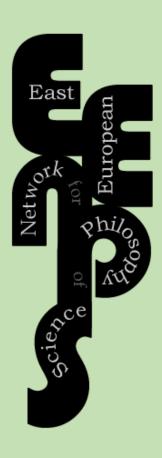
The Fourth Conference of the East European Network for Philosophy of Science

EENPS 2022

Book of Abstracts



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Measures for Fighting Linguistic Injustice: Epistemic Equity and Mitigation

Aleksandra Vučković and Vlasta Sikimić

A) General Philosophy of Science

Measures for Fighting Linguistic Injustice: Epistemic Equity and Mitigation

Keywords: linguistic injustice, science, equity measures, mitigating agents

In recent years, there has been a lot of discussion regarding *lingua franca* in scientific research. While having English as a shared language within the scientific community contributes to more efficient communication and peer reviews, it also puts non-native speakers in a disadvantaged position. They have to invest a lot of time and sometimes money into perfecting English, while native speakers have the privilege of not having to put in extra effort and, therefore, have more time for their research. Moreover, we argue that some concepts are inherently untranslatable and, thus, the pluralism of languages can prevent the loss of unique concepts. We use Quine's famous thesis on the indeterminacy of translation to demonstrate the way the knowledge of marginalized scientists gets lost. We analyze the consequences of linguistic injustice in science and propose two measures for overcoming it: practicing epistemic equity and introducing mitigating agents.

Following the initial dismissal of Nobel prize winner Harald zur Hausen's discovery that cervical cancer is caused by the HPV virus (Cornwall 2013), we explore several types of epistemic injustice. We argue that zur Hausen's team suffered linguistic testimonial injustice due to the language barrier which resulted in their findings being disregarded. Moreover, they also experienced hermeneutical injustice since one of the reasons for the initial disbelief was that their findings were unexpected.

The correlation between hermeneutical and testimonial injustice has been previously explored in philosophical research, as well as potential solutions. For instance, Anderson (2012) proposes that integration and equality should be considered central epistemic virtues of the scientific community. We would like to strengthen her thesis and advocate for the scientific policy based on the principle of equity. While this principle has been widely represented in the context of education, it has yet to be implemented in the context of scientific research.

It should be recognized that most scientific journals are published in English and, therefore, are much more accessible to native speakers. To achieve equality, certain steps need to be taken to compensate for the disadvantages of non-native speakers. These may include free proofreading in English, accessible translation services, acceptance of the papers that are not written in *lingua franca*, etc. The principle of equity should also be extended to the other types of epistemic injustice since they are intertwined. Finally, linguistic diversity should be recognized as beneficial both to individual researchers and to the scientific community as a whole. Through the inclusion of the concepts that are unique to languages other than *lingua franca*, the whole corpus of scientific knowledge is enriched.

Moreover, mitigating agents are helpful for overcoming linguistic injustice in science. The main role of mitigating agents is the promotion and translation of scientific notions from various cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The task of mitigation can be taken by any scholar that is proficient in *lingua franca* and familiar with the topics of research. This process should create a bridge between marginalized researchers and the scientific community and needs to be done on several levels. From the global perspective, the research material needs to be available in as many languages as possible and the *lingua franca* spoken at the conferences should be adapted and simplified so that non-native speakers can understand it as well. On the individual level, scientists should practice epistemic openness to unusual concepts and the imperfect use of English.

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Short abstract:

While having English as a shared language within the scientific community contributes to more efficient communication and peer reviews, it also puts non-native speakers in a disadvantaged position. Moreover, we argue that some concepts are inherently untranslatable and, thus, the pluralism of languages can prevent the loss of unique concepts. We use Quine's thesis on the indeterminacy of translation to demonstrate the way the knowledge of marginalized scientists gets lost. We analyze the consequences of linguistic injustice in science and propose two measures for overcoming it: practicing epistemic equity and introducing mitigating agents.