And it can be argued that these “negative data,” far from having little value in science, are actually an integral part of scientific progress that deserve more attention.

可以这样说，这些＂负面数据＂远非对于科学没有任何价值，而实际是科研进步整体中的一部分，理应收到更多重视．

At first glance, this may seem a little nonsensical; after all, how can non-confirmatory results help science to progress when they fail to substantiate anything?

乍一看，这显得有些荒谬；毕竟非验证性数据没能证明任何东西．

As philosopher of science Karl Popper stated: “ Every refutation should be regarded as a great success; not merely a success of the scientist who refuted the theory, but also of the scientist who created the refuted theory and who thus in the first instance suggested, if only indirectly, the refuting experiment.

就像科学哲人卡尔．波普尔所述的那样：＂应当把每一个反驳都看成巨大的成功，不仅是驳倒这一理论的科学家的成功，而且是创造这一被驳倒的理论的科学家，从而也是首先提示（也许只是间接地）这一反驳实验的科学家的成功．

This leads to a situation in which data that support a hypothesis may be perceived in a more positive light and receive more citations than data that only generate more questions and uncertainty.

这导致那些支持假设的数据被更为积极的看待，也比那些只会生成更多问题和不确定性的数据得到更多的引用．