

## Examining the impact of English on Brazilian scientific publishing: An initial exploration

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### **Abstract:**

The interface between English, i.e., the international language of science, and the Brazilian scientific community can be seen as both a burden and an opportunity. While individual researchers deal with foreign-language literature and mediators in the authorship process such as translators of varying quality and increasingly-demanding journal editors, larger-scale organizations such as scientific journals struggle to define language and editorial policy in the face of pressing visibility and funding needs. The development and expansion of regional databases, especially SciELO, a non-profit electronic metapublisher for scientific journals, have brought a measure of direction and cohesion to the Brazilian approach to this question. This article presents an analysis of an interview with a Brazilian researcher, a doctoral candidate in Physical Therapy, and compares her answers with statements from the current coordinator of SciELO in a preliminary attempt to find common norms, postures and attitudes at work on different levels of the scientific community. The results were that, besides funding and visibility problems, bilingualism was seen as both a necessity and an opportunity without discarding the validity of Portuguese. There was a fundamental and mutual desire to see Brazil increase in international scientific standing.

**Keywords:** English, Lingua franca, Scientific publishing, SciELO.

### **Resumen:**

La interfaz entre el Inglés, es decir, el idioma internacional de la ciencia, y la comunidad científica brasileña puede ser vista a la vez como una carga y como una oportunidad. Mientras que los investigadores tienen que ocuparse de literatura en lengua extranjera y de los mediadores en el proceso de autoría, tales como traductores de diversa calidad, editores de revistas cada vez más exigentes, organizaciones de mayor envergadura, tales como las revistas científicas luchan por definir el lenguaje y la política editorial con miras a presionar la visibilidad y subsanar las necesidades de financiación. El desarrollo y la expansión de las bases de datos regionales, especialmente SciELO, un *metapublisher* electrónico sin ánimo de lucro para revistas científicas, han traído una medida de sentido y cohesión para la aproximación de Brasil a este respecto. En este artículo se presenta un análisis de una entrevista con una investigadora brasileña, doctorante en Fisioterapia, y compara sus respuestas con las declaraciones de la actual coordinadora de SciELO, en un intento preliminar por encontrar normas comunes, posturas y actitudes en el trabajo en los diferentes niveles de la comunidad científica. Los resultados fueron que, además de los problemas de financiación y visibilidad, el bilingüismo era visto como una necesidad y una oportunidad sin descartar la validez del portugués. Había un deseo fundamental y común por ver a Brasil mejorar su posición científica internacional.

**Palabras clave:** Inglés, Lengua franca, publicaciones científicas, SciELO.

**Résumé :**

L'interface entre l'anglais, langue internationale de la science et de la communauté scientifique brésilienne, peut être vu à la fois de manière favorable et non favorable. Les chercheurs doivent faire face à la littérature en langue étrangère et à des médiateurs dans le processus auctorial, tels que les traducteurs de qualité variable, des rédacteurs de revues de plus en plus exigeantes, à plus grande échelle des organisations telles que les revues scientifiques peinent à définir les politiques de langue et d'édition cherchant à augmenter la visibilité et à ressoudre les problèmes de financement. Le développement et l'expansion des bases de données régionales, SciELO particulièrement, un *metapublisher* à but non lucratif au service de revues scientifiques électroniques, ont apporté une mesure d'orientation et de la cohésion pour l'approche du Brésil à cette question. Cet article présente une analyse d'un entretien avec une chercheuse brésilienne, candidate au doctorat en physiothérapie, et compare ses réponses avec les déclarations de l'actuel coordinateur de SciELO dans une première tentative de trouver des normes communes, des postures et des attitudes de travail sur les différents niveaux de la communauté scientifique. Les résultats ont montré que, outre les problèmes de financement et de visibilité, le bilinguisme a été perçue comme une nécessité et une opportunité sans laisser de côté la validité du portugais. Il y avait un désir mutuel et commun de voir le Brésil consolider sa réputation scientifique internationale.

**Mots clés :** anglais, Lingua franca, publications scientifiques, SciELO.

**Introduction**

**Background and research questions.** The scientific publishing industry, like the literary industry, is a complicated network involving a number of intermediaries and gatekeepers, who influence not only the output (published studies) but also its reception (impact factor). A careful investigation of this system would involve a number of different strata including databases, which are massive searchable collections of articles that serve as a primary research tool for scientists, individual scientific journals, whose editorial policies and peer-review processes evaluate and select what will be exposed to the public, and individual authors, whose work is based on the extant literature and attempts to expand and deepen it. Compounding this process in Brazil and the entire 'expanding circle' (KACHRU 1985) is the interface with the (current) international language of the science, English, which requires, besides further intermediaries such as competent manuscript translators and revisers, the self-positioning of national institutions with regards to language policy as well as bilingualism on the part of Brazilian scientists. The degree of success in navigating this international language interface could well be determinant in the success of scientific practice in Brazil. Thus the goal of this study is to elucidate common and distinct strategies by the various members of this community of practice, which will hopefully shed some light on the nature of international language, a pivotal component of globalization.

The sources of data immediately available for such a descriptive-explanatory study include, at the individual level, interviews and correspondence with Brazilian scientists who have published nationally and internationally. In addition, the author of the present study's professional practice in Brazil as a translator and manuscript reviser will provide further background. At the aggregate level, an examination will be made

of the SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online)<sup>1</sup> database, which has been set up as a regional alternative to inner-circle databases such as PubMed<sup>2</sup> and whose collection currently includes more than 350 journals from 10 countries, by examining statements from those intimately involved in the project. The type of analysis envisioned for this study, therefore, will be more qualitative than quantitative due to its explorative nature.

Central in these various inroads of inquiry is the question of ‘lost science’, which has been an international topic of discussion (GIBBS 1995) and is a foundational plank of the SciELO project (MENEZHINI 1997). In other words, can it be demonstrated that the English-based international science publication system actually impedes the success and/or exposure of valid and innovative science? In order to assimilate to this system, to what extent has the use of English (i.e., translation/bilingualism) penetrated the professional lives of Brazilian scientists, the language policies of Brazilian scientific journals and SciELO?

**Object and methods of the present article.** Since the above-described scope is quite broad and can only be minimally addressed in a short article, I would like to, as a preface to a more complete project, present and discuss the results of an interview (in the form of a questionnaire administered by email) with ‘Author A’, who has published articles in two SciELO-affiliated journals. Unpacking her thoughts on global English and the scientific literature, the SciELO database and the use of translators in the authorship process could begin to reveal a profile of the Brazilian researcher. This information will be supplemented by comparison with recent statements by Rogerio Meneghini and Abel Packer, two scientists closely linked with the establishment of SciELO.

### **An Analysis of Author A’s Responses**

The interviewed author is a doctoral candidate at the Universidade Federal de São Carlos whose research deals with Physical Therapy interventions in the cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular and metabolic systems. She is a CNPq scholarship holder and has two published articles in SciELO-affiliated journals. Author A responded in Portuguese to the English questionnaire; all citations herein are my translations. The complete, unretouched email interview can be read in the Appendix.

She reported one year of training at a private English school (three class hours per week) but did not mention public school training (obligatory every year from the fifth grade through the end of high school), which may mean that she did not consider it

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<sup>1</sup> Scientific Library Online, a Latin-American scientific database based in São Paulo that, by the way, includes not only Spain and Portugal in its network but is in the process of incorporating South Africa, one of whose national languages is English! <http://www.scielo.org/php/index.php>

<sup>2</sup> A database maintained by the US National Institutes of Health <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>

worthwhile. It could be construed, therefore, that her English is instrumental in nature. That the large majority of her research (70%) is in English and that she has not attempted to write an article in English, relying instead of professional translators, further support this.

**English is the key.** Those with an instrumental approach to a foreign language are different from those who are seeking to *identify* themselves with the culture that language represents, a distinction classified as instrumental and integrative motivation (Gardner and Lambert 1972). The latter view the language as a gateway to integration with a different culture, whereas the instrumentally-motivated utilize the language as a means to an end. But what is the end in this case?

She states that the majority of “relevant and important” articles for the studies she conducts come from international sources, thus identifying English as a turnstile to necessary research content. The explanation for this phenomenon is that she considers the English-language scientific literature, particularly that published abroad, “richer in information”. She expresses that this opinion is held in common by colleagues with the most advanced degrees: “*we* [italics mine] use PubMed more. SciELO is used more by undergrads and masters students.” Moreover, she reported that using English-language articles helps her “keep up to international standards”, which necessarily implies that material written outside the international language does *not* meet these standards, i.e., that it is *substandard*, provincial, defective. Thus, it is no stretch to say that English is the portal to viability in her discipline, which is to say it is a prerequisite for those who are truly serious. And her response indicates that she sees it as such, not due to the characteristics of the language itself or to the national cultures of countries in the inner-circle such as the US or the UK, but rather to the standards, that is to say the *global* standards, of quality associated with English-language scientific literature. Thus, another category or subcategory of integrational motivation, untethered from the nation-state and connected instead to a specific community of practice, in this case the scientific community, could be postulated.

**But is there or is there not a language problem?** Ambivalence regarding this issue and, as we shall see below, related geopolitical aspects is expressed throughout the interview in a series of what would appear to be contradictory notions. This is especially evident, for example, when responding to whether she considers English “a roadblock” to career success. She replied that it “is not an obstacle”, i.e., something that impedes progress or achievement<sup>3</sup> but elsewhere comments that a lack of proficiency is a disadvantage and, as mentioned previously, that legitimate (i.e., high-level) research in her discipline is strictly bound to English via the major databases.

After responding that the English-language material is richer, she continues by saying that “reading and comprehension are possible”. *Comprehension* would apparently

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/obstacle?show=0&t=1328096894>

indicate a satisfactory or sufficient level, although the implications of such a binary response with regards to something as complex as reading comprehension in a foreign language are unclear. Her use of the descriptor *possible* raises a number of questions, such as for whom and under what conditions? What would the obligatory investment be in terms of time and money to reach such a level, for example? For what percentage of colleagues is this attainable? If they haven't already reached such a level by graduate school, is it too late? Will such scientists, due to the nature of the system, be relegated to the outer darkness with their content-starved work?

These are not facetious questions, because to enter many Brazilian postgraduate departments in a number of disciplines, disciplines that one might never expect such as Nursing<sup>4</sup>, passing an English language proficiency exam is a requirement. Such exams may often be determinant and eliminate students with otherwise excellent abilities and grades.

**Globalization, self-colonization and prejudice.** It is not hard to see, then, that there are effects of power that accompany the diffusion of English. Alignment with one or other of the poles described in Berns (2007, p 5), on the one hand that it is invasive and culturally eroding and on the other “a means to an additional identity”, is problematic and met with by Author A with an ambiguity similar to that of the previous topic. She expressed belief that English as an international language is linked with scientific progress in that “it facilitates the exchange of information in a globalized world”. However, she also reports that “when we submit articles to American journals, the locale of the research is a negative factor since our country is not well seen in the scientific community.” Neither does she believe that she is alone in this opinion: when asked if her colleagues had suffered any prejudice or resistance to their work from either national or international journals, she replied that it is a “common occurrence”. When the issue of colonization was raised, however, she shrugged it off, saying the “greater need” is that research should be “available for access by people all over the world.” So we see a strong belief expressed in the utility of and need for a global lingua franca, although it is simultaneously admitted that a sort of class (caste) system is in place under this umbrella.

Hints about the root of such profiling, if indeed it is such, can be found throughout Author A's responses. As mentioned earlier, she finds internationally-published English-language articles richer in information than those available in Portuguese<sup>5</sup> and thus prerequisite for high-level research. She continues this line of thought by reporting that US and UK journals dominate in citations “because of the quality of the studies they develop and the financial support they have”. Due to these two factors, which she may hold as distinct, she concludes that “they are many years ahead of us in scientific

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<sup>4</sup> Information derived from the author's professional experience producing and evaluating such exams at a state university in Paraná.

<sup>5</sup> And presumably other languages, since she indicated that she speaks or reads other foreign languages besides English (Appendix, question 2b).

research.” So the question arises: if research in these countries is actually more advanced, is it really *prejudice* that is experienced by researchers from Brazil (as a constituent of the ‘expanding circle’)? This same logic could be used to argue that inferior, ill-funded projects would naturally not survive the peer-review process for publication in top journals.

Although Basnett and Trivedi (1999, p. 6-9, etc.) argue that under the British Empire the colonizer was the recipient of the influx of translated literature, albeit submitted to a rigorous domesticating paradigm, it would seem that today, on the contrary, the flow of information is outward with those farthest from the scientific center playing the role of consumers, as is more or less the case with media or technology. Admission to the ‘pantheon’ (i.e., getting one’s work published in the scientific inner-circle) however, still appears to be rigorously governed and protected by the (domesticating?) ‘international standards’ that Author A considers valuable. Thus, it would appear that what leads the outsider to consider the center favorably is the very mechanism that excludes him.

Nevertheless, she does not discard Brazilian research *per se*, especially since she recoiled against the notion of external prejudice (Appendix, question 6). Instead, her recommendations for the future of Brazilian science are consistent with the above-mentioned factors: “Financial support and seriousness in the studies undertaken and, from this starting point, to export our studies to high-impact international journals that are indexed in large databases so that people from all over the world can access our studies (Appendix, question 33).”

This statement would seem to reveal an attitude not of internalized inferiority, but rather a desire to see ‘export-quality’ Brazilian work succeed in the international scientific economy. Moreover, she also hastens to point out (Appendix, questions 28 & 30) that she does find some ‘good’ and useful articles in SciELO. Nevertheless, authors such as Kiossev maintain that such an attitude is a classic example of self-colonization (2011)<sup>6</sup> and ‘hegemony without domination’<sup>7</sup>, although not only Author A, but the entire structure of the SciELO project and its collaborating journals would also be overshadowed by this definition.

In fact, the case of prejudice she cites as having personally encountered was perpetrated by a Brazilian journal:

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<sup>6</sup> Kiossev: “Lateral” communities were dragged onto the world scene where—following the Eurocentric model!—they no longer wished to stay lateral: they needed visibility and recognition of their “civilization,” ownership of history and freedom; as a matter of fact, in this desire *they had already interiorized the concepts, values, and symbolic hierarchies of the colonizers.* [italics mine]

<sup>7</sup> Kiossev (2011) used this term as a counterpoint to Ranajit Guha’s work *Dominance without Hegemony: History and Power in Colonial India*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1998. Kiossev continues: “...they perceived their national existence as “a culture of absences” or “a culture of backwardness.” From their vantage point, with their standard poised in an idealized Europe, their surroundings lacked just ... everything...i.e., the whole overseas civilization model was absent. The poignancy of the absences was coupled with a striving for filling in, catching up...”

I don't know if I can use the term prejudice, but the editors of one Brazilian journal asked that I have the manuscript revised by a specialist, although it had already been translated by a specialist. So we just resubmitted the article without altering the text, with a letter showing the qualifications of the translator and heard no more about it... [Such occurrences] are common among my colleagues (Appendix, questions 25-26)<sup>8</sup>.

**A curious case.** The charge of unfairness regarding the treatment of Brazilian manuscripts by internationally-focused Brazilian scientific journals lead into discussion of a specific case in which Author A and the author of the present article were involved. Author A approached my translation firm with a request to revise an article that had been peer-reviewed by a Brazilian SciELO-affiliated journal (the same article mentioned above) and the concomitant cover letter to the editor of the journal detailing the authors' responses to referee comments and suggestions, which is standard operating procedure. What suddenly struck me as I saw the letter was that this author was paying me to revise the English of internal communication with the (presumably) Brazilian editors of a Brazilian journal. Now, that there are Brazilian science journals using international referees and thus English as the default means of related internal communication is hardly controversial. However, that the entire submission process of the Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_ was in English<sup>9</sup> (and English that Author A felt had to be impeccable, or else she wouldn't have contracted someone to correct) seemed controversial indeed. Imagining the opposite occurring in the American Journal of \_\_\_\_\_ left me with an impression of the heavy burden being (self-) imposed in the name of 'international standards.'

What could such communication be called after all? Berns offers the following definitions:

As a global *lingua franca*, English functions as a means of communication between and among speakers of different languages – none of whom have English as their first language - in various settings around the world. This use of English contrasts with *international language*, which refers to its role in communication involving first as well as second-language English speakers. (2007, p5)

But when a *lingua franca* is used for the official procedural communication of a national organization when there is a perfectly useful common native tongue available (which is also the *official* national language) does indeed seem to corroborate the massive hegemony of globalization present in this community of practice.

Nevertheless, Author A's response to this policy seems equally remarkable in that she viewed it as positive and healthy: when asked if she thought the journal's language

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<sup>8</sup> The mention of such self-inflicted or internal prejudice brings to mind a phenomenon (be it real or imagined) in the US sociosphere popularly called "black-on-black" violence. This term indicates how in a disequibrated power system, the frustration of the oppressed is often turned on others of their own class rather than on the oppressors.

<sup>9</sup> Appendix, question 14

policy “was a good idea”, she replied “I agree, because it stimulates us researchers to use the language more and more” (Appendix, question 15). When asked in what ways the policy affected her interaction with the editors and referees, she answered that she believed “it had no negative effects since I was able to answer all of the editors’ questions.” She reported that only a small percentage of the journal’s contributing authors (“no more than 15-20%”) are not Brazilians and that probably 70% do not pay a professional to revise their communication with the journal, although she justifies this policy as a necessary step for the international exposure of Brazilian science (Appendix, question 17).

Another touchy subject obliquely related to language policy that is apparently unique to Brazilian scientific publishing is the imposition of ‘publication fees’ by a number of Brazilian journals. Author A was charged fees in excess of US\$850 (at current exchange rates) for publication in the above-mentioned journal, fees that did not include translation or revision costs. She did not directly answer whether all journals charge such fees, but observed that “there are international journals with high impact factors that do not charge publication fees.” When asked later on point blank (Appendix, question 24) whether she was aware that *only* Brazilian journals (according to my research<sup>xvi</sup>) charged such fees, she replied that “the large part” of journals that charge such fees are Brazilian, although “some few” (unnamed) international journals also do so, with fees “less than US\$200.” Whereas in at least one confirmed case, the fees are charged because a journal with a bilingual language policy takes care of all translation and/or revision with in-house personnel, I wonder how speculative it is to see this policy as pure predation on those aspiring to ‘international standards.’ She reports that the money to cover such fees comes from the co-authors, who divide the bills among themselves, using, when they can, scholarship funds.

**Many hands in the pie? Collective authorship and intermediaries.** One of the reasons Author A did not consider English a roadblock to success was the availability of professional translators: “Whenever there is the need for composition and revision of a text in English, I find professionals qualified for the translation.” It is important to stress that she places great confidence in the translator’s abilities<sup>10</sup>, which might be likened to the confidence of a trial lawyer’s client. Moreover, she expresses belief that “the article comes out better in translation since it complies with the *models* [i.e., norms, style or patterns<sup>11</sup>] of international journals.” It is unclear whether this statement refers to qualitative or formal improvement, although once again the subject of international norms or standards is raised, indicating here that the translation professional is acting either as an intermediary (defender) between the author and international standards or as an agent (prosecutor or antigen) of those standards through whom the manuscript must pass in a preliminary/preparatory phase before the final peer-review process begins. Nevertheless, her attitude would seem to contradict Bassnett and Trivedi’s notion that loss and inferiority, rather than gain, is universally associated with translation by initiates [read: clients] (1999 p 4).

<sup>10</sup> Personal email communication.

<sup>11</sup> <http://translate.google.com.br/#pt|en|modelo>



She did not specifically refer to setbacks from unprofessional translators, having worked with only two (one of whom was not a native speaker of English) and has had two articles successfully published. However, her confidence implicitly places the onus on the shoulders of the translator for the success or failure of the manuscript, which would seem to negate, at least from the client's point of view for peer-reviewed science articles, Anthony Pym's recent statement on the translator's responsibility: "Although translating involves significant creativity and subjectivity, the currently dominant translation form does not oblige translators to take responsibility for their words in the same way as authors can" (2011).

Author A otherwise distanced herself from the topic of multiple/collective authorship. Even though a number of co-authors were alluded to in her responses, she stated flatly that she worked "practically alone in writing the articles." The only other interference she admitted was proofreading by her academic advisor "after the manuscript was completed"<sup>12</sup>. She did not take into consideration, however, the effect of the peer-review process in her response: the final draft of the above-mentioned manuscript submitted had approximately 1275 new or altered words out of a total of 3436 words, representing a 37% difference due to referee suggestions (demands). Moreover these new additions came to me for revision already written in English, which would suggest that another author was responsible for the new sections. At the very least, this shows the complex and multi-step process that a manuscript undergoes from initial research to the lab to publication, and even barring significant input from co-authors, the number of hands through which it must pass until it is made available to the international public, if it makes it that far.

**SciELO: a solution?** This leads us finally to consider Author A's views on the effects of the SciELO project on Brazilian science publishing. As mentioned earlier, her general opinion was that although she finds some good/useful articles in the system, SciELO is mainly for, say, amateurs (Appendix, question 28). She agrees that SciELO is fulfilling its mission to promote Latin American science, "but it could be more complete." Her tone is slightly changed in question 30, saying that it "does not feature high-impact journals like Medline, thus it has less and lower-impact content", although it includes "*many* [*italics mine*] articles that we use to develop our studies." She continues by reporting that SciELO articles help her "maintain writing and language standards similar to those of international journals" and that she considers in a positive light the expanded search possibilities the database provides with its many Portuguese-language articles (Appendix, question 32).

The origin of SciELO is described as follows:

In 1997, the Latin-American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information (BIREME), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO; Washington, DC, USA) and the World Health Organization (WHO; Geneva, Switzerland), in partnership with the State

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<sup>12</sup> We can only wonder if the standard practice is to muster up a number of co-authors in order to alleviate the burden of publication fees.

of São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), launched SciELO—a non-profit electronic metapublisher for scientific journals—which was further supported from 2002 by the Brazilian National Science Research Council. (MENEZHINI & PACKER 2007 p 114)

According to these authors, one of whom (Meneghini) is acting coordinator of SciELO<sup>13</sup>, the three objectives of the SciELO project are: 1) to publish a collection of the best Brazilian journals online in an open-access format; 2) to improve the quality of the journals regarding relevance, accuracy, presentation, and the peer-review process (i.e., to overhaul the science publishing system of partner journals) by means of external *ad hoc* panels; 3) to develop a bibliometric database capable of producing performance indicators in order to influence political decisions (for funding). (*ibid*)

It is interesting to observe the parallels in Author A's and the coordinator of SciELO's assessments of the situation of Brazilian science publishing: both see the lack of standards (which can be traced to peer-review practices), lack of funding and lack of visibility as the primary bugbears. Both see bilingualism as a necessity<sup>14</sup> and an opportunity<sup>15</sup> without discarding the validity of Portuguese. Both would like Brazil to have a better standing in the international scientific milieu.

In the above-cited article, Meneghini and Packer go on to propose that the solution to the language problem faced by expanding-circle scientific journals is neither to shun English nor the local language, but rather to “set a trend towards a more balanced use of languages in scientific publications, [which] might help to reverse the decline of other languages in international scientific communication” (*ibid.* p 113).

SciELO encourages member journals to develop their own language policies; some have chosen an English-only path (30% of SciELO articles are published only in English) while others have developed a completely bilingual format, including in-house translation and revision services. SciELO is currently ranked as one of Google Scholar's ten most accessed sites.

## Final remarks

Although the information revealed herein represents only a thin fraction of such an immense subject, it is at least interesting in that it sets the tone for further interviews with other authors, editors and policymakers, which will hopefully shed greater light on the conflict | interface between English, Globalization and Science.

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<sup>13</sup> Rogerio Meneghini CV:

<http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizacv.do?metodo=apresentar&id=K4783483Y1&tipo=completo&idiomaExibicao=1>

<sup>14</sup> “the ability of scientists to communicate in the scientific *lingua franca* is part of a country's scientific capabilities.” (MENEZHINI & PACKER 2007, p 114)

<sup>15</sup> “The burden of having to deal with two languages can actually be beneficial as it creates new opportunities and experiences; however, this is a distant goal for most developing countries.” (MENEZHINI & PACKER 2007, p 114)

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**Appendix - Interview with Author A:****Author questionnaire for VK:****1. I'm sorry, I don't know your academic title; do you hold a PhD?**

Estarei concluindo meu doutorado em fevereiro de 2012

**2. Tell me about your foreign language experience:****a. How long have you studied English and where?**

Estudei ingles pela escolca Wizard, por 1 ano.

**b. Do you speak or read other languages besides English and Portuguese?**

Sim

**c. What is the ratio of the number of classroom hours you have spent studying English Science?**

3 horas semanais

**d. What percentage, generally speaking, of your reading/research involves material published in English?**

70%

**e. How substantial is the body of loanwords from English in your discipline?**

É de extrema importância, uma vez que a maior parte dos materiais que utilize para pesquisa está na língua inglesa.

**f. Do you consider English a roadblock to your success as a career scientist? If so, in what ways? If no, why not?**

Não considero obstáculo, pois os materiais mais ricos em informações estão na língua inglesa, e a leitura e compreensão são possíveis. Quando há necessidade de composição e revisão de texto na língua inglesa, procuro profissionais qualificados para a tradução.

**3. Do you think the use of English as a lingua franca has facilitated scientific progress?**

Sim, pois permite troca de informações no mundo globalizado

**4. What disadvantages does the use of English as a lingua franca cause for researchers outside the “inner circle” (USA, UK, Canada, etc.)?**

Vejo como desvantagem a falta de domínio da língua. Outra questão é que quando enviamos artigos para revistas americanas, o local da pesquisa (Brasil) acredito que seja um peso negativo, uma vez que o nosso país não é muito bem visto no meio científico.

**5. Why are scientific articles from the US and the UK number one and two in citations? Is it the quality of the expression, the quality of the science, availability or other factors (which)?**

Acredito que seja pela qualidade das pesquisas que eles desenvolvem e pelo suporte financeiro que possuem.

**6. In your experience, is the phenomenon of “ciência perdida” (due to the hegemony of English) real? If so, in what impact does it have on national and international levels?**

Acredito que seja pela qualidade de pesquisas que desenvolvem, pela aporte financeiro que eles possuem e estão muitos anos a nossa frente no que se refere a pesquisa científica. Além do mais, acredito que existe um certo “preconceito” com pesquisas realizadas no Brasil que são submetidas a periódicos desses países.

**7. Why isn’t research in the “outer” and “expanding circle” (i.e., countries in which English is not the primary language) more frequently cited?**

**8. How long do you foresee English in its current status as the lingua franca?**

Na leitura 70% do meu tempo.

**9. How many articles have you published in Brazilian journals and in international journals? Which?**

Publiquei dois artigos em revistas brasileiras mas com perfil de revista internacional. São elas Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_ e Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_

**10. How has the writing process (e.g., multiple authorship) been carried out in the articles you have worked on?**

Trabalhei praticamente sozinha na escrita dos artigos. A minha orientadora apenas corrigiu depois que o manuscrito já estava elaborado.

**11. Are your articles always written first in Portuguese?**

Primeiro escrevo em portugues

**12. What has your experience been with translators and revisers of your articles? How many have you used? How many were native English speakers?**

Recorri a apenas dois tradutores e nenhum [sic] é falante nativo da língua inglesa

**13. How substantial are the changes made by translators or revisers? Is it a better article in translation or in the original version?**

Acredito que o artigo fique melhor na tradução, pois atende os modelos das revistas internacionais

[Items 14-24 are sensitive questions. If you prefer not to answer any or all, it's ok, although the information would be extremely interesting. If you don't mind answering, I will make sure the information is **not** used to create a confrontation between you and the journal.]

**14. For your article “Cardiopulmonary test in early myocardial infarction for the prescription of exercise”, which you submitted to the Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_, all communication with the journal was in English. Is this correct?**

Esse artigo foi submetido a Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_, cuja linguagem de submissão pode ser em português.

Em artigo anterior que submeti a Brazilian Journal of \_\_\_\_\_ o processo de submissão é na língua inglesa.

**15. Do you think this is a good idea; why or why not?**

Concordo, pois estimula a nós pesquisadores a utilizar cada vez mais a lingua

**16. How did this affect your interaction with the editors and referees?**

Acredito que não tenha afetado de maneira negativa, uma vez que consegui responder aos editores todos os questionamentos.

**17. What percentage of contributing authors, in your estimation, do not pay someone to revise or translate their communication with this journal?**

Acredito que 70% não pagam

**18. How does this policy relate to globalization? Does it have any relation to colonization? Explain.**

Pode ter alguma relação com a colonização, mas vejo que a necessidade maior é a revista estar disponível para acesso de pessoas de todo o mundo e assim a língua inglesa acaba por ser uma língua comum a todos.

**19. From the issues you have seen, what percentage of the contributing authors to this journal are not Brazilians? are not Latin Americans?**

Das publicações que já li, os autores do exterior são em média de 15 a 20%, não mais do que isso.

**20. I noticed that the fees for publishing in BJ\_\_\_ were R\$1450, besides what you spent for translation/revision. What was your final cost to publish this and your other articles? (you can estimate if necessary)**

Gasto total foi de 2.000,00 (contando a taxa de publicação, mais a tradução inicial, mais a tradução da primeira rodada de revisão)

**21. Do all journals charge such fees? How do they vary? Are these fees correlated with impact factor?**

Acredito que a taxa de publicação é política de cada revista, e não está relacionada ao fator de impacto. Tem revistas de internacionais, de alto impacto, que não cobram taxa de publicação. Das revistas que enviei os meus artigos BJMBR e RBF, alegam que essa taxa está relacionada à correção de texto que é feita pela equipe.

**22. Where does the money come from to cover these fees? If from grants/scholarships, from which agencies (e.g., CNPq)?**

Os gastos são rateados entre os co-autores. Da minha parte em especial (tradução do artigo), utilizo a taxa de bancada da minha bolsa (CNPq)

**23. In the websites of journals charging such fees, was their purpose stated?**

Sim, está especificado a cobrança da taxa.

**24. Were you aware that such fees are only charged in Brazilian journals? (from what I could ascertain) \***

Em maior parte são cobradas por revistas brasileiras, mas tem algumas poucas revistas internacionais que também cobram taxa de publicação, porém o valor é em torno de 200 dolares. (isso do que tenho conhecimento)

**25. Due to your nationality, have you suffered any prejudice or resistance to your work from either national or international journals to which you submitted articles? In what ways, specifically, have you observed this?**

Não sei se posso usar o termo preconceito, mas ocorreu com uma revista brasileira que enviei um artigo e os editores pediram para revisar o inglês com uma pessoa especializada, porém o artigo havia sido traduzido por uma pessoa especializada. Assim, enviamos o artigo, sem mudar o texto, com uma carta de trabalhos prestados e o inglês não foi mais questionado.

**26. Have you heard of such experiences from colleagues?**

Já, isso é comum acontecer

**27. Have you ever been a referee (peer reviewer) for a journal (which)? If so, how was the experience?**

Ainda não fui revisor de revista

**28. What is your opinion about SCIELO?**

Encontramos vários artigos bons no sistema scielo, porém eu uso mais o pubmed. Vejo que o scielo é muito usado por alunos de iniciação científica, graduação e mestrados.

**29. Is it fulfilling its mission to promote Latin American science?**

Cumpra a missão, embora poderia ser mais completo.

**30. How does the Scielo database compare to others such as Medline, for quality and content?**

O Scielo não tem revistas de alto impacto como o medline, portanto o seu conteúdo é menor e de menor impacto, embora traga muitos artigos que usamos na elaboração de nossos trabalhos.

**31. What is your database/s of choice for research? Why?**

Pubmed e Medline, mas principalmente pubmed, pois é nesse banco que encontro a maior parte de artigos relevantes e de impacto para a elaboração dos meus trabalhos.

**32. What has been your experience with other Scielo journals? Do they have a language policy? Is it the same in all journals you have dealt with?**



Os artigos do scielo também me auxiliam e mantém uma política de elaboração e linguagem semelhante as revistas internacionais, quando buscamos artigos na língua inglesa. O scielo também possibilita a busca de muitos artigos na língua portuguesa.

### **33. What is the best way for Brazilian science to advance in prominence and quality?**

Suporte financeiro e seriedade nas pesquisas e a partir disso, levar nossos trabalhos e publicações para o exterior, para revistas de alto impacto, indexadas em grandes bancos de dados, de modo que pessoas do mundo todo possam acessar nossos trabalhos.

### **34. Any other comments.**

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\* Instructions for authors from a number of journals, in which no mention of any fees is made.

The Lancet (Elsevier) <http://download.thelancet.com/flatcontentassets/authors/lancet-information-for-authors.pdf>

Cell<sup>color figure fee</sup> <http://www.cell.com/authors#proofs>,

Science [http://www.sciencemag.org/site/feature/contribinfo/prep/gen\\_info.xhtml](http://www.sciencemag.org/site/feature/contribinfo/prep/gen_info.xhtml)

Nature Medicine [http://mts-nmed.nature.com/cgi-bin/main.plex?form\\_type=display\\_auth\\_instructions](http://mts-nmed.nature.com/cgi-bin/main.plex?form_type=display_auth_instructions)

Chinese Journal of Chemistry (Wiley)

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291614-065/homepage/2434\\_author.html](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291614-065/homepage/2434_author.html)

Chinese Journal of Physics (<http://psroc.phys.ntu.edu.tw/cjp/author.php>).

Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemistry [http://www.rjbc.ru/author\\_info\\_en.pdf](http://www.rjbc.ru/author_info_en.pdf)

Indian Journal of Medical Research <http://icmr.nic.in/ijmr/revised%20guidelines.htm>

Revista Mexicana de Fitopatología (SciELO) <http://www.scielo.org.mx/revistas/rmfi/einstruc.htm>

Revista Colombiana de Reumatología

<http://www.revistacolombianadereumatologia.org/Portals/0/Descargas/Indicaciones%20a%20los%20Autores%20marzo%20de%202011.pdf>

Argentine Journal of Cardiology (<http://www.sac.org.ar/files/files/instructiontoauthors%281%29.pdf>

Revista argentina de microbiología<sup>color figure fee</sup> (SciELO) <http://www.aam.org.ar/descarga-archivos/instructions-to-authors-english.pdf>