

TOWARDS INCLUSIVITY IN (ENGLISH-SPANISH) SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION OF PERSON'S NAMES WITHOUT BREAKING THE RULES

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ABSTRACT: English language, the lingua franca for science, is a genderless language that must be daily rendered into Spanish language, a gendered language. Considering the need for further inclusion, we present this research paper, focused on the English-Spanish translation of a corpus of scientific items, by selecting 4 reputed English scientific journals representative of the latest advances in the area of Science. Then, we selected 15 scientific English genderless names related to people, that could be challenging since they must be rendered into a gendered language (Spanish). Subsequently, we performed a lexicographic research by searching every terminological item within monolingual scientific dictionaries, bilingual (English-Spanish) scientific dictionaries, and bilingual (non-specialized) dictionaries. Our research outcomes unveil how the researched references did not offer a significant number of genderless translations, whilst our translation proposals illustrated how Spanish language may resort to interesting different translation options for rendering an inclusive Spanish, without breaking grammatical rules.

KEYWORDS: scientific Documents, specialised translation, gendered translation, genderless translation, english-spanish.

*HACIA LA INCLUSIVIDAD EN LA TRADUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA (INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL) DE NOMBRES
DE PERSONA SIN ROMPER LAS REGLAS*

Resumen: El inglés, lengua franca para la ciencia, es un idioma sin marca de género que ha de ser traducido diariamente hacia el castellano, que cuenta con un marcado género gramatical. Partiendo de la necesidad de una mayor inclusión de género en traducción, presentamos este artículo de investigación, centrado en la traducción inglés-español de un corpus de elementos científicos, que fueron extraídos de 4 reconocidas revistas en lengua inglesa, las cuales presentan las últimas innovaciones en ciencia. Posteriormente, realizamos

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una investigación lexicográfica, buscando cada elemento terminológico en diccionarios científicos monolingües, diccionarios científicos bilingües (inglés-español), así como en diccionarios bilingües (inglés-español) no especializados. Por otro lado, también propusimos nuestras propias traducciones para el corpus de la presente investigación. Los resultados de la misma ponen de manifiesto cómo las fuentes lexicográficas investigadas no presentaron un número significativo de traducciones sin marca de género, mientras que nuestras propuestas de traducción demuestran cómo la lengua castellana puede recurrir a una serie de propuestas traductológicas de interés para poder emplear un castellano inclusivo, sin saltarse las reglas gramaticales.

Palabras Clave: documentos científicos, traducción especializada, traducción con marca de género, traducción sin marca de género, inglés-español.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in 2017, UNESCO launched *A Guide for ensuring Inclusion and Equity in Education*, admitting that “despite commendable progress made over the past two decades to expand access to basic education, further efforts are needed to minimize barriers to learning and to ensure that all learners in schools and other learning settings experience a genuine inclusive environment” (2017: 4) poner punto final aquí y en las siguientes citas que aparecen al final. Undoubtedly, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its aim on leaving nobody behind, offers a superb chance to promote more inclusive societies and education systems. As UNESCO posed in the foreword of aforementioned *Guide for ensuring Inclusion and Equity in Education*, several issues must be faced:

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on education calls for inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. It emphasizes inclusion and equity as laying foundations for quality education and learning. SDG 4 also calls for building and upgrading education facilities that are child-, disability-, and gender-sensitive and for providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. To achieve this ambitious goal, countries should ensure inclusion and equity in and through education systems and programs. This includes taking steps to prevent and address all forms of exclusion and marginalization, disparity, vulnerability and inequality in educational access, participation, and completion as well as in learning processes and outcomes. It also requires understanding learners’ diversities as opportunities in order to enhance and democratize learning for all students (2017: 4).

As commented by Sieber *et al.* (2024), there is an increasing trend towards a more inclusive education system, and they have specially focused on Switzerland. As they have posed, “in its principles, inclusion requires a transformation of the hierarchy of social values, with the school becoming a hub of solidarity, justice, and social cohesion rather than economic performance and selection” (2024: 20).

In an attempt to contribute to a more inclusive education and professional translation rendering, both the Guide and our present-day society have motivated the present research focused on the English-Spanish translation of scientific lexical items, bearing in mind the English is a non-grammatical gender language that must be on a daily basis rendered into Spanish language, a grammatical gender language. Accordingly, let us first review the roots and the main contributions (both individually and institutionally) on the issue of non-sexist, more inclusive Spanish.

In Spanish language, the first attempt towards the use of non-sexist, inclusive language were featured by García Meseguer (1976), when he suggested the “-e” morpheme use, “cuando uno se dirige a un grupo en una conferencia, en una carta circular, etc., podrá comenzar diciendo “queridos amigos”.” A few years later, in the 80's and the 90's, a significant number of international norms (towards the use of a more egalitarian language) emerged, in an attempt to make women more visible. Later on, this trend resulted in the publication of several handbooks and guides related to Spanish language, such as *NOMBRA. En femenino y en masculino* (1995), *Si no me nombras no existo* (2014), *Guía del lenguaje inclusivo de género* (2016), *Lenguaje inclusivo en la redacción de normas y documentos oficiales* (2016), *Guía para el uso del lenguaje inclusivo desde un enfoque de derechos humanos y perspectiva de género* (2017), *Informe de la Real Academia Española sobre el lenguaje inclusivo y cuestiones conexas* (2020), to quote some.

Most of these studies gave rise to several discussions, by advocates and opponents. Bengoechea (2011) was in favour of the modernization of legal Spanish towards a more inclusive use of language. Moreno Cabrera (2012) argued, among other issues, that non-sexist Spanish guides are entirely reasonable “Desde el punto de vista de la lengua cultivada (la lengua de la administración, por ejemplo) las guías de lenguaje no sexista tienen todo el sentido y la justificación que es capaz de darles la ciencia lingüística” (6). Martínez (2019) felt we are witnessing to a change on the linguistic system. Accordingly, this scholar favoured the use of the “-e” word ending, which has also been supported by Trombetta (2020), among others. Escandell Vidal (2020) explored the basic principles governing the expression of grammatical gender in Spanish, with her focus on the formal resources existing for the expression of unmarked, inclusive gender. Guerrero Salazar (2020) also supported the use of inclusive language in Spain, although making full use of elegant, linguistically correct formulae, suggesting that the Spanish RAE (Real Academia de la Lengua Española) might incorporate these formulae and regard them as equally valid. Taking this issue into consideration, Prodigioso Volcán (2021) has outlined a list in order to promote a more inclusive usage of Spanish language.

One of the few opponents was Bosque (2012), who questioned the use of non-sexist language in Spain. In the same vein, Mendiávil Giró (2020) argued that the use of Spanish inclusive masculine gender is not the reason for the invisibility of women in discourse, and that its avoidance is unnecessary and grammatically inconsistent.

In an intermediate position stands Giammatteo (2020), who held that we cannot speak an inclusive language, but we can make use of some word endings as well as subject and verb agreements. Within a similar trend is Kalinowski (2020). Although he recognized the advantages of the use of inclusive language (as a political, discursive,

and rhetoric phenomenon), he felt that the generic male form does not represent a sexist ideological option.

At the institutional level, in 2019 Fundéu (a Spanish institutional linguistic organisation jointly sponsored by Agencia EFE and Real Academia de la Lengua Española, the Spanish official institution for the Spanish language) published a list of indications for using a more inclusive Spanish language (primarily, word endings such as *-@*, *-x*, and *-e*). Nevertheless, the Real Academia Española, advocated the use of the generic male, considering it offers an inclusive mechanism to allude to both women and men, therefore refusing the use of *“-x”*, *“-@”*, and *“-e”* word endings. As stated by García Negroni and Hall:

La RAE no acepta el uso de la *x* ni de la *@* —por la dificultad de la pronunciación que ambas opciones plantean—; desestima ciertos desdoblamientos —por innecesarios y artificiosos—; aconseja con limitaciones el uso de ciertos sustantivos colectivos abstractos y afirma que el uso de la *-e* es ajeno al sistema morfológico del español como marca de género. Las expresiones como *ciudadanxs*, *alumn@s*, *jóvenes* y *jóvenas*, o *diputades* constituyen, para la RAE, formas no válidas para referir a identidades (2020: 399).

Hence, our research question would be the following, *Accordingly, what happens if we wish to inclusively address a target readership without breaking grammatical rules?*

Once we have reviewed the roots and the main contributions on the issue of non-sexist, more inclusive Spanish, let us now move to the most recent publications devoted to a more inclusive usage of language from several perspectives, especially those regarding specialized translation.

Botha (2021) has carried out a study to investigate the intersections between social transformation, inclusion and literary translation in South Africa from the perspective of symbolic development, accompanied and supplemented by a consideration of symbolic exclusion, by regarding transformative translation as social reconciliation.

After devoting their research to the production of a more inclusive discourse in Spanish language (2020), García Negroni and Hall (2020) have jointly focused on the morpheme *“-e”* use within the framework of the Dialogic approach to argumentation. They have researched both oral and written discourses from different discursive genres (political, advertising, journalistic, legal and academic).

Within the context of translators' training, González (2022) has presented a descriptive study on the application of subtitling skills in generic translation courses which has been carried out in the context of translator training in Spain. The outcomes of her research prove that subtitling leads to the activation of diverse competences in translation trainees.

Simultaneously, López (2022) has researched the main options for rendering the Spanish translation of non-binary and trans protagonists in Netflix series. In the same year, Monzó-Nebot/Llanos-Guerrero (2022) have addressed the usage of non-sexist, gender inclusive language within the translation of comics.

Tonkikh *et al.* (2022) have published a paper describing participant interviews conducted in Hebrew, Russian, and English according to individual preferences.

The researchers carried out multilingual translations and linguistic validation of an inductively identified high-level coding scheme, aimed at overcoming linguistic barriers and inclusion.

Ahmad and Shawaqfeh (2024) have somehow broken traditional boundaries in translation teaching by exploring the transition from traditional teaching systems to digital technological systems, also sharing their solutions to the challenges faced by translation trainees.

Bolaños García-Escribano (2024) has set out a project aimed at dispelling racist myths and raising awareness of the awarding gap that affects translation trainees. Accordingly, he is trying to equip translation instructors with the required tools to make classrooms more inclusive, inspired by the new trend of a “decolonized translation practice”.

Goluch (2024) has brought together scholarship on solidarity from political science, philosophy, and sociology, on the one hand, and translation studies, on the other. In her investigation, solidarity has been redefined “as a sense of interconnection and commonality in difference—developed through caring, careful and inherently incomplete translation—that pursues inclusion and impels action towards common good” (7).

Huong (2024) has posed a new approach towards translation in language teaching. This scholar has reinstated the relevance of a communicative view of translation, suggesting proposals related to the aim of redefining translation, and all its advantages. The research may help promote language and translation proficiency in Vietnam, where foreign languages, are used for different purposes.

Martínez *et al.* (2024) have recently implemented a computer-assisted system aimed at promoting an inclusive communication of individuals with hearing disabilities, by means of a voice recognition and a translation system.

Vázquez y del Árbol (2024) has investigated the English-Spanish translation renderings available for several problematic lexical items from the written legal discourse.

Zayyanu and Ahmed (2024) have researched how artificial intelligence-powered translation systems can affect communication inclusion and equity. Additionally, they have explored the challenges faced when accommodating linguistic minorities and addressing biases.

Concerning (English-Spanish) scientific translation, the most recent contributions have posed several questions, as quoted below.

Soler (2015) has faced the translation difficulties encountered by translators when rendering the English-Spanish translation of scientific titles with a noun phrase construction.

García-Aragón (2017) has presented some initial proposals for creating an English-Spanish dictionary devoted to the translation of nursing scientific papers.

Crespo (2020) has released a book on the most useful tools devoted to English and Spanish lexical semantics in order to provide a highly accurate translation of medical frames.

Rabadán and Gutiérrez (2020) have jointly investigated, by means of a corpus-based pilot study, the linguistic features of English-Spanish astronomy discourse.

Vázquez y del Árbol (2020) has unveiled the most significant challenges of hybrid communication translation of legal documents with an outstanding ratio of scientific terminology from English into Spanish.

Taking into account that the information in Spanish language is scarce in the field, Jiménez (2021) has created a glossary for the English-Spanish translation of artificial pancreas documents in biomedical translation.

Calzi and Zou (2025) have leveraged large language models (LLM) in order to render the English-Spanish translation (and assess their translation accuracy) of scientific papers.

Considering the issue that medical terms translation represents a crucial factor in extending knowledge, Abromisova (2025) has offered an overview of the English-Spanish translation of medical synonyms.

So far, only a few contributions have been devoted to enhancing the breaking of linguistic and translation boundaries, either in linguistic approaches or in translation ones. Some of them have even researched the role of inclusion in the translation classroom. Nevertheless, as we have seen, it seems that there is no research conducted on the intersection of gender inclusion and scientific translation performance. Accordingly, our research aims are two-fold: on the one hand, to be able to search (within a terminology corpus from the latest publications in Science) the most relevant lexicographic references in order to identify how much inclusive language do they provide. On the other hand, to be able to offer as much inclusive translation options for the aforementioned corpus as available.

Once we have reviewed the research on non-sexism and inclusion in Spanish language, as well as the one devoted to the issue of inclusion in specialized translation, we will now move to the research corpus and the methods applied thereof.

2. CORPUS AND METHODOLOGY

As mentioned earlier, English is a non-grammatical gender language, whereas Spanish language is. If we also take into consideration that no contributions could be found on the intersection between language inclusion and scientific translation, we decided to focus our investigation on this matter, especially considering that scientific knowledge must be permanently updated. Considering we wanted to investigate the latest releases on Science, we set to collect an English-language corpus, representative of the newest advances (published in July or in August 2024) in the area of Science, by selecting 4 reputed scientific journals with diverse topics, as listed below,

- *Discover Magazine* (For over 40 years, reporting on research, developments, and discoveries across all areas of Science)

- *The Scientist* (regarded as the magazine for Life Science professionals, it is written by prominent scientists and professional journalists)

- *New Scientist* (the world's most popular weekly science and technology publication)

- *Cosmos Magazine* (an online science news magazine winner of 47 awards).

Moreover, we selected 2 scientific articles per journal (resulting in a total of 8 articles), whose attempt is to offer the target readership with a variety of thematic knowledge, as displayed below,

Genes Impact On Psychology and How They Influence Your Behavior | Discover Magazine (July 2024) [*Discover Magazine*]

The Historical Roots of Cosmetic Surgery Begin with Reconstructive Surgery | Discover Magazine (July 2024) [*Discover Magazine*]

<https://www.the-scientist.com/supporting-antibody-drug-conjugate-development-71936> (August 2024) [*The Scientist*]

<https://www.the-scientist.com/the-golden-pipette-71961> (August 2024) [*The Scientist*]

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2442205-what-is-problematic-smartphone-use-and-should-we-worry-about-it/> (August 2024) [*New Scientist*]

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2441545-evidence-mounts-that-shingles-vaccines-protect-against-dementia/> (July 2024) [*New Scientist*]

<https://cosmosmagazine.com/health/body-and-mind/scientist-discover-why-some-people-reverse-their-als/> (August 2024) [*Cosmos Magazine*]

<https://cosmosmagazine.com/health/medicine/nettles-stings-remedies-doctors/> (July 2024) [*Cosmos Magazine*]

Then, we identified 15 scientific names related to people, genderless in the source language (English) that could be challenging since they must be rendered into a gendered target language (Spanish). These names finally shaped our research corpus, as alphabetically listed below.

(15 ITEMS) RESEARCH CORPUS (in alphabetic order)

- colleagues
- doctors
- immunologist
- (laboratory) members
- (medical) director
- (medical) professionals
- patient
- people
- PhD candidate
- physicians
- professor
- researchers
- scientists
- (study) participants

- (scientific) team.

Thus, the in-context corpus was shaped as follows hereinafter.

- Source Journal: *Discover Magazine* (July 2024). Source Article: “Genes impact on Psychology and how the influence your Behavior”. Article Url: Genes Impact On Psychology and How They Influence Your Behavior | Discover Magazine . Corpus Items: 1-(medical) professionals, 2-patient.

- Source Journal: *Discover Magazine* (July 2024). Source Article: “The Historical Roots of Cosmetic Surgery begin with Reconstructive Surgery.” Article Url: The Historical Roots of Cosmetic Surgery Begin with Reconstructive Surgery | Discover Magazine . Corpus Items: 1-people, 2-(medical) director.

- Source Journal: *The Scientist* (August 2024). Source Article: “Supporting Antibody-Drug Conjugate Development.” Article Url: <https://www.the-scientist.com/supporting-antibody-drug-conjugate-development-71936>. Corpus Item: 1-scientists.

- Source Journal: *The Scientist* (August 2024). Source Article: “The Golden Pipette.” Article Url: <https://www.the-scientist.com/the-golden-pipette-71961>. Corpus Items: 1-PhD candidate, 2-immunologist.

- Source Journal: *New Scientist* (August 2024). Source Article: “What is ‘problematic smartphone use’ and should we worry about it?” Article Url: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2442205-what-is-problematic-smartphone-use-and-should-we-worry-about-it/>. Corpus Items: 1-colleagues, 2- (scientific) team.

- Source Journal: *New Scientist* (July 2024). Source Article: “Evidence mounts that shingles vaccines protect against dementia.” Article Url: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2441545-evidence-mounts-that-shingles-vaccines-protect-against-dementia/>. Corpus Items: 1-physicians, 2-laboratory members.

- Source Journal: *Cosmos Magazine* (August 2024). Source Article: “Scientist discover why some people reverse their ALS.” Article Url: <https://cosmosmagazine.com/health/body-and-mind/scientist-discover-why-some-people-reverse-their-als/>. Corpus Items: 1-researchers, 2-professor.

- Source Journal: *Cosmos Magazine* (July 2024). Source Article: “Nettle research stings doctors to test remedies.” Article Url: <https://cosmosmagazine.com/health/medicine/nettles-stings-remedies-doctors/>. Corpus Items: 1-doctors, 2-study participants.

Subsequently, we performed a lexicographic search by looking up each of the 15 lexical items within two renowned monolingual scientific dictionaries:

- *Harvard Medical Dictionary* (2024) [<https://www.health.harvard.edu/d-through-i#D-terms>], highly valued because it has been published by Harvard Medical School.

- *Plain Language Medical Dictionary* (2024) [<https://medicaldictionary.lib.umich.edu/>], selected for providing a concise and precise language.

Then, we looked for the corpus items in a bilingual (English-Spanish) scientific dictionary:

- Medical Spanish (2024) [<https://www.medicalspanish.com/dictionary/english-spanish.html>], chosen because of being produced by a selection of doctors and scientific translators.

At a later stage, we carried out a search in another bilingual (English-Spanish) scientific dictionary, renowned for its explanations into Spanish language:

- *Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina* (2005), the only (English-Spanish) biomedical dictionary offering not only definitions and translations, but also tips and hints for avoiding calques and anglicisms.

With a view to compare the results gathered from the sources quoted above, we included two additional bilingual (English-Spanish) non-specialized dictionaries. In so doing we would be able to contrast the results obtained from scientific dictionaries to the outcomes gathered from non-specialized ones:

- Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary (2024) [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles-espanol>], with a history spanning almost 200 years, Collins Publishers nowadays remain pioneering dictionary publishing houses.

- Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish (2024) [<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/>], the third most influential publishing house in the world (Scholarly Publishers Indicators).

Nevertheless, the dictionaries selected, although highly relevant, are not specialised on inclusive language. This issue is due to the fact that to date there are no lexicographic references on this issue.

3. RESEARCH CORPUS RESULTS

Once we have described the research corpus, and the methods thereto, we will present the results of our lexicographic research by using a table per each entry.

- Colleagues:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	“El/La colega”	“Colega”
Our Translation Proposal: “el colectivo”, “la profesión”, “del mismo gremio”, “del mismo sector”, “de la misma área”.					
Additional Comments: We did not include words such as “Compañero and “Colega” since both require the use of a gendered definite article (“el” or “la”). In the same vein, “Compañero” is a gendered name.					

- Doctors:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English- Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	“El médico, la médica”	“Doctor”, “médico”	“El médico, la médica”	“Médico, médica, doctor, doctora”
Our Translation Proposal: “el equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”.					
Additional Comments: The terms “Médico” and “Doctor” need a gendered definite article. Additionally, “Doctor” is a gendered name (“Doctor/-a”).					

-Immunologist:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English- Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	“Inmunólogo, inmunóloga”	Item not defined
Our Translation Proposal: “especialista en inmunología”, “profesional de la inmunología”, “del personal de inmunología”, “del sector de la inmunología”, “del área/campo de inmunología”, “del equipo de inmunología”, “quienes ejercen la inmunología”.					
Additional Comments: The Spanish term “Inmunólogo/-a” is a gendered name, so we did not include this translation as an inclusive option.					

- (Laboratory) Members:

Harvard Medical Dictionary:	Plain Language Medical Dictionary:	Medical Spanish:	Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:	Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:	Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:
“Laboratory”: item not defined; “Member”: not defined	“Laboratory”: item not defined; “Member”: Item not defined	“Laboratory”: “el laboratorio”; “Member”: Item not defined	“Laboratory”: “Laboratorio”; “Member”: “socio”, “miembro”	“Laboratory”: “El laboratorio”; “Member”: “El/ la miembro”	“Laboratory”: “Laboratorio”; “Member”: “Miembro”
Our Translation Proposal: “integrantes”, “miembros”, “personal”, “pertenecientes al”, “el equipo de”, “quienes trabajan en” (el laboratorio Bayer).					

- (Medical) Director:

Harvard Medical Dictionary:	Plain Language Medical Dictionary:	Medical Spanish:	Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:	Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:	Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:
“Medical”: Item not defined; “Director”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Director”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Director”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Director” (for people): Item not defined	“Medical”: “Médico, médica”; “Director” (for people): “El director/ la directora”, “Directivo”	“Medical”: “Médico”; “Director”: “Director, directora”
Our Translation Proposal: “responsable”, “a cargo de”, “a la cabeza de”, “quien ostenta la dirección de” (Medicina Médico-Quirúrgica).					
Additional Comments: “Director/-a” is a gendered name, so we did not offer it as an inclusive alternative.					

- (Medical) Professionals:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English- Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English- Spanish:</i>
“Medical”: Item not defined; “Professional”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Professional”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Professional”: Item not defined	“Medical”: Item not defined; “Professional”: Item not defined	“Medical”: “Médico, médica”; “Professional”: “El/la profesional”	“Medical”: “Médico”; “Professional”: “Profesional”
Our Translation Proposal: “profesionales (de la Medicina)”, “especialistas (en Medicina)”, “el equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”.					

- Patient:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English- Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English- Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	“El paciente, la paciente”	“enfermo”, “accidentado”, “herido”, “intoxicado”, “operado”, “embarazada”, “paciente”	“El paciente/ La paciente”	“Paciente”
Our Translation Proposal: “paciente”, “persona con una patología”, “ser humano con una patología”.					

- People:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	“gente”, “personas”, “habitantes”, “familia”, “empleados”, “personal”, “colegas”, “pueblo”	“La gente”, “Las personas”	“Personas”, “la gente”, “todo el mundo”
Our Translation Proposal: “personas”, “seres humanos”.					
Additional Comments: “Gente” usually requires the use of a gendered (“la gente”) definite article , so it would not offer an inclusive translation. Nevertheless, from the semantic point of view, it is a neutral gender term.					

- PhD Candidate:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
“PhD”: Item not defined; “candidate”: Item not defined	“PhD”: Item not defined; “candidate”: Item not defined	“PhD”: Item not defined; “candidate”: Item not defined	“Abreviatura de PHILOSO-PHY DOCTOR (que no equivale a nuestro título de doctor en } filosofía). La expresión PhD thesis puede traducirse sencillamente por tesis doctoral”	“PhD”: “Doctorado”, “Doctor/ doctora”; “candidate”: “El candidato, la candidata”	“PhD”: “Doctorado”/”Dr”, “Dra”; “candidate”: “Candidato, candidata”
Our Translation Proposal: “estudiante de doctorado”, “quien/que cursa un doctorado”, “quien/que estudia un doctorado” (en Traducción e Interpretación).					
Additional Comments: The word “Doctorando” is preceded by a gendered definite article (“El/la Doctorando”), therefore, we refused it.					

-Physicians:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	“A doctor”	“El médico, la médica”	“médico”	“Médico, médica”	“Médico, médica”
Our Translation Proposal: “el equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”.					
Additional Comments: The terms “Médico” and “Doctor” need a gendered definite article.					
Additionally, “Doctor” is a gendered name (“Doctor/-a”).					

- Professor:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	[GB] “catedrático”, [US] “profesor titular”, “profesor de universidad”, “catedrático”	“El catedrático, la catedrática”, “el profesor, la profesora”, “profesor universitario, profesora universitaria”	“Catedrático, catedrática, profesor, profesora”
Our Translation Proposal: “con una Cátedra en Traducción e Interpretación”, “quien/que ostenta una Cátedra en” (Ciencias Forenses).					
Additional Comments: “Catedrático/-a is a gendered term, so it would not apply to inclusive settings.					

- Researchers:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	“People who study questions of health or science”	Item not defined	Item not defined	“Investigador, investigadora”	“Investigador, investigadora”
Our Translation Proposal: “el colectivo de investigadores”, “el gremio de investigadores”, “el sector de la investigación”, “el personal de investigación”, “quienes investigan en” Medicina Forense).					
Additional Comments: In Spanish language “investigador/-a” is a gendered term, so we excluded it.					

- Scientists:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
Item not defined	Item not defined	Item not defined	“investigador”, “investigador científico”	“El científico, la científica”	“Científico, científica”
Our Translation Proposal: “el colectivo científico”, “el gremio científico”, “del sector de la Ciencia”, “del Área/Campo de la Ciencia”, “quienes se dedican a la Ciencia”.					
Additional Comments: The terms “Científico/-a” and “Investigador/-a Científico/-a” need a gendered definite article, so we did not quote them.					

- (Study) Participants:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
“Study”: Item not defined; “Participant”: Item not defined	“Study”: Item not defined; “Participant” (Under “To participate”): “To take part in an event”	“Study”: Item not defined; “Participant”: Item not defined	“Study”: “investigación”, “trabajo”, “proyecto”; “Participant”: “sujeto”, “individuo”, “paciente”, “caso”	“Study”: “investigación”, “estudio”; “Participant”: “Participante”, “concursante”	“Study”: “estudio”; “Participant”: “Participante”
Our Translation Proposal: “las personas que participaron (en el estudio)”, “los seres humanos que participaron (en el estudio)”, “quienes participaron (en el estudio)”, “quienes formaron parte (del estudio)”.					
Additional Comments: “Gente” requires the use of a gendered definite article (“El/la gente”). Equally, “participantes” needs a gendered article (“Los/las participantes”). Hence, they do not offer an inclusive translation.					

- (Scientific) Team:

<i>Harvard Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Plain Language Medical Dictionary:</i>	<i>Medical Spanish:</i>	<i>Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina:</i>	<i>Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary:</i>	<i>Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish:</i>
“Scientific”: Item not defined; “Team”: Item not defined	“Scientific”: Item not defined; “Team”: Item not defined	“Scientific”: Item not defined; “Team”: Item not defined	“Scientific”: “Perteneiente o relativo a la ciencia”, “científico”; “Team”: Item not defined	“Scientific”: “Científico, científica”; “Team”: “Equipo”, “grupo”	“Scientific”: “Científico”; “Team”: “Equipo”
Our Translation Proposal: “equipo (científico), “grupo (científico), “colectivo (científico)”, “quienes conforman un grupo/equipo (científico)”, “las personas pertenecientes al grupo/equipo (científico)”.					

Once we have gathered the outcomes of the 15 lexical items, we would like to display a table in order to summarize several issues, as explained below.

The translation or explanation provided by *Harvard Medical Dictionary* (shortened into “HMD”, as with all the references), *Plain Language Medical Dictionary* (PLMD), *Medical Spanish* (MS), *Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina* (DCDM), *Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary* (CoD), *Cambridge Dictionary*

English-Spanish (CaD). When no translation/explanation was provided by the references quoted above, we introduced “X” in the table. If we found no translation/ explanation for two names from noun phrases, such as “laboratory member”, a double “XX” was placed. For further information, see Table 1.

	<i>HMD</i>	<i>PLMD</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>DCDM</i>	<i>CoD</i>	<i>CaD</i>
Colleagues	X	X	X	X	El/la colega	Colega
Doctors	X	X	El médico/ la médica	Doctor, medico	El médico/la médica	Médico, médica, doctor, doctora
Immunologist	X	X	X	X	Inmunólogo/ Inmunóloga	X
(Laboratory) members	XX	XX	X -“Laboratory”: El laboratorio	-“Member”: Socio, miembro -“Laboratory”: Laboratorio	-“Member”: El/ la miembro -“Laboratory”: El laboratorio	-“Member”: Miembro -“Laboratory”: Laboratorio
(Medical) Director	XX	XX	XX	XX	-“Director”: El director/la directora, directivo -“Medical”: Médico, médica	-“Director”: Director/ Directora -“Medical”: Médico
(Medical) Professionals	XX	XX	XX	XX	-“Professional”: El/la profesional -“Medical”: Médico, médica	-“Professional”: Profesional -“Medical”: Médico
Patient	X	X	El paciente/ la paciente	Enfermo, accidentado, herido, intoxicado, operado, embarazada, paciente	El paciente/la paciente	Paciente
People	X	X	X	Gente, personas, habitantes, familia, empleados, personal, colegas, pueblo	La gente, Las personas	Personas, la gente, todo el mundo

PhD Candidate	XX	XX	XX	-“Candidate”: aspirante, solicitante, opositor -“PhD”: Abreviatura de PHILOSOPHY DOCTOR (que no equivale a nuestro título de doctor en filosofía). La expresión PhD thesis puede traducirse sencillamente por tesis doctoral	-“Candidate”: el candidato, la candidata -“PhD”: Doctorado, doctor/doctora	-“Candidate”: Candidato, candidata -“PhD”: Doctorado/Dr, Dra;
Physicians	X	A doctor	El médico, la médica	Médico	Médico, médica	Médico, médica
Professor	X	X	X	[GB] catedrático, [US] profesor titular, profesor de universidad, catedrático	El catedrático, la catedrática, el profesor, la profesora, profesor universitario, profesora universitaria	Catedrático, catedrática, profesor, profesora
Researchers	X	People who study questions of health or science	X	X	Investigador, investigadora	Investigador, investigadora
Scientists	X	X	X	Investigador, investigador científico	El científico, la científica	Científico, científica
(Study) Participants	XX	-“Participant”: (“To participate”) To take part in an event -X	XX	-“Participant”: Sujeto, individuo, paciente, caso -“Study”: Investigación, trabajo, proyecto	-“Participant”: Participante, concursante -“Study”: Investigación, estudio	-“Participant”: Participante -“Study”: Estudio

(Scientific) Team	XX	XX	XX	X -“Scientific”: Perteneciente o relativo a la ciencia; Científico	-“Team”: Equipo, grupo -“Scientific”: Científico, científica	“Team”: Equipo -“Scientific”: Científico
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Table 1. *Translation of the lexical items analysed in the scientific corpus*

Accordingly, let us now compare these outcomes with our translation proposals. In order to contrast them with those offered by the dictionaries, the information displayed below will only highlight the results offered by the lexicographic references consulted, thus omitting the *Harvard Medical Dictionary*, since it provided us with no definitions at all. For further information, see Table 2.

Source Items	Lexicographic References Definitions and Translations	Our Translation Proposal
Colleagues	-El/la colega (CoD) -Colega (CaD)	“El colectivo”, “la profesión”, “del mismo gremio”, “del mismo sector”, “de la misma área”
Doctors	-El médico/ la médica (MS) -Doctor, medico (DCDM) -El médico/la médica (CoD) - Médico, médica, doctor, doctora (CaD)	“El equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”
Immunologist	-Inmunólogo/ Inmunóloga (CoD)	“Especialista en inmunología”, “profesional de la inmunología”, “del personal de inmunología”, “del sector de la inmunología”, “del área/campo de inmunología”, “del equipo de inmunología”, “quien ejerce la <u>inmunología</u> ”
(Laboratory) members	-El laboratorio (MS) -Miembro, socio + laboratorio (DCDM) -El/la miembro + el laboratorio (CoD) -Miembro + laboratorio (CaD)	“Integrantes”, “miembros”, “personal”, “pertenecientes al”, “el equipo de” (+ laboratorio), quienes trabajan en (+ laboratorio)
(Medical) Director	-El director/la directora, directivo + médico, médica (CoD) -Director/directora, + médico (CaD)	“Responsable”, “a cargo de”, “a la cabeza de”, “quien ostenta la dirección de” (+ name of the Medical Area)
(Medical) Professionals	- El/la profesional + médico, médica (CoD) -Profesional + médico (CaD)	“Profesionales (de la Medicina)”, “especialistas (en Medicina)”, “el equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”

Patient	-El paciente/ la paciente (MS) -Enfermo, accidentado, herido, intoxicado, operado, embarazada, paciente (DCDM) - El paciente/la paciente (CoD) -Paciente (CaD)	“Paciente”, “persona con X patología”, “ser humano con X patología”
People	-Gente, personas, habitantes, familia, empleados, personal, colegas, pueblo (DCDM) - La gente, las personas (CoD) -Personas, la gente, todo el mundo (CaD)	“Personas”, “seres humanos”
PhD Candidate	-Aspirante, solicitante, opositor + tesis doctoral (DCDM) - El candidato, la candidata + Doctorado, doctor/doctora (CoD) -Candidato, candidata + Doctorado/Dr, Dra (CaD)	“Estudiante de doctorado”, “quien/que cursa un doctorado”, “quien/que estudia un doctorado”
Physicians	-A doctor (PLMD) -El médico, la médica (MS) -Médico (DCDM) -Médico, médica (CoD) -Médico, médica (CaD)	“El equipo médico”, “el colectivo médico”, “el personal médico”, “el sector médico”, “el gremio médico”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “quienes ejercen la Medicina”
Professor	-[GB] catedrático, [US] profesor titular, profesor de universidad, catedrático (DCDM) -El catedrático, la catedrática, el profesor, la profesora, profesor universitario, profesora universitaria (CoD) -Catedrático, catedrática, profesor, profesora (CaD)	“Con una Cátedra en X (especialidad)”, “quien/que ostenta una Cátedra en X (especialidad)”
Researchers	-People who study questions of health or science (PLMD) -Investigador, investigadora (CoD) -Investigador, investigadora (CaD)	“El colectivo de investigadores”, “el gremio de investigadores”, “el sector de la investigación”, “el personal de investigación”, “quienes investigan en” (+ Research Area)
Scientists	-Investigador, investigador científico (DCDM) -El científico, la científica (CoD) -Científico, científica (CaD)	“El colectivo científico”, “el gremio científico”, “del sector de la Ciencia”, “del Área/Campo de la Ciencia”, “quienes se dedican a la Ciencia”

(Study) Participants	-To take part in an event (PLMD) -Sujeto, individuo, paciente, caso + Investigación, trabajo, proyecto (DCDM) -Participante, concursante + Investigación, estudio (CoD) -Participante+ Estudio (CaD)	“Las personas que participaron (en el estudio)”, “los seres humanos que participaron (en el estudio)”, “quienes participaron (en el estudio)”, “quienes formaron parte (del estudio)”
(Scientific) Team	-Pertenciente o relativo a la ciencia; Científico (DCDM) -Equipo, grupo + Científico, científica (CoD) -Equipo + Científico (CaD)	“Equipo (científico)”, “grupo (científico)”, “colectivo (científico)”, “quienes conforman un grupo/equipo (científico)”, “las personas pertenecientes al grupo/equipo (científico)”

Table 2. Comparison between the references’ translation of the lexical items analysed and our translation suggestions

4. DISCUSSION

At the beginning of this paper, we posed the following research question, *what happens if we wish to inclusively address a target readership without breaking grammatical rules? Additionally, our research aims were two-fold: on the one hand, to be able to search (within a terminology corpus from the latest publications in Science) the most relevant lexicographic references in order to identify how much inclusive language do they provide. On the other hand, to be able to offer as much inclusive translation options for the aforementioned corpus as available.* We feel we can now provide the answers for these matters. Beforehand, let us first remember the research procedures.

In this paper, we have investigated 15 lexical items, gathered from an English-language corpus, representative of the latest advances (published in July or in August 2024) in the area of Science, by selecting 4 reputed scientific journals (*Discover Magazine, The Scientist, New Scientist, and Cosmos Magazine*). Then, we selected 2 scientific articles per journal (resulting in a total of 8 articles), whose attempt was to offer the target readership with a variety of thematic knowledge. Later, we selected 15 scientific names related to people, genderless in the source language (English) that could be challenging since they must be rendered into Spanish (a gendered target language). These names finally shaped our research corpus. Subsequently, we performed a lexicographic search by looking up each of the 15 lexical items within two renowned monolingual scientific dictionaries (*Harvard Medical Dictionary* [HMD], and *Plain Language Medical Dictionary* [PLMD]). Then, we looked for the corpus items in a bilingual (English-Spanish) scientific dictionary (*Medical Spanish* [MS]). At a later stage, we carried out a search in another bilingual (English-Spanish) scientific dictionary (*Diccionario Crítico de Dudas (Inglés-Español) de Medicina* [DCDM]). We subsequently included two additional (non-specialized) bilingual (English-Spanish) dictionaries (*Collins (English-Spanish) Dictionary* [CoD], and

Cambridge Dictionary English-Spanish [CaD]). Afterwards, we thoroughly presented the results, and introduced 2 tables displaying the outcomes gathered.

Firstly, we would like to highlight how surprising was the issue that the two monolingual scientific dictionaries only offered a total of three explanations. As matter of fact, HMD dictionary did not provide a single explanation for the 15 corpus items, whereas PLMD dictionary offered only three definitions.

Concerning the bilingual scientific dictionaries researched, they offered more solutions as compared to the non-specialized dictionaries consulted, but still they missed several items within their entries. Thus, MS dictionary only presented 4 translations, whereas DCDM dictionary provided us with 10 translations (accompanied by several explanations).

Regarding the bilingual non-specialized dictionaries, they constitute the lexicographic references group with the highest level of translations and definitions, since both CoD dictionary and CaD dictionary supplied an entry for the 15 items of our corpus.

Secondly, for the point of view of inclusion, we feel that both DCDM dictionary and CaD dictionary were the most inclusive ones, since they both avoided the use of gendered definite articles when providing translations from English into Spanish. On the contrary, MS offered Spanish renderings with definite articles (“el”, “la”), while CaD tended to focus on gendered word endings (such as “candidato”, “candidata”; “medico”, “médica”). Overall, regarding our two-fold research aims, we found that the lexicographic references researched were not able to provide us with a significant and updated variety of inclusive translations.

Conversely, we were able to offer as much inclusive (and “grammatical”) translation options for the aforementioned corpus as available. If we take a look at our translations proposals, we might see that Spanish (albeit being a gendered language) does offer a wide range of options (n=5) to render inclusive translations, as listed below (starting from the shortest translation options and ending with the longest ones),

- The employment of singular, genderless nouns or even adjectives: “especialista”, “profesional”, “responsable”, “paciente”, “estudiante”, “perteneciente”. Additionally, they could also be utilized within prepositional phrases, such as “persona con X patología”, “ser humano con X patología” or “estudiante de doctorado”.

- The use of plural, genderless nouns, such as “personas”, “seres humanos”, “integrantes”, “miembros”, “profesionales” or “especialistas”. They could also be used within phrases: “especialistas en Medicina”, “profesionales de la Medicina”, “los seres humanos que participaron en el estudio”, “las personas pertenecientes al grupo/equipo científico”, “las personas que participaron en el estudio”.

- The use of collective names, such as “el colectivo”, “el gremio”, “la profesión”, “el personal”, “el sector”, “el equipo”, “el grupo” or “la agrupación”. This option can also be enlarged, by using a noun phrase: “el colectivo médico”, “el colectivo de investigadores”, “el gremio médico”, “el sector de la inmunología”, “el equipo médico”, “el grupo científico” or “el personal del laboratorio”.

- The employment of paraphrases with prepositional phrases, as “a cargo de”, “del mismo gremio”, “de la misma área”, “del mismo sector”, “a la cabeza de”, “del

personal de inmunología”, “del sector médico”, “del área/campo de la Medicina”, “del equipo de inmunología”, “del área/campo de la Ciencia”, or “con una Cátedra”.

- The usage of relative clauses, as “quien ejerce la Medicina”, “quien ejerce la inmunología”, “quien ostenta la dirección de”, “quien cursa un doctorado”, “quienes participaron (en el estudio)”, “quienes conforman un grupo/equipo (científico)”, “quienes trabajan en (+ laboratorio)”, or “quien ostenta una Cátedra”.

Undoubtedly, the rate of occurrence of each translation option fluctuated from one option to another. Thus, the most frequent translation option was the use of collective names (n= 28, 36%), the second option (in order of frequency) was paraphrases with prepositional phrases (n=18, 23%), the third alternative was the use of relative clauses (n=15, 19%), the fourth one was the employment of plural, genderless nouns (n=9, 12%), and the least common was the use of singular, genderless nouns or adjectives (n=8, 10%), as displayed in the chart below.

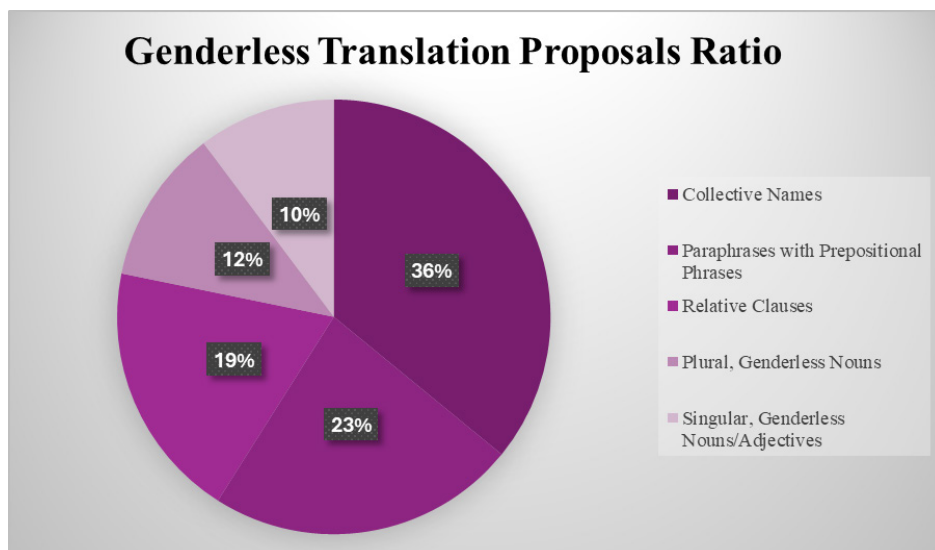


Figure 1. *Genderless Translation Proposals Ratio*

As we have just displayed, there are 5 interesting translation options for rendering a non-sexist, inclusive scientific Spanish from English: collective names, paraphrases with prepositional phrases, relative clauses, plural non gendered nouns, and singular genderless nouns or adjectives. We feel all of them were quite efficient for transferring genderless people's names from English-language scientific texts.

Overall, we have been able to unveil how Spanish, albeit being a gendered language, does offer a wide range of translation alternatives for person's names in order to render a non-sexist, more inclusive language being “academia-friendly”, and without breaking grammatical rules.

At a later point, we plan to expand this research in order to cover additional areas of knowledge, so as to probe that inclusivity can be achieved without breaking any kind of linguistic rule.

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