of numbers of native speakers between the ages of 15 and 24 years, with Spanish in a close fifth place and Portuguese in a not so close sixth place. Chinese will remain number one, Hindi/Urdu will move into position two and Arabic into position three.<sup>1</sup>

The United Kingdom recently imported 100 Mandarin teachers directly from China to meet the growing demand from pupils to learn a language that they believe holds the key to future global prosperity.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless from today's viewpoint English is well established as the language of science and it is difficult to imagine how Chinese, with its script, could dislodge it.

Whether they like it or not, scientists who do not publish their work in English exclude their work from the world's pool of knowledge, cut themselves off from discourse with fellow scientists internationally and run the risk that their careers in their own country will be stunted. Increasingly scientists' institutions and grant authorities throughout the world judge scientists' performance on their publications in Science Citation Indexed journals, few of which are published in languages other than English.

Language, however, is not just a problem for the scientist alone. Progress in science throughout the world is hindered when research conducted in countries where English is not

the native language is excluded from the pool of scientific knowledge. Only one-tenth of scientific journals published in Eastern Europe are published in English.<sup>3</sup> Russia is one of the world's leaders in per capita number of doctors and scientists, yet its literature is largely inaccessible to the rest of the world.

Authors whose first language is not English therefore need to publish in English. To do this they can either learn English and pay an author's editor to check the English because, as discussed later, they rarely feel confident enough in English or, if they do, journals will ask them to have their English checked anyway; or they can write in their own language and pay a translator.

These authors should be supported in their efforts to contribute to the world's resource of scientific knowledge by their own institutions, grant agencies and governments; organisations funded by the international scientific community; and biomedical journals.

#### Learning English

The ease with which a scientist learns English depends on the attitude of the culture he or she grows up in. In small countries where the native language is primarily only spoken by inhabitants of that country, eg in Finland, there is a stronger incentive to learn English. This is reinforced by exposure to English television and films that have subtitles in the native language rather than being dubbed into that language, and by higher education often being conducted in English.

However, the number of people speaking the native language is not the only factor. History is another. In India schools that teach in English are favoured and many speakers of Hindi are growing up speaking English. Where English has not been taught in schools, e.g. in Eastern Europe during the communist era, the current generation is especially disadvantaged.

Learning English as a second language might not always be enough. Ulrich Ammon, professor of German linguistics at the University of Duisburg, is quoted as saying, "No one German is entirely comfortable speaking and writing in English".<sup>4</sup> I can verify this from my experience working with Austrian scientists. Austrians have a positive attitude towards learning languages. Job prospects are believed to be greatly enhanced if you can speak English fluently and in addition have a good working knowledge of a second foreign language. Nevertheless authors feel more comfortable when an author's editor checks manuscripts they have written in English. Korean researchers and

engineers who had learnt English and worked in the UK have said they miss more than 50% of what they hear during discussions with fellow experts.<sup>4</sup> The move in Japan for science societies to hold their meetings in English has also been criticized because participants are less active than when discussions are held in Japanese.<sup>4</sup>

John Benfield, an Austrian-born American editor and professor of thoracic surgery at the University of California at Los Angeles, studied 50 consecutive manuscripts about lung cancer that came from authors whose first language was not English. This study included comments and all correspondence between the editor and authors.<sup>5</sup> He has also given courses on manuscript writing in the United States, Japan and China jointly with an English language professional, Christine Feak, from the University of Michigan.

Benfield is convinced that authors whose first language is not English are disadvantaged by an inability to say what they want to say in English as well as a native speaker of English would say it, or as well as they could say it in their own language. The disadvantage is particularly great when addressing controversial matters or subtleties (John Benfield, personal communication, June 2007).

I believe that people who are not native speakers of English – and sometimes those who are – may not always fully appreciate the nuances of a particular word they use. For instance, when it comes to protecting its industry the US pays great attention to words. Objections were raised by the US delegation to the word “code” at a recent World Health Assembly. A resolution had called for a “code” to promote responsible marketing of foods and beverages to children. The US delegates objected to the word “code” and proposed the phrase “a set of recommendations”. Their objection to “code” was that they felt it could be construed as being binding.<sup>6</sup>

Pharmaceutical companies pay marketing agencies large sums of money to come up with brand phrases for their products that will appear in all their promotional material for that product, including articles published in biomedical journals. The subtleties of these phrases need to be fully understood by researchers who approve and put their names to the articles.

Far-reaching questions can arise when all scientists are forced to use English. Many Dutch university courses are now taught in English for the benefit of the foreign students that Holland attracts and is keen to attract. Literacy in English is high in Holland, but even so, teaching science in English puts an extra burden not only on Dutch students but also on professors because they cannot be as free and creative in a second language as in their first language, and they often have to oversimplify.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, when people regard their own language as inferior to the majority language they stop using it. This statement, made in the context of projections that half of the world’s estimated 5000-7000 languages will be lost by the end of this century,<sup>8</sup> also applies to science. Finnish academics are reported to contend that if university research focuses exclusively on the use of English, their own language will lose its ability to depict new concepts

and phenomena and their subtle differences.<sup>4</sup>

Education in English has disadvantages for society too. Only the good scientific brains from the class that can afford such education will be captured, leaving untapped the good scientific brains from the pool of people who have not been so privileged.

A communication rift also arises in conveying science to practitioners and the general public. Review articles and articles informing professionals about new developments in their field are preferable in the native language of those readers, likewise information and news read by the general public. Health care is purportedly the most searched subject on the internet. A new field where native language is important is that of “knowledge translation”. The aim here is to bridge the so called know-do gap and get research results transformed into policies and practice. Putting knowledge into practice requires adapting it to local culture, and language is a key element of this (Hooman Momen, personal communication, June 2007).

As long as English remains the world language of business and science, bilingual education in state schools from primary education onwards, as my children have experienced, would appear to be a solution. To date there are still only very few schools even in Austria that have taken this route. From the state’s view, the cost of having two teachers in the classroom for every subject has to be balanced against that of teaching English for a particular purpose, eg science, and of translation. But the cost to the country’s lost progress and development should also be taken into account.

#### **Assistance from authors’ editors and translators**

Authors who write in English can seek the assistance of an authors’ editor to check the text for language errors and polish the writing style to fit that of the journal targeted for publication of the article. The ideal authors’ editor would need to be an English linguist, have a good knowledge of the author’s native language, and understand the science as well. If the author writes in his or her first language for publication in English, likewise the ideal translator sought by the author should not only be qualified to translate between the languages but would also need to be trained in the science.

Multitalented people are rare and expensive, as is the alternative of two experts helping the author and working together, one on the language side and the other on the science side. However, such joint efforts have been found to yield better scientific reporting than peer editing or language professional editing alone.<sup>9-12</sup> The new European guidelines drawn up by the European Committee of Standardisation state that translations should optimally be reviewed by a specialist in the field, eg a physician for a biomedical translation ([www.lisa.org/globalizationinsider/2005/04/the\\_en15038\\_eur.html](http://www.lisa.org/globalizationinsider/2005/04/the_en15038_eur.html)).

One thing that should not be forgotten is that translators and editors introduce their own subjectivity. The content and emphasis of a translation cannot be assumed to be the same as that of the original, just as the claim that editing is merely helping authors say what they mean is not

reliable. A study of abstracts written in French, translated into English by two French authors and then edited by two English native speakers, found the editors imposed their own styles of writing and changed the original meaning in different ways. Furthermore readers recognized the abstracts as having different “voices”.<sup>13</sup>

### Who pays for courses and assistance?

Authors can be helped by their institutions setting aside funds for courses to improve their English. For example a new medical curriculum was approved in Serbia in 2004, in which medical students are required to take two compulsory courses in medical English and are also given the opportunity to attend three elective courses.

Tuition, however, needs to extend beyond English. Editors of the *Croatian Medical Journal (CMJ)* have found that language is not the main problem with manuscripts submitted to their journal, which is published in English. Authors also need training in planning and performing the study, writing the narrative, and scientific reporting style. The *CMJ* has been running courses for physicians and postgraduate students covering these aspects as well as English language since December 2007.

Sometimes fees paid to translators or authors' editors are met by the scientist's institution or from research grants, but very often scientists have to pay themselves. Scientists' institutions or grant agencies could support authors by meeting the cost of author's editors or translators and by establishing links with high quality suppliers. When I asked for information on the European Science Editors Association (EASE) online forum the replies gave the impression that the number of commercial organisations offering manuscript services have mushroomed over the past few years, especially in Eastern European countries such as Hungary. From Poland the warning came that it is usually not easy to find a good translator specialising in one's field, while non-specialist translators do not understand the text and make many mistakes. Authors everywhere should carefully scrutinize the qualifications of service providers and the quality of the work they produce.

Gradually the international scientific community is obliging with programmes of assistance. Examples of programmes financed by the international community to help authors include the AuthorAID project.<sup>14</sup> In this project authors whose native language is English mentor and assist authors in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe with writing their papers. The project differs from international research collaborations, where assistance comes from coauthors who also need to look after their own interests. Another example of a programme that helps authors in developing countries is run by the International Network for Cancer Treatment and Research ([www.inctr.be](http://www.inctr.be)) and financed by the US National Cancer Institute.

### The attitude of biomedical journals

Authors whose first language is not English but who write in English often believe that their manuscripts are less likely to be accepted by biomedical journals. However, data from the *Annals of Thoracic Surgery* indicate that the

disadvantage is not in the incidence of ultimate publication but rather in the need to revise manuscripts.<sup>5</sup> Likewise a study in *Cardiovascular Research* which sought to pinpoint language area problems that could affect the possibility of sound medical work being rejected found that poor writing was unlikely to result in outright rejection but that it may influence the overall impression of the work.<sup>15</sup>

Certainly journals often ask authors to have their manuscripts checked for English if the corresponding author is located in a country where English is not the native language. Such requests are helpful if the language problems are specified, but frequently the request is a standard response to the corresponding author's address. An example was given by a Spanish author who complained in a letter to *Nature* that almost all referee comments he received mentioned style. He asked a friend, who was a professor at Oxford University in the UK, to check his manuscript. The friend had published over 250 papers himself and was editor-in-chief of a reputed journal. However, even after his check one referee, without identifying errors, still demanded that the manuscript be revised by a native English speaker. The Spanish author suggested in his letter to *Nature* that an institute of correct English style should be established to which authors could send their manuscripts. The institute could correct the paper and certify its compliance to an accepted language standard.<sup>16</sup>

The *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* publishes articles in English with abstracts in English, French, Spanish and Arabic (eg <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/85/5/06-038521.pdf>). Hooman Momen, editor of the bulletin, believes that journals could be more sensitive to the needs of authors whose first language is not English. For example, they could encourage authors to use standard phrases in the materials and methods, and results sections (without risking accusations of plagiarism), perhaps even compiling glossaries of appropriate phrases and terms for their speciality. Journals which have the resources of internal editors could also accept the discussion section in bullet point format and create the text for the author (Hooman Momen, personal communication, June 2007). The website of the World Health Organization (WHO) can be viewed in six languages (<http://www.who.int/>) and the organization has shown its concern that research from all countries in the world should be published and understood by its commitment to multilingualism. A plan of action on multilingualism has recently been approved by the WHO ([http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/EB121/B121\\_6-en.pdf](http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB121/B121_6-en.pdf)). The United Nations' General Assembly also recently passed a resolution on multilingualism (A/61/L.56 on 9 May 2007) and proclaimed 2008 “The International Year of Languages”.

Large commercial English language journals such as the *BMJ* (British Medical Journal), *Lancet*, *JAMA* (the journal of the American Medical Association), and *Journal of the American Dental Association* have been publishing editions translated into other languages for some years now. Moreover, in the last few years a new trend of cover-to-cover translation of journals originally published in

languages other than English has developed. Mary Ellen Kerans, who heads the team of translators that translates *Archivos de Bronchoneumologia* from Spanish into English, explained in response to my EASE forum request that the purpose of bilingual publication of science is to bring a whole community of scientists closer to the centre of discourse and at the same time reinforce autochthonous language scientific activity. Higher education in that language is thereby strengthened, in contrast to the weakening wrought by using English to teach science and medicine in countries like Holland.

Brazil is one of the countries at the forefront of bilingual publication. Two approaches are being encouraged. In one, the print version of the journal is published in Portuguese only, but the online version is published in both Portuguese and English (eg *Jornal Vascular Brasileiro* and *Revista de Psiquiatria do Rio Grande do Sul*). In the other, both the printed and the online version have bilingual content (eg *Jornal de Pediatria*). Bilingual publication is currently limited by the considerable financial resources it requires, but in the future this expenditure might be relieved by improved translation software.

### Translation software

To date, no translation software that substitutes for a human translator exists. The software is only an assistance to the human translator.

Computer-assisted translation (CAT) and machine translation (MT) need to be distinguished. CAT is a searchable corpus of validated translations which a human translator uses to produce translations from idiosyncratic texts such as those found in research manuscripts. With MT a draft is produced electronically, which a human translator brings up to publication standard by making sure terminology is accurate and style is followed.

MT is more suited to structured and standardized phrases and terms, which is a reason for Hooman Momen's suggestion that journals use standard phrases in the materials and methods and results sections. There are some free MT tools (such as Babel Fish – see <http://babelfish.altavista.com/>). Google have also recently announced a new translation service ([http://seattlepi.nwsource.com/business/316982\\_googletranslation24.html](http://seattlepi.nwsource.com/business/316982_googletranslation24.html)).

When the progress in computer software over the last 20 years is considered, it is not hard to imagine that translation software could be developed in the not too distant future to such a quality as to require little intervention by human translators. Multilingual publication would then become more affordable.

### Conclusion

The current hegemony of English as the language of science places authors who do not speak English as a first language at a disadvantage. This disadvantage can be alleviated by training in scientific English, together with instruction on writing scientific manuscripts. Authors' editors and translators can also be of assistance. A good approach is for two native speakers of English to check a manuscript: an

expert in English linguistics and an expert in the particular scientific field. Journals could also be more helpful to authors whose first language is not English.

Costs of training, editing, and translation services should be met by the author's institution or funding agency to enable the research to become part of the international pool of scientific knowledge. Some international organisations also provide support.

Learning English and the use of authors' editors or translators are not guarantees that the subtleties of meanings are correctly transferred from the original language into English. Particular care is needed if the authors' editor or translator is being paid by a party with a vested interest in the research.

Despite the current international use of English to converse in science, other languages should not be excluded from science. Higher education solely in English can lead to a loss of ability to express new concepts and phenomena in the native language. Languages carry their culture with them, and a hegemony of one language excludes a cultural diversity of attitude and thought that is critical to science.

Furthermore, it is important to convey science to professionals and the general public in their native tongue. Bilingual education from an early age could be an ideal solution, but it is still rare in practice. There is a new trend of cover-to-cover translation of medical journals from the original language into English, but it is still expensive. Development of translation software may reduce cost in the future.

The WHO has shown its dedication to multilingual publication by its recent approval of a plan on multilingualism. Hopefully the year of international languages will increase awareness of the problems surrounding communication of science and will promote a unified effort to pool world scientific knowledge in such a way as to preserve language and cultural diversity but at the same time ease accessibility for all.

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## Good Publication Practice – call for help

A call, as in “call for papers”; not a cry. About a decade ago, a team of editors led by Elizabeth Wager compiled a set of guidelines for Good Publication Practice. These are aimed primarily at people publishing clinical or preclinical information, especially when this information has been gathered, analysed, or written with support from a pharmaceutical, biotech, or medical device company.

Things have moved on, and while the need for guidelines is still there, the details have changed, so the International Society for Medical Publication Professionals (ISMPP) has launched GPP2. This will be led by Chris Graf of Wiley-Blackwell, who is co-chair of the ISMPP Standards & Best Practices Committee and Elizabeth (Betts) Field of Field Advantage Medical Communications. According to Chris, GPP2 will follow the mission laid out by the original GPP authors and “encourage responsible and ethical publication of the results of clinical trials sponsored by pharmaceutical companies”.<sup>1</sup> Like its predecessor, GPP2 will deliver “best practice” ethical guidance about peer-reviewed publications and presentations at scientific meetings, as well as recommendations for “non-peer-reviewed scientific communications”. New sections will provide guidance on recent developments in medical research and reporting, such as clinical trial registration and results disclosure.

They would like your help. They are looking for people

to comment on the first draft of the new guidelines, which will be available towards this end of this year.

If you would like to participate and have at least 10 years’ experience in three of the areas listed below, then please contact Chris.

- Setting publication policies in commercial organizations
- Design, conduct, and reporting of clinical trials
- Legal and regulatory requirements on conducting, registering, and reporting clinical trials publications as part of a clinical development programme
- Common editorial and journal practices, including peer review
- Scientific or medical writing and editing

### Contribute to GPP2

Contact Chris Graf by email: [chris.graf@wiley.com](mailto:chris.graf@wiley.com) or phone: +44 1865 476 393

1. Wager E, Field E, Grossman L. Good publication practice for pharmaceutical companies. *Current Medical Research Opinion* 2003;19:149–154.

## Beyond medicine

Do the questions raised above concerning Good Publication Practice relate solely to medicine and particularly to clinical research, or are they relevant to other subject areas? In our discussions of the call for participation, Elise Langdon-Neuner raised the questions of ghost writing and guest authorship. These are addressed in the guidelines issued by the International Council of Medical Journal Editors. Ghost writing may be a problem that most people see as confined to medicine, but is this true? Do editors working in other fields come across papers written by paid professionals

who are not listed as authors? And guest authorship is common to all disciplines in the sense that it may occur in all disciplines. How common is it in the sense of frequent? Feedback on this would be useful, either via the EASE Forum or by submitting a response to *ESE* itself. It’s a topic that warrants consideration at our conference in Pisa next year and I’ll propose to the Programme Committee that we add a workshop on this. Volunteers to contribute are needed...

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