



UNIVERSITE PARIS CITE

The Future of Scientific Integrity in an Open Science: Challenges and Prospects

Margaux Larre-Perez, Ph.D.
Université Paris Cité Libraries
Université Paris Cité, Paris, France.



Université Paris Cité - in a nutshell



Historical building of Université Paris Descartes medical school - currently the University headquarters (where I work)
(Source: Université Paris Cité wikipedia page)

- Public research university in Paris, France (technically an "experimental establishment")
- Result of the merger of two universities: Université Paris Descartes (known as Paris 5) and Université Paris Diderot (known as Paris 7)
- More than 62k students
- About 3500 graduate students



What awaits you in this webinar

How open science practices help fostering scientific integrity.

How an increasingly open science brings along new challenges to scientific integrity.

The future of scientific integrity challenges?



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Introduction: a few words on Open Science



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What is Open Science?

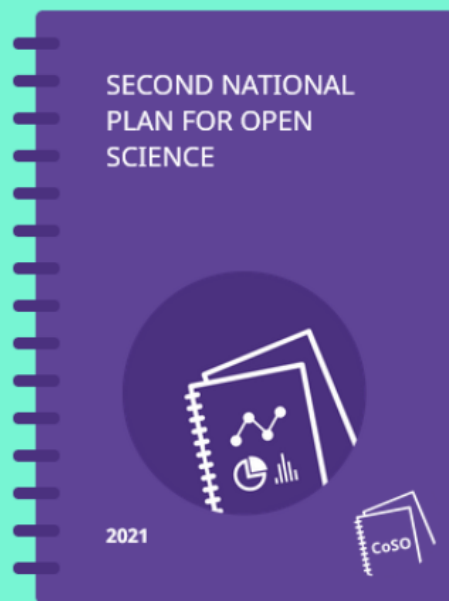


"Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods."

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition>



What is Open Science?



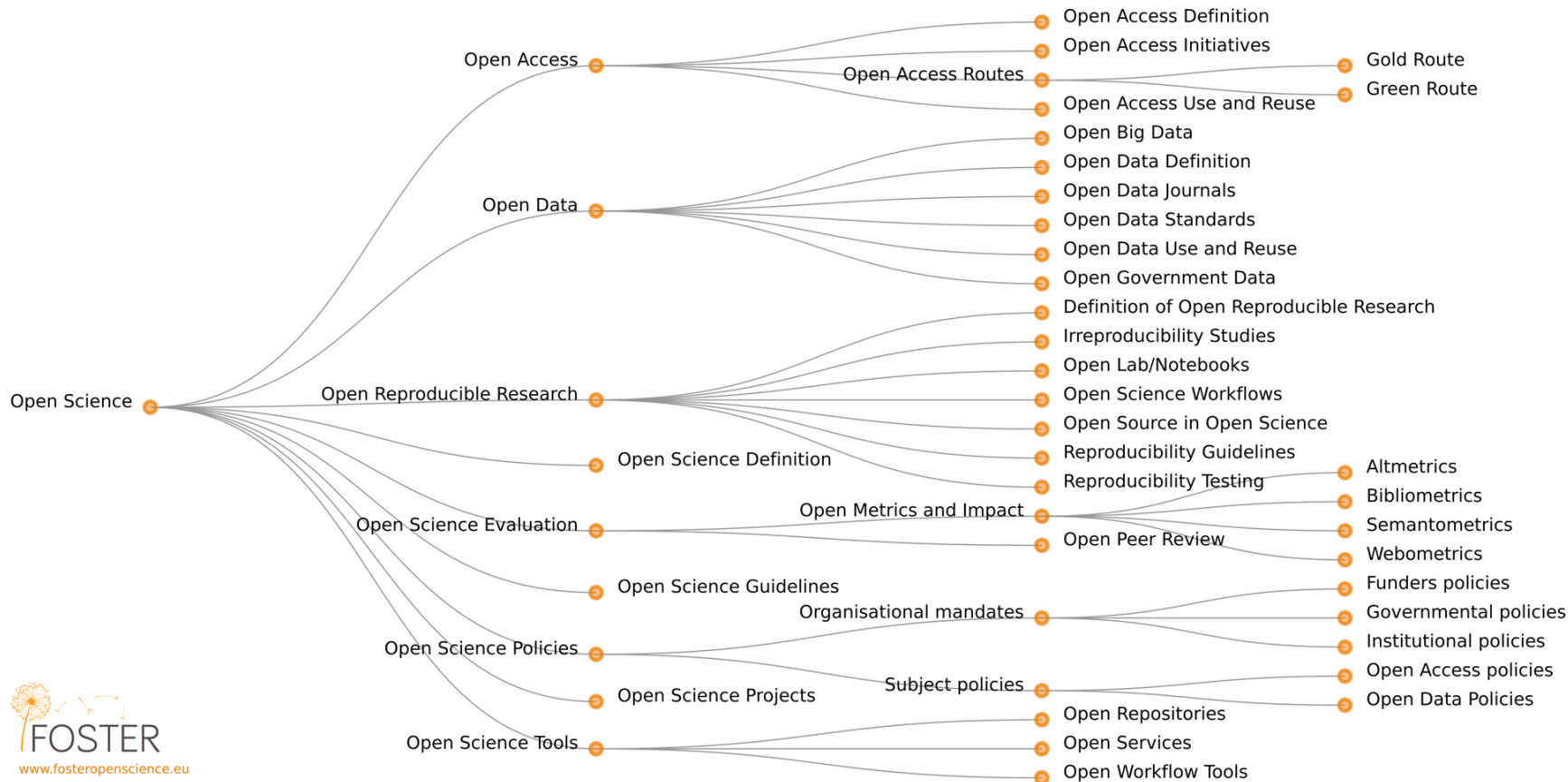
PUBLIC POLICIES

Open science refers to the unhindered dissemination of results, methods and products from scientific research. It draws on the opportunity provided by recent digital progress to develop open access to publications and - as much as possible - data, source code and research methods.



What is Open Science?

Open Science Taxonomy





What is Open Science?

- A worldwide movement for knowledge dissemination.
- A plethora of activities in many domains, from publishing to software development through citizen science.
- A beneficial scientific practice for me as a young researcher and for society.



1. Fostering scientific integrity through Open Science.



Scientific Integrity: a spectrum of scientific behaviors





QRPs as prevalent practices accross countries and disciplines

PLOS ONE

Questionable research practices in ecology and evolution

Hannah Fraser , Tim Parker, Shinichi Nakagawa, Ashley Barnett, Fiona Fidler

Published: July 16, 2018 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0200303>

Communication Methods and Measures >

Volume 9, 2015 - Issue 4: Questionable Research and Publication Practices in Communication Science

Questionable Research Practices in Experimental Communication Research: A Systematic Analysis From 1980 to 2013

Jörg Matthes , Franziska Marquart, Brigitte Naderer, Florian Arendt, Desirée Schmuck & Karoline Adam

Pages 193-207 | Published online: 30 Nov 2015




Both Questionable and Open Research Practices Are Prevalent in Education Research

[Matthew C. Makee](#)  , [Jaret Hodges](#) , [...], and [Jonathan A. Plucker](#)   [View all authors and affiliations](#)

Volume 50, Issue 8 | <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X211001356> | [View correction](#)

PLOS ONE

Questionable research practices among italian research psychologists

Franca Agnoli , Jelte M. Wicherts, Coosje L. S. Veldkamp, Paolo Albiero, Roberto Cubelli

Published: March 15, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0172792>



QRPs as prevalent practices across research roles.



The survey found Ph.D. students had the hardest time meeting the standards of responsible research. Some 53% of them admitted to frequently engaging in one of the 11 questionable research behaviors within the past 3 years, compared to 49% of associate and full professors.



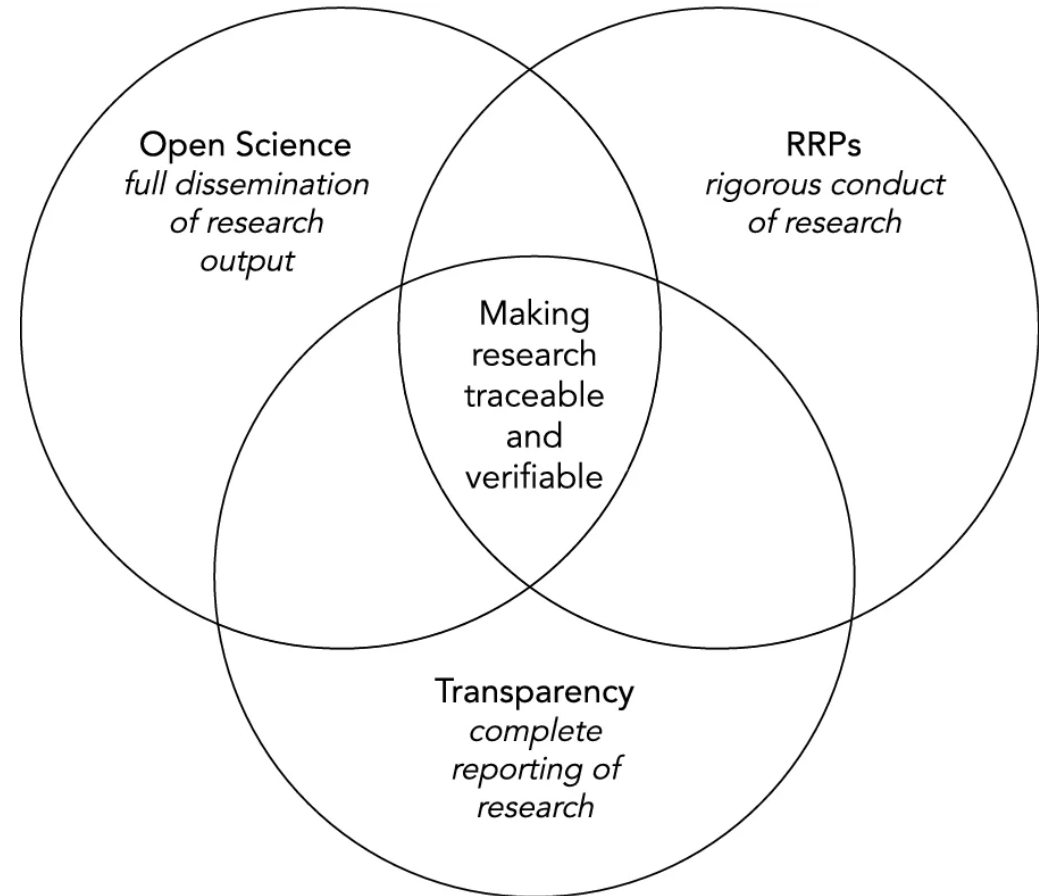
Davide Bonazzi/Salzman Art



Open Science and research integrity: a complementary relationship

*"these concepts [research integrity, rigorous research practices, transparency] are all crucial to strengthen trust in research and researchers by making research more traceable and verifiable. We believe that their focus on a particular phase of the research process can be instrumental to further the understanding of these concepts, because it is precisely by virtue of their different foci that **these concepts become complementary and mutually reinforcing**"*

*"In a nutshell, we believe that **responsible research practices** focus more on the **rigorous conduct of research**, **transparency** focuses predominantly on the **complete reporting of research** at every stage of the research lifecycle, and **open science**'s core focus is mostly on the **dissemination of research**."*





The Replication Crisis in psychology

The Atlantic

SCIENCE

How Reliable Are Psychology Studies?

A new study shows that the field suffers from a reproducibility problem, but the extent of the issue is still hard to nail down.

By Ed Yong

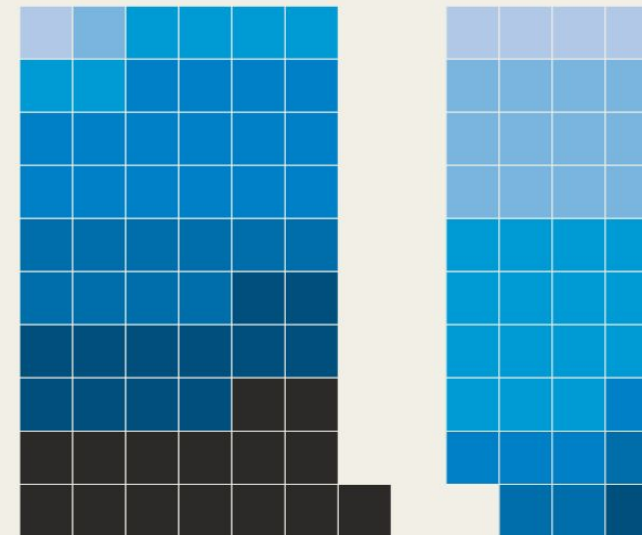
RELIABILITY TEST

An effort to reproduce 100 psychology findings found that only 39 held up.* But some of the 61 non-replications reported similar findings to those of their original papers.

Did replicate match original's results?

NO: 61

YES: 39



Replicator's opinion: How closely did findings resemble the original study:

- Virtually identical
- Extremely similar
- Very similar
- Moderately similar
- Somewhat similar
- Slightly similar
- Not at all similar

* based on criteria set at the start of each study



The Replication Crisis: not just in psychology



2%

experiments with open data

70%

of experiments required asking for key reagents

69%

of experiments needing a key reagent original authors were willing to share

0%

of protocols completely described

32%

of experiments the original authors were not helpful (or unresponsive)

41%

of experiments the original authors were very helpful



The Replication Crisis: not just in psychology

"But in several papers, researchers failed to properly separate the pools of data used to train and test their code's performance, a mistake termed "data leakage" that results in a system being tested with data it has seen before, like a student taking a test after being provided the answers."

Wired, 10/08/2022 (see next slide)

The screenshot shows a webpage with a light blue background. The title is "Leakage and the Reproducibility Crisis in ML-based Science". Below the title is a short paragraph: "We argue that there is a reproducibility crisis in ML-based science. We compile evidence of this crisis across fields, identify data leakage as a pervasive cause of reproducibility failures, conduct our own reproducibility investigations using in-depth code-review, and propose a solution." To the right of the text is the Princeton University logo and two orange buttons: "Draft paper" and "July 28 online workshop". At the bottom of the page is a dark grey navigation bar with links: "Top", "List of failures", "Taxonomy", "Model info sheets", "Case study", "Terminology", "Citation", and "About us".

Context

Many quantitative science fields are [adopting](#) the paradigm of predictive modeling using machine learning. We welcome this development. At the same time, as researchers whose interests include the strengths and limits of machine learning, we have concerns about reproducibility and overoptimism.



The Replication Crisis: not just in psychology

nature

NEWS | 26 July 2022

Could machine learning fuel a reproducibility crisis in science?

'Data leakage' threatens the reliability of machine-learning use across disciplines, researchers warn.

[Elizabeth Gibney](#)

WIRED

WILL KNIGHT BUSINESS AUG 18, 2022 7:00 AM

Sloppy Use of Machine Learning Is Causing a 'Reproducibility Crisis' in Science

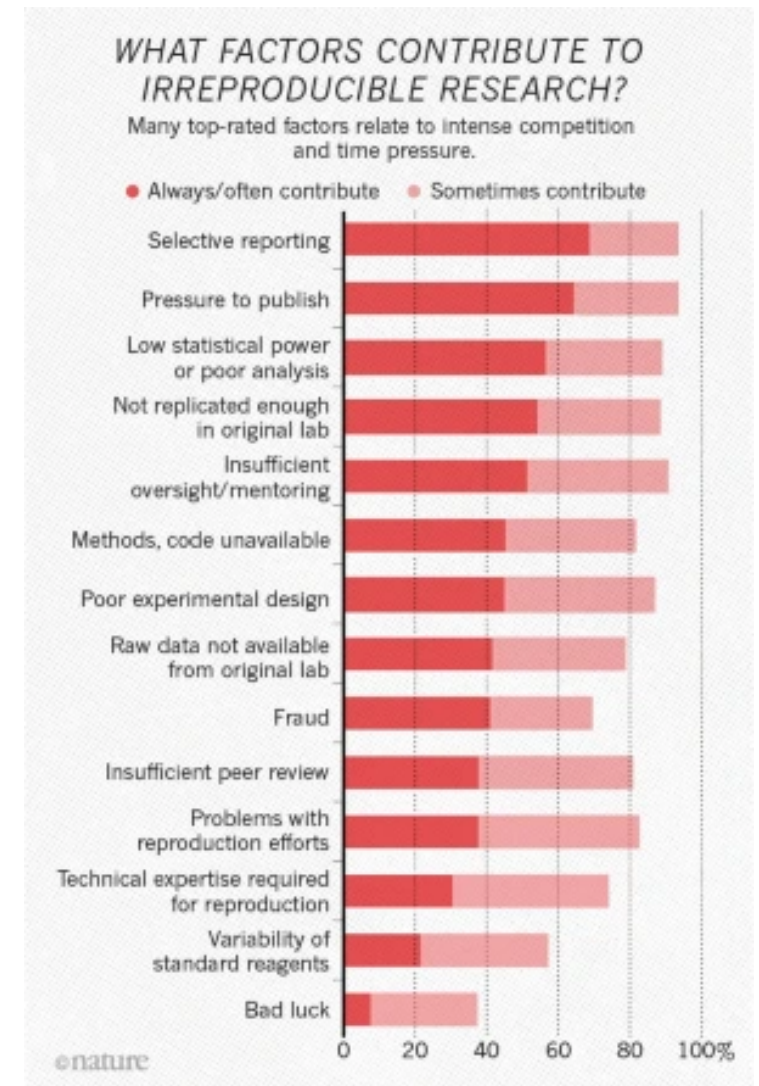
AI hype has researchers in fields from medicine to sociology rushing to use techniques that they don't always understand—causing a wave of spurious results.



Causes for the Replication crisis

A few possible explanations:

- **Positive publication biases** (i.e. tendency of scientific journals to only publish statistically significant results), not encouraging researchers to share negative, non replicative results.
- **Questionable research practices**, especially data snooping, even fraud.
- **Inability to properly reproduce research artifacts** (e.g. method, stimuli).





How Open Science can help with replication crises

If for any given experiment the rationale, datasets and methods are freely available, then the robustness of scientific results can be constantly reassessed.

Researchers could then:

- ***attempt to replicate the original experiment***, i.e. rerun the original method and compare obtained data with the original experiment's.
- ***attempt to re-analyse the original data***, i.e. re-run the statistical tests described by the original method, and compare obtained results with the original experiment's
- **avoid "wasting" time** on further exploring a counter-intuitive result which looked promising but actually resulted from statistical chance or a poorly designed procedure.
- **identify scientific misconduct** or even fraud by exposing statistical inconsistencies in datasets and inferences.



How Open Science can help with replication crises



source: Retraction Watch

"I became increasingly cavalier and careless. I was tired of sitting at the dining table for long evenings on end, typing data into the computer. I made spreadsheet after spreadsheet to present my research ideas to the world as clearly as possible, and I made spreadsheet after spreadsheet with the data for the studies that I did with my colleagues and students. I was in a hurry, and in my haste I made mistakes. I copied rows of data from one study to another, which meant that the second dataset looked suspiciously like the first."

-Diederik Stapel (2014) Faking Science: A True Story of Academic Fraud (trad. Nicholas J. L. Brown)

2.5.2 Peculiarities in the data matrix

For the determination of possible fraud in a publication, the original datasets were an important source of information. They enabled the Committees to compare the data with the research material and the information in the publications in order to identify discrepancies in the design and elaboration of the study (Section 2.5.1). The datasets provided could also be re-analysed in order to check the results reported in the publications (Section 2.5.3). Above all, inspection of the data matrices can reveal patterns that may at least raise suspicion of fraud. The fact that data are copied from one experiment to another is an important proof that fraud has been committed. Where there was reason for doubt, the scores or score distributions in the various datasets were scrutinized for improbable similarities, which would indicate copying. In general,

- Levelt Committee, Noort Committee, Drenth Committee (2012)

Flawed science: The fraudulent research practices of socialpsychologist Diederik Stapel



How Open Science can help with replication crises

> [Gac Sanit.](#) Jul-Aug 2019;33(4):356-360. doi: 10.1016/j.gaceta.2018.01.009. Epub 2018 Jun 5.

Misconduct as the main cause for retraction. A descriptive study of retracted publications and their authors

Isabel Campos-Varela ¹, Alberto Ruano-Raviña ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29776690 DOI: [10.1016/j.gaceta.2018.01.009](#)

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was designed including all retracted publications from January 1st, 2013-December 31st, 2016 indexed in PubMed. The causes of retraction were classified as: data management, authorship issues, plagiarism, unethical research, journal issues, review process, conflict of interest, other causes, and unknown reasons. Then, misbehaviour was classified as misconduct, suspicion of misconduct or no misconduct suspicion.

Results: 1,082 retracted publications were identified. The retraction rate for the period was 2.5 per 10,000 publications. The main cause of retraction was misconduct (65.3%), and the leading reasons were plagiarism, data management and compromise of the review process. The highest proportion of retracted publications corresponded to Iran (15.52 per 10,000), followed by Egypt and China (11.75 and 8.26 per 10,000).

Conclusions: Currently, misconduct is the main cause of retraction. Specific strategies to limit this phenomenon must be implemented. It would be useful to standardize reasons and procedures for retraction. The development of a standard retraction form to be permanently indexed in a database might be relevant.



How Open Science can help with replication crises

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Reasons for retraction are shown in [Table 2](#). [Plagiarism](#) and data processing related issues were the most common reasons for retraction of publications, with 354 (32.7%) and 352 (32.5%) manuscripts retracted, respectively. Significant differences appeared when analyzing the proportion of misconduct within categories, as misconduct represented a 100% in the case of plagiarism, and only a 36.6% were certainly retracted because of misconduct in the case of data process. Review process compromised represented the third group in order of frequency, comprising a 14% of the total of retracted publications, again with a 100% accounting for misconduct. Authors' issues represented a 5.9% of the retracted papers.



How Open Science can help with replication crises

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Table 2. Reasons for retraction and proportion of misconduct by category.

Reason of retraction	Articles, n (%)	Misconduct, n (%)	
Plagiarism	354 (32.7)	Yes	354 (100)
		No	0
		Uncertain	0
Data	352 (32.5)	Yes	129 (36.6)
		No	1 (0.3)
		Uncertain	222 (63.1)
Review process compromised	152 (14.1)	Yes	152 (100)
		No	0
		Uncertain	0



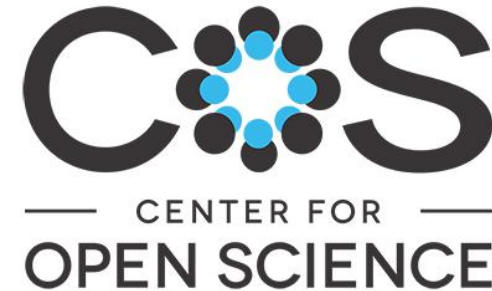
A few ways to open your science and foster scientific integrity

*"Preregistration is the process of specifying key study and analysis details and decisions before conducting the experiment. The main goal of preregistering one's research is to make it easier for readers (and yourself) to distinguish between what the you set out to do (confirmation) and what was discovered along the way (exploration). Both are vital to science, but conflating these two types of work can lead to misinterpretation of the context of any claim. **Preregistration prevents us from tricking ourselves and allows the argument to have meaning.**"*

Preregistration: A Plan, Not a Prison

Alexander DeHaven

<https://www.cos.io/blog/preregistration-plan-not-prison>





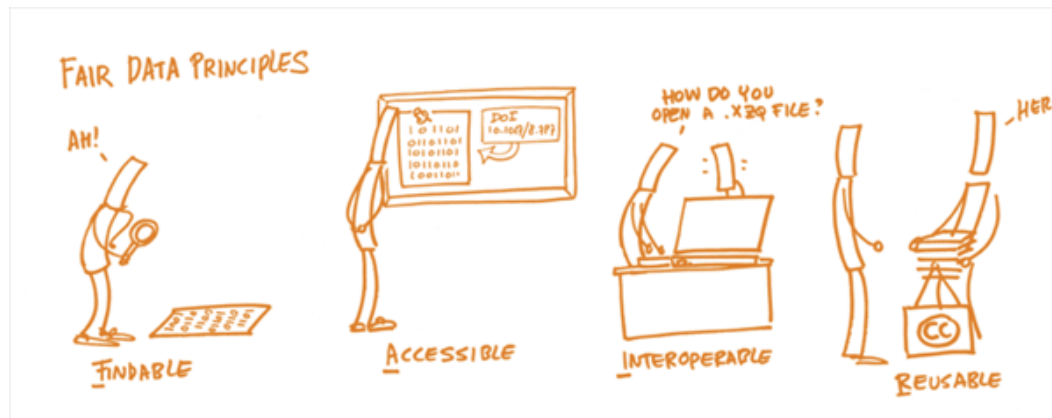
A few ways to open your science and foster scientific integrity

"Registered Reports is a publishing format that emphasizes the importance of the research question and the quality of methodology by conducting peer review prior to data collection. High quality protocols are then provisionally accepted for publication if the authors follow through with the registered methodology."



A few ways to open your science and foster scientific integrity



Good data management is useful for you and for others. It makes it easy to find your data and make them accessible and reusable by others. At the end of the project, it facilitates the archiving and dissemination of datasets.



<https://dmp.opidor.fr/>

DMP Templates

DMP templates provided by a funder or research organisations, available on DMP OPIDoR. You can download these templates and related guidances, create a plan from these templates.

Template Name	Organisation Name	Organisation Type	Description	Last Updated	Download
ANR - Modèle de PGD (français)	Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR)	Funder	Dans le cadre de sa politique science ouverte, et en lien avec le Plan national pour la science ouverte, l'Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR) demande l'élaboration d'un Plan de Gestion des Données (PGD) pour les projets financés à partir de 2019. Elle participe ainsi à l'alignement européen et international en faveur de la	14-12-2020	 

https://open-science-training-handbook.github.io/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EN//02OpenScienceBasics/

https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/SO_21-10-14-WEB-EN.pdf

A few ways to open your science and foster scientific integrity

You can make your workflow more open by ...



- adding alternative evaluation, e.g. with altmetrics
- communicating through social media, e.g. Twitter
- sharing posters & presentations, e.g. at FigShare
- using open licenses, e.g. CC0 or CC-BY
- publishing open access, 'green' or 'gold'
- using open peer review, e.g. at journals or PubPeer
- sharing preprints, e.g. at OSF, arXiv or bioRxiv
- using actionable formats, e.g. with Jupyter or CoCalc
- open XML-drafting, e.g. at Overleaf or Authorea
- sharing protocols & workfl., e.g. at Protocols.io
- sharing notebooks, e.g. at OpenNotebookScience
- sharing code, e.g. at GitHub with GNU/MIT license
- sharing data, e.g. at Dryad, Zenodo or Dataverse
- pre-registering, e.g. at OSF or AsPredicted
- commenting openly, e.g. with Hypothes.is
- using shared reference libraries, e.g. with Zotero
- sharing (grant) proposals, e.g. at RIO





2. New practices, new challenges.

- What is predatory publishing?
- A spectrum of editorial and commercial behaviors.
- A plethora of fraudulent activities.



What is predatory publishing?

"... Publication that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices."

(Grudniewicz et al., 2019)



Illustration by David Parkins

nature

1163 predatory publishers on Beall's list in 2017

Last numbers before he closed his website.

10 000 predatory journals in 2018

Björk & al. 2020.

420000 predatory articles in 2014

Shen & Björk, 2015.

These are old numbers - we may be around 15 000 predatory journals in 2023.



Main characteristics of predatory publishers/journals

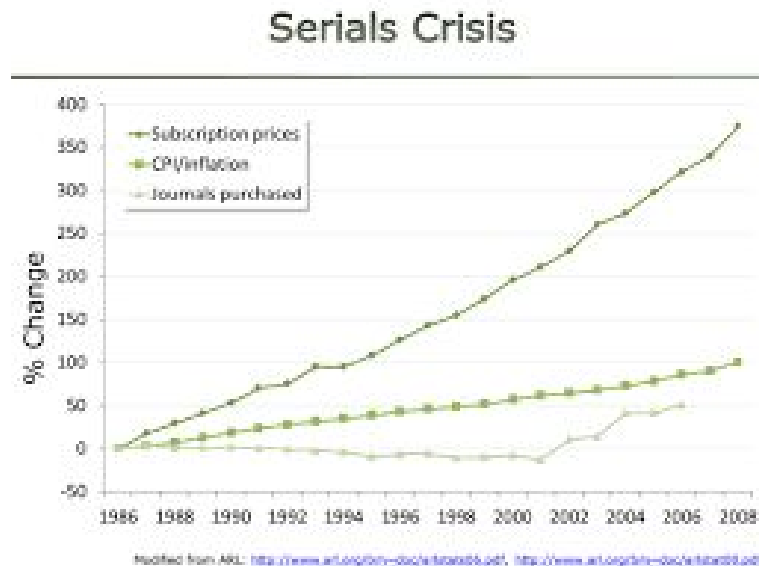
They provide no or only peripheral peer-review.

They ignore editorial services for publication

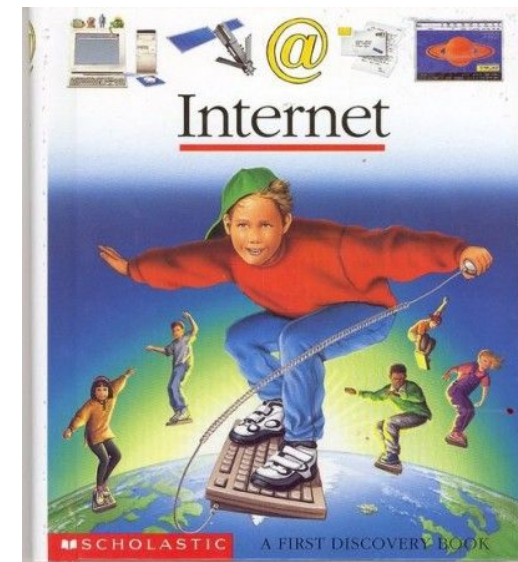
They often adopt deceptive tactics to entice submissions and compel payments

Historical reasons for the emergence of predatory publishing

Serials crisis in the 1980s/90s followed by the **rise of APC-based gold OA** in the 2000s, then followed by a **widespread funding of APC-related costs by institutional actors** in the 2000s/2010s.



Globalization starting in the 1980s and accelerating in the 1990s with **the Internet**, the digitalization of academic publishing, but also **western academic practices being imported in developing countries (*publish or perish*)**.





Beall's list (2010-2017)



Jeffrey Beall

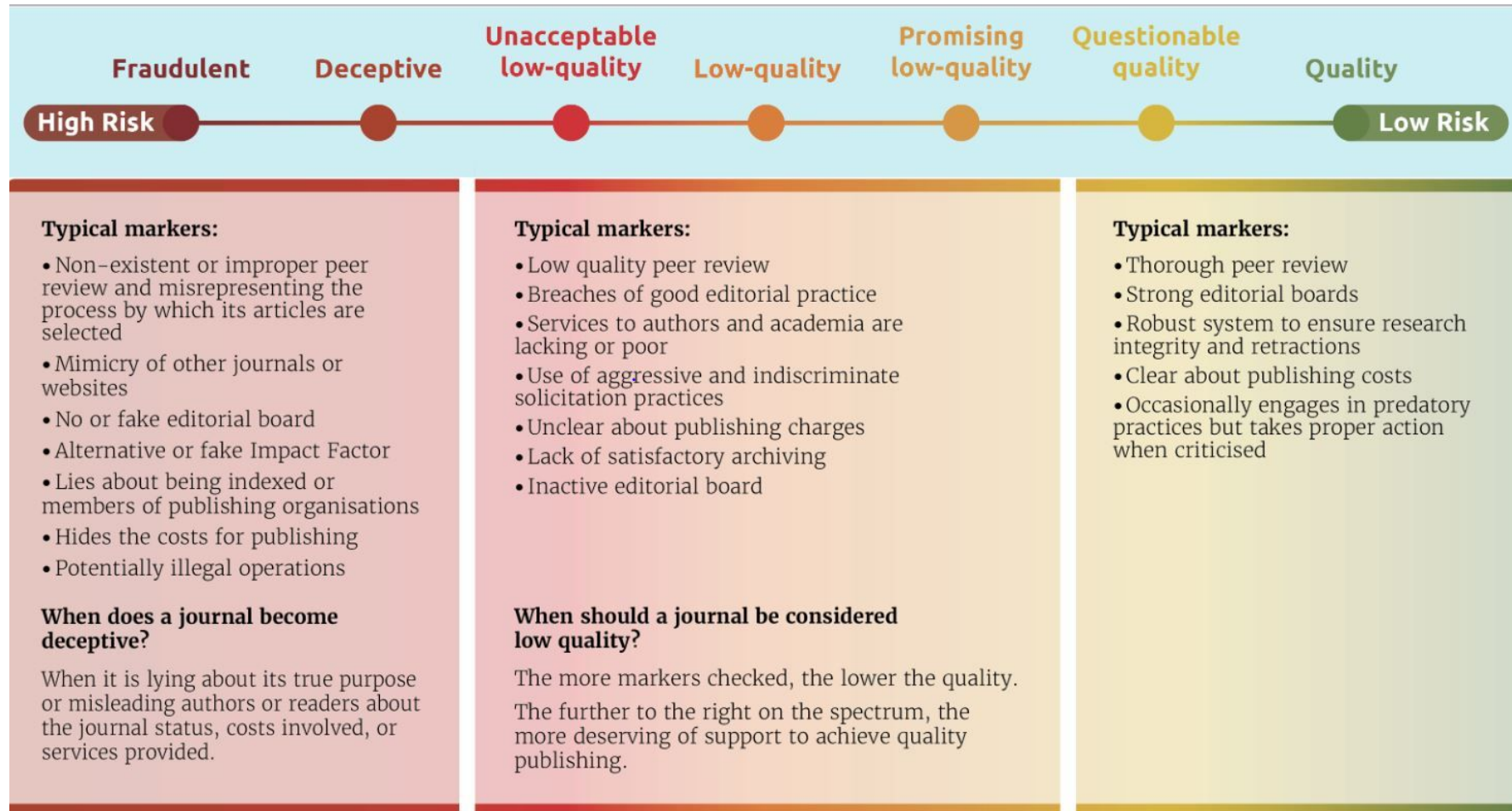
Librarian and associate professor at the University of Colorado Denver at the time he established the list.

The screenshot shows the 'Scholarly Open Access' website. The main heading is 'Scholarly Open Access' with the subtitle 'Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing'. The navigation menu includes 'Home', 'About the Author', 'Disclaimer', 'LIST OF PUBLISHERS', and 'LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS'. The 'LIST OF PUBLISHERS' section is active, displaying 'Beall's List: Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers'. Below this, there is a paragraph of text explaining the list's purpose and criteria. To the right, there are sections for 'RECENT POSTS', 'ARCHIVES', and 'CATEGORIES'. The 'RECENT POSTS' section lists several articles, including 'Beall's List of Predatory Publishers 2017'. The 'ARCHIVES' section has a 'Select Month' dropdown menu. The 'CATEGORIES' section lists various topics such as 'article processing charges', 'Australia', 'Mandates', 'Misleading metrics', 'Open-access policy', 'Open-access sanctions', 'Plagiarism', 'Platinum open access', 'Pseudo-science', and 'Scholarly Open-Access Publishers'.

<https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>



The complicated definition of predatory publishing: the "grey" zone



It is not just journals: predatory conferences exist, too.



<https://medium.com/@westwise/ive-been-invited-to-a-super-predatory-conference-and-i-have-to-share-371ae7db6a72>

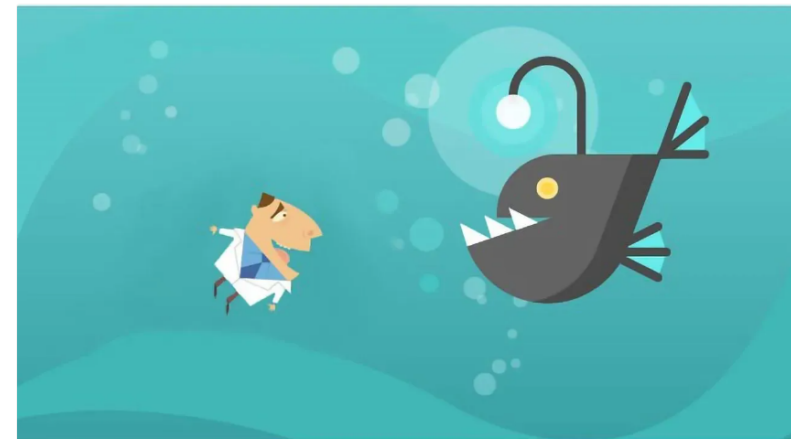


<https://medium.com/gradbunker/how-to-identify-predatory-conferences-688f1d4c4d82>



Inside a “Fake” Conference: A Journey Into Predatory Science

Article Published: July 11, 2019 | [Ruairi J. Mackenzie](#)



<https://www.technologynetworks.com/tn/articles/inside-a-fake-conference-a-journey-into-predatory-science-321619>



Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

The screenshot shows the official website of the Arctic Journal, hosted by the University of Calgary. The page features a navigation menu with links to 'Home', 'About', 'Aims and Scope', 'Submission Guidelines', 'Editorial', and 'Contact'. A large banner image depicts a snowy mountain landscape with a research station. Below the banner, there is a section titled 'About Arctic Journal' which describes the journal as 'North America's premier journal of northern research'. It mentions that the journal has been published for over seven decades and covers a wide range of topics related to the Arctic region. The page also includes contact information for subscriptions and back issues.

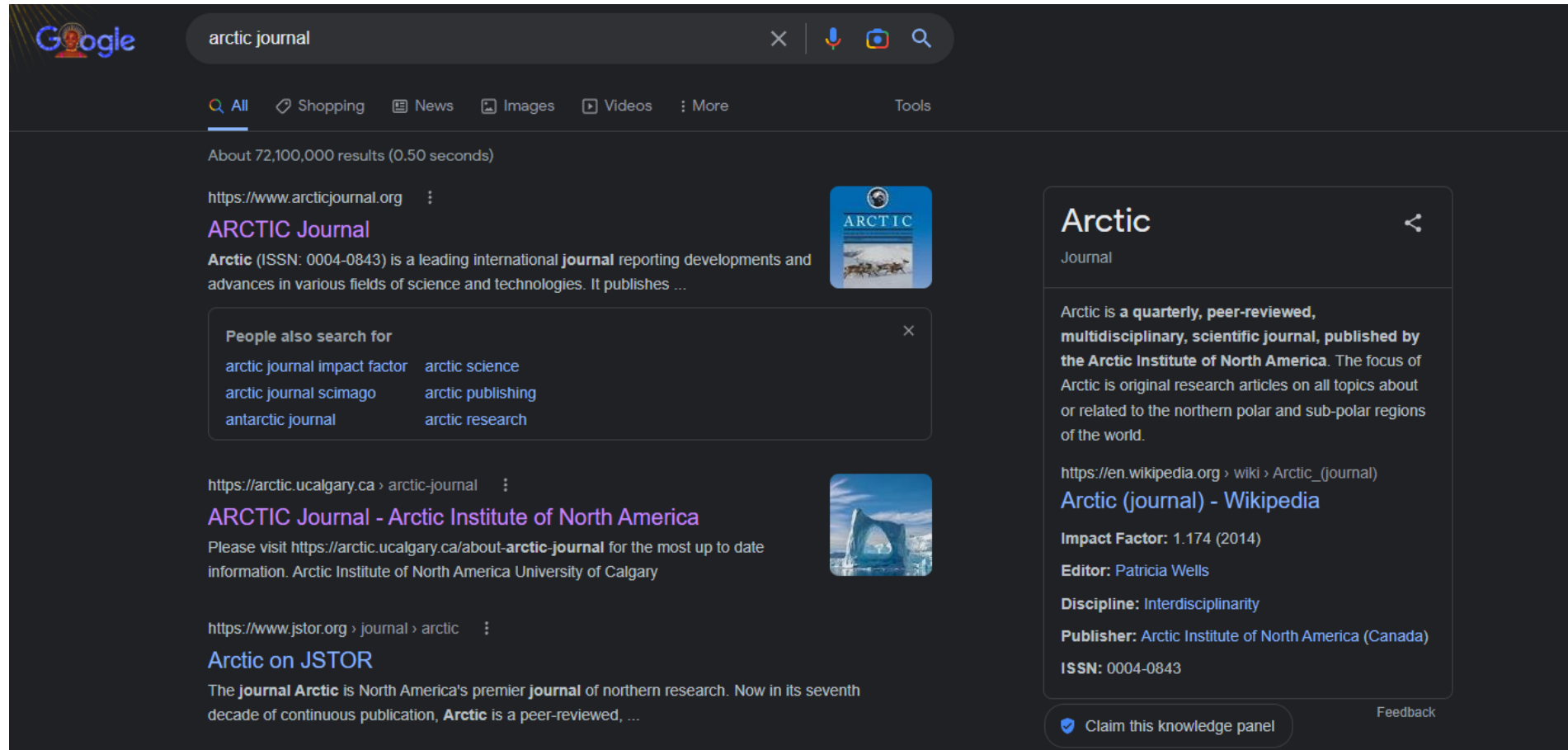
The real Arctic Journal website
<https://arctic.ucalgary.ca/arctic-journal>

VS

The screenshot shows a hijacked version of the Arctic Journal website. The page layout is different from the official site, featuring a prominent 'ARCTIC Journal' logo and a navigation menu. The main content area includes a 'SUBMIT MANUSCRIPT' button and a section for 'Latest Published Papers'. One of the featured papers is titled 'A Multi-Ontology based Approach for the semantic annotation of semi-structured documents'. The page also displays various metrics and information, such as 'Journal Citation Reports (JCR2020/8)' and 'Impact Factor: 1.540'. The overall design and content are suspiciously similar to the official site but hosted on a different domain.

The hijacked Arctic Journal website
<https://www.arcticjournal.org/>

Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals



The screenshot shows a Google search for "arctic journal". The search bar contains "arctic journal" and the search button is visible. Below the search bar, there are navigation options: All, Shopping, News, Images, Videos, and More. The search results show "About 72,100,000 results (0.50 seconds)".

The first search result is for "ARCTIC Journal" from "https://www.arcticjournal.org". The title is "ARCTIC Journal" and the description is "Arctic (ISSN: 0004-0843) is a leading international journal reporting developments and advances in various fields of science and technologies. It publishes ...". There is a small thumbnail image of the journal cover.

Below the first result is a "People also search for" section with a close button (X). It lists several related search terms:

- arctic journal impact factor
- arctic science
- arctic journal scimago
- arctic publishing
- antarctic journal
- arctic research

The second search result is for "ARCTIC Journal - Arctic Institute of North America" from "https://arctic.ucalgary.ca". The title is "ARCTIC Journal - Arctic Institute of North America" and the description is "Please visit https://arctic.ucalgary.ca/about-arctic-journal for the most up to date information. Arctic Institute of North America University of Calgary". There is a small thumbnail image of a polar bear.

The third search result is for "Arctic on JSTOR" from "https://www.jstor.org". The title is "Arctic on JSTOR" and the description is "The journal Arctic is North America's premier journal of northern research. Now in its seventh decade of continuous publication, Arctic is a peer-reviewed, ...".

On the right side of the search results is a "Knowledge Panel" for "Arctic". The title is "Arctic" and the subtitle is "Journal". The description is "Arctic is a quarterly, peer-reviewed, multidisciplinary, scientific journal, published by the Arctic Institute of North America. The focus of Arctic is original research articles on all topics about or related to the northern polar and sub-polar regions of the world." Below the description is the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_(journal)" and the title "Arctic (journal) - Wikipedia". The panel also lists "Impact Factor: 1.174 (2014)", "Editor: Patricia Wells", "Discipline: Interdisciplinarity", "Publisher: Arctic Institute of North America (Canada)", and "ISSN: 0004-0843". At the bottom of the panel are buttons for "Claim this knowledge panel" and "Feedback".



Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

February 7, 2023

The Whack-a-Mole problem: Hijacked journal still being indexed in Scopus even after discovery



LINGUISTICA ANTVERPIENSIA

Linguistica Antverpiensia, Nouveaux thèmes de séries dans les études de traduction est une publication annuelle en libre accès, révisée par des pairs, consacrée à l'étude de la traduction et de l'interprétation qui est répertoriée dans le Web of Science. La revue n'est liée à aucune école de pensée ou groupe académique en particulier.

Sujet couvert

Science sociale

Sciences humaines, sociologie, éducation, science politique, droit, politique, revue sociale, arts, histoire, philosophie, anglais




Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies

Current Archives Announcements Contact About

Q Search

About the journal




Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies (LANS – TTS) is an annual, peer-reviewed, open-access publication devoted to the study of translation and interpreting that is indexed in the Web of Science. The journal is not bound to any particular school of thought or academic group. Translation is understood to be a dynamic form of communication which has strong roots in the society and culture that produce it and is conceived as an integral part of the production and reproduction of culture in the broadest sense.

LANS-TTS is published once a year in December in the form of one thematic issue. There is no open issue (continuous publication). See About/Submissions.

Our current ISSN is 2295-5739. Between 2002 (issue 1) and 2012 (issue 11), we were not in open access and had a different ISSN, i.e. 0304-2294. Please note that "Linguistica Antverpiensia" ceased to exist in 2001. Our address is <https://lans-tts.uantwerpen.be/index.php/LANS-TTS/index>.

With the support of the [University Foundation](#) and of the [Trics Research group](#) (University of Antwerp)



Make a Submission

Information

- For Readers
- For Authors
- For Librarians

Announcements

Call for abstracts & papers (in English, Spanish, French and German): Translation for Social Justice: Concepts, Policies and Practices across Modalities and Contexts

January 16, 2023
Call for abstracts & papers (in English, Spanish, French and German): Translation for Social Justice: Concepts, Policies and Practices across Modalities and Contexts


<https://lans-tts.uantwerpen.be/index.php/LANS-TTS>
(legitimate journal website)

Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies

Current Archives Contact About

Q Search

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- For Readers
- For Authors
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- RSJ 1.0

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Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies

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Translation and Inclusive Development
Vol. 21 (2022)
Guest editors
Marija Todorova¹, and Kobus Marais²
¹Hong Kong Baptist University | ²University of the Free State

Interpreter Research and Training - The Impact of Context
Vol. 20 (2021)
Guest editors: Katalin Balogh¹, Esther de Boe², & Heidi Salaets¹ (¹KU Leuven, Belgium | ²University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Cognitive Translation Studies - Theoretical Models and Methodological Criticism
Vol. 19 (2020)
Guest Editors: Ricardo Muñoz, University of Bologna, Italy, and Kairong Xiao, Southwest University, Chongqing, China

Media accessibility training
Vol. 18 (2019)
Editors : Gert Vercauteren (University of Antwerp) and Iwona Mazur (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan)

Make a Submission

Information
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Announcements
Call for abstracts & papers (in English, Spanish, French and German): Translation for Social Justice: Concepts, Policies and Practices across Modalities and Contexts
January 16, 2023
Call for abstracts & papers (in English, Spanish, French and German): Translation for Social Justice: Concepts, Policies and Practices across Modalities and Contexts

Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies

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Cognitive Translation Studies - Theoretical Models and Methodological Criticism
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Make a Submission

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Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

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Vol. 20 (2021)

Published: 22-12-2021

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<http://upa-editions.com/index.php/LANS-TTS>
(hijacked version)

Focus and Scope

Each issue of *Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies* centres on a specific topic, in order to reflect the diversity of what is considered to be translation today, and offers an open forum for a wide range of approaches of a theoretical, methodological or descriptive nature.



Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

The screenshot shows the WHO COVID-19 Research Database search results page. The header includes the WHO logo and the text 'World Health Organization' and 'WHO COVID-19 Research Database'. There are language selection buttons for Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese. A search bar contains the text 'Title, abstract, subject'. Below the search bar, there are filters for 'Full text (667557)' and a 'Database' section with checkboxes for MEDLINE (360878), Scopus (77712), Web of Science (56972), EMBASE (47644), ProQuest Central (46954), EuropePMC (20837), medRxiv (20735), and ICTRP (18161). The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the first two results. The first result is 'Effect of Dapagliflozin on COVID-19 Infection and Risk of Hospitalization (preprint)' by Angel Salgado Barreira, Jose Seijas-Amigo, Moisés Rodríguez-Mañero, Maria Piñeiro-Lamas, Sonia Firas-Penas, Alberto Cordero, Jose Ramon Gonzalez Juanatey, and Adolfo Figueiras. The second result is 'Homologous or Heterologous COVID-19 Vaccine Schemes: Comparison of Immune Responses and Side Effects (preprint)' by Ridvan Karaali, Harika Oyku Dinc, Ilker Inanc Balkan, Günay Can, Elif Keskin, Hatice Çolak, Ferhat Osman Daşdemir, Okan Aydoğan, Beyhan Budak, Sibel Yıldız Kaya, Bekir Kocazeybek, and Nese Saltoglu. The third result is partially visible: 'ul' Fibrinogen Levels as a Biomarker of COVID-19 Respiratory'. On the right side, there are options to 'See more details', 'SEND TO:' (Email, Export, Print, RSS, XML), 'SELECTION OF CITATIONS' (List items (0), Clear list), and 'SEARCH DETAIL'.

Ten paper of the hijacked *Linguistica Antverpiensia* ended up on the WHO Covid 19 database (they have been removed since)



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of information systems management

strategies entrepreneurial education, university business environment, enterprise management

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Keywords / Key words:

ERP systems (Enterprise Resource Planning, enterprise resource planning), ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library, information technology infrastructure library), information systems, research university, entrepreneurial education, university business environment, enterprise management

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Pedagogy

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Management

Accounting

Strategy

Education

Abstract / Annotation:

The study described in this article was conducted to analyze, based on new experimental data, the effectiveness of teaching subjects related to the use of enterprise management IS in entrepreneurial education programs. The following results are obtained. A training module has been developed and introduced into the program of the discipline "Information Systems (IS) of Enterprise Management" to familiarize students with the concept of ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library, Information Technology Infrastructure Library). This initiative was positively assessed by teachers and students.

The practical significance of the results obtained in the article lies in the fact that the proposed approach makes it possible to effectively introduce the concept of using IP to provide business services in the educational process of entrepreneurial education.

Paper mills

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

July 18, 2019 Adam Marcus authorship issues

Exclusive: Russian site says it has brokered authorships for more than 10,000 researchers



[A company in Russia hawks its wares](#)

nature

NEWS FEATURE | 23 March 2021

The fight against fake-paper factories that churn out sham science

Some publishers say they are battling industrialized cheating. A *Nature* analysis examines the 'paper mill' problem – and how editors are trying to cope.

[Holly Else](#) & [Richard Van Noorden](#)

NEWS | 18 January 2023

Multimillion-dollar trade in paper authorships alarms publishers

Journals have begun retracting publications with suspicious links to sites trading in author positions.

[Holly Else](#)

Paper mills

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

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Exclusive: Russian site says it has brokered authorships for more than 10,000 researchers



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In other words, says Clarivate, the company perhaps best known for journal impact factors, the Russian brokerage — 123mi.ru — auctions authorship slots to researchers willing to pay hundreds of dollars for the service. Clarivate’s Web of Science Group began investigating after staff at its Moscow office received a tip about the outfit, and sent a cease-and-desist letter to the operators of the service earlier this week.

According to a July 17, 2019, letter from the Web of Science Group to the Committee on Publication Ethics, the company found 344 articles for sale on the Russian website. Of those, 32, or 9%, are allegedly indexed on Web of Science and 303 (88%) appear in the Scopus database.

Paper mills

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

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Exclusive: Russian site says it has brokered authorships for more than 10,000 researchers



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Here’s how the scheme likely works, according to Nandita Quaderi, editor in chief of Web of Science: An author, or group of authors, submits a paper and has it accepted. At that point, they submit a listing to the Russian site, offering additional authorships on the paper for a fee. The tactic exploits a vulnerability in the publishing process that allows authors to add names to manuscripts after acceptance. Such moves should raise a red flag, and have in at least a few cases.

However, at many journals, after acceptance the paper leaves the editorial department for the production offices, where workers — frequently with less experience — are unaware that it’s bad practice to allow authors to add names.

“Someone working in production, right out of college, is being told by a senior professor that ‘I forgot to include my co-authors,’” Quaderi told Retraction Watch.

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Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

July 18, 2019 Adam Marcus authorship issues

Exclusive: Russian site says it has brokered authorships for more than 10,000 researchers



A company in Russia hawks its wares

Why would scientists pay to get their names onto papers they didn't write? The pressures to publish — frequently and in reputable journals — are so strong that some researchers feel the need to cut corners, cook results and take other shortcuts to get their names into the literature. In some cases, paying for the unearned privilege is simply a down payment with a potentially lucrative payoff. Institutions, and even countries, are known to offer researchers cash awards for each publication. As we reported in Science in 2017:

Chinese universities offer first authors more than \$43,000 for publishing a paper in Science or Nature, with the top reward for such a paper reaching a knee-wobbling \$165,000.



3. The future is out there: what challenges awaits scientists?

the example of large language models and IA content generation.



The future is happening... this week, actually.

nature

NEWS | 16 March 2023

GPT-4 is here: what scientists think

Researchers are excited about the AI – but many are frustrated that its underlying engineering is cloaked in secrecy.

[Katharine Sanderson](#)



The GPT-4 artificial-intelligence model is not yet widely available. Credit: Jaap Arriens/NurPhoto via Getty Images

But there is frustration in the science community over OpenAI's secrecy around how and what data the model was trained, and how it actually works. "All of these closed-source models, they are essentially dead-ends in science," says Sasha Luccioni, a research scientist specializing in climate at HuggingFace, an open-source-AI community. "They [OpenAI] can keep building upon their research, but for the community at large, it's a dead end."



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Large Language Models and AI content generation in scientific research: can LLMs be authors?

NEWS | 18 January 2023

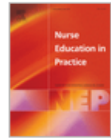
ChatGPT listed as author on research papers: many scientists disapprove

At least four articles credit the AI tool as a co-author, as publishers scramble to regulate its use.






Nurse Education in Practice

Volume 66, January 2023, 103537



Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor^{a 1}  , ChatGPT^b 



Large Language Models and AI content generation in scientific research: can LLMs be authors?



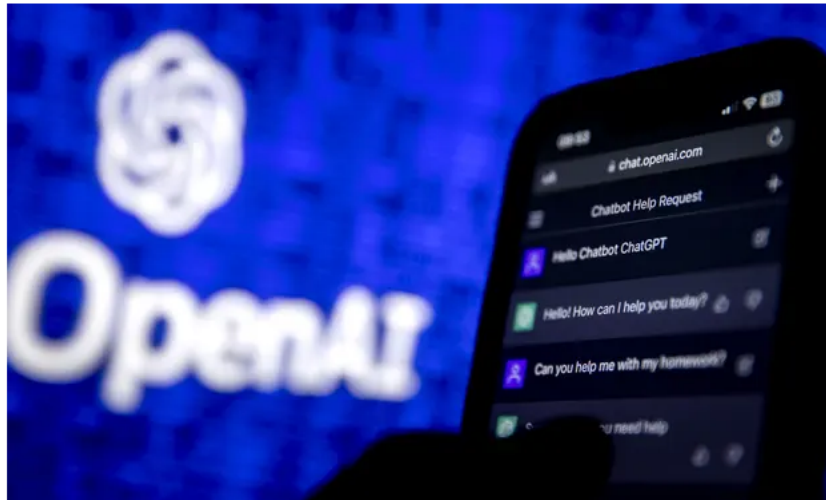
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Science journals ban listing of ChatGPT as co-author on papers

Some publishers also banning use of bot in preparation of submissions but others see its adoption as inevitable



ChatGPT can write poems, short stories, essays and even personal advice. Photograph: Hollandse Hoogte/Rex/Shutterstock



Current Issue

First release papers

HOME > SCIENCE > VOL. 379, NO. 6630 > CHATGPT IS FUN, BUT NOT AN AUTHOR

EDITORIAL

ChatGPT is fun, but not an author

H. HOLDEN THORP [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE • 26 Jan 2023 • Vol 379, Issue 6630 • p. 313 • DOI: 10.1126/science.adg7879



EDITORIAL | 24 January 2023

Tools such as ChatGPT threaten transparent science; here are our ground rules for their use

As researchers dive into the brave new world of advanced AI chatbots, publishers need to acknowledge their legitimate uses and lay down clear guidelines to avoid abuse.

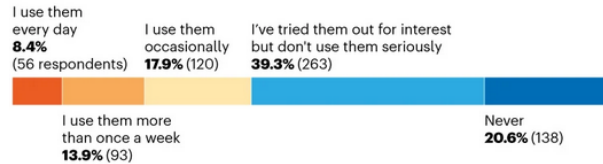


Large Language Models and AI content generation in scientific research: how useful are LLMs for the scientific process?

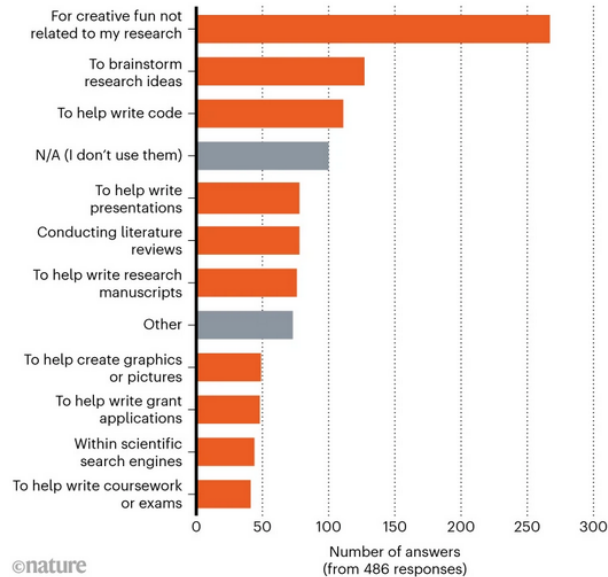
CHATBOT USERS

Most survey respondents have tried generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools, and some said they use them to help with various research-related tasks.

Q: How often do you use ChatGPT, GPT-3, DALL-E, MidJourney, Stable Diffusion, any other 'generative AI' tools, or products built using them?



Q: What do you use these tools for? (Choose all that apply).



HOW AN AI CHATBOT EDITS A MANUSCRIPT

Computational biologists Casey Greene and Milton Pividori constructed a program to get GPT-3 to edit research papers. The AI receives sections of a manuscript in turn, each with their own editing instructions (or 'prompts'). The prompts are adapted — in automated fashion — to suit the needs of each section, such as the methods or conclusion. In this example from their work, GPT-3 was fed an introduction section and the prompt below.

Prompt:

"Revise the following paragraph from the introduction of an academic paper (with the title 'An efficient not-only-linear correlation coefficient based on machine learning' and keywords 'correlation coefficient, nonlinear relationships, gene expression') so most of the citations to other academic papers are kept, the text minimizes the use of jargon, the text grammar is correct, spelling errors are fixed, and the text is in active voice and has a clear sentence structure."

Paragraph:

New technologies have vastly improved data collection, generating a deluge of information across different disciplines. This large amount of data provides new opportunities to address unanswered scientific questions, provided we have efficient tools capable of identifying multiple types of underlying patterns. Correlation analysis is an essential statistical technique for discovering relationships between variables [1]. Correlation coefficients are often used in exploratory data mining techniques, such as clustering or community detection algorithms, to compute a similarity value between a pair of objects of interest such as genes [2] or disease-relevant lifestyle factors [3]. Correlation methods are also used in supervised tasks, for example, for feature selection to improve prediction accuracy [4,5]. The Pearson correlation coefficient is ubiquitously deployed across application domains and diverse scientific areas. Thus, even minor and significant improvements in these techniques could have enormous consequences in a huge impact on industry and research.

GPT-3 edits:

New technologies have vastly improved data collection, generating a deluge of information across different disciplines. The increasing availability of data has opened up new possibilities for scientific exploration. This large amount of data provides new opportunities to address unanswered scientific questions, provided we have efficient tools capable of identifying multiple types of underlying patterns. Correlation analysis is an essential a useful statistical technique for discovering to uncover such relationships between variables [1]. Correlation coefficients are often used in exploratory data mining techniques, such as clustering or community detection algorithms, to compute a calculate the similarity value between a pair of two objects of interest such as , like genes [2] or disease-relevant lifestyle factors related to diseases [3]. Correlation methods They are also used in supervised tasks, for example, for like feature selection, to improve boost prediction accuracy [4,5]. The Pearson correlation coefficient is ubiquitously deployed widely used across many application domains and diverse scientific areas disciplines. Thus Therefore , even minor and significant small improvements in these techniques could this technique can have enormous consequences in a huge impact on industry and research.

Final paragraph:

The increasing availability of data has opened up new possibilities for scientific exploration. To take advantage of this, we need efficient tools to identify multiple types of relationships between variables. Correlation analysis is a useful statistical technique to uncover such relationships [1]. Correlation coefficients are often used in data mining techniques, such as clustering or community detection, to calculate the similarity between two objects, like genes [2] or lifestyle factors related to diseases [3]. They are also used in supervised tasks, like feature selection, to boost prediction accuracy [4,5]. The Pearson correlation coefficient is widely used across many application domains and scientific disciplines. Therefore, even small improvements in this technique can have a huge impact on industry and research.

Source: Adapted from ref 1.

Nature 614, 214-216 (2023)

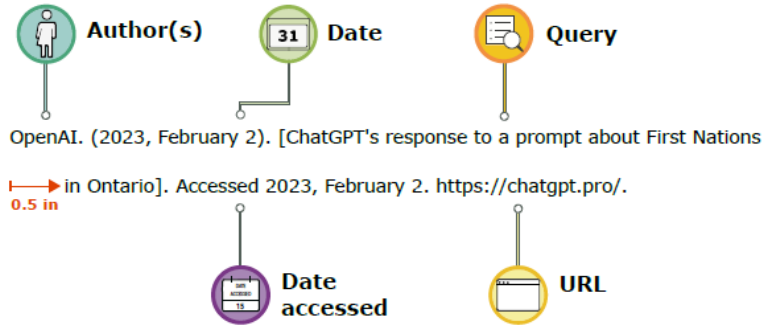
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-023-00340-6>



Large Language Models and AI content generation in scientific research: should LLMs be cited? Are LLMs sources?

APA Style References (7th Edition)

Artificial Intelligence and ChatBots



University of Waterloo



APA 7th referencing style: Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)

A guide to using the APA 7th edition referencing system for in-text citations and reference lists.

Material Type	In- Text Citation	Reference List & Notes
Software (e.g. ChatGPT)	...as generated by the generative AI program (OpenAI, 2023) According to OpenAI (2023) ChatGPT states that the relationship between language and psychology...	OpenAI. (2023). <i>ChatGPT</i> [Computer software]. https://chat.openai.com/ If using EndNote select: Reference Type: Computer Program Programmer: OpenAI Year: 2023 Title: ChatGPT Type: [Computer software] URL: http://chat.openai.com



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