

EDITED VOLUME SERIES

Peter Sandrini, Marta García González (eds.)

Translation and Openness



innsbruck university press

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Peter Sandrini

Institut für Translationswissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck

Marta García González

Facultade de Filoxía e Tradución, Universidade de Vigo

This book has been sponsored by the Vice-Rectorate for Research of the University of Innsbruck.

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Universität Innsbruck

1st edition

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www.uibk.ac.at/iup

ISBN 978-3-902936-88-2

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To be or not to be a Scientist 2.0? Open Access in Translatology A German Case Study

Marco Agnetta
Saarland University, Germany

1 Introduction

Connoisseurs of linguistic mechanisms will not like the expression “scientist 2.0” which is employed in the title of the present study. This metaphor suggests that such a scientist would be an updated and ameliorated version of a sort of antiquated scientist 1.0. Although chosen as a provocative springboard, however, the question (“to be or not to be a scientist 2.0?”) gets to the heart of a set of problems that arise out of presently changing scientific practices. Thus, why not begin with such a polemical wording in the title?

In recent years, a new conception of scientific activity for the 21st century has been put forward under the heading of “Open Science”. This movement follows the recommendations formulated by the *Budapest Open Access Initiative* (BOAI 2001) and the *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* (Berlin Declaration 2003) urging academic actors to ensure unrestricted access to knowledge, at least to that produced by themselves. In this context “Science 2.0” would mean the possibility (or utopian ideal?) of openly accessing any kind of knowledge resources produced or elaborated by researchers. “To be or not to be a Scientist 2.0?” is, therefore, a question that is becoming increasingly urgent in many disciplines, including also Contrastive Linguistics and Translatology. Paradoxically, this is occurring even though the indispensable adjustments specific to these disciplines that would follow from a positive response to the question have so far been neither defined nor applied. Nevertheless Open Access (OA) is flatly considered a revolutionary research practice (cf. Aschenbrenner et al. 2007: 21).

The present study does not try, nor is it able, to provide comprehensive solutions for these points of OA publishing which, more than a dozen years after the formulation of the above mentioned manifestos, are still denounced in our discipline. Within the framework of this study we will focus on the point of view of the academic actors on this new research and publication paradigm and we will investigate whether and to what extent realizations of OA endeavors can be found in contemporary German translatology. We will, therefore, explicitly refer to the activity of translation scholars and not to that

of translators or interpreters, where OA has also been identified as a significant desideratum (cf. further literature in this volume).

2 Openness in Translatological Research

In the Internet age open access is a frequently and vehemently voiced request which heavily affects conventional production and marketing conditions; this equally applies to public funded research. This is, inter alia, proved by the constantly increasing number of institutions that commit to the OA principle (cf. the *Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies*, ROARMAP). Despite its status as a ubiquitous expression in public and research discourse, openness must always be exactly defined. In general, one can speak of open access where barriers between customers or users and their product of interest do not exist: openness is equal to freedom from barriers. The *Open Knowledge Foundation* (OKFN) gives a more concrete definition of openness with regard to knowledge and mentions the following three “key features of openness” (cf. OKFN n.d.):

- **“Availability and access:** the data must be available as a whole and at no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably by downloading over the internet. The data must also be available in a convenient and modifiable form.
- **Reuse and redistribution:** the data must be provided under terms that permit reuse and redistribution including intermixing with other datasets. The data must be machine-readable.
- **Universal participation:** everyone must be able to use, reuse and redistribute – there should be no discrimination against fields of endeavour or against persons or groups. For example, ‘non-commercial’ restrictions that would prevent ‘commercial’ use, or restrictions of use for certain purposes (e.g. only in education), are not allowed” (ibid.).

These points can be summarised to the following succinct definition formula propagated by the OKFN: “Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose” (Opendefinition n.d.). This definition, as well as a more verbose version of it, are presently available in 38 languages (cf. ibid.). To comply with this definition of openness, persons and institutions who make available any kind of information and knowledge should, therefore, remove the following types of barriers:

- 1) *Access barriers:* These arise when gaining full or partial access to goods and services, whatever their nature, is inhibited by any spatial

and temporal conditions. We speak about technical barrier if we refer to the reduced accessibility to a certain medium.

- 2) *Pay/price barriers*: These arise when the access to and the use of goods and services is associated with monetary or any other considerations. Subscriptions, licensing fees, pay-per-view fees are current price barriers in scholarly publishing.
- 3) *Permission barriers*: These arise when the access to and the use of goods and services is fully or partially inhibited by legal regulations which specify manners and purposes of their utilization.

Herb (cf. 2015: 10-15) has already pointed out that openness is differently defined within the scientific community, where OA still means the removal of pay barriers for research output only. The accessibility to other information items like primary research data and software implemented for purposes of research is hardly ever granted. Scholars thus essentially content themselves with the definition of openness proposed by the BOAI (2001) that, according to Herb (2012: 11; 2015: 23), satisfies “minimum requirements” only. That is why he recommends the consistent terminological and conceptual distinction between “free” or “gratis” and “open” information items (cf. Herb 2015: 31-34). As we refer to the accessibility of scientific results only and not to their unrestricted re-use, we will subsequently work with the conventional proposition formulated as follows by Björk et al. (2013: 237): “literature that is merely free without granting liberal re-usage rights is still considered OA”. Peter Suber, one of the best-known advocates of OA publishing, calls this kind of texts “royalty-free literature” and refers to them as very “low-hanging fruit of OA” (cf. Suber n.d.).

3 Open Access and the Research Cycle

At this point it is necessary to return to a chart of the research cycle as previously outlined by Agnetta (2015: 14-28). This description of research workflow will be completed with an analysis of the contemporary research and publication landscape in translatology. For this purpose a corpus of 115 explicit translation-related scientific journals (translating, interpreting or both) from all around the world and dating from 1995 until now has been compiled in order to examine whether and to what extent they conform to the OA principle (see Annex 1).

Academic activity of (comparative) philologists can be described as three successive and repeating phases: A. Research in a narrower sense, B. publication and C. the subsequent use of the generated or worked up knowledge. There is no categorical rejection of the OA principle in

contemporary humanities, as Agnetta has shown (cf. 2015: 13-14, 23). For scholars in the humanities already do make full use of all the benefits which go along with OA in the research paradigm (A.) (listed for instance in Fröhlich 1998: 545). Below we will follow up the extent to which the OA maxim is accepted in all of the above mentioned phases.

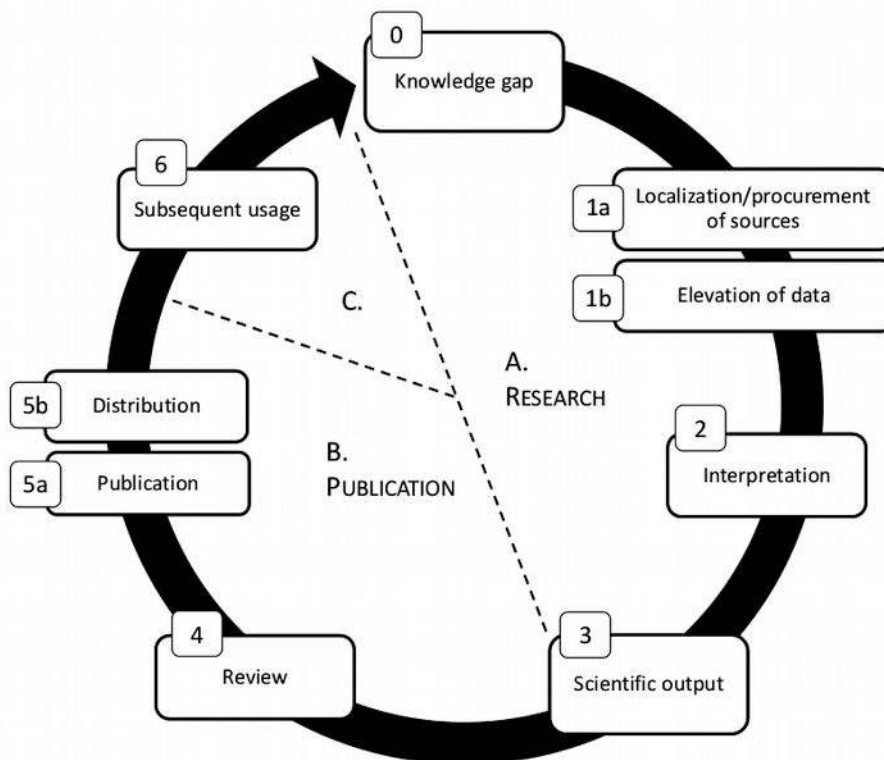


Figure 1: Research and publication workflow (Source: Agnetta 2015: 15).

(0) The research and publication workflow may be further divided into six single stations. It finds its starting point in the identification of a *knowledge gap* by one or more scholars while they are working with existent knowledge sources (be it printed or web media). It may be claimed that the more information is available without restrictions the more efficiently further knowledge gaps can be detected.

(1) With the aim of filling this knowledge gap, the philologist initiates his research including the localization and procurement of the sources (1a) and the acquisition of primary data (1b).

(1a) Localization and procurement of the sources: Online bibliographies, databases, and abstract services provide scholars with instruments which are presently indispensable for the localization of existing relevant literature and data. Those which can be fully or partially accessed in the Web can be located by means of certain Web services like *Google Scholar* or the *Bielefeld Academic Search Engine* (BASE). At best, these can be downloaded and printed as needed. Adema and Ferwerda (2009) debate whether OA makes sense for the publication of monographs which still dominate the humanities and social sciences and they conclude that OA could “be a good alternative” (2009: 179) to conventional print publishing if determinate factors are taken into consideration. For the historical branches of translatology it is also one of the major goals that sources, at least those which are not protected by copyright, are available in digital scans or copies.

(1b) Elevation and procurement of the primary data: The success of many of the empirically working branches of Translation Studies depend on the availability of possibly already annotated corpora. Since their compilation is generally extremely time consuming and labor intensive, listings of searchable and possibly even workable corpora which include information about their free/open availability are of ever-increasing importance. This is one of the tasks of those centers of the Clarin-D consortium (Clarin-D n.d.) focusing mainly on (applied or comparative) linguistics as does for instance the *Hamburg Center for language corpora* (HZSK n.d.). Overviews over translatalogically exploitable corpora are given for example in Possamai (2009) and Pontrandolfo (2012). In a research field with such an interdisciplinary orientation it is furthermore not negligible to which extent research results and data of neighboring disciplines are made available to Translatology.

(2) Interpretation: When primary and secondary sources have been procured they require quantitative and qualitative analysis. Here again institutions like Clarin-D provide corpus-based Translatology with infrastructures, tools and annotation criteria. According to the guidelines of the undermentioned CC-licensing, annotation is not included among those “derivates” that can be prohibited by the CC-ND-license (cf. Herb 2015: 20-21).

(3) Scientific output: On the basis of the sources' interpretation researchers put down in writing their results. In Translatology, monographs, contributions to collected volumes (in the form of conference papers and jubilee

publications), and to an increasing extent also journal articles are customary. In the humanities, where individual authorship remains the dominant mode of publishing, it is not usual to publish unfinished texts. Proofreading, exchange of views and quality control take place before formal publication. The dissemination of preprints is rarely found in these disciplines.

(4) Review: Journal articles and contributions to collected volumes generally pass through a multi-step reviewing procedure, in the course of which expert judgements are asked by the responsible editors. In the case of monographs, it is the post-publication recension that functions as equivalent “controlling instance” (Schütte ²2009: 3). In the rest of the cases, pre-publication reviews ought to assure quality of the final and publishable manuscript. But it is precisely these reviewing procedures that are always accused of offering great manipulative potential because of the lack of transparency.

Herb (2010: 6ff.; 2012: 21-28; 2015: 169-195) discusses how far reviewing procedures should be made transparent for the whole scientific community by explaining new concepts of *collaborative* and *open reviewing*. Open reviews that name reviewer and reviewed scholar carry the risk of public humiliation of the latter since possible rejections would not only be visible, but also countable and finally evaluable. In the meantime, there are voices advocating at least a numerical publication and evaluation of generated reviews which are still not appreciated in common academic praxis, neither financially nor in terms of reputation. One initial approach to this purpose is presented by the website *Publons.com* (n.d.) that offers reviewers a platform to record their peer review contributions without breaking reviewer anonymity.

(5) Publication and distribution: After these multi-step quality assurance procedures the reviewed manuscript is sent to the publisher that has been commissioned for the formal publication (5a) and the distribution of printed or digital copies (5b).

(5a) Publication: The publishing landscape in translatology has significantly changed in the past two decades. Monographs (possibly in the form of doctoral or postdoctoral theses) and collected books find equal publication formats in the numerous OA journals. The online *Directory of Open Access Journals* (DOAJ) that compiles – albeit with some time lag – peer-reviewed OA journals from all over the world lists only two OA journals under the rubric “Translating and Interpreting” (as of August 2015). One more accurate search on the websites of the German *electronic journals database* (EZB n.d.) and Hispanic database *dialnet* (n.d.) provides a more comprehensive picture of existing translatalogical journals and their accessibility on the web:

Type \ Year	Total (in %)	founded before 2000 (journals before 2000)	founded between 2000 and 2014
Total	115 (=100%)	(47)	68
OA	78 (≈68%)	(22)	56
OA with restrictions	12 (≈2%)	10	2
non-OA	25 (≈30%)	15	10

Table 1: Journals in translatology.

This search yields a total number of 115 translological journals published during the period between 1995 and 2014. Often it is no longer possible to reconstruct from which year certain print journals extended their offer by digitizing previous issues or by switching completely to OA publishing. Dates in brackets therefore do not necessarily refer to the publication type of a journal when it was established but rather to whether issues of those years are freely accessible from today's point of view. OA journals "with restrictions" are those restricting immediate open accessibility by any kind of non-disclosure notice or blocking period. All data given represents a snapshot dating August 2015.

Since 2000 not less than 56 translological OA journals have been founded. And it should also be borne in mind that journals of related disciplines which could not be taken into account here provide a publishing platform for translation scholars as well. Foundations of journals which are not purely OA decrease more or less significantly after 2000. So it can be observed that more than two thirds of all existing translological journals follow the OA maxim in 2015.

The question remains open whether authors are allowed to retroactively archive their printed articles in OA repositories (green road of OA publishing). According to information from the SHERPA/RoMEO database most of the publishers of non-OA journals only allow self-archiving or publishing of preprints or not copy-edited article versions which thus cannot be cited precisely. For journals which do not exist in this database (cf. column "not specified") it can be assumed that self-archiving is not welcomed either.

Archiving Type	Total	green publishing (not publisher's version)	yellow publishing (only pre-prints)	not specified (no self-archiving)
OA with restrictions	12	5	0	7
non-OA	25	7	1	17

Table 2: Self-publishing/archiving of articles in translological journals

In the meantime many research institutes and research funders comply with the OA maxim and predicate financing on the condition that project-related publications should be made accessible in OA (cf. Herb 2015: 54-58). Detailed listings of such institutes and funders that have committed themselves to OA and which are mostly at the same time signatories of the above mentioned manifestos (BOAI, Berliner Erklärung) is provided by the SHERPA/JULIET database. According to this website, OA is – in Germany – explicitly encouraged or demanded in the publication guidelines of the *German Research Foundation* (DFG n.d.), the *Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft* and the *Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres*. These mandate the OA publication of research output (in the form of peer-reviewed original articles) and, in certain cases, even of primary research data (at the DFG). Free accessibility in appropriate repositories or the institute's own e-libraries (e.g. *Fraunhofer e-Prints*) is to be ensured as soon as possible, if need be when an imposed embargo period of six to eighteen months expires. However, important German research institutes and funders, even those which have decisively promoted the OA movement in Germany, have been omitted in this database, as has the Max Planck Society (n.d.) and the *Leibniz Association* (n.d.).

(5b) Distribution: More and more frequently researchers complain that most publishers merely seek to make a profit from the researchers' many years of work. Presently seen as mere money machines, publishers seem to have moved away from their original function of ensuring access to high quality research. Occasionally one can find extreme cases in which the content of volumes put on the market does not play any role if title and author (team) promise high turnovers. Assertions such as that quality is to be assured by publishers do not reflect reality – at least, not in the humanities. In the majority of cases, it is the authors themselves or the unpaid reviewers who bear responsibility for ensuring the absence of errors of content and form and who worry about editing and layout. Nevertheless, there is no need to condemn all existing publishers, since

several of them are beginning to extend their offerings by also establishing OA series.

However, it is important to mention that, especially in the case of OA journals conceived as such from the outset (golden road of OA publishing), costs are shifted from the recipient's to the producer's side, which means that author and potential funders now pay for publishing. The problem of social disadvantage frequently referred to in open OA discourse is now reproduced on the author's side: Whoever has the most money, publishes most. Alternative funding possibilities are described in Herb (2015: 60-82).

(6) Subsequent usage: Many entities are interested in the continued use of published research results, whether for again scientific, economic or simply individual information needs. It is undoubtedly a great achievement for OA movement that authors are able to retain the rights to the produced output as their intellectual property and to determine by themselves its further utilization. In recent times, *Creative Commons Licenses* (n.d.), which guarantee the naming of the author who has produced or elaborated the available contents (CC-BY), have become widespread in specifying the legal framework of subsequent usage of research results on the Web. In conventional publication workflows researchers were required to renounce their rights, ceding them to the publishing house they had chosen. Only a few publishers cede to the authors the right to archive their scientific output – after an embargo period of twelve to eighteen months from print publication – in appropriate repositories. In any case authors have to claim the contractual termination of such permission.

However, one fact in OA publishing is still considered a serious problem and that is the long-term availability of digital objects, which is regarded as insufficient among many web users, researchers included. The above mentioned time barrier is cited here. In any case, there are several approaches for its removal. One of them consists in the open source system LOCKSS (*Lots Of Copies Keep Stuff Safe*, n.d.) which ensures the long-term preservation of digital contents by means of their sevenfold storage in locally separated and hard drives (LOCKSS boxes) distributed all over the world. This prevents information loss in the case one or more hard drives fail. Questions concerning one binding standard electronic format for scientific results, as requested by the *Berlin Declaration* (2003), still remain unresolved.

4 Open Access and Academic Practice

Up to here our statements have been contingent on one condition whose fulfillment cannot be assumed flatly among scientists: The researcher does

support OA! Some barriers to research results are involuntarily or not least voluntarily created by scholars to protect themselves from present-day hostile academic mechanisms.

4.1 Open Access in University Education

An unsatisfactory system at universities for raising the level of awareness concerning publication possibilities and alternatives can be considered one of the involuntarily existing barriers to open accessibility. It may thus be argued that there is a genuine need for awareness campaigns.

We may assume that future translato­logists first come into contact with the discipline during their time at university and that one of their first publishing experiences is the publication of a university thesis. A study attempting to explore how far the opportunity for OA publishing is available to German translato­logists from the outset of their career should therefore commence with higher education institutes.

An in-depth analysis of the repository landscape in the German-speaking area is provided by the “2014 Census of Open Access Repositories in Germany, Austria and Switzerland” (cf. Vierkant/Kindling 2014). This statistical survey reveals that 42.01% of all universities (artistic higher education institutes included) and 9.38% of all technical colleges on German territory do operate OA repositories. In this context, the Göttingen State and University Library (*SUB Göttingen*) deserves particular mention due to the fact that this institution has committed itself to the setting up and maintenance of digital research environments and research infrastructures for data and services.

In the following it has to be established whether (young) German translato­logists have the opportunity to publish their theses (BA, MA, doctoral and postdoctoral theses) in such repositories. Therefore, all state universities have to be listed, at least in terms of numbers, in which studies in translato­logy can be taken up. In a relevant German manual (*Handbuch der Universitäten und Fachhochschulen*, HUF ²²2012), seven universities and technical colleges are listed under the search items “translato­logy” and “interpretation/translation”. This listing has been updated and complemented through our own investigation (see Annex 2). Half of the total of fourteen identified higher education institutes offer the opportunity to pursue a doctorate or habilitation. With the aid of the online *Registry of Open Access Repositories* (ROAR, n.d.) and our own web search it was possible to verify whether the respective education institution operates a publication server and/or OA publisher of its own. 13 of the 14 higher education institutions offer the possibility of OA publication of at least doctoral theses; the only exception is one technical college. If we refer to the above mentioned Census (2014), this result corresponds to the normal

case. It therefore can be proved that young translators of nearly all higher education institutions in Germany have the opportunity of OA publication.

But a broader awareness campaign still remains desirable. OA publication as an alternative to conventional book publishing could be explicitly integrated in examination, doctorate, and habilitation regulations in the humanities. In this regard, initiatives of three German universities play a pioneering role: These are on the one hand the cooperation program *MAP – Modern Academic Publishing* (n.d.) between the universities of Cologne and Munich and on the other the OA publisher of Saarland University *universaar* (n.d.).

Congress organizers could also be strongly encouraged to support OA publishing of the collected conference papers. One example of this may be the EU-financed translatorical conference series on “Multidimensional Translation – MuTra” held in Saarbrücken (2005), Copenhagen (2006), and Vienna (2007), whose proceedings are entirely available on the Web. All of the OA publishing researchers have furthermore the choice to let their works (to which they retain all rights) be printed and marked by external and independent print-on-demand service providers like *Monsenstein und Vannerdat* or *Epubli*. Such hybrid publication models will surely become increasingly attractive in the future.

4.2 Academic Practice, Scientometrics and Open Access

Answers to the question whether OA and Open Science are largely accepted within the scientific community must necessarily take into account the structures and functioning of university career paths (cf. Agnetta 2015: 13). One could suppose that younger researchers support OA rather than established scholars since the former are often more technophilic and call into question the strict hierarchical academic structures. But this is not the case in times like these.

Anyone who imprudently publicizes Open Science as a common ideal will quickly be confronted with the utopian character of such a perspective. Even if Suber (2015) proves that “to advance knowledge does not conflict with the strong self-interest in career-building”, it may be argued that OA to and altruistic provision of information seems to be undesired wherever research results promote academic or economic competitiveness. Non-disclosure notices specified by clients from economy and politics and the voluntary shortage or detention of research data by academic actors are no surprise within a context of competitive thinking and performance pressure. This concerns the humanities as much as the natural sciences. The massive budgetary cutbacks recently recorded across Germany are surely not welcome in this respect either.

Job offerings, involvement in projects, etc., depend more and more on questionable performance measurements that consider only publication activity and third-party fundraising disregarding other academic activities, teaching above all. Therefore, it is no surprise that research and publishing activity of scholars results partially from extrinsically motivated decisions, which means that they are not immediately related to the purpose of scientific progression (cf. Merton 1988: 621). That is why philosophers of science like Fröhlich call into question the intention of scientists to communicate optimally with their colleagues. He proves that retention, blockage, and retardation of information are current “effective strategies” even in the same research institution (cf. Fröhlich 1998: 536). If, on the other hand, proponents of OA accuse scientist of ignoring OA discourse within their own research, it may be replied that for many researchers this would mean a further distraction from the own research interest.

And thus emerges the quite paradoxical situation in which younger researchers have less interest in the open and free accessibility of their research results than established senior researchers. Thereby we want to address the importance of central institutions, whose task should be to provide, preserve and optimize functioning infrastructures for science in continuous consultation and cooperation with researchers.

Fröhlich (1998: 544ss.) paints a sobering picture: OA principle and web communication hold the potential to democratize science. But changing the problematic issues we have just touched on is not inevitably connected to changing the medium of publication. Existing problems will not suddenly be abolished if scholarship shifts to OA publishing. In truth, cases will continue to exist in which OA research infrastructure proves to be as vulnerable to abuse as conventional print models were (currently in Spain: cf. Sánchez Perona 2015 and Aréchaga n.d.). The OA system has also been successfully challenged by provocative researchers (cf. *scholarlyoa.com* n.d. and *SCIgen* n.d.). A gift economy based on reciprocity can be set up on the web as well as in non-web-based research environments by replacing mutual citation with interlinking for example (cf. Fröhlich 1998: 539-40).

It remains, thus, questionable whether in the future platforms will prevail which explicitly claim a return to research ethics and which offer scholars an environment in which they can do their research detached from extrinsic considerations, as the website www.sjscience.org holds out the prospect of.

4.3 Linguistic Diversity as Symptom of Research Diversity

There is general acknowledgement that all communication in the (natural) sciences should not be culture-specific, and the humanities also basically

endeavor to achieve intersubjectivity and intercomprehensibility. In view of the continuing internationalization of science there is one implicit request scholars feel themselves confronted with: It consists in the fact that they have to publish their works in English in the interests of increased visibility.

This may not be seen as problematic by OA supporters since a binding use of English as the *lingua franca* of science would mean the removal of an additional barrier to knowledge resources: that of the language. It need not be explained that English appears best-suited to take on the function of language of science by virtue of the number of (non-native) speakers. There are also linguistic peculiarities of English such as its practicability and simpler learnability that definitely suggest its use as common language in science (cf. Stackelberg 1988/2009: 5).

However, particularly in the philologies, in comparative linguistics, and translatology such demands cause a lot of contention. For many philologists equate research diversity with language diversity. It is in this spirit that Jürgen von Stackelberg, German Romance philologist and comparatist, defends the fact that scholars only meet the requirements of the own research subject when they draft their research results in their native language (cf. Stackelberg 1988/2009: 22). He views this trend towards making scientific research solely available in English as extrinsically motivated behavior on the part of researchers: “Humanists do, therefore, obey ‘external’ constraints. There are other than science immanent reasons when they publish in English” (ibid.: 10, translation: M.A.).

English is the most widely represented language in the submissions guidelines of the journals of our corpus (see Table 3). Other “major” languages are accepted in less than 50% of cases, but at the same time the percentage of pure OA journals is much higher in these languages than in English.

Total 115 Journals	Total (language)	% of Total	OA (in %)	not/partially OA (in %)
English	96	83%	65 (68%)	31 (32%)
French	47	41%	40 (85%)	7 (15%)
Spanish	45	39%	37 (82%)	8 (18%)
German	23	20%	19 (83%)	4 (17%)
Portuguese	20	17%	20 (100%)	0 (0%)
Italian	17	15%	15 (88%)	2 (12%)
Catalan	8	7%	8 (100%)	0 (0%)
Serbian	3	3%	3 (100%)	0 (0%)

Total 115 Journals	Total (language)	% of Total	OA (in %)	not/partially OA (in %)
Chinese	2	2%	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Russian	2	2%	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Dutch	1	< 1%	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Galician	1	< 1%	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Japanese	1	< 1%	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Korean	1	< 1%	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Norwegian	1	< 1%	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Polish	1	< 1%	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Romanian	1	< 1%	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
X: language not specified or 'further languages': 5 – 4% – 4 (80%) – 1 (20%)				

Table 3: Languages in translological journals.

Even though it is clear that what Stackelberg says results from a deep but individual conviction and one can find only few rational points in his argumentation, such statements bear witness to the great reservations many other philologists express with respect to anglicization of science language. Such voices are becoming loud in other countries, too, as is happening in Italy and France. In an issue of the French magazine *Circuit – Le magazine d'information des langagiers* (41/September 1993) that focuses on this topic (Title: *L'Europe au rythme de l'anglais*) Cormier/Humbley (1993: 2) worriedly observe that 80% of all scientific texts are already drafted in English (cf. also the satirical contribution “How did science come to speak only English” by Michael D. Gordin 2015). That communication and cooperation across borders is essential for research is in no case disputed by humanities scholars. But many of them agree that the binding use of English as the only *one* “langue véhiculaire” (Cormier/Humbley 1993: 2) is appropriate for texts of mere administrative character (reports and announcements for instance) or for the overwhelming majority of publications in the natural sciences but it is undesired in humanities and arts (cf. Stackelberg 1988/2009: 5, 11).

One might accuse Stackelberg of having a naive view of language when he suggests that institutions could impose the use of one common language on researchers. After all, language history proves impressively that normative language imposition is always shattered sooner or later. According to Stackelberg (1988/2009: 7) the intention to implement the use of a common language in science would, therefore, be an anachronism. And yet the

reservations formulated by the not primarily anglophone scientific community are not entirely unfounded.

In those disciplines in which quantifiable indicators are supposed to give information about research quality the use of English becomes, even if not explicitly stated, a necessary precondition for being noticed and cited outside the confined national borders. Besides third-party fundraising, citation remains the most important indicator for performance evaluation in research. The French anglicist Pierre Truchot (1993: 7) gets to the heart of the matter by formulating: “l’anglais ou l’anonymat” (English or anonymity). The demand for international comparability and the scientometrical analyses presently perform the function of a language standardizing institution.

So it is no wonder that journals of non-anglophone countries almost exclusively publish articles in English, as does the German OA journal *TC3 – Translation: Computation, Corpora, Cognition*. At least, one concession is made to the intrinsic multilingualism of translatology when “one paper per issue which is written in a language other than English” is accepted.

The preference for English submissions, abstracts and data mining is justified by the increased visibility of the scientific output. However, this is not the only reason. The translatalogical OA journal *Hermēneus* (n.d.) that accepts at least five languages apologizes to the submitters of differing linguistic skills that “experts with the proper linguistic competence and knowledge in pertinent fields in languages other than those mentioned are not often available to evaluate articles”. In a young discipline such as translatology which has numerically far fewer scholars than other sciences, availability of experts that allow quality assurance of contributions in the minor language simply cannot be guaranteed.

We thus agree with Stackelberg (1988/2009: 4, 22) when he notes that the true removal of language barriers can only be initiated by means of translations. Also the OA journal from our corpus, *452°F: The Journal of Literary Theory and Comparative Literature* agrees with this view by committing itself to multilingualism, to “[s]atisfy the need of a multilingual world: relying on the intrinsic cultural value of linguistic diversity, together with the need to reach as many readers as possible, several linguistic barriers will be avoided” (452°F n.d.).

Good translation of reliable scientific literature might in future meet with the same academic appreciation as recensions and the preparation of didactic literature on the subject currently do. Anglophone research has already recognized this fact, as one can see from the language policies of the OA journal *Metamorphoses: A Journal of Literary Translation* that take “as its mission the publication of quality English language translation of the most

interesting articles [...] presently available only in their source language” (n.d.). The Hispanic journal *MonTI – Monografías de Traducción e Interpretación* accepts translations to all minor languages in the online edition and tries to provide English versions of all submitted articles.

5 Conclusions

Research in the humanities and especially in translatology is still far from being part of an “Open Research Web” which is portrayed as a worthwhile goal by Shadbolt et al. (2006). This is only partially due to the not fully developed infrastructures which could ensure open access to all information items that accrue in the course of the research and publication workflow. For the way has definitely been already marked out. In fact, slow development in this direction results from manifold and partially competing economic, scientific-political and individual interests pursued by authors, users, research institutions, publishers and more.

The presented discipline-specific analysis demonstrates that translatology is no straggler in the matter of open accessibility and that it has already internalized many issues of the OA movement. The sharp increase of translational OA journals, the availability of linguistic primary data and corpora on the Web as well as the possibility of OA publishing at nearly all tertiary education institutions which offer courses of translation studies testify to a drive for innovation in our discipline. Here hybrid models that equally provide for printed and online versions of contents legitimately predominate in the publication landscape of translatology.

6 References

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Annex 1: OA Journals in Translatology

In the following we present our corpus of 115 explicit translation-related scientific journals (translating, interpreting or both) from all around the world and dating from 1995 until now. It has been compiled in order to examine whether and to what extent they conform to the OA principle.

1. 1611: Revista de Historia de la Traducción
2. 452ºF, The Journal of Literary Theory and Comparative Literature
3. Across Languages and Cultures
4. Alternative Francophone
5. Art in Translation
6. Asia Pacific Translation and Intercultural Studies
7. Babel
8. Babilônia: Revista Lusófona de Línguas, Culturas e Tradução
9. Between
10. Bulletin du CRATIL
11. Cadernos de Literatura em Tradução
12. Cadernos de Tradução
13. Circuit : Magazine d'Information sur la Langue et la Communication
14. Communication and Culture Online
15. Compilation and Translation Review
16. Computers and Translation
17. Confluências : Revista de Tradução Científica e Técnica
18. Critical Multilingualism Studies
19. Cultura e Tradução
20. Cultural Intertexts
21. Doletiana: Revista de Traducció, Literatura i Arts
22. Entreculturas
23. Estudios de Traducción
24. Eutomia : Journal of Literature and Linguistics
25. Forfatteren Oversetteren
26. Hermeneus: Revista de la Facultad de Traducción e Interpretación de Soria
27. Hieronymus complutensis. El mundo de la traducción
28. Hikma: Estudios de traducción
29. J-ELTS, International Journal of English Language and Translation Studies
30. In other words
31. Interculturalidad y traducción. Revista internacional
32. International Journal of Interpreter Education
33. Interpreting
34. In-Traduções. Revista do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Estudos da Tradução da UFSC
35. InTRAlinea : Online Translation Journal
36. JoSTrans: The Journal of specialised Translation
37. Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research
38. Journal of Interpretation Research
39. Journal of King Saud University - Languages and Translation
40. Journal of Translation
41. Koiné. Quaderni di ricerca e didattica sulla traduzione e l'interpretazione
42. La Linterna del Traductor
43. L'Antenne Express
44. Lebende Sprachen
45. L'Écran Traduit
46. Linguaculture
47. Linguística : Revista de Estudos Linguísticos da Universidade do Porto
48. Linguistica Antverpiensia. New series. Themes in Translation Studies
49. Livius.Revista de estudios de traducción
50. Machine Translation
51. Machine Translation Review
52. Meta: Journal des Traducteurs
53. Metamorphoses: A Journal of Literary Translation

54. Między Oryginałem a Przekładem
55. MonTi. Monografías de Traducción e Interpretación
56. Mutatis Mutandis. Revista Latinoamericana de Traducción
57. New Voices in Translation Studies
58. Norwich Papers
59. Língua – Revista Digital sobre Tradução
60. Onomázein : Revista de Lingüística, Filología y Traducción
61. Palimpsestes. Revue de Traduction
62. Panace@ [Panacea]: Boletín de Medicina y Traducción
63. Papers Lextra: Revista electrònica del Grup d'Estudis Dret i Traducció
64. Perspectives : Studies in Translation
65. Philologia
66. Professional Communication and Translation Studies
67. Puentes: Hacia nuevas investigaciones en la mediación intercultural
68. Pustebume. Journal of Translation
69. Quaderns: Revista de Traducció
70. Recherches et Travaux
71. Redit, Revista Electrónica de Didáctica de la Traducción y la Interpretación
72. Revista de Lingüística y Lenguas Aplicadas
73. Revista Tradumàtica : Traducció i Tecnologies de la Informació i la Comunicació
74. Rivista Internazionale di Tecnica della Traduzione
75. Saltana
76. Scientia Translationis
77. Sendebare
78. Senez
79. Skopos : revista internacional de traducción e interpretación
80. Studii de gramatică contrastivă
81. T21N : Translation in Transition
82. Target
83. TC3 - Translation : Computation, Corpora, Cognition
84. TEXTconTEXT
85. The Bible Translator
86. The interpreter's Newsletter
87. The Journal of Interpretation
88. The Translator. Studies in Intercultural Communication
89. Ticontre: Teoria, Testo, Traduzione
90. Trabalhos em Lingüística Aplicada
91. Traces. A multilingual journal of cultural theory and translation
92. TradTerm
93. Tradução & Comunicação : Revista Brasileira de Tradutores
94. Tradução em Revista
95. Traducción & Comunicación
96. Translation, Terminologie, Rédaction (TTR)
97. Traduire
98. Tradurre
99. Traduttologia
100. Trans : Revista de Traductología
101. Transfer. Revista Electrónica sobre Traducción e Interculturalidad
102. Trans-kom
103. Translation : A Transdisciplinary Journal
104. Translation and Interpreting
105. Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS): The Journal of the American Translation and Interpreting Studies Association
106. Translation and Literature
107. Translation Journal: A Publication for Translators by Translators about Translators and Translation
108. Translation Review
109. Translation Spaces
110. Translation Studies
111. Translation Today
112. Translation Watch Quarterly: A Journal of Translation Standards Institute
113. Translationes
114. Two Lines – A Journal of Translation
115. Viceversa: Revista galega de traducción

Annex 2: OA in German State Universities

In the following, all state universities have been listed, at least in terms of numbers, in which studies in translatology can be taken up. In the German manual (*Handbuch der Universitäten und Fachhochschulen*, ²²2012), seven universities and technical colleges are listed under the search items “translatology” and “interpretation/translation”.

1. **Fachhochschule Köln:** Fakultät für Informations- und Kommunikationswissenschaften; Institut für Translation und Mehrsprachige Kommunikation
Fachübersetzen (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch),
Konferenzdolmetschen (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: Cologne Open Science (<http://opus.bsz-bw.de/fhk>); Fachrepositorium (Informationswissenschaft): PubLIS Cologne (<http://publiscologne.fh-koeln.de/home>)
2. **Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg:** Philosophische Fakultät; Institut für Übersetzen und Dolmetschen (IÜD)
Übersetzungswissenschaft [B.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch Spanisch)
Translation Studies for Information Technologies [B.A.] (Englisch)
Übersetzungswissenschaft [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch Spanisch)
Konferenzdolmetschen [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Japanisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: HeiDok – Heidelberger Dokumentenserver (<http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/volltextserver>)
3. **Universität Hildesheim:** Fachbereich 3: Sprach- und Informationswissenschaften; Institut für Übersetzungswissenschaft und Fachkommunikation
Internationale Kommunikation und Übersetzen [B.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch)
Medientext und Medienübersetzung [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: HilDok – Publikationsserver der Universität Hildesheim (<http://hildok.bsz-bw.de/home>)
4. **Universität Leipzig:** Philologische Fakultät; Institut für Angewandte Linguistik und Translatologie
Translation [B.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Russisch, Spanisch)
Interkulturelle Kommunikation und Translation [B.A.] (Tschechisch-Deutsch)
Translatologie [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Russisch, Spanisch)
Fachübersetzen [M.A.] (Arabisch, Deutsch)
Konferenzdolmetschen [M.A.] (Arabisch, Englisch, Französisch, Russisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: Qucosa – Publikationsserver der Universität Leipzig (<http://ul.qucosa.de/startseite>)

5. **Hochschule Magdeburg-Stendal** (Standort: Magdeburg): Fachbereich Kommunikation und Medien,
Internationale Fachkommunikation und Übersetzen [B.A.] (Deutsch, Englisch)
Dolmetschen und Übersetzen für Gerichte und Behörden [Zertifikat, 2 Sem.] (je nach Nachfrage)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: Digitale Hochschulbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt [Universitätszusammenschluss] (<https://www.hs-magdeburg.de/home.html>)
6. **Hochschule für angewandte Sprachen München:**
Internationale Technik- und Medienkommunikation [B.A.] (Englisch)
Übersetzen [B.A.] (Chinesisch)
Internationale Medienkommunikation [M.A.] (Englisch)
Konferenzdolmetschen [M.A.] (Englisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: nicht vorhanden, OA-Publikationsmöglichkeit nicht bekannt
7. **Universität des Saarlandes** (Standort: Saarbrücken): Philosophische Fakultät II; Fachrichtung 4.6, Angewandte Sprachwissenschaft sowie Übersetzen und Dolmetschen
Vergleichende Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft sowie Translation (VSLT) [B.A.] ((Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch): läuft aus
Translationswissenschaft: Übersetzen [M.A.] (Deutsch (für Frankophone), Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch) läuft aus
Translationswissenschaft: Konferenzdolmetschen [M.A.] (Deutsch (für Frankophone), Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch): läuft aus
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: SciDok – Open-Access-Server (<http://scidok.sulb.uni-saarland.de>); OA-Verlag: universsar (<http://www.uni-saarland.de/campus/service-und-kultur/medien-und-it-service/universaar.html>)

This listing has been updated and complemented through our own investigation:

8. **Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf:** Philosophische Fakultät; Institut für Romanistik
Literaturübersetzen [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: Düsseldorf Dokumenten- und Publikationsservice (<http://docserv.uni-duesseldorf.de/>)
9. **Fachhochschule Flensburg:**
Internationale Fachkommunikation/Technikübersetzen [B.A.] (Deutsch, Englisch)
Internationale Fachkommunikation/Technikübersetzen [M.A.] (Deutsch, Englisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: e-Publikationsdienst: Zentrale Hochschulbibliothek Flensburg (<http://www.zhb-flensburg.de/>)
10. **Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz** (Standort: Germersheim): Fachbereich 06: Translations-, Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft
Sprache, Kultur, Translation [B.A.] (Arabisch, Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Neugriechisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch, Spanisch, Türkisch)
Translation [M.A.] (Arabisch, Chinesisch, Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Neugriechisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch, Spanisch, Türkisch)
Konferenzdolmetschen [M.A.] (Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Neugriechisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Portugiesisch, Russisch, Spanisch)

Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben

OA: ArchiMeD – Archiv Mainzer elektronischer Dokumente (<http://archimed.uni-mainz.de/opusubm/archimed-home.html>)

11. **Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität (LMU) München:** Fakultät für Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaften; Departament III: Anglistik und Amerikanistik
Literarisches Übersetzen [M.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch, Italienisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: Elektronische Dissertationen der LMU München (<http://edoc.ub.uni-muenchen.de/>)
12. **Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster:** Fachbereich 09: Philologien; Institut für Niederländische Philologie
Literarisches Übersetzen und Kulturtransfer (LÜK) [M.A.] (Niederländisch): läuft aus, stattdessen ab WS 2015/16: *Interdisziplinäre Niederlandistik* [M.A.]
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit gegeben
OA: miami – Münstersche Informations- und Archivsystem multimedialer Inhalte (<http://www.uni-muenster.de/Publizieren/dienstleistungen/repository/>)
13. **Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften Würzburg-Schweinfurt** (Standort: Würzburg): Fachübersetzen und mehrsprachige Kommunikation
Fachübersetzen (Wirtschaft/Technik) [B.A.] (Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch)
Fachübersetzen und mehrsprachige Kommunikation [M.A.] (Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: FH-WS: Publikationsserver der Hochschule Würzburg-Schweinfurt (http://bibliothek.fhws.de/service/elektronisches_publizieren.html)
14. **Hochschule Zittau/Görlitz:** Fakultät Management und Kulturwissenschaften
Übersetzen [B.A.] (Englisch/Polnisch, Englisch/Tschechisch): läuft aus
Fachübersetzen Wirtschaft [M.A.] (Polnisch)
Promotions- und Habilitationsmöglichkeit nicht gegeben
OA: Qucosa – Der sächsische Dokumenten- und Publikationsserver (<http://www.qucosa.de/startseite>)