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Programme



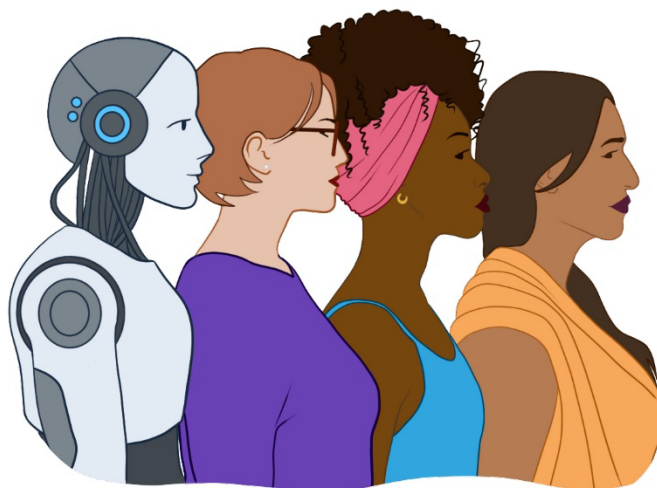
INNOVALingua-EIA

Grupo de innovación
GCID25-3799451



Registration

I Conference on Language, Gender and Artificial Intelligence: Discourses, Inequalities and Social Transformation



Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i
Comunicació
7-8 October 2026

More information: innovalingua.org

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Departamento de
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**I Jornadas de Lenguaje, Género e Inteligencia Artificial: discursos,
desigualdades y transformación social (2026) /1st Conference on
*Language, Gender and Artificial Intelligence: Discourses, Inequalities
and Social Transformation (2026)***

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BIENVENIDOS

Es un placer darles la bienvenida a las *I Jornadas de Lenguaje, Género e Inteligencia Artificial: discursos, desigualdades y transformación social (2026)*, organizadas por el **Grupo de Innovación Consolidado INNOVALingua-EIA** (GCID25-3799451) en la Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació de la Universitat de València.

Estas Jornadas nacen con el propósito de crear un espacio de encuentro, diálogo y reflexión crítica sobre el papel que desempeña el lenguaje en la construcción, reproducción y transformación de las desigualdades sociales, prestando especial atención a las relaciones entre lenguaje, género y tecnologías emergentes. Desde una perspectiva interdisciplinar, el encuentro reúne a especialistas en análisis del discurso, estudios de género, traducción, lingüística e inteligencia artificial para abordar algunos de los principales retos que plantea la comunicación en la sociedad contemporánea.

El programa se articula en torno a dos ejes temáticos complementarios. El primer día, dedicado al discurso, la representación y la desigualdad, aborda cuestiones como la visibilidad de las mujeres, la violencia simbólica, las políticas lingüísticas de igualdad, el discurso sobre la salud de las mujeres, el discurso judicial y las formas de agresión verbal en los entornos digitales. El segundo día, centrado en género, inteligencia artificial y empleabilidad, explora las relaciones entre igualdad de género, innovación tecnológica y prácticas profesionales, con especial atención a los sesgos de género en la inteligencia artificial, las tecnologías de traducción inclusiva y los retos éticos asociados a la mediación lingüística.

El **Grupo de Innovación Consolidado INNOVALingua-EIA** desarrolla su actividad en torno a la innovación en la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de lenguas, integrando ámbitos como la inteligencia artificial, la Realidad Virtual, la Lingüística Cognitiva y la empleabilidad. Con estas Jornadas ampliamos esta mirada hacia la dimensión social y ética de la innovación, prestando especial atención a cómo las tecnologías lingüísticas pueden contribuir tanto a reproducir desigualdades existentes como a favorecer prácticas comunicativas más inclusivas y responsables.

En este sentido, las Jornadas se alinean especialmente con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 5 (Igualdad de género) y 10 (Reducción de las desigualdades),



promoviendo una reflexión sobre el papel de la universidad, la investigación y la innovación tecnológica en la construcción de una sociedad más igualitaria.

Esperamos que estos dos días permitan no solo compartir investigaciones, experiencias y buenas prácticas, sino también generar nuevas preguntas, establecer vínculos entre disciplinas y favorecer el diálogo entre la universidad, el ámbito profesional y la sociedad. Agradecemos sinceramente la participación de ponentes y asistentes y les deseamos unas Jornadas enriquecedoras, inspiradoras y abiertas al intercambio de ideas.

El Comité Organizador

WELCOME

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the *1st Conference on Language, Gender and Artificial Intelligence: Discourses, Inequalities and Social Transformation*, organized by the **INNOVALingua-EIA Innovation Group (GCID25-3799451)** at Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication of the University of Valencia.

This conference was conceived as a space for dialogue, exchange and critical reflection on the role of language in the construction, reproduction and transformation of social inequalities, with particular attention to the relationships between language, gender and emerging technologies. Adopting an interdisciplinary perspective, the event brings together specialists in discourse analysis, gender studies, translation, linguistics and artificial intelligence to address some of the key challenges facing communication in contemporary society.

The programme is structured around two complementary thematic strands. The first day, devoted to discourse, representation and inequality, addresses issues such as the visibility of women, symbolic violence, gender-sensitive language policies, discourse surrounding women's health, judicial discourse, and forms of verbal aggression in digital environments. The second day, focusing on gender, artificial intelligence and employability, explores the relationships between gender equality, technological innovation and professional practices, with particular attention to gender bias in artificial intelligence, inclusive translation technologies, and the ethical challenges associated with language mediation.

The Consolidated Innovation Group INNOVALingua-EIA carries out its activities in the field of innovation in language teaching and learning, integrating areas such as artificial intelligence, Virtual Reality, Cognitive Linguistics and employability. Through



this conference, we broaden this perspective to encompass the social and ethical dimensions of innovation, paying particular attention to how language technologies may both reproduce existing inequalities and contribute to more inclusive and responsible communicative practices.

In this respect, the conference is particularly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), encouraging reflection on the role of universities, research and technological innovation in building a more equal society.

We hope that these two days will provide an opportunity not only to share research, experiences and good practices, but also to generate new questions, build connections across disciplines, and foster dialogue between academia, the professional world and society. We sincerely thank all speakers and participants for joining us and wish you an enriching and inspiring conference characterised by fruitful exchange and discussion.

The Organizing Committee

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PONENCIAS/ *KEYNOTE TALKS*

Women, “Failure” and Academia: A Kickass Project

Marina Cano

Universitat de València, Spain

Marina.Cano@uv.es

Abstract

What is *academic failure*? What is the connection between women scholars and failure? And who fails when an academic fails, the individual or the system? These are some of the questions that the present talk addresses. Drawing on the speaker’s experience as the co-editor of *Women, “Failure” and Academia: Activism, Creativity and Critique in the Modern University* (Bloomsbury 2026), this keynote examines the current state of affairs in global North universities. It argues that academic failure is political because it is about power differentials, and proposes that failure can be a means to redress power, especially among contractually precarious, or temporarily employed, women academics. Because failure denies imposed, neoliberal narratives and expected “happy” endings (tenure, publications with elite presses, grant capture), it can serve as a means of protest and activism within academe. Ultimately, this talk proposes that we all embrace failure and sit with it to undermine top-down academic fairy tales.

Keywords: women; failure; academia; academic precarity

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Cano, M., & García-Periago, R. (Eds.) (2026). *Women, “Failure” and Academia: Activism, Creativity and Critique in the Modern University*. Bloomsbury.

Biodata: Marina Cano is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Valencia. She has taught at universities in Scotland, Ireland and Norway. She is the author of *Theatrical Afterlives: Nineteenth-Century Women’s Novels on the Stage* (Oxford University Press



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2026), and *Jane Austen and Performance* (Palgrave 2017). She is also the co-editor of *Women, “Failure” and Academia: Activism, Creativity and Critique in the Modern University* (Bloomsbury 2026), and *Jane Austen and William Shakespeare: A Love Affair in Literature, Film and Performance* (Palgrave 2019).

Coding Crime, Reading Gender: A Corpus-Assisted, AI-Enhanced Approach to True-Crime Docuseries

Elena Castellano Ortolá

Universitat de València, Spain

elena.castellano@uv.es

Abstract

This plenary explores the intersection between gender, language and Artificial Intelligence (AI) through the analysis of a specific audiovisual product: the true-crime docuseries. It is grounded in the research project “Compiling and Analysing Gendered Crime Discourse” (CIGE/2024/165), which investigates how gendered crimes are discursively constructed across fiction and non-fiction genres within the framework of cultural and popular criminology.

The project develops a large-scale corpus architecture, the Corpus Multimodal y Multigénero (CMMG), conceived as a dynamic, multilingual and multi-genre corpus composed of case-based subcorpora across media (press, documentaries, fiction) and cultural contexts. This design enables cross-case and cross-genre comparability while capturing the complexity of crime representation. The corpus incorporates both linguistic and multimodal annotation (e.g., lexical patterns, evaluative language, visual framing, testimonial structures), enabling the systematic analysis of victim and perpetrator representation, agency distribution and ideological positioning. Tools such as Sketch Engine, Lingmotif and ATLAS.ti are integrated to support quantitative, evaluative and multimodal analysis.

However, this plenary does not present the full implementation of that corpus. Instead, it builds on its methodological foundations to further explore how the intersection between gender, language and AI can be operationalized through a pilot, AI-assisted approach. In

this sense, AI is introduced as a novel methodological extension, not yet integrated into the original project, but fully compatible with its corpus-driven and discourse-oriented design.

The general objective of the talk is to further explore how gendered meanings in true crime can be both discursively analysed and computationally modelled, using AI as a theoretically grounded analytical tool. This unfolds into three specific objectives: (1) to provide a state of the art on true crime as a transgeneric, multimodal and pseudo-journalistic discourse; (2) to advance a working, discourse-based definition of gendered crimes; and (3) to evaluate and integrate Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis, Multimodal Discourse Analysis, Critical Stylistics, and AI-enhanced analysis within a Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies framework.

This framework is supported by annotation models grounded in these approaches, operationalizing categories such as agency, gender marking, evaluative language, testimonial function and multimodal features into structured analytical schemes.

The plenary culminates in the proposal of an AI-assisted pilot case study based on True Crime Story: Citizen Detective (AMC, 2023), treated as a micro-subcorpus. A Large Language Model is configured as a prompt-driven analytical agent, translating theoretical categories into structured analytical tasks.

The study is guided by hypotheses that gendered discursive patterns are computationally detectable, that narrative and stylistic structures can be formalized, and that AI can identify ideological positioning when guided by theory-driven prompts.

This plenary argues that integrating gender studies, discourse analysis, corpus methodology and AI enables scalable, theoretically grounded analysis of gendered crime narratives, opening new directions for interdisciplinary research.

Keywords: true crime; gender; discourse analysis; multimodality; artificial intelligence; corpus linguistics

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Biodata: Dr. Elena Castellano Ortolá is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English and German Studies at the Universitat de València and a member of the Interuniversity Institute for Applied Modern Languages (IULMA) and the GENTEXT Research Group on Gender and Social and Sexual (In)Equality. A former postdoctoral fellow at Université Bordeaux Montaigne, she continues to collaborate with this institution. Her research lies at the intersection of gender, translation and discourse, with particular emphasis on feminist translation studies, translators' agency and history, as well as gender representation in audiovisual and multimodal contexts. She is the author of *Agencies in Feminist Translator Studies: Barbara Godard and the Crossroads of Literature in Canada* (Routledge, 2024) and co-editor, with Eivor Jordà Mathiasen, of *Feminist Translator Portraits: Representaciones de traductoras/es feministas* (Comares, 2026). Her research and teaching also encompass specialised translation and Languages for Specific Purposes.

Aggression Against Women on Social Media in the Age of AI: From Gendered Stereotypes to Algorithmic Bias

M^a Milagros del Saz Rubio

Universitat Politècnica de València. Department of Applied Linguistics, Spain

masaru@idm.upv.es

Abstract

This talk examines how aggression against women works as a multimodal mechanism of symbolic exclusion on social media, particularly on X, by presenting findings from two corpus-assisted discourse studies that focus on three Spanish and six American female politicians with high visibility on the platform (Del Saz-Rubio, 2025; Del Saz-Rubio, in press). Drawing on Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (Lazar, 2007), impoliteness theory (Culpeper, 2011), and the Appraisal framework (Martin & White, 2005), the two studies assess the linguistic strategies used to attack, discredit, and exclude female politicians in a corpus of aggressive replies posted on X. Across both the Spanish and American corpora, the most common attacks focus on moral evaluations, questioning women's honesty, integrity, and competence as political actors. At the same time, many replies draw on gendered stereotypes in relation to their appearance, sexuality, race, and women's relationship to male authority figures, reflecting broader backlash patterns identified in previous research. These findings suggest that online aggression goes beyond a series of isolated hostile comments; rather it works as a discursive mechanism through which gender inequalities are normalized and perpetuated in digital spaces. Importantly, the stereotypes underlying these attacks do not remain confined to human interaction. As AI systems are increasingly trained on human-produced content, the same assumptions and biases that shape online aggression can find their way into algorithmic systems, potentially reproducing existing inequalities in new technological contexts. Building on this connection, the talk concludes by reflecting on the challenges this poses for the development of large language models and other AI technologies, and on the need to

ensure that the people, perspectives, and values shaping these systems are sufficiently diverse and inclusive.

Keywords: online gender-based violence; corpus-assisted discourse analysis; symbolic exclusion; gender stereotypes; algorithmic bias

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Biodata: M^a Milagros del Saz Rubio is a Professor of Applied Linguistics at the Universitat Politècnica de València, member of the GALE and CorpLing research groups. Her research focuses on corpus-assisted discourse analysis of online gendered aggression, with publications in journals including *Journal of Pragmatics* and *Discourse & Communication*.

Discurso judicial, menopausia y discriminación laboral: género, edad y construcción discursiva de la desigualdad

María Ángeles Orts Llopis

Universidad de Murcia

mageorts@um.es

Abstract

Este análisis examina el papel del discurso judicial en la configuración de la discriminación laboral de las mujeres en relación con la menopausia, situando el foco en la intersección entre género y edad. Desde el marco del Análisis Crítico del Discurso y los Legal Cultural Studies (Fairclough, 1992; Wagner y Cacciaguidi-Fahy, 2006), se parte de la premisa de que el lenguaje jurídico no constituye un mero reflejo de la realidad social, sino un espacio en el que se construyen categorías de reconocimiento, legitimidad y exclusión.

El análisis pone de manifiesto la existencia de dos tendencias discursivas predominantes en el tratamiento jurídico de la menopausia. Por un lado, su invisibilización, mediante su integración en categorías generales como «trastornos» o «incapacidad», lo que diluye su especificidad como experiencia ligada al cuerpo femenino. Por otro, su explicitación a través de marcos léxicos que enfatizan la vulnerabilidad, el deterioro o la pérdida de control, contribuyendo a su patologización. Estos patrones pueden interpretarse en relación con dinámicas más amplias de regulación discursiva del cuerpo femenino y de las experiencias vinculadas a la edad (Lazar, 2007; Orts, 2024).

Lejos de constituir estrategias opuestas, ambas formas discursivas convergen en un mismo efecto: limitar la legitimidad de la experiencia menopáusica en el ámbito laboral y reforzar dinámicas de discriminación basadas tanto en el género como en la edad. En este sentido, el discurso judicial continúa operando con referencia implícita a un modelo de sujeto laboral que se presenta como «neutral».

En consecuencia, se argumenta que la discriminación laboral no se limita a prácticas explícitas, sino que se sostiene también en marcos discursivos que regulan la visibilidad y la legitimidad de las mujeres en función de parámetros aparentemente neutros que tienden a excluir aquellas experiencias que no encajan en el modelo implícito de sujeto laboral.

Keywords: discurso judicial; Análisis Crítico del Discurso; Legal Cultural Studies; menopausia; discriminación laboral

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Biodata: Dr. María Ángeles Orts Llopis is Full Professor of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Murcia. Her research focuses on legal and economic discourse, specialised translation and Critical Discourse Analysis. She has published extensively on language, power and ideology in legal contexts, with particular attention to gender, emotion and representation in institutional discourse.

Nombrar lo que daña: lexicones de estigma, anotación de corpus e IA sensible al sesgo en el discurso sobre la salud de la mujer

Chelo Vargas Sierra

Universidad de Alicante, IULMA, Spain

chelo.vargas@ua.es

Resumen

El sesgo de género en el discurso médico no es meramente retórico: condiciona el diagnóstico, el tratamiento y cómo entienden las mujeres su cuerpo y sus síntomas. Sin embargo, pese a los avances del procesamiento del lenguaje natural biomédico, el discurso sobre la salud de la mujer sigue careciendo de recursos, pues las expresiones estigmatizantes continúan sin estar anotadas y los recursos léxicos sensibles al sesgo son todavía escasos. Presentaremos la investigación en curso del proyecto alertAI (CIAICO/2024/238, Universitat d'Alacant), que parte de los hallazgos terminológicos y discursivos de un proyecto anterior ya finalizado. El estudio se apoya en WHealth, un corpus comparable bilingüe (inglés-español) que abarca la menstruación, la menopausia, los trastornos de la conducta alimentaria y la endometriosis. La ponencia se centra en el dominio de la menopausia y compara tres géneros textuales, esto es, el artículo académico, la prensa generalista y el periodismo de agencia, para mostrar cómo el género actúa como filtro discursivo del estigma. Una aportación teórica central es la distinción operativa entre sesgo lingüístico, entendido como mecanismo estructural y sistémico, y estigma lingüístico, entendido como su efecto socialmente situado sobre identidades y experiencias concretas. Esta distinción sustenta un esquema de anotación multinivel diseñado para captar tanto la forma como la función social de ambos fenómenos en sus dimensiones léxica, metafórica y gramatical. A partir de la evidencia de corpus y de los léxicos bilingües anotados en construcción, la ponencia examina cómo las herramientas asistidas por IA pueden ir más allá de la detección del sesgo hacia la identificación y la reformulación del lenguaje estigmatizante en la comunicación sanitaria. En conjunto, la

plenaria defiende que la lingüística aplicada puede desempeñar un papel decisivo no solo en la descripción del discurso lesivo, sino también en el impulso de formas más equitativas de comunicación en salud.

Palabras clave: estigma de género; discurso sobre la salud de la mujer; anotación de corpus; léxicos sensibles al sesgo; inteligencia artificial

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Datos biográficos: Chelo Vargas Sierra es catedrática del Departamento de Filología Inglesa de la Universidad de Alicante y directora del IULMA. Dirige el proyecto alertAI e investiga en terminología, lingüística de corpus, traducción especializada y análisis mediado por IA del lenguaje sesgado y estigmatizante en la salud de la mujer.



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SEMINARIOS/ *SEMINARS*

Gender Bias in AI-driven Translation: Accountability beyond the Algorithms

Marta García González

Universidade de Vigo, Spain

mgarciag@uvigo.es

Abstract

Our paper conceptualizes gender bias as a governance problem, emphasizing that bias in AI-driven machine translation (MT) persists not because models fail, but because workflows, and professional norms allow it to persist. We begin by analyzing the origins of bias, framing it as a structural problem (Merhabi et al. 2021), and discussing the social harms it produces through the lens of allocation and representation harms as classified by Barocas et al. (2017). We then examine the role of human translators as governed actors within AI workflows, focusing on the constraints imposed by AI-mediated environments and on the ways post-editing guidelines, productivity metrics, time pressures, and related factors limit ethical intervention and normalize biased outputs. Translators' accountability is subsequently situated within a broader framework of shared accountability among multiple stakeholders—including developers, companies, institutions, translators, and end-users—organized around two key questions: (1) when biases cause harm, who is expected to remedy it?, and (2) who has the power to change the system, and who bears the ethical burden? The discussion then turns specifically to gender bias, engaging with the debate between neutralization and inclusion as translation strategies (Piergentili et al. 2023; Gromann et al. 2023). To conclude the paper, we briefly evaluate a range of proposals for action, including the implementation of gender-aware MT evaluation protocols and the development of a model of shared accountability among developers, clients/initiators, institutions, and language professionals.

Keywords: AI, accountability; bias; gender; translation

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Biodata: Marta García-González is a researcher and associate professor in the Department of Translation and Linguistics at the University of Vigo, where she teaches economic and legal translation. Her recent research focuses on the social and environmental costs of language technologies, with a particular interest in the rights of minority or marginalized groups.

***Of Monsters and Flowers: (De)constructing Gender Stereotypes and Symbolic
Violence through Public Discourses***

María Muelas Gil

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

maria.muelas@uam.es

Abstract

This study analyses multimodal metaphor as a key discursive strategy used by Spanish institutions in their fight against gender violence, focusing on posters produced for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (25N). Drawing on feminist journalism and discourse analysis (Barjola, 2018; Requena, 2020), it assumes that institutional discourse has progressively shifted from fear- and threat-based framings—often linked to victim-blaming—towards narratives of solidarity and hope, previously characteristic of feminist activism.

Adopting Critical and Socio-Cognitive approaches to multimodal discourse (El Refaie, 2009; Forceville, 2020; Hart, 2017; Machin & Mayr, 2012), the study examines how gender violence is conceptualised through multimodal metaphors in recent Spanish institutional posters. The analysis draws on notions such as embodied metaphor (Kövecses, 2020), metaphor scenario (Musolff, 2016), polarising metaphor (Peterssen & Soares da Silva, 2024) and transforming narrative (Montesano & Morales López, 2015) to account for the emergence of new socio-cognitive frames (Muelas Gil & Romano, 2023).

Results show that the posters rely on highly situated and complex multimodal metaphors embedded in contemporary socio-cultural change and influenced by recent feminist movements. These metaphors function as transforming narratives with clear ideological effects, fostering cognitive and social change in public perceptions of gender violence. At the same time, they operate as polarising metaphors opposing an in-group (women, feminists and society) to a delegitimised out-group of male aggressors, thereby

contributing to forms of symbolic violence through simplified and naturalised representations. However, despite these progressive framings, gender stereotypes persist in institutional discourse: women continue to be portrayed as passive, benevolent entities (e.g. flowers or butterflies), while aggressors are represented as isolated or monstrous figures, contrary to expert recommendations (Bernal Triviño, 2026).

The study highlights the ambivalent role of multimodal polarising metaphors in institutional campaigns, revealing both their potential to disseminate feminist frames and their limitations in dismantling deeply rooted gender stereotypes.

Keywords: symbolic violence; polarising metaphor; institutional discourse; feminist frames; gender stereotypes

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Biodata: María Muelas-Gil holds a PhD (Cum Laude) in Philosophy and Language Sciences (2018). Permanent Lecturer in English Philology at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Former visiting scholar in the UK, Ireland and the US. Her research focuses on Cognitive Linguistics, Gender and Language, and feminist approaches to discourse and institutional communication.

Designing gender-inclusive translation technologies

Andrea Piergentili

Almawave Labs, Italy

a.piergentili@almawavelabs.it

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is increasingly reshaping how language is produced and mediated across cultures. Among these technologies, machine translation (MT) systems have become essential tools for cross-lingual communication, yet they systematically encode and perpetuate gender discrimination, by defaulting to masculine forms, reinforcing stereotypical associations, and erasing non-binary identities. This seminar examines these failures not only as technical shortcomings but as a source of symbolic and practical harm, and asks what it would take to move beyond them. Starting from the literature on gender bias in MT and the limitations of current approaches to measuring and mitigating it, the seminar proposes gender-inclusive translation as a principled response: a framework that avoids undue gender marking when no gender information is available and accommodates all gender identities. This trajectory brings together linguistic, computational, and social perspectives on what it means to design translation technologies that serve all users equitably. Throughout, it keeps the technical dimension in dialogue with the human one: the identities at stake, the professionals who work with these systems, and the broader implications for a field at the intersection of language, society, and artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Machine translation; Gender bias; Gender-inclusive language; Natural language processing; Fairness

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Biodata: Andrea Piergentili holds a PhD from the University of Trento and Fondazione Bruno Kessler, where his doctoral research focused on gender-inclusive machine translation. His work spans the development of multilingual evaluation benchmarks, automatic evaluation methods, and generation approaches for gender-neutral and non-binary translation, with a focus on Italian.

Agradecimientos

El Comité Organizador de las *I Jornadas de Lenguaje, Género e Inteligencia Artificial: discursos, desigualdades y transformación social* (2026) desea agradecer a la Universitat de València y, especialmente, a la Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació su colaboración y la acogida brindada para la celebración de este encuentro.

Queremos expresar igualmente nuestro agradecimiento al Departament de Filologia Anglesa i Alemanya, al Instituto Interuniversitario de Lenguas Modernas Aplicadas de la Comunitat Valenciana (IULMA) y al Vicerrectorado de Igualdad, Diversidad y Políticas Inclusivas de la Universitat de València por su apoyo y compromiso con una iniciativa que busca promover la reflexión y el diálogo en torno al lenguaje, el género y las nuevas tecnologías.

Agradecemos muy especialmente a las personas invitadas, que han aceptado compartir sus investigaciones, conocimientos y experiencias con nosotros, contribuyendo con sus distintas perspectivas a enriquecer el programa de estas Jornadas.

Por último, nuestro agradecimiento a todas las personas asistentes y a quienes han colaborado en la organización y difusión del encuentro. Su participación, interés e implicación hacen posible que estas Jornadas se conviertan en un espacio de intercambio, aprendizaje y reflexión compartida.

El Comité Organizador

Acknowledgements

The Organising Committee of the *1st Conference on Language, Gender and Artificial Intelligence: Discourses, Inequalities and Social Transformation* (2026) would like to express its gratitude to the Universitat de València and, in particular, to the Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication for their collaboration and for hosting this event.

We would also like to extend our sincere thanks to the Department of English and German Studies, the Interuniversity Institute for Applied Modern Languages of the Valencian Community (IULMA), and the Vice-Rectorate for Equality, Diversity and Inclusive Policies of the Universitat de València for their support and commitment to an initiative aimed at fostering reflection and dialogue on language, gender and emerging technologies.

We are especially grateful to our invited speakers, who have generously agreed to share their research, knowledge and experience with us, enriching the programme of the conference through their diverse perspectives.

Finally, we would like to thank all participants, as well as everyone who has contributed to the organisation and dissemination of the event. Their participation, interest and involvement make it possible for this conference to become a space for exchange, learning and shared reflection.

The Organizing Committee



Contacto del grupo organizador

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Organizing Team Contact

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