

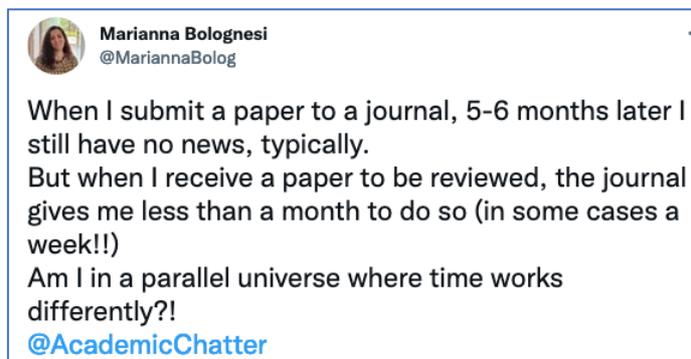
Veröffentlichen in der Linguistik heute (und morgen)

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I. Publizieren als wissenschaftssoziologisches Thema

- in institutionellen Kontexten reden wir meistens über unser Thema („Sprachen“ usw.)
- aber Methodik, Philosophie und Soziologie sind ebenso wichtig (Statistik, Wissenschaftstheorie, usw.)
- Publikationen sind *DAS* Qualitäts-Merkmal einer/eines Forschenden (so wie Tore bei einem Torjäger im Fussball)
- aber welche sozialen Faktoren spielen dabei eine Rolle? (zusätzlich zu den inhaltlichen)
- dieses Thema wird selten in institutionellen Kontexten besprochen, aber in informellen Unterhaltungen merkt man, dass es uns die ganze Zeit beschäftigt



- Perspektive der Lesenden: **Zugänglichkeit**
- Perspektive der Forschenden:
 - **Impact und Prestige**
 - **Begutachtung**

2. Zugänglichkeit

Seit 2001 (Budapest Open Access Initiative) und 2003 (Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities):

“Open Access ist gut” – eine progressive Sache!

Aber wer zahlt für das Publizieren?

- (A) niemand, denn es kostet (fast) nichts
- (B) die Uni-Verlage (denn sie brauchen ja keine Bücher mehr zu kaufen)
- (C) die Autor:innen (APCs = article processing charges)

Message 1: Disc: New: Open-access Journals and Linguistics Publishing

Date: Fri, 20 Aug 2004 16:12:58 +0200

From: Martin Haspelmath <haspelmath@eva.mpg.de>

Subject: Disc: New: Open-access Journals and Linguistics Publishing

I'd like to propose a discussion on the LINGUIST List about open-access journals and the future of linguistics publishing. Here are a number of predictions and claims. I would welcome reactions to these. Independently of whether I'm right or not, I think that these issues need to be discussed widely. PREDICTION 1: Journal articles will increasingly be accessed electronically; most printed scientific journals and photocopying will have disappeared in about ten years' time. (This does not apply to books, of course, and these will remain important in linguistics.) PREDICTION 2: Journal articles that are not (or not widely) available electronically will be increasingly less influential, because fewer and fewer people will take the extra trouble to go to the library stacks and get a photocopied version. PREDICTION 3: More and more open-access linguistics journals will be created, i.e. freely available journals like "Linguistic Discovery" (<http://linguistic-discovery.dartmouth.edu/>), "Creolica" (<http://www.creolica.net>), or "Constructions" (<http://www.phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de/constructions/>). These are much easier to set up than new print journals, and they significantly reduce overall publication costs. (See <http://www.doaj.org/> for a comprehensive list of open-access journals from all fields.) PREDICTION 4: The big science publishers will be tempted to fight against the open-access publishing trend, just like the music industry is fighting the file-sharing trend. (However, this is not such a big issue in linguistics, because linguistics is a small field, and big commercial publishers like Elsevier, Kluwer and Routledge are not the most important linguistics publishers.) CLAIM 1: Maximizing open-access journals is in the interest of science, because publishers' services such as marketing and distribution are increasingly irrelevant in the era of electronic publishing. Technical support for electronic publishing can be provided at a reasonable cost by university libraries and computing centers. CLAIM 2: Archiving electronic publications will not be technically more difficult or more expensive than archiving print publications.

QUESTION: What would we lose if we gradually abandoned the traditional copyrighted journals in favor of (rigorously peer-reviewed) open-access journals?

Here are a few links concerning open-access publishing in science: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/openaccess/> <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/> <http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html> <http://www.eartham.edu/~peters/foa/bethesda.htm>

Looking forward to the discussion,

Martin Haspelmath Dept. of Linguistics Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology Leipzig

Haspelmath (2013):

Why open-access publication should be nonprofit—a view from the field of theoretical language science

Martin Haspelmath*

Department of Linguistics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

Many of my fellow theoretical linguistics researchers have not noticed the momentous changes in the world of science publication yet. When confronted with the idea that publication costs should be covered by author fees ("author processing charges," or APCs), they often react with disbelief and indignation.

(A) Kostet publizieren “fast nichts“?

Leider nein: – Hosting, Migration, Archivierung
– Typografie (PDF + HTML (?))
– Koordination

Language Science Press: ca. €3500 pro Buch (?)

Calculating the costs of a community-driven publisher

Publishing does not come for free. There are a number of obvious costs, such as ink, paper or computer storage, and a couple of not-so-obvious costs, such as the time needed to set up a book for print-on-demand or the creation of user manuals and [screencasts](#).

These costs have to be counterbalanced by revenue. Traditionally, publishers recoup their costs via the margin of their book sales. In an open access paradigm with a smaller print run, this is less straightforward.

Aber: Archivieren kostet tatsächlich: NICHTS – Zenodo.org

Und Zeitschriften-Publikation kostet im Prinzip viel weniger – Grossmann & Brems (2021):

through peer-review, to publication, indexing and archiving. We find that these costs range from less than US\$200 per article in modern, large scale publishing platforms using post-publication peer-review, to about US\$1,000 per article in prestigious journals with rejection rates exceeding 90%. The publication costs for a representative scholarly article today come to lie at around US\$400. These results appear uncontroversial as they not only match previous data using different

(B) Können Uni-Verlage das Publizieren übernehmen?

Im Prinzip ja – wenn die Publikation in Open Access ist, braucht man kein Marketing, und alle anderen Kompetenzen existieren bei den Uni-Bibliotheken.

Es gibt eine Reihe von Linguistik-Zeitschriften, die offenbar mithilfe von Uni-Bibliotheken publiziert werden:

Linguistic Typology at the Crossroads (Bologna)

Isogloss: Open Journal of Romance Linguistics (Barcelona)

Energieia (Zürich)

<https://www.uzh.ch/blog/ub/2022/03/31/energia-neu-auf-hope/>

Aber es sind nicht viele, und sie haben tendenziell weniger Prestige (weil sie jünger sind).

Generell wünschenswert: Publizieren wird als **Teil der Forschung** gesehen, nicht als externe Dienstleistung.

Man könnte 20-Jahres-Garantien vergeben („tenure for journals“), um Sicherheit für den Aufbau einer Zeitschrift zu geben.

Haspelmath (2017):

Beyond the zombies: How we might get out of the science publication disaster

Posted on [August 28, 2017](#) by [Martin Haspelmath](#)

By now, everyone knows that scholarly publication is serious trouble. The actual costs of disseminating content have plummeted drastically, and yet academic institutions are paying more and more to the commercial publishers. This feels deeply wrong – as if Facebook charged us for posting cat videos. In some fields such as linguistics, there has been a lot of discontent for quite a while. Johan Rooryck's efforts to take the old "Lingua" away from Elsevier have been [widely publicized](#), and Elsevier's handling of the situation, as well as the continuation of "Zombie Lingua", are regular talking points among linguists.

But while it's easy to agree that [Elsevier's behaviour is outrageous](#), it is not so clear what a good general solution will look like. Some of us had hoped that the Lingua/Glossa example

<https://www.frank-m-richter.de/freescienceblog/2017/08/28/beyond-the-zombies-how-we-might-get-out-of-the-science-publication-disaster/>

(C) Wenn die Autor:innen zahlen müssen: APCs

- Bei großen Forschungsbudgets eher kein Thema – auch €3000 pro Aufsatz ist leicht drin
- Nicht akzeptabel für die Geisteswissenschaften, denn es gibt wenig Forschungsmittel, und ärmere Forschende werden ungerechterweise ausgeschlossen.
- Die Preise richten sich nach dem **Prestige**, nicht nach dem Markt, weil es keinen gibt. Zeitschriften sind **Luxusprodukte** – ebenso wie Louis-Vuitton-Taschen, oder Villen in Lugano. Man kann sie nicht einfach durch Alternativen ersetzen.
- Es gibt Versuche, die APC-Preise zu begrenzen, oder Kosten-Transparenz zu verlangen

cOAlition S announces price transparency requirements

18/05/2020

> See update: [Journal Comparison Service: deadline for publisher registrations extended](#) [March 2022]

Adhering to Plan's S key principle of transparent pricing, cOAlition S publishes today its [guidance on implementing price transparency](#) when Open Access (OA) publication fees are applied.

Specifically, cOAlition S announces that from July 1st, 2022 only publishers who provide data in line with one of the two endorsed price and service transparency frameworks will be eligible to receive OA publication funds from cOAlition S members. This covers funder contributions to *any* model of financing open access publications including, but not limited to, non-APC journals or platforms, article processing charges (APCs), transformative agreements, and transformative journals.

Le CNRS encourage ses scientifiques à ne plus payer pour être publiés

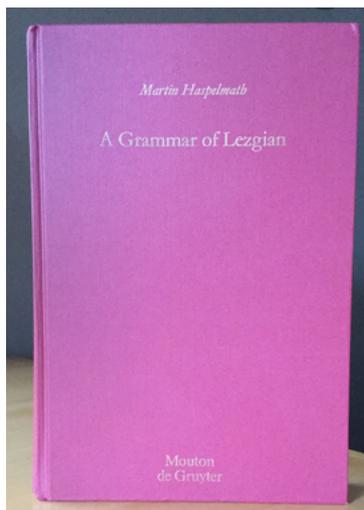
07 avril 2022

RECHERCHE

Dans le cadre de la politique de science ouverte du CNRS, les articles scientifiques doivent être disponibles en libre accès. Le CNRS encourage ses chercheurs et ses chercheuses à se tourner vers les modèles de publication gratuits à la fois pour les auteurs et les lecteurs. Directeur général délégué à la science, Alain Schuhl détaille ces recommandations.

3. Impact und Prestige

Forschende wollen Impact und Prestige – wobei Prestige für Jüngere noch wichtiger ist.



1993: Preis 299,00 DM

Institutionen wollen Prestige, und belohnen ihre Forschenden dafür:

CHINA

Cash rewards soar for research published overseas



Yojana Sharma 13 July 2017



Cash rewards to Chinese scientists whose research features in overseas journals have risen dramatically in recent years – reaching over US\$160,000 for papers appearing in the most prestigious Western journals, according to a just-published analysis.

In their analysis of financial incentives offered by China's top 100 universities, Wei Quan at Wuhan University's School of Information Management in China, Bikun Chen at Nanjing University of Science and Technology in China, and Fei Shu at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, found that cash paid on publication is widespread at Chinese universities and may even be skewing research, according to their paper "**Publish or Impoverish: An investigation of the monetary reward system of science in China (1999-2016)**".

Aber Prestige macht keine Qualität aus. Universitäten sind vielleicht mit Prestige zufrieden. Aber öffentliche Förderer wollen Qualität. Deshalb gibt es mehr und mehr Kritik an quantitativen Rankings (Impact Factor, H-Index, Uni-Rankings, usw.)

DORA: San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (<https://sfdora.org/>)

EU to go ahead with reform of its research assessment process in the face of scepticism

27 Jan 2022 | News

Influential research organisations in Germany are dismayed by the speed with which the reform is being pushed forward and are reluctant to give their support

By [Florin Zubaşcu](#)

A number of national research organisations have been taken aback by the urgency of a request by the European Commission to appoint representatives to negotiate a new research assessment system in Europe.

The Commission says the current system of evaluating research is becoming outdated and reform is needed to make it more efficient. Instead of rewarding researchers for the number of papers published, citations and the prestige of the journals, a new system would be based on a "qualitative judgment with peer-review" that is supported by "a more responsible use of quantitative indicators," the Commission told a meeting of member states earlier this month.

The reform of research assessment is included in the policy agenda of the revived European Research Area policy to create a single market for research. The Commission is now gathering support from a coalition of organisations to implement the assessment reform and to begin testing it out in the second quarter of 2022.

The Commission is anxious to deliver the ERA policy agenda as soon as possible and has teamed up with the current French presidency of the Council of the EU to speed things up.

The French presidency is preparing EU Council conclusions on open science, which could include an agreement on research assessment reform, and is organising a conference in Paris on the topic next Friday.

4. Begutachtung

Begutachtung ist bekanntermaßen oft subjektiv und verzerrt („biased“). Lohnt es sich, so viel Energie in Begutachtung zu stecken?

Es scheint in letzter Zeit immer mehr zu werden (auch Abstracts werden neuerdings immer ausführlicher begutachtet).

Es gibt nun auch mehr und mehr Stimmen, die das Begutachten kritisch sehen:

COMMENT · 7 MAY 2018

Luck of the draw

Funders should assign research grants via a lottery system to reduce human bias, says Dorothy Bishop.

Ein Blogpost von Juli 2018 (<https://dlc.hypotheses.org/1138>):

Let's invest more time in research, and less time in reviewing

Over the last three decades, the amount of time linguists spend on reviewing seems to have increased significantly. Reviews of **journal papers** seem to be getting longer, we spend more time on **grant reviewing**, and most strikingly, we spend much more energy on **abstract reviewing**. Maybe this increase in reviewing is a good thing and I'm just nostalgic of the old times, but I feel that there's too little discussion of this development. Here I will argue that **less reviewing would be better for science**, and maybe others will react and make the case for increased reviewing (or that things are fine and should stay the way they are currently).

Insbesondere sehe ich „Revise and Resubmit“ sehr kritisch, weil es über das Konzept des „Peer Review“ hinausgeht (und eine Art von Betreuungs- und Machtverhältnis einführt):

Revise & Resubmit is damaging to science and should be abandoned

I have written about the bad effects of Revise & Resubmit (R&R) earlier ([here](#) and [here](#)), but I keep hearing from people who see no problems with this type of editorial decision in journal editing, so I need come back to it. This is also because I hear more and more about the **unhappiness** that it causes in people's lives, and I feel that much of this is unnecessary. Rejection of applications for jobs and applications for funding is unavoidable, because the amount of money is limited. But **the way we handle journal publication is in our own hands**: Administrators and politicians do not normally tell us how to report on our scientific findings, so it's our own choice. (They may tell us that only publications approved by [Clarivate Analytics](#) count, via SCCI or JIF, but that is another sad story, quite independent of R&R.)

Generell gibt es sehr viel Frust – über schlampige Kolleg:innen, über übergriffige Verlage...



Nicole Holliday @mixedlinguist · 18. Apr. ...

Sent out a very revised paper based on reviewer comments & Reviewer 2 recommended accept. But they found a new Reviewer 1 who recommended reject for petty reasons. The reviewer shortage is causing major issues for junior scholars & I'm VERY worried for our upcoming tenure cases.

