



DIAMAS

Developing Institutional Open Access
Publishing Models to Advance
Scholarly Communication

Translations



Iva Melinščak Zlodi

University of Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences



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- Tools and the process
- Reasons for translations
- Challenges

- **Mondaecus**

- OPERAS service developed by the University of Coimbra (still in development)
- a platform to support collaborative translating
- importing documents, collaboration, exporting
- use of AI
- <https://mondaecus.com/>
- opportunity to contribute to the tool development

- **Other tools used for assistance**

- Google Translate, ChatGPT, (DeepL)...

- **Importance of human control and editing!**

ORIGINAL en-GB v.1 English - United Kingdom

H1 B0 A →

DIAMAS-Toolsuite-Gender_diversity

¶ B1

No content

H2 B2 A →

Gender diversity

¶ B3

No content

¶ B4 A →

Abstract: In scholarly publishing, men are overrepresented as research subjects, authors, reviewers, editors, and executives. Steps to increase gender diversity can include actively recruiting more women and gender minorities to serve as reviewers, editors, and publishing executives, adopting policies to support gender-related reporting and double- or triple-anonymous reviewing, and offering guidance to reduce unconscious bias.

¶ B5

No content

¶ B6 A →

Main text: In scholarly publishing, gender diversity is understood as the equitable or fair representation of people of different genders (including men, women, non-binary individuals, and others) in various roles. It is relevant to multiple facets of scholarly publishing, and lack of gender diversity can have consequences for individuals, as well as for research and society more broadly. Although recent literature reports on gender disparities affecting women, less data is available on other groups (e.g. non-binary individuals) because it may not be collected, but also because they may not wish to disclose their gender, and their right to privacy must be respected.

hr in edition Croatian - Croatia

H1 B0 0

DIAMAS-Set alata-Rodna_raznolikost

¶ B1 0

No content

H2 B2 0

Rodna raznolikost

¶ B3 0

No content

¶ B4 0

Sažetak: U znanstvenom izdavaštvu muškarci su pretjerano zastupljeni kao subjekti istraživanja, autori, recenzenti, urednici i rukovoditelji. Koraci za povećanje rodne raznolikosti mogu uključivati aktivno regrutiranje više žena i rodnih manjina među recenzente, urednike i rukovoditelje izdavača, usvajanje politika za podršku izvještavanju o spolu i dvostruko ili trostruko anonimnom recenzijskom postupku te pružanje smjernica za smanjenje nesvjesne pristranosti.

¶ B5 0

No content

¶ B6 0

Glavni tekst: U znanstvenom izdavaštvu rodna raznolikost shvaća se kao pravедna ili ravnopravna zastupljenost ljudi različitih spolova (uključujući muškarce, žene, ne-binarne pojedince i druge) u različitim ulogama. To je relevantno za više aspekata znanstvenog izdavaštva, a nedostatak rodne raznolikosti može imati posljedice za pojedince, kao i za istraživanje i društvo šire. Iako novija literatura izvještava o utjecaju rodnih razlika na žene, manje je podataka dostupno o drugim skupinama (npr. ne-binarnim pojedincima) možda iz razloga što se takvi podaci nisu prikupljali, ili zato što možda pojedinci ne žele otkriti svoj spol, te se mora poštovati njihovo pravo na privatnost.

0 0 0

Comments 1

New comment

IF Ivana Morić Filipović 10/10/2024 13:47

corresponding author=dopisni autor?

0 0 0

- Value of multilingual approach
- Accessibility of toolsuite elements to wider audiences
- Finding a balance between the effort required and the benefits gained
 - In some communities, English is widely used and understood
- Possibilities for gradual approach
 - Translating the whole set of toolsuite articles and guidelines (+ site navigation elements)
 - Choosing to translate or adapt specific texts and using them in your own context

- Using consistent terminology across the multiple text (and by the multiple translators)
- Translating concepts that have no established terms in the target language
 - Sometimes even some simple terms (e.g. corresponding author, landing page, quick-win)
 - New and emerging terms for specific topics related to open science (e.g. Read&publish agreement)
 - Some terms are more commonly used in their English form (e.g. hosting, sitemap)
- Translating complex concepts
 - E.g. “community-led governance” - “upravljanje od strane zajednice”
- Use of abbreviations
 - Need for consistency
 - Not all EN abbreviations are commonly used and understandable in the target language (e.g. OA, OS, DOA...)
- Need for updates and translations of new elements in the Toolsuite