

Apresentação 6.

CONSENTIMENTO

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ÍNDICE

- Não significa não
- Apenas “Sim” significa “sim”
- A necessidade de Atos de Comunicação
- Tipos de Atos de Comunicação



- Posso "dizer sim" sem palavras?
- Tenho de estar sempre a pedir um "sim verbal"?
- E o "sim coagido"?





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Contributions From Psychology to Effectively Use, and Achieving Sexual Consent

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Psychology related to areas such as gender, language, education and violence has provided scientific knowledge that contributes to reducing coercive social relationships, and to expanding freedom in sexual-affective relationships. Nonetheless, today there are new challenges that require additional developments. In the area of consent, professionals from different fields, such as law, gender, and education, are in need of evidence differentiating human conditions that coerce. Up to now, an example, “no means no,” or “anything is consent on verbal language is a very important part of the issues currently raised, like

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Original Article

Consent? At the Start, You Do Not Even Think About It. Coercive Discourse in the Awakening of Affective-Sexual Relationships in Young Women

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Sage

Elena Duque¹, Marifa Salceda², Roger Campdepadrós-Cullell³, Guiomar Merodio⁴ and Lidia Puigvert-Mallart⁵

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ARTICLE

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-023-10115-w>

Sexuality & Culture
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-023-10115-w>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Do People Comment on Social Networks About Sexual Consent in TV Series? Rethinking Consent (or not) in Real Situations: Contributions from Debates in Social Media

Cristina Pulido¹, Paula Cañaveras^{1,2}, Gisela Redondo-Sama³, Beatriz Villarejo-Carballido^{1,4}

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Abstract

Scientific evidence has established that sexual consent can be expressed with more than only speech acts. Moreover, scientific analysis of other elements beyond speech acts reveals that coercion can be clearly indicated. Theories on communicative acts contribute to this debate, introducing three situations where these elements can occur: ones of physical, institutional, or interactive power. However, the public comments on these situations on social networks (Instagram, Twitter and Reddit) has not been analysed before. Within the framework of the Spanish competitive project Consent (PID2019-110466RB-I00), we conducted a novel study on the comments and reactions made around the communicative acts that prevent or facilitate the identification of sexual harassment manifestations for a large group

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The Affirmative “Yes”. Sexual Offense Based on Consent

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Abstract

The gang rape case that occurred in Spain during a 2016 famous festival placed the trial against its five aggressors on an unprecedented media and social scale in Spain. The court that ruled for sexual abuse and not for rape sparked a huge and prompt social rejection of the current legislation. To overcome revictimization and give voice to survivors, the consideration of consent has been raised. This new paradigm has deeply spread in society and social networks to the point that the Spanish government has expressed its interest in modifying the Criminal Code to base sexual crimes on consent. In our duty to provide scientific knowledge for this issue, this article frames the debate on sexual harassment and focuses on the crime against sexual freedom and the context under which consent can neither be asked for nor conceived. This article analyzes the aggravating crime factors while basing consent



Communicative Acts

- Devem ser tidos em conta outros elementos para além das palavras “sim” ou “não”.
- É necessário introduzir “atos comunicativos”, ou seja, não apenas o que é dito ou a linguagem não verbal, mas também o contexto em que as interacções ocorrem.



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Atos verbais



Atos não verbais



Atos de comunicação

- "Não significa não"
- "Só o sim significa sim"

- Sinais não verbais
- O silêncio não implica consentimento
- A ameaça sobrepõe-se ao consentimento

- Pistas verbais
- Pistas não verbais
- Contexto social das interações
- Intenção dos oradores
- Responsabilidade na comunicação

Atos comunicativos no Consentimento Sexual

COERÇÃO

Atos comunicativos de poder

Poder Físico

Poder Institucional

Poder Interativo

CONSENTIMENTO

Atos comunicativos dialógicos

Livre de poder físico

Livre do poder institucional

Livre de poder interativo

Poder dos Atos de comunicação

- **Poder físico:** Uma pessoa diz "sim" a uma proposta sexual sob a ameaça de uma faca.
- **Poder institucional:** Uma pessoa que se encontra numa posição hierarquicamente superior num determinado contexto (no local de trabalho, no meio académico, etc.) faz uma proposta tirando partido da sua posição.

Um empregador numa entrevista de contratação propõe um encontro a um candidato com uma linguagem não verbal que indica claramente que a sua contratação depende da sua aceitação ou não.

- **Poder interativo:** Uma rapariga sente-se pressionada depois de ter recusado várias vezes e acaba por ceder à pressão do contexto.

Se empurrares e empurrares e empurrares, no fim... quem segue consegue. (...) Não é assim. Aquele que segue, para sua própria segurança diz "ok, bem, é isso, vou fazer e pronto". (...) Eu faço e pronto, mas isso não quer dizer que seja porque a outra pessoa quis.(...) Porque se uma pessoa já te disse não 15 vezes... na 16ª vez não vai ser que ela mude de ideias e diga: "ah, sim, agora quero mesmo fazer isso" (Jovem, 21 anos)

Identificar e discutir estes elementos para as citações dos próximos diapositivos:

- Atos verbais: Não e Sim. Existe um SIM coercivo?
- Identificar os atos comunicativos: discurso verbal e não verbal, contexto, intenções...
- Consegue identificar o discurso coercivo? De onde é que ele vem?
- Identificar o poder físico, institucional e interativo
- Qual acha que poderá ser o impacto da coação para cada uma das pessoas envolvidas neste caso (rapariga, rapaz, amigos presentes)?
- Consegue imaginar uma situação de coação semelhante num contexto diferente, por exemplo, num ambiente que lhe seja mais familiar? Exemplo: entre adultos, numa empresa, etc. Explique.
- Como é que a influência deste discurso coercivo em geral pode ser evitada ou diminuída? Que interações podem contribuir para a prevenção? Como é que pode ser evitado no grupo de pares em particular?





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Extensive scientific evidence suggests that peer interactions influence sexual and affective relationships. Coercive discourse in some peer interactions has also been shown to adversely affect consent in those relationships. However, more research is needed to understand how consent (or the lack of it) is internalized during life trajectories, specifically in the awakening of sexual relationships in young women. In the research project CONSENT framework, 36 women between 18 and 25 years of age participated in interviews and communicative groups. This article presents results related to the role of consent in their life trajectories.

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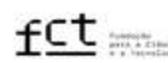
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- *Algo que falamos muito entre nós é que acho que quase nenhum de nós se lembra da primeira relação sexual como algo.... Ou seja, a maioria de nós não se lembra como algo agradável para nós, foi como um procedimento a passar, e acontece naquele momento como poderia ter acontecido noutro momento e com outra pessoa.... Bem, esse é um processo que gostamos bastante, zero ou até é negativo, como foi para a maioria de nós. Portanto, não temos uma boa memória de todo.*

Mulher jovem de 25 anos

- *Sim, casos de amigas, casos de raparigas mais novas do que eu que estão sob pressão, não é? Ou sentem-se menos por não o fazerem, e acabam por ceder e fazer coisas que não queriam fazer.*

Jovem de 23 anos





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- ***Eu achava que não dava nem aceitava consentimento porque tinha muita pressão para que os rapazes gostassem de mim. (...) Tinha de ser uma atriz porno a pedido do rapaz com quem estava a sair. E também me sentia muito validada por isso, e até preferia sentir muita dor física só para agradar à outra pessoa, e não considerava isso.... Portanto, compensava-me mais pela aprovação da outra pessoa, por ser sexy... por ser apreciada... do que pelo meu bem-estar físico e emocional***

Jovem mulher de 24 anos



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Humanities & Social Sciences
Communications



ARTICLE



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Scientific research increasingly underlines the importance of a community science focus in research. It explains the importance of engaging young people in scientific research and the consequences of this in improving science. However, there is less literature addressing how this dialogue with scientific evidence also influences research participants' empowerment in seeking concrete solutions and even proposing and/or transforming current interactions they have in different environments. This research aims to shed light on the theory and methodology procedure that enables young people aged 18–25 to be engaged in a scientific dialogue on sexual consent that challenges their own realities. In the framework of the CONSENT project (PID2019-110666RB-100), a questionnaire script was co-created by the researchers, young people, and the project advisory committee, and later 50 daily life stories and 7 focus groups were conducted. Results show how, as the dialogue and access to scientific evidence progressed, ideas that influence the concrete understanding of consent arise, which is a previous requirement to promote spaces free of coercion and favour their freedom and that of the people with whom they relate. The implications of these results are twofold: on the one hand, the results generate a social impact on the lives of these young people and the people they meet, while on the other hand, their participation implies improved information that should be incorporated into sexual consent awareness campaigns.

- *Não, isso é completamente difícil. Acho que, se já nos metemos nisso, é como se já nos colocássemos na cova dos leões, então acho que nos deixamos levar, não é? Mas porque já sabes que vai ser assim, sabes? E não cede realmente. Porque já sabes o que está para vir. Mas sim, quando já estamos lá, quer dizer, mesmo no carro... É muito difícil dizer não. Sim, é verdade. A certa altura, sentimo-nos indiretamente pressionados, mas é como se... não sei, já estou aqui, não é?*

História de vida quotidiana comunicativa. Mulher jovem, 20 anos.



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- *Acho que é isso, que quando cedemos a algo como ir ao carro ou subir as escadas... sabemos que 90% vai ser para... para isso e acho que já estamos um pouco conscientes de que sabemos no que nos estamos a meter. Obviamente, podemos dizer NÃO a qualquer momento e isso é ótimo, porque somos nós que decidimos o que fazemos, certo? Mas, indiretamente, é do tipo: uau, já estou aqui dentro, certo? (...) sentes um pouco de pressão social para dizer: "bem, já que estou aqui"... Ou realmente quando chega a altura de ter as primeiras relações: sim... bem... eu vou ter... E pronto. Mesmo que eu também não esteja muito interessada nessa pessoa. Mas é verdade que, indiretamente, existe também uma pressão social para dizer: bem... eu faço-o e pronto.*

História comunicativa da vida quotidiana. Mulher jovem, 20 anos.



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- ***Eu acho que o momento mais crítico talvez seja a primeira vez, quando perdes a virgindade (...) porque sentes mais pressão (...) Sentes aquela pressão dos teus amigos a perguntarem-te... tipo, quando é que vais fazer isto e aquilo... quando é que fizeste isto... Querem que lhes contes tudo... porque a mim aconteceu-me a primeira vez... (...) Sim. E se não acontece nada, é como... não sei como dizer... É como se fosses uma vergonha! Ou é uma vergonha para ti ou uau... ela rejeitou-te... não sei... (...) E sim, senti aquela pressão de dizer, ah, ela disse que não, isto e aquilo... e depois, passados 2 s, é tipo: "Vá lá, agora tenta com ela!" (...) E sim, o grupo dizia: "Bem... tu devias ter aproveitado... já que estavas com ela, podias ter feito alguma coisa... divertires-te"***

História de vida quotidiana comunicativa. Jovem, 21 anos.



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Sexuality & Culture
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MAR 15, 2023 HARKAITZ ZUBIRI

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Apresentação 6.

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