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ÍNDICE

- No es no
- Solo "Sí" es sí
- La necesidad de los *Actos Comunicativos*
- Tipos de *Actos Comunicativos*



- ¿Es suficiente?
- ¿Se puede "decir no" sin palabras?
- ¿Y cuando no dices nada? ¿Qué significa?
- ¿Es siempre posible decir que no?



- ¿Puedo "decir sí" sin palabras?
- ¿Tengo que pedir un "sí verbal" constantemente?
- ¿Qué pasa con el "sí coaccionado"?



<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00092>

Contributions From Psychology to Effectively Use, and Achieving Sexual Consent

Ramon Flecha¹, Gema Tomás² and Ana Vidu^{2*}¹Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, ²School of Law, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain

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 ir most of the issues currently raised, like

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-023-10115-w>Sexuality & Culture
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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-Sama², Beatriz Villarejo-Carballido^{1,4}Accepted: 18 June 2023
© The Author(s) 2023**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 television series

<https://doi.org/10.1177/11033088231198600>

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

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

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<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02225-5>

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Contributions of young people in dialogue with scientific evidence on sexual consent

Elena Duque¹, Paula Cañaveras¹, Sandra Racionero-Plaza^{1,5} & Blas Ortuño¹

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[doi: 10.17583/mcs.2019.3739](https://doi.org/10.17583/mcs.2019.3739)MCS – Masculinities and Social Change Vol. 8 No. 1 February 2019
pp. 91-112

The Affirmative “Yes”. Sexual Offense Based on Consent

Ana Vidu
Universidad de DeustoGema Tomás Martínez
Universidad de Deusto**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



Actos Comunicativos

- Hay que tener en cuenta otros elementos más allá de las palabras "sí" o "no"
- Es necesario introducir los "actos comunicativos", es decir, no sólo lo que se dice o el lenguaje no verbal, sino también el contexto en el que se producen las interacciones



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Actos verbales

Actos no verbales

Actos comunicativos

- "No es no"
"Solo sí es sí"

- Señales no verbales
El silencio no implica consentimiento
La amenaza anula el consentimiento

- Señales verbales
Señales no verbales
Contexto social de las interacciones
Intención de los ponentes
Responsabilidad en la comunicación



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Actos comunicativos de poder

- **Poder físico:** Una persona dice "sí" a una propuesta sexual bajo la amenaza de un cuchillo.
- **Poder Institucional:** Una persona que se encuentra en una posición jerárquicamente superior en un contexto determinado (en el ámbito laboral, académico, etc.) hace una propuesta aprovechando su posición.

Un empleador en una entrevista de contratación propone una cita a un candidato con un lenguaje no verbal que indica claramente que su contratación depende de su aceptación o no.

- **Poder interactivo:** Una chica se siente presionada después de haberse negado previamente en varias ocasiones y finalmente cede a la presión del contexto.

Si presionas y presionas al final... el que sigue lo consigue. (...) No es así. El que lo sigue, por su propia seguridad dice "vale, bueno, ya está, lo hago y ya está". (...) Lo hago y ya está, pero eso no quiere decir que sea porque la otra persona haya querido. (...) Porque si una persona te ha dicho que no 15 veces... la 16ª vez no va a ser que hayan cambiado de opinión y digan: "oh, sí, ahora sí quiero hacerlo" (Mujer joven, 21 años)

Identifica y debate estos elementos de las citas de las próximas diapositivas:

- ¿Puedes identificar en esta situación: el poder físico, el poder institucional y el poder interactivo? ¿De dónde viene? Explica su influencia en el contexto particular
- ¿Puedes identificar el discurso coercitivo? ¿De dónde viene? Explica su influencia en el contexto particular
- ¿Cuál crees que podría ser el impacto de la coacción para cada una de las personas involucradas en este caso (niña, niño, amistades presentes)?
- ¿Te imaginas una situación similar de coacción en un contexto diferente, como un entorno que te sea más familiar? Ejemplo: entre adultos, en un entorno de empresa, etc. Explícalo
- ¿Cómo podría evitarse o disminuirse la influencia de este discurso coercitivo en general? ¿Qué interacciones pueden actuar en la prevención? ¿Cómo podría prevenirse en el grupo de iguales en particular?



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Original Article


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

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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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Título: ¿Consentimiento? Al principio, ni se piensa en ello. El Discurso Coercitivo en el despertar de las relaciones afectivo-sexuales en mujeres jóvenes.

- *Algo de lo que hablamos mucho entre nosotras es que creo que casi ninguna de nosotras recuerda nuestra primera relación sexual como algo.... Es decir, **la mayoría de nosotras no lo recordamos como algo agradable para nosotras, fue como un procedimiento por el que pasar, y sucede en ese momento como podría haber sucedido en otro momento y con otra persona.... Bueno, ese es un proceso que disfrutamos más bien 0 o incluso negativo como lo ha sido para la mayoría de nosotras. Así que no tenemos buena memoria en absoluto.***

Chica joven de 25 años

- *Sí, casos de amigas, casos de chicas más jóvenes que yo que están algo presionadas, ¿no? O se sienten menos por no hacerlo, y luego **terminan cediendo y haciendo cosas que no querían hacer.***

Chica joven de 23 años



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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¿Consentimiento? Al principio, ni se piensa en ello. El Discurso Coercitivo en el despertar de las relaciones afectivo-sexuales en mujeres jóvenes.

- ***No pensaba en dar o aceptar el consentimiento porque tenía mucha presión para gustar a los chicos.(...) Tenía que ser una actriz porno a la carta con el chico con el que me estaba enrollando. Y también me sentí muy validada al respecto, e incluso prefería sentir mucho dolor físico solo para complacer a la otra persona, y no lo consideraba... Así que me compensaba más la aprobación de la otra persona, sentirme sexy... querida... que mi bienestar físico y emocional***

Chica joven de 24 años



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Aportaciones de los jóvenes en diálogo con las evidencias científicas sobre el consentimiento sexual



ARTICLE

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Elena Duque¹, Paula Cañaveras¹, Sandra Racionero-Plaza^{1,2} & Bías Ortúño¹

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 (PID2019-110466RB-I00), 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.

- *No, eso es completamente difícil. Creo que si ya te metes en eso, es como, si ya te metes en la boca del león, entonces supongo que simplemente sigues, ¿verdad? Pero porque ya sabes que va a ir por ese camino, ¿sabes? Y realmente no te rindes. Porque ya sabes lo que viene. Pero sí, cuando ya estás allí, quiero decir, incluso en el coche... Es muy difícil decir que no. Sí, es verdad. En algún momento, te sientes presionado indirectamente, ya sabes, pero es como... No sé, ya estoy aquí, ¿verdad?*

Historia comunicativa de la vida cotidiana. Mujer joven, 20 años.



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- *Creo que eso es lo que es, que cuando cedes a algo como ir al coche o subir las escaleras... Sabes que el 90% va a ser para... para eso y creo que ya eres un poco consciente de que sabes en lo que te estás metiendo. Que obviamente puedes decir NO en cualquier momento y eso está bien porque tú decides lo que haces, ¿no? Pero realmente indirectamente es como: wow, ya estoy aquí, ¿verdad? (...) sientes un poco de presión social de decir: "bueno, ya que estoy aquí"... O realmente cuando llega el momento de tener las primeras relaciones: sí... bueno... la tendré... Y eso es todo. Incluso aunque tampoco esté muy interesada en esa persona. Pero es cierto que también hay indirectamente una presión social para decir: bueno... Lo hago y ya está.*

Historia comunicativa de la vida cotidiana. Mujer joven, 20 años.



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Creo que el momento más crítico puede ser la primera vez, cuando pierdes la virginidad (...) porque sientes más presión (...) Sientes esa presión de tus amigos que te preguntan... como, ¿cuándo vas a hacer esto? ... ¿Cuándo lo hiciste? Quieren que les cuentes todo... porque me pasó la primera vez... (...) Sí. Y si no pasa nada, es como... No sé cómo expresarlo... ¡Es como si fueras una vergüenza! Es una vergüenza para ti o wow... ella te rechazó... No sé... (...) Y sí, sentí esa presión de decir, oh, ella dijo que no, esto y aquello... Y luego, después de 2 segundos, es como: "¡Vamos, ahora prueba con ella!" (...) Y sí, el grupo decir: "Bueno... Tendrías que haber aprovechado... Ya que estabas con ella, podrías haber hecho algo... Y eso que te llevas"

Historia comunicativa de la vida cotidiana. Joven, 21 años.



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Más artículos científicos

¿Comenta la gente en las redes sociales el consentimiento sexual en las series de televisión?
Repensar (o no) el consentimiento en situaciones reales: Aportaciones de los debates en las redes sociales

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

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El “Sí” Afirmativo. Delito sexual basado en el consentimiento

MCS – Masculinities and Social Change Vol. 8 No. 1 February 2019
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Aportaciones de la psicología al uso eficaz y la consecución del consentimiento sexual

frontiers
in Psychology

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Contributions From Psychology to Effectively Use, and Achieving Sexual Consent

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Si tienes más tiempo... puedes leer y debatir



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El consentimiento afectivosexual y los actos comunicativos

MAR 15, 2023 HARKAITZ ZUBIRI

El consentimiento se ha erigido como la referencia principal para distinguir c
relación afectivo-sexual libre y qué

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2023/03/15/el-consentimiento-afectivosexual-y-los-actos-comunicativos-2/>

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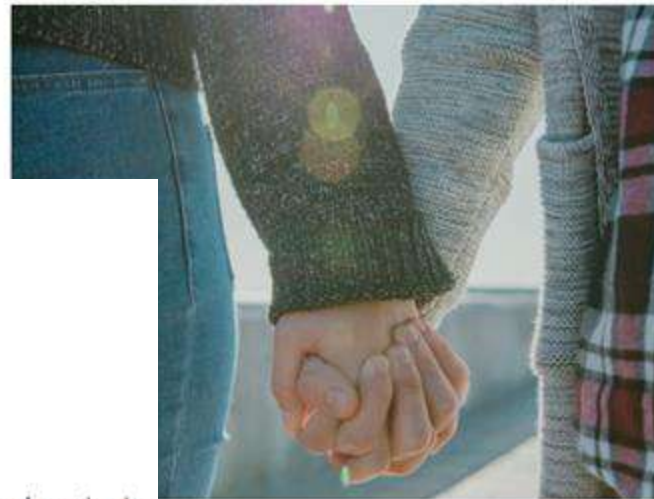
EVIDENCIAS RECURSOS

¿Tocarse o no tocarse en Educación Física?

ENE 8, 2024 MARCOS CASTRO

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EVIDENCIAS

La primera vez importa

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No únicamente es importante estas primeras relaciones; el cómo las recordemos jugará un papel crucial en cómo interpretaremos, elegiremos y...

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Presentación 6.

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