



**THE USE OF REFERENCES IN ENGLISH PRINTED
MEDIA TO REFER TO LGBT PEOPLE**

BY

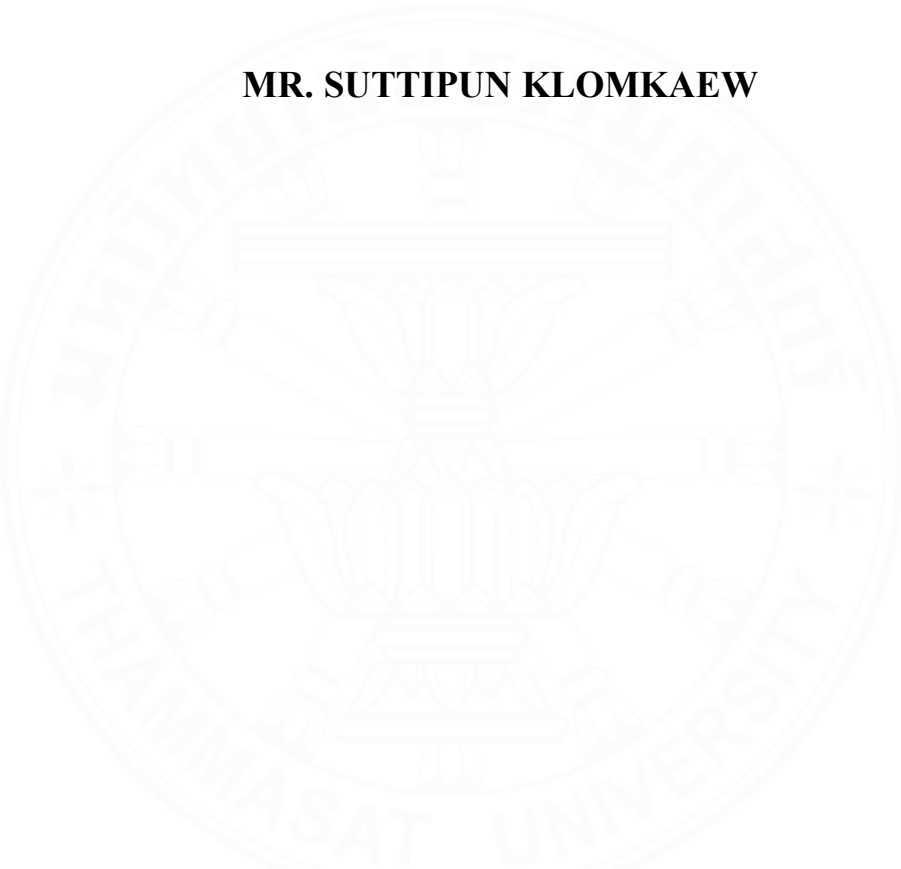
MR. SUTTIPUN KLOMKAEW

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN CAREER ENGLISH FOR
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020
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THESIS

BY

MR. SUTTIPUN KLOMKAEW

ENTITLED

THE USE OF REFERENCES IN ENGLISH PRINTED MEDIA TO REFER TO
LGBT PEOPLE

was approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Arts in Career English for International Communication

on June 28, 2021

Chairman



(Associate Professor Supakorn Phoocharoensil, Ph.D.)

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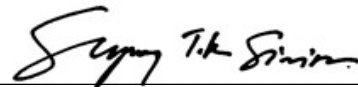
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Thesis Title	THE USE OF REFERENCES IN ENGLISH PRINTED MEDIA TO REFER TO LGBT PEOPLE
Author	Mr. Suttipun Klomkaew
Degree	Master of Arts
Major Field/Faculty/University	Career English for International Communication Language Institute Thammasat University
Thesis Advisor	Monthon Kanokpermpoon, Ph.D.
Academic Year	2020

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the references in English printed media that are commonly used to refer to the group of LGBT people, and also examine the aspects of references in English printed media used to portray their meanings towards LGBT people. The data were collected from NOW Corpus by selecting the first-100 concordance lines. In order to analyze the data, the researcher employed three groups of search words: favorable terms, unfavorable terms and non-gender specific pronouns to search for and analyze them by using descriptive percentage, thematic content analysis and corpus-assisted discourse analysis. The findings revealed that the references which are commonly used in news and magazines to refer to non-binary people are transgender and trans, respectively. Also, there were sub-themes which emerged from the concordances for both favorable terms (*transgender and trans*) and unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) of the search words to refer to LGBT people with sarcastic or negative meanings and positive meanings. On the other hand, the gender neutral pronoun “*hir*” was equally found to be used with masculine type, feminine type and neutral type, while the non-gender specific pronoun “*ze*” was found to be more neutral than masculine, but no feminine type was found.

Keywords: Corpus-assisted discourse analysis, LGBT references, NOW corpus

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I am truly grateful and hold deepest appreciation to my beloved advisor, Dr. Monthon Kanokpermpoon, for his strenuous and continuous encouragement towards my thesis's work as well as his support, motivation and immense knowledge. Without his guidance and insightful feedback as well as supportive ideas, this thesis would not have been accomplished until the last process.

In the same vein, my sincere thankfulness is dedicated to my thesis examiners: Associate Professor Dr. Supakorn Phoocharoensil and Dr. Gornkrit Meemongkol, for their useful and helpful comments and encouragement. Also, their comments have broadened my horizon in various perspectives while working on my thesis.

Third, big gratitude goes to my family, Mom and Dad, who always stay active in listening and supporting me in terms of finances and cheer me up when I struggle with problems. Besides, I sincerely offer my appreciation to my Aunt who always picks me up every week.

My life during my studies would not have been possible without the cooperation and support in terms of residence extended by my beloved friends, Lookbas and Tammy. My love and thanks go to both of them. Also, I wish to thank my close friends at LITU; Tob, Pearl, Pim and Eve. All of them always encouraged me since we first met until the end of the long journey.

Finally, I would like to dedicate my thankfulness to Language Institute, Thammasat University, which I consider to be my second home. I could say that I gained tremendous experiences here.

Mr. Suttipun Klomkaew

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols/Abbreviations	Terms
LGBTQIA	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex Agender
NP	Noun Phrase
MTF	Male to Female
FTM	Female to Male
APA	American Psychological Association
DSM	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
GID	Gender Identity Disorder
KWIC	Key-Word-In-Context
COCA	Corpus of Contemporary American English
MI	Mutual Information
NOW	News on the Web Corpus

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale and Background of the Study

Worldwide, the term LGBT which stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender is commonly used to refer to people in the rainbow group. In mass media nowadays, such as on YouTube, Facebook or Twitter, gender roles are presented in various ways. Various forms of gender differences in terms of masculinity, femininity, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender have been portrayed. In modern society, people easily perceive the aspect of gender differences through stereotyped representation when consuming media (Siebler, 2012). Worse than that, in foreign countries, the use of hate speech in media to discriminate against homosexual people still exists. To demonstrate, in 2000, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual (LGBTQIA) Resource Center created the poster which is called “Words that Hurt and Why”. For example, the word “tranny” is used to label people who identify themselves as trans. This word is considered to be offensive and inappropriate. Another phrase is “that’s so gay” which is used to describe undesirable or negative situations by using the word gay to stigmatize bad things. Last but not least, *Queer as Folk*, an American-Canadian TV series launched from December 3, 2000 to August 7, 2005, depicts images of the gay and lesbian lifestyle and the obstacles being faced in their everyday lives. This series demonstrates binary genders’ perspectives towards non-binary genders as perverse and gender confused. Moreover, the terms that are used to describe the image of LGBT people in this TV series are “sissy gay” and “masculine lesbian”. These two terms seem to be offensive when referring to LGBT people.

The concept of homosexuality and transgenderism has existed in Thai history for a long time. There are various kinds of behaviors that do not conform to binary genders and also have not been accepted by the majority. However, due to the Thai norms of morality, LGBT gender identities in Thailand have become a tolerated subculture. Nevertheless, people’s points of view in society towards LGBT people limit their acceptance (Jackson, 1999). There are some terms that are used to stigmatize

homosexual people in Thailand. To begin with, in the reign of King Trilok in Ayutthaya period (1351-1767 AD), there was a command from the king to issue the decree in order to ban same-sex relations, it was called “Len-Peuen” at that time among female courtiers in Ayutthaya. Besides, another term “Len-Sawat” was used to refer to same-sex behavior among male courtiers. The punishment for both male and female courtiers was to receive 50 lashes from a leather whip and be reviled around the palace walls (History of Thai LGBTs, 2009). Not only was there animosity towards LGBT people in the past but it also continues to the present time. Another example is the terms or words that are used in printed media or newspapers relating to LGBT people. After the change from absolute monarchy into the first constitution in Thailand, there was a spread of news about the gay community and homosexuality. In addition, there was a debasement of the employment that LGBT people did at that time such as sex work and criminal activity. In June 1935, Sri Kung Daily reported that there was a brothel owned by Karun Phasuk. At that time, the term “Thua Dum” was introduced to refer to the act of sodomy which has caused detrimental effects to LGBT people until the present time (Jackson, 1997b). The offensive terms are not only used in printed media but also in social media. The term “Tuii” also refers to the act of sodomy and is widely used among social media users to comment or post in social media platforms in order to mock and stigmatize same-sex behavior.

In Thailand, there is a sociological concept denoted to gender roles which plays a power role to shape people in Thai society as to whether they are good or bad (Mosse, 1985). On the other hand, Thailand can be considered as a destination for foreign LGBT tourists which is promoted by the Thai Tourism Authority. Likewise, Thailand is also the destination for rainbow people for sex tourism in order to promote their LGBT pride. LGBT people in the present time can liberate themselves freely beyond femininity and masculinity in showing their identities because of the expansion of visibility of the various sexual and gender identities. Moreover, the great access to social media such as Facebook or Twitter means the global acceptance of the variety of sexual orientations and this also brings about more understanding concerning Thai LGBT people. In the same vein, Jackson (1999) asserts that all things previously

mentioned are a good image being set by the Thai Tourism Authority in order to promote same-sex couples or foreign homosexual visitors.

Nowadays, it can be seen that even though Thai society does not bully LGBT people obviously, gender diversity is still not totally accepted. There are many terms that are used to call these people in different ways such as LGBT, transgender, trans people, homosexuality and even pejorative or offensive words such as ladyboy and *Kratoey* in Thai language. These groups of people are seen as perverse groups which are different from “male” and “female”. Worse than that, LGBT people may feel they have to keep their gender a secret which leads them to have so much stress from both social pressure and people around them. Although some groups of people in the society have already opened their mind to accept LGBT people, there are other groups of people that still have the prejudice towards homosexuality, particularly parents and even friends of LGBT’s themselves. Besides, Thai LGBT are always treated in inappropriate ways in some situations such as the use of reference or pronouns to call them including subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective pronoun and possessive pronoun that might be based on their inborn sex instead of their gender identities. This could make them feel uncomfortable and alienated to live with other people in the society.

Dijk and Adrianus (2008) claim that the most powerful printed mass media is newspaper because of its influence and the large number of readers. Also, they suggest that “control over public discourse is control over the mind of the public” (p.14). In the same vein, Baker (2014) also asserts that language used in news is “one of the most influential ways that discourses can be circulated, maintained or challenged” (p.107). That is why this research study is focusing on printed media because language used in the news is seen as a reliable source of information. Although, numerous research studies on LGBT were conducted in various aspects, there is still a gap that needs to be fulfilled in terms of LGBT references. That is why research of references is still needed. In addition, this research study will focus on the use of references in English printed media that are used to refer to LGBT people. Consequently, this study would also like to be a mouthpiece in order to bolster the occurrence of human rights in the aspects of gender equality, gender integrity and gender identity among the group of non-binary people.

Also, it will help lessen the negative feelings of LGBT people themselves because they can be called using preferable terms and considered to be a part of the society.

1.2 Research Objectives

The objectives of the study are the following:

1.2.1 Research Objective 1: To find the references in English printed media that are commonly used to refer to LGBT people.

1.2.2 Research Objective 2: To explore the meanings of the use of references in English printed media towards LGBT people.

1.3 Research Questions

The study aims to investigate answers for the following questions:

1.3.1 Research Question 1: What references in English printed media are commonly used to refer to LGBT people?

1.3.2 Research Question 2: In what aspects do references in English printed media portray their meanings towards LGBT people?

1.4 Hypotheses

In response to the aforementioned research questions, the following hypotheses accordingly are formulated:

1.4.1 There will be some gender neutral terms in English printed media that are used to refer to LGBT people in sarcastic ways.

1.4.2 There will be the use of unfavorable terms in English printed media to refer to LGBT people in supportive ways.

1.5 Definition of Terms

The definition of terms of this research study is as follows:

References refers to words or phrases in the concordance lines in NOW corpus that convey the supportive, sarcastic and neutral meanings related to the search words. In the present study, references refer to LGBT people.

LGBT people refer to a group of people whose preference of genders depends on their gender identity which will be categorized into masculine, feminine and neutral types.

English printed media refers to the written genre occurring in NOW (News on the Web) Corpus which comprises newspapers and magazines and also includes the use of language that refers to LGBT people.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research study focuses on a corpus-based study of the use of references in English printed media to refer to the group of LGBT people. The researcher is aware of social media use but the target concentration on research is on printed media because language used in reporting in newspapers is seen as a trustworthy source of information. In addition, the main data source of the real language used in news will be explored and obtained from News on the Web (NOW) Corpus. Additionally, this present study comprises the set of words being investigated in the NOW Corpus. Those are from three groups of the nodes: 1) favorable terms (*transgender and trans*), 2) unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) and 3) non-gender specific pronouns (*Hir and Ze*). These nodes are searched in the NOW Corpus and analyzed.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This research study is significant in several aspects. To recapitulate, it provides an insight into the use of references and pronoun references in referring to LGBT people. In other words, news and magazines readers can use findings of this study to understand underlying meanings and contexts of LGBT references. This could result in more understanding of LGBT feelings and identity. Also, it provides useful specific terms when using references to call LGBT people when reporting on them in newspapers and magazines. The results of the present study explained, from a linguistic perspective, how generic and specific LGBT terms were used. News and magazines

writers can be aware of intended meanings of the terms in reports on LGBT people and issues, thereby creating a mature understanding between LGBT people and the public. One noticeable point to be taken into consideration is that the results of this present study could be added to the literature of LGBT language concerning the trend of using references in the lens of corpus study. To explain, the global trend has changed, and that is why the trend of language changes as well. Readers of this research will understand how corpus and LGBT discourse explored the changing of language in printed media. This could be another area of research on LGBT language for future researchers to follow.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This research study comprises five chapters as follows:

- 1.8.1 Chapter one consists of an introduction, which includes rationale and background of the study, research objectives, research questions, hypotheses, definition of terms, scope of the study, and organization of the study.
- 1.8.2 Chapter two demonstrates the review of related literature, i.e. pronoun reference, the concept of gender, non-binary individuals and pronouns, terms and definitions of non-binary individuals, gender neutral pronouns for non-binary individuals, queer theory, peculiarities of queer theory, social psychology theory, homosexual identity, transgender identity, lesbian identity and minority and gender minority stress theory, corpus linguistics, NOW corpus, figurative language and the related previous study.
- 1.8.3 Chapter three describes the research methodology of the study.
- 1.8.4 Chapter four reveals the research findings of data analysis.
- 1.8.5 Chapter five presents a summary of findings, discussion of the findings, implications, limitations of the study, and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Concepts and Theoretical Frameworks

In this chapter, the concepts, theoretical framework, and related studies are examined in order to support the research study. In order to study and better understand the use of references in English printed media to refer to LGBT people pronoun reference, the concept of gender, non-binary individuals and pronouns, terms and definitions of non-binary individuals, gender neutral pronouns for non-binary individuals, queer theory, peculiarities of queer theory, social psychology theory, homosexual identity, transgender identity, lesbian identity, minority and gender minority stress theory, corpus linguistics, NOW corpus and figurative language are reviewed.

2.1 Pronoun Reference

The definition of pronoun reference according to the book *Personal Pronouns in Present-day English* by Wales (1996) has slightly changed from when the term was first introduced in English by English grammarians since the sixteenth century. At that time, the origin of this term was grounded in Latin and Greek sources: *pro-nomen* from Latin and *anto-numia* for Greek, standing for a noun. Also, Wales attributes Dionysius Thrax, who was an ancient Greek grammarian in the second century BC, for its categorization as a separate part of speech. Importantly, pronoun stands for a noun and substitute for a noun, but both of them seem to be far less in use as a pronoun as a substitute for a noun or a noun phrase (NP). In addition, the concept of substitution has played a significant role in the discussion of personal pronouns. Personal pronouns are considered as prototypical pronouns, traditionally distinguished into a possessive reflexive, for example, whereas substitution is not designated. Also, it can be said that a pronoun has the characteristics of anaphoric reference or it is used to refer back to other ideas for its meaning and it is also used to avoid the recurrence of noun or noun phrase. In addition, Duncan (n.d.) added that pronouns are used in referring to the words they replace. The substitution of nouns is considered to be pronouns' role. Also, it is

important to be explicit which noun the pronoun is substituting for. Hence, the noun that the pronoun is replaced for is called the antecedent, as is shown in the following examples.

- (1) If **a student** studies hard, **he or she** should succeed.
- (2) **All of the students** are studying hard for **their** exams.
- (3) In the study, **they** state that writing skills are important.
- (4) In the study, the researchers state that writing skills are important.

(Taken from Duncan, n.d., p.1)

As can be seen from (3), the use of pronoun “they” is improper because there must be an explicit antecedent as in (4). Also, it is essential to explain that pronouns have basic rules and also function as antecedents. However, it is undeniable that pronouns in English denote gender in their representations.

Pronoun reference is examined in this research study in order to fill a research gap and investigate the use of references to refer to LGBT people. Additionally, the definition of pronoun reference means that a pronoun in English is frequently used to substitute for a noun or a noun phrase (NP) rather than just standing for and substituting for a noun. The researcher can use this knowledge from the review of literature to adapt and focus more on a noun or a noun phrase where a pronoun co-occurs. In addition, the review from this section will be helpful for the researcher when searching the data from the corpus which is the main data source of this research.

2.2. The Concept of Gender

Gender is a characteristic of people which a society or culture demonstrates as masculine and feminine (World Health Organization, 2013). In addition, there are two gender theories which are distinguished by literature: the biological theory and the sociological theory. To illustrate, biological theory holds that sex is originally inborn. On the other hand, sociological theory states that culture and society are the factors

denoting how sexes can be expressed by characteristics and behaviors (Bodén & Hammer, 2008).

2.2.1 Non-Binary Individuals and Pronouns

There are many terms which refer to gender identity, including LGBTQ, transgender, non-binary person, gender queer person, etc. Due to the rise of gender consciousness in society, more LGBTQ people identify themselves across the boundary of binary masculine and feminine. In addition, people who are non-binary or transgender may feel uncomfortable being addressed with incorrect pronouns. Those pronouns are third-person singular pronouns including “he” and “she”. The use of inappropriate pronouns like this may cause an alienated feeling to non-binary people among their friends, colleagues and people in the society. Nonetheless, the preferred pronouns are longed for by non-binary people to be used but worse than that, there is no specific preferred pronoun being set for them. This section provides a comprehensive background toward many genders, terms, pronouns and the implications of misgendering (Darr & Kibbey, 2016).

2.2.2 Terms and Definitions of Non-Binary Individuals

Darr and Kibbey’s study (2016) described the various terms used towards non-binary individuals based on Roxie (2015). They asserted that there are three commonly accepted terms of gender that need to be reviewed for people outside the binary gender. To begin with, the term “cisgender” is a definition that is suitable for a person whose gender identity, gender expression and physical body go together. For example, if someone expresses himself as a man and is biologically male, but does not identify oneself as a man, we can conclude that this person is a non-cisgender because the three aspects previously mentioned above do not agree. “Genderqueer” is another term which is used to describe an individual whose gender is different from the binary gender. Nevertheless, genderqueer differs from a non-binary gender because a genderqueer includes both an identity and an expression, whilst a non-binary focuses on an identity, but not on an expression. The last term is “transgender” which describes people who may identify as male or female, or neither male nor female. Furthermore, the study claims that gender pronouns that are based on binary (male or female) are used

incorrectly to refer to people who are identified as a transgender and a non-binary because people in these two groups are not a part of binary (Roxie, 2015). Hence, non-binary and transgender people are more appropriate gender-neutral pronouns.

2.2.3 Gender-Neutral Pronouns for Non-Binary Individuals

There are several pronouns that have been proposed to refer to genderqueer or transgender people. As suggested by Poon (2015), the two gender neutral pronouns “Zie” and “Hir” are used to describe genderqueer and transgender people. However, these two pronouns were considered to be too feminine because “Sie” means she in German and “Hir” is also a pronoun in Middle English which refers to feminine. After that, Poon asserted the five pronouns were introduced: “Ne, nem, nir, nirs and nemsself”. Additionally, these five pronouns each begin with “n” to represent “neutral”. The other way round, there is a pronominal system covering “ze, zir, zirs and zirsself”. To elaborate, “ze” is derived from “sie” and “hir”. In addition, some groups of genderqueer or transgender people may use these pronouns including “xe, xem, xyr, xyrs and xemself” to keep away from the feminine aspect with the pronoun “ze” (Darr & Kibbey, 2016).

From this section, it could be concluded that the concept of gender, non-binary individuals and pronouns, terms and definitions of non-binary individuals and gender-neutral pronouns for non-binary individuals exist. These concepts help support this research study in the aspect of the use of substitutions or references when referring to LGBT people. In the same vain, the study of gender-neutral pronouns can contribute to the appropriate use of specific terms when using references to identify LGBT people.

2.3 Queer Theory

According to research on gender by Piantato (2016), the genealogy of queer theory is traced from the movement of gay liberation of the 1970s. The gay and lesbian movements were the processes that queer theory passed through during the mid-1970s and the mid-1970s. At first, the word queer was considered to be a conversational term to refer to a homosexual. However, this term was used in a negative way by the group of homophobic people in order to insult homosexual people. On the other hand, at the

present time, the meaning of queer began to change by deleting its insulting meaning. It started to be used to refer to people who were attracted to those who share the same sex and for those whose sexuality did not go along with the binary genders. On the other hand, the expression of queer theory was introduced in the early 1990s. It can be said that this approach was not initially used in the studies of LGBT since there was an understanding of the new and different topics such as cross dressing (e.g. male-to-female or MTF and female-to-male or FTM), hermaphroditism, gender ambiguity and gender-corrective surgery (Jagose, 1996). In addition, Spargo (1999) asserted that queer theory is not just a systematic framework, but it is the combination of intellectual concepts of sexual desire, gender and sex. The emphasis of theory itself has a wide range of critical practices, for instance, to analyze the desire of same-sex relationships in film, music and images; to analyze sexual power of political relationships; and to study the identification of transsexual and transgender. Besides, this approach is under the belief that the specific labeling of groups of people such as lesbian, gay, transgender, women and so on is unnecessary because identities comprise such a wide range of components that it is not possible to group people together in one category. Consequently, queer is considered to be an umbrella term and used for rejecting stigmatization and stereotypes of the personal beliefs or feelings against the boundaries set up by the dominant norms.

2.3.1 Peculiarities of Queer Theory

Butler (1990) suggests an effective understanding of gender in order to argue against the existing idea that gender is constructed and shaped by a society and culture. Moreover, Butler also disputes that the identity of gender does not follow a natural gender and the intrinsic level of people, however, it is demonstrated through repeated actions that people recurrently express. Consequently, the performance of individuals is not operated until they are conscious but controlled through a regulative utterance without having self behind it. In addition, in 1990, Butler also suggested the following:

When the constructed status of gender is theorized as radically independent of sex, gender itself becomes a free-floating artifice, with the consequence that

man and masculine might just as easily signify a female body as a male one, and woman and feminine a male body as easily as a female one (p. 6).

According to the interpretation by Butler concerning the flowing of the identity instead of the steady one the word queer is relevant to various possible identities, for example, gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual. However, this word is also used to refer to fluid identities that are located in-between these multiple orientations (Weinberg, 1996). In the same vein, queer theory does not try to have much power beyond the connection between gender identity, inborn sex and sexual orientation; in contrast, it completely denies the biological theory of identity (Tilsen & Nylund, 2010). Furthermore, it began to question the importance and usefulness of gender and gender categories by pointing out the problem to the constructions of binary. Likewise, there is a consequence since the notions of queer theory disappeared together with the understanding of heterosexuality, homosexuality and bisexuality because there is no complete difference between male and female or heterosexuality and homosexuality (Kitzinger & Wilkinson, 1994).

In this section, queer theory is applicable in this research study in order to examine problems concerning fixed and stable identity-categories which include the distinctions between male and female, masculine and feminine, and lesbian, gay and straight. Additionally, it also reconsiders the concepts of plurality, intersectionality, and fluidity in discourse production. Also, this theory depicts these categories of lesbian and gay or the use of heterosexual and homosexual as binary to display that heterodominance are social constructions and that they are, as such, artificial. Queer theory tries to disintegrate the continual use of categories and labels that stereotype and harm those who are in marginalized positions, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people.

2.4 Social Psychology Theory

Colman and Jones (1996) indicate that social psychology is the study of the nature, social behavior, phenomena, the mental experience of people in social contexts and so on. Besides, this theory also comprises the study on societal effects from behavior and mental processes that are examined more generally in the field of

psychology, but in different branches. Additionally, this theory tries to investigate the psychological phenomena which cannot be explained in some cases including social attitudes and persuasion, language and speech, non-verbal communication and body language, sex roles, sexual behavior, social learning and socialization. It could be considered that social psychology theory is a combination in terms of biochemistry between the two fields: social sciences and psychology. Also, this theory furnishes clear information on how factors which derive from the society impact people's thoughts, feelings and actions. It can be seen that this theory discusses the psychology of everyday life.

2.4.1 Homosexual Identity

In the study of Fricke (2010), there are many arguments debating homosexual identity that stem from nature versus nurture. To summarize, there are some people who have believed and continue to believe that homosexual identity stem from the environment where the homosexual people have grown up. Moreover, Yoshino's (2006) discussion based on Freud's study supports the nurture side claiming that "homosexuality and heterosexuality were culturally determined" (p. 36). Nevertheless, many doctors, researchers and therapists disputed Freud's study after his death that homosexual behavior was a nature which could be unlearned. Also, it brought about the new thought set by the American Psychological Association (APA) in 1952 that homosexuality was classified as a psychiatric disease in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) (Yoshino, 2006). There was evidence for the methods of changing homosexual people to become heterosexual people such as castration, lobotomies and electroshock. Consequently, there was a movement in 1970s toward viewing homosexuality as an identity as opposed to a behavior or lifestyle (Bilodeau & Renn, 2005; Evans, Forney, & Guido-DiBrito, 1998) and there was also an emphasis to investigate how sexual identities are formed. Cass's (1979) model of identity development was introduced to explore identity formation. There are six stages as follows:

2.4.1.1 Identity Confusion

LGBT people in this stage start to question about who they are by asking themselves: Am I gay? Moreover, individuals also feel love to same-sex people. Within this stage, there may be a rejection of inner feelings as a person continues to see themselves as a member of the mainstream, heterosexual population. Some people reconsider their behaviors as just experimenting, but some people keep emotional involvement separate from their sexual activity.

2.4.1.2 Identity Comparison

At this stage, LGBT individuals may try to find the explanation to them about what they are. Besides, a person has to accept the possibility that he or she may be lesbian, gay, or bisexual and face the social isolation that can occur with this new identity.

2.4.1.3 Identity Tolerance

In this stage, LGBT individuals start to accept identifying themselves as gay, transgender or bisexual and he or she begins to tolerate this identity, but they cannot fully embrace it. An LGBT man might accept to participate in sexual activity with a woman and realize that it is okay, but may not be ready to identify himself as a homosexual or bisexual.

2.4.1.4 Identity Acceptance

At this stage, a person has begun to accept himself or herself to be gay, transgender and bisexual because most of the questions concerning their sexual identity have been resolved. Furthermore, a person begins to form friendships and have more contact with other LGBT people.

2.4.1.5 Identity Pride

LGBT people who are in this stage will feel a sense of pride in their sexual orientation. In addition, a person will get more understanding about the concept of being homosexual and immerse themselves into LGBT culture. In turn, that person will have less contact with the heterosexual community and may sometimes get angry with or reject the heterosexual community.

2.4.1.6 Identity Synthesis

In this stage, a person will integrate their sexual identity with other aspects of themselves so that it is just one part of his or her whole identity. That person often feels equally to binary people.

Additionally, the more homosexual people move slightly close to these six stages, the more they can gain an awareness and acceptance of their sexual orientation until they can completely integrate to their new identity.

2.4.2 Transgender Identity

The American Psychiatric Association (1994) has defined transgender identity as a form of Gender Identity Disorder (GID) by claiming it to be a “persistent desire to adopt the social role and to acquire the physical appearance of the other sex” (p.532). It can be said that not all individuals who have identified themselves as transgender need to transform their physical appearances to another sex category, but some of them do make both physical appearance and social transitions. In the same vein, Hines (2006) defined transgenders as “individuals who have undergone hormone treatment or surgery to reconstruct their bodies, or to those who transgress gender categories in ways which are less permanent” (p.353). Currently, there are many terms that are used to refer to non-binary gender identities, such as transvestite, transgender or trans-identified (Ellis & Eriksen, 2002; Gagne & Tewksbury, 1996; Parlee, 1996), male-to-female (MTF) people, female-to-male (FTM) people and cross-dresser (Bornstein, 1994; Feinberg, 1996; O’Keefe & Fox, 1997; Wilchins, 1997, 2002). The most common term usually used is “transgender” which refers to those individuals who were born with the inborn sex that do not fit to their felt identities (Ellis & Eriksen, 2002; Meyer-Bahlburg, 1994). Wilchins (2002) suggests that the sense of internal feeling of people as male or, female is called gender identity. Moreover, people whose inborn sex assignment does not conflict with the concept of masculine or feminine being set by societal norms are called traditionally gendered. However, people whose inborn sex and gender identity do not go together and also contrasts with societal norms are called transgender (Bornstein, 1994; Elkins & King, 1996; Wilchins, 1997, 2002). In terms of transitions, there are many forms of physical and communicative transitions. To summarize, the transitions may comprise sex operations such as male to female or

female to male or change to be obscured gender identity such as female to gender queer. Likewise, the change of pronoun, clothing, facial, hair and the use of gestures can be considered as transitions which result in the change of identity performance (Goffman, 1959). Additionally, Devor (2004) has asserted 14 steps of transgender identity development. The first three steps include individuals' interpersonal identity anxiety and confusion, and the comparison of the inborn sex of themselves with other people. Furthermore, the next three steps are developed into individuals encountering transsexualism and also confronting comparison and confusion between within one's self with a new identity. Also, steps seven to nine are the postponement of acceptance of the new identity discovered from the previous three steps in order to make the decision for the transition. The development of pride, integration and the transition of the new gender identity are considered to be steps 10 and 11 respectively. The last three steps are learning to live with the new gender identity consisting of discrimination and stigma in order to obtain an advocacy.

2.4.3 Lesbian Identity

Khayatt's (1992) dissertation on how lesbian teachers managed their lives by asked a question "*do you use a specific term to indicate your sexual preference?*" to all interviewees. The responses of 18 interviewees were that none of them had uncomplicated relationships with the term lesbian. Some of them disliked this term because it appeared to be terrible and some prefer the term gay to lesbian because it was fast to speak when joining conversation. Also, some proudly said that the word lesbian directly refers to them as a female homosexual. The last group of the interviewees used to be the part of the women's movement, that was the reason why they exactly understood the significance of the term lesbian. Likewise, there were two different groups of women: those using the term temporarily and who wanted no part of any label and those who challenged the boundaries of the term lesbian. To demonstrate, the former lived with a man but identified herself as a lesbian because she wanted to show her understanding and significance towards the term lesbian whereas the latter intended no part of any label and did not want to be categorized into a category of any kind even being sexually attracted to another woman. Besides, toward a Queer Identity, the study by Khayatt (2002), asserted that several coming out stories published

in 1980s had disbelief toward the relationship between a woman and a woman. In addition, there was therapy to reject other woman which stemmed from the disbelief or confusion of invisible identity. Furthermore, Khayatt also stated that “if there was no gender identity, how then could people mobilize politically in order to struggle for social justice” (p. 491). Consequently, Hiestand and Levitt (2005) developed a model of butch (a degree of masculinity which expresses female individuality) gender identity including six stages. Stage one means confusion, conflict and isolation of a person’s feeling with other people with the same sex, and these feelings are followed by the collision of gender conformance and the pressures of sexual orientation. Stage three describes the time when women searched for a lesbian identity. Feeling more relaxed with sexual orientation while gender differences continuingly unidentified is demonstrated in stage four. Stage five is accepting a lesbian identity, which is followed by the last stage when women proudly announce a pride in their lesbian identity.

To sum up, social psychology theory is utilized in this research study in order to get a vivid understanding of nature, social behavior, phenomena, and the mental experience that LGBT individuals may face in their everyday lives. Furthermore, this theory also discovers how social factors have an impact on individuals’ beliefs, perspectives and actions. Additionally, homosexual identity, transgender identity and lesbian identity are examined in order to see how each identity develops to become true identities. Hence, to some extent, the aforementioned points may be helpful to fulfill the research gap in terms of getting a clear understanding of how other people in the society perceive LGBT individuals in positive, negative or neutral ways.

2.5 Minority and Gender Minority Stress Theory

According to the minority and minority stress theory by Meyer (2003), both mental and physical health for minority group members results from chronic marginalization which is considered to be deleterious. In addition, this theory also proposes that there are two major factors which are distal and proximal stressors which lead to the product called health disparities. These two major factors can bring about health disparities when people experience it disproportionately in minority groups.

2.5.1 Distal Stressors

To begin with, the first factor is called distal stressors which are the external events which implicitly or explicitly occur toward the minority group due to their minority status. Moreover, among the group of LGBT people, these stressors may comprise discrimination, rejection, workplace harassment, physical or sexual violence, etc. Besides, greater depression, anxiety, self-destructiveness, suicide and all psychological distress come from the experience of LGBT themselves being discriminated against by others.

2.5.2 Proximal Stressors

On the other hand, proximal stressors are internal events and consist of expectation and anticipation that future events will happen in a negative way. Proximal stressors are different from distal stressors. To illustrate, these stressors continue in the absence of an identifiable threat. These kinds of stressors also include the negative attitudes and negative beliefs about self. For instance, internalized transphobia or some situations that make LGBT people feel uncomfortable, unacceptable and vulnerable such as using incorrect or inappropriate pronouns to call them. These can be led and developed in response to distal stressors experienced in a cisnormative situation.

In terms of the research gap of this study, LGBT individuals may face some situations in their everyday lives such as discrimination, using offensive terms to refer to them and so on. These seem to cause health disparities to them. The minority and minority stress theory provides the researcher with better understanding about the factors both outside and inside of LGBT individuals which can contribute to the feeling of being marginalized people among the group of LGBT people. Besides, this theory can also be used to support the social psychology theory in order to investigate the perspectives of male and female in terms of their perspectives as they perceive the group of LGBT people.

2.6 Corpus Linguistics

2.6.1 The Definition of Corpus Linguistics

The term corpus can be defined as “a collection of text, written and spoken, which is stored on a computer” (O’Keeffe, McCarthy & Carter, 2007, p.1). Moreover,

in terms of conducting research, both qualitative and quantitative research can be conducted by using corpora. For the quantitative results, frequencies or the number of the occurrence of a particular word or phrase can be observed by using a corpus. On the other hand, in a qualitative way, the researchers can make use of a corpus to investigate how a word or phrase occurs in each context, for instance, different language patterns used by men and women (Boontam & Phoocharoensil, 2017). The other advantages of a corpus indicated by Sinclair (1990) is that it comprises authentic or natural data. Another benefit of corpus linguistics is that it can be used as a tool to analyze the rules of language changes through time when people of different languages interact (Lindquist, 2009 as cited in Boontam & Phoocharoensil, 2017).

2.6.2 Corpus as a Tool to Investigate Language

Lindquist (2009) has asserted that speed and reliability are the two main reasons to describe why using corpora to explore the use of language is better than a manual operation. In addition, a corpus can manifest the real use of language because uncommon language patterns or other aspects of language usually used by the intuition of native speakers can be revealed by using a corpus. Also, the hypotheses in language or the standard rules of language defined by intuition can be tested using the corpora.

2.6.3 Corpora Analysis

The twofold aspects of corpora analysis that the researcher may manage with corpus data are analyzing concordance lines and frequency lists (Evison, 2010; Lindquist, 2009).

2.6.3.1 Analyzing the Concordance Lines

Lindquist (2009) has defined concordance lines as “a list of all the contexts in which a word occurs in a particular text” (p.5). In order to determine the aspects of a particular word or phrase such as semantic prosody, semantic reference or lexico-grammatical patterns, the researchers need to extract the authentic data from the ‘Key-Word-In-Context’ (KWIC) concordances. Furthermore, the node or search word will demonstrate the occurrences perpendicular in the center of the line (O’Keeffe, McCarthy & Carter, 2007).

Hence, the contexts and items around the search word can be used to analyze the collocation by looking at the concordance lines (Evison, 2010). To illustrate, figure 1 shows the node word *hir* which is considered to be non-gender specific pronoun presented in the middle of the figure. The surrounding words can enhance the readers' awareness of the gender neutral pronoun knowledge that has existed in the authentic data in Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). For instance in this context, the node or the search word *hir* can function as a pronoun.

there was the faint , burning whiff of ozone that told	hir	a small ship had come . Come and gone . Gone ...
. # That does n't fill me with much confidence is	hir	ability to comprehend the situation . # I see what Patrick is
hir into a gender binary , and I did n't misunderstand	hir	agreement to be counted as female for this purpose . (EDIT
point , Lee declares himself vindicated because someone called	hir	an idiot . # The trouble with this argument is that it
. An Imposing fifty-seven-year-old with a full head of white	hir	and bushy white sidewhiskers framing his " strong and
is worse than mistreating . # It was relevant as per	hir	argument since abortion does kill another organism . # But if
Vaarsuvius is deeply insulted when another wizard refers to	hir	as a warlock . # V 's rage may have had less
's attention was now caught by hir , and he watched	hir	as s/he moved back and forth . " How much more do
y hand on the scanner ; there was a faint w	hir	as som ething scanned it , and then a swab tick
left for another time . S/he awoke and sat up in	hir	bed . then glanced at the chronometer . But that simply verified
. With that thought in mind , s/he padded out of	hir	bedroom and down the hall to where Selar slept . The door
regulations altogether . After all everyone in the country is on	hir	best behavior . # It 's always best if you call your
. Only hir six tiny jewel-like eyes and the tip of	hir	blue proboscis peeked out from that all-encompassing covering
together (e.g. a pacemaker becomes part of the person and	hir	bodily rhythms . just as tissue and blood become part of the
the non-consensual and non-medical surgical intervention on	hir	body is what ze considers the most sorrowful thing to have
she was nat slayn Eek at the feeste ? who mighte	hir	body save . And I answerd to that demande agayn , Who
by my teaching that zie wanted to put a bullet through	hir	brain . Most of my students were generally pleasant people I was
from the play shie appointed him to come that night vnto	hir	by the name of Richard the Third . Shakespeare overhearing their
good sign . S/he stepped quietly into the room , allowing	hir	catlike eyes to adjust to the dimness , and padded over to
unstrategically to an act of transphobia , given that it is	hir	choice and prerogative to do so ... Likewise I understand PoC

Figure 1. KWIC Concordance lines for "hir" from COCA

2.6.3.2 Analyzing the Frequency

The reliable frequency of each language token can be calculated through computerized corpora which raise the importance to the researchers when comparing language patterns in different contexts, genres, periods of time and written and spoken language (Lindquist, 2009). The list of the frequency can be automatically constructed through the electronic corpus which can be revealed in alphabetical order or in numeral order ranked from high to low frequency. Because of its reliability of frequency, linguists value the frequency occurrences as useful evidence because they can obtain a range of frequency of information.

Another point that makes frequency lists more believable is that it includes statistical measures such as Mutual Information (MI scores) which can help to test collocational strength of such a token (Evison, 2010).

2.6.4 NOW Corpus

NOW (News on the Web) Corpus is composed of 11.6 million words of authentic data from web-based newspapers and magazines from 2010 until nowadays and continues growing daily in terms of the size. It collects the texts which are considered to be globally written genre. Additionally, the host of this corpus is Brigham Young University (BYU) and the creator of this corpus is Mark Davies. Due to the difference purposes of the study, Brigham Young University provides a number of different corpora among the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) which permits all researchers to carry out various kinds of searches, for example, concordance and collocation (Törmä, 2018). This kind of corpora could gain more benefit than manually created corpora which is expressed by Davies (2017) as follows:

One of the challenges facing corpus creators and users is the fact that so many corpora quickly become ‘stale’. They may do a great job of representing the language from 10–20 years ago, but there is nothing from the last year or two – or especially the last month and definitely not from yesterday (1).

Corpus linguistics and NOW corpus are utilized in this research study because both of them are very helpful in quantitative analysis. To recapitulate, the real-life language data obtained from the corpora can be calculated into the percentage to make generalizations on the real use of references that refer to LGBT people or it can be used to guide further research. In addition, NOW corpus directs this research study in the way of newspaper and magazine genres which are considered printed media in English.

2.7 Figurative Language

Based on Royce (2011), the figurative language is used in printed media such as newspapers and magazines in order to express the author’s tone of writing. Without the use of figurative language in writing, the language may seem to be tedious and mechanical. The figurative language in the present study will include metaphor and simile. Numerous studies have been conducted and examined English printed media in terms of figurative language, such as the study of Mahmood, Obaid and Shakir in 2014.

In their study, the use of metaphors and simile was found in concordance lines of Pakistani English newspapers. However, the use of references of LGBT was absent, and this is still needed. This is why the present study takes into consideration the use of both metaphors and simile in printed media concerning the LGBT issues.

2.7.1. Metaphor

A metaphor is used in writing in order to compare two things without the use of the word “as” and “like”. In general, the metaphor is often used to describe the conceptual things in the actual form. This could help the readers get the writers’ points of view in a concise form as shown in the example.

“not succeed in their mission because “ideas are bullet-proof”. (The News National)

(Taken from Mahmood, Obaid, & Shakir, 2014, p. 214).

The use of metaphor in this example manifests the writer’s intention of trying to convey sophisticated ideas or concepts.

2.7.2. Simile

Simile is another form of figurative language which is similar to metaphors, except for the use of word “as”, “like” or “like as” to compare two different things. The use of simile in the news always comes with an abstract idea which brings difficulty in interpreting the news as it is extracted from concordance lines and shown in the example below.

(1) *“and the parliament as a fig leaf to cover their reluctance to go”* (The News opinion)

(2) *“placement levels. Singapore is increasingly aging as a population”* (The News opinion)

(Taken from Mahmood, Obaid, & Shakir, 2014, p.215).

Figurative language is used in this research study in response to the second research question. To illustrate, these devices help depict the real meanings and intentions of the words or phrases in the message presented in concordance lines. Moreover, the use of these devices might be able to reveal negative or sarcastic meanings and/or positive or supportive meanings of references in printed media to refer to LGBT people. This is in line with discourse analysis, according to Baker (2014).

2.8 Previous Related Studies

The four related previous studies were used to construct the present research study in that it examines the use of references to refer to LGBT people. Moreover, the related previous studies were used to guide the researcher in understanding the meanings of reference use to refer to LGBT people in English printed media. All of them can be categorized into two major themes which are sharing some similarities and differences with one another.

Some researchers (such as McGlashan and Fitzpatrick, 2018; and Bevik, 2013) found a supportive use of gender-neutral pronouns to refer to non-binary gender. To summarize, the research by McGlashan and Fitzpatrick in 2018 examined critical ethnography in order to investigate experiences of LGBTQ teenagers in Kahukura High School which is a co-educational school in secondary section located in Auckland, Aotearoa, New Zealand. The main participants of the research were the school's sexual and gender diversified students or the Rainbow group. The result revealed that, in many contexts, gender binaries were disrupted. From the study, it is clear that calling personal pronouns was not necessarily straightly. Besides, gender and sexuality norms were wanted to be disrupted by many students in the Rainbow group because sometimes these people needed to participate in group meetings with sometimes having to identify their gender identity out loud by using pronouns referring to them. The problems which arose from many participants showed that pronouns in English were extremely limited. To elaborate, the students from Rainbow group were compelled to choose their pronoun between, for example, he and him, she and her, and them and their. On the other way round, the terms such as "Ze" and "Hir" which are considered to be non-gender specific pronouns were available but students themselves seemed rarely to use these two terms. This is according to the researchers' point of view; they stated that those two terms mentioned above were not common because they were not used in everyday language in Aotearoa, New Zealand. In addition, another study by Bevik in 2013 in Swedish language consisting of hon (she), han (he) and hen (gender neutral pronoun) was found to be similar to that of McGlashan and Fitzpatrick's. The participants of this study were 51 undergraduate psychology students from Land University in Sweden. The results showed that the pronoun "hen", which is the gender neutral pronoun, had been weightily debated because it was often seen as a word that could provoke and is vague

about the real meaning of what is truly being conveyed (Milles, 2011). In this sense, it showed that language can never be totally neutral. On the other hand, gender in language could change with other changes in the world. Thus, the gender neutral pronoun “hen” in Swedish could bring about an increased consciousness of gender inequalities. To sum up, there are suggestions from these two research studies that the use of non-gender specific pronouns such as Ze, and Hir or even in Swedish language the gender neutral pronoun, Hen, be recommended. However, to a certain extent, people from the Rainbow group seem rarely to use these terms because it is likely to be uncommon and it does not appear in everyday language and environments.

In contrast to the use of the gender-neutral terms discussed above, some scholars (such as Knutson, Koch and Goldbach, 2019; and Brauer, 2019), found alternative non-gender specific pronouns that LGBT people tend to use. In 2019, Knutson, Koch and Goldbach investigated the negative emotions that transgender clients in the United State of America might experience when they talked to therapists and they were called by using inappropriate pronouns. In this study, the broad term “transgender” was used to refer to people who experience the situations that make them feel uncomfortable between their gender identity and their inborn sex (Brammer & Ginicola, 2017). The participants of this study consisted of people who consider themselves transgender, gender queer, agender, gender diverse and other identities. The results revealed that some gender-diverse teenagers use the term “gender queer”, and they tend to use three pronouns which were they, them and theirs. On the other hand, a group of older trans people may use the term “transsexual” or “cross dresser” which were considered to be outdated terms to refer to themselves. Besides, the results also indicated that trans clients in the North, on the coasts and in the large cities, might prefer to use the terms Ze, Zir and Zirs which were considered as gender neutral pronouns (Stewart et al., 2015). However, trans clients from the Midwest, South and rural areas used three pronouns such as he, she and they which were considered as common pronouns. Additionally, the study by Brauer (2019) asserts the similarities to the study of Knutson, Koch and Goldbach’s by examining the instances of transgender students who had been called by using inappropriate pronouns and could not directly represent their true gender identity on campus. Trans students were asked to reveal their personal

information that is considered to be private through forms or surveys which lacked choices concerning name, gender, and sex. The result demonstrated that there were three inaccurate assumptions which arose from binary gender ruling relations. Firstly, the common error arose from the decision to use people's honorific names such as Mr. or Ms. as a way to show respect. Secondly, the concept of using a person's legal first name on a form did not cause such a person harm. The last idea is that the inborn sex is a reasonable controller to use to define the sex and gender of an individual, whether to invite them to participate in the organization or other opportunities reserved either for men or women. However, binary gender limitations that are imposed by language such as Mr. and Ms. and the terms of gender such as "alumna" and "alumnus" were reported to be erased. Also, new alternative terms such as "alumnx" and "Mx" were considered to replace the old terms that restrict the capability of non-binary people. All in all, the last two previous studies present differences compared to the first two previous studies in that there are more alternative pronouns that LGBT people prefer to use. For example, the terms Ze, Zir and Zirs were preferred by LGBT people from the North, on the coasts and in the large cities in America, and some more terms were used in different locations of English speaking countries. Also, the terms alumnx and Mx were considered to replace the limitation of non-binary genders. Thus, the terms that show bias towards gender such as alumna and alumnus should be avoided.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research study will determine the use of references in English printed media to refer to LGBT people. In order to answer the two major research questions, the research methodology of this research study is mixed method which contains quantitative and qualitative analysis. This chapter provides a detailed account of the specific research procedures consisting of compiling corpus data from English printed media in News on the Web Corpus (NOW) and allocating the themes to interpret the meanings of data obtained from NOW Corpus to answer the following research questions; What references in English printed media are commonly used to refer to LGBT people? and In what aspects do references in English printed media portray their meanings towards LGBT people?

Collected corpus data from English printed media in NOW Corpus and the use of figurative language are utilized in this research study because these help the researcher to explore the most common references and their meanings towards LGBT people, which answers both research questions.

There are three main sections in this chapter. To begin with, section 3.1 describes data collection. In section 3.2, search words are demonstrated. This chapter ends with section 3.3 in which data analysis are described.

3.1 Data Collection

This section describes the stages of collecting the data which comprises corpus compilation from NOW Corpus, frequency note-taking, analyzing the themes, and refining the overlapping theme.

3.1.1 To start with, the first stage was corpus compilation, in which the researcher used the News on the Web Corpus (NOW) in order to collect the data of references in English printed media that were used to refer to LGBT people. The main genre were magazines and newspapers and the first-100 concordance lines presented in NOW corpus were selected to be analyzed.

3.1.2 After that, the researcher recorded the whole frequency of each search word in order to use them for the research results chapter to calculate the percentage of which search word has an impact on LGBT people.

3.1.3 Next, the researcher relied on the data shown in the context of NOW Corpus. Moreover, the researcher extracted the authentic data from the first-100 concordance lines presented in NOW corpus to Microsoft Excel in order to analyze the themes. Some concordance lines in which the context of the search words did not match with each other was excluded.

3.1.4 The final stage of data collection was to go through overlapping theme and refine the themes together. After that, the researcher allocated each category with different colors and put related data obtained from NOW Corpus to the related themes. Also, all of the data were analyzed by using different mechanisms (it will be explained in section 3.3 data analysis) in order to investigate the findings.

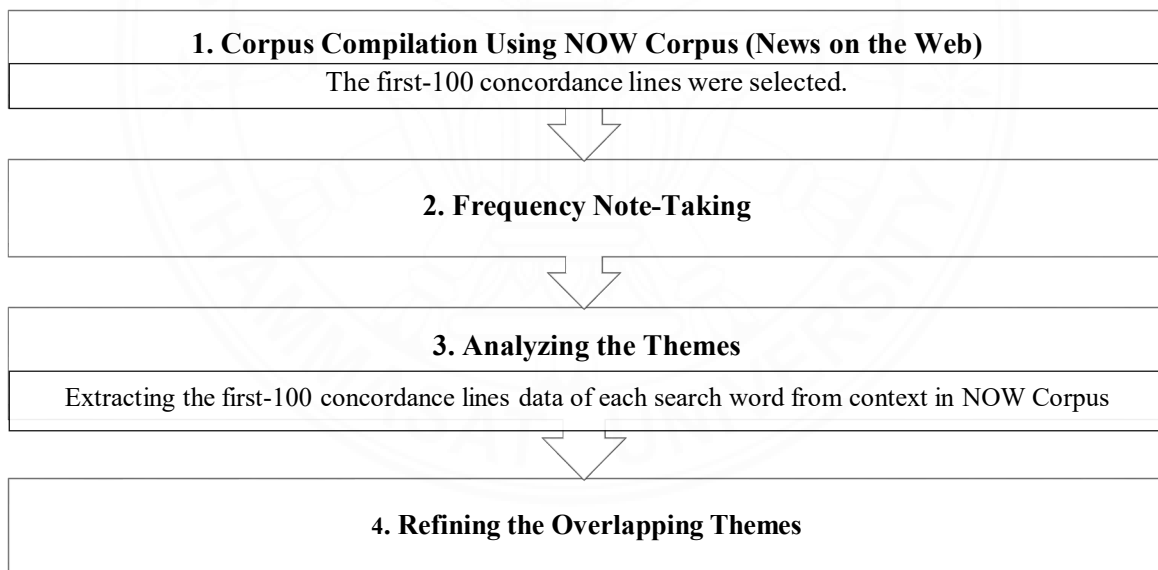


Figure 2. *Flowchart showing the processes of data collection*

3.2 Search Words

In order to explore the common references used to refer to LGBT people in English printed media, it is very important to define the possible search words to dig deep for the answers. Based on Törmä's (2018) research on collocation of transgender in British newspapers, there were many possible search words which were mainly based

on the Trans Media Watch's style guide that were used to preliminary search on NOW Corpus. To summarize, Trans Media Watch is a UK organization which provides the guideline for the use of trans language in media. Moreover, this organization also furnished the lists of favorable and unfavorable words in referring to LGBT people. The guidelines from this organization claimed that the media should keep away from using offensive, sensationalist and laughable terms in reporting on LGBT people. All in all, as shown in table one below, Trans Media Watch (2015) suggested the following favorable and unfavorable terms to be written and reported, but in this study, it was used as the search words.

Table 1. *Favorable and unfavorable search words reviewed from Trans Media Watch*

Favorable Words	Unfavorable Words
Trans	Transsexual
Transgender	Tranny

Additionally, from the previous related studies in the previous chapter, the non-gender specific pronouns: *Ze* and *Hir* claimed by McGlashan and Fitzpatrick's study (2018) were used to describe genderqueer and transgender people. The aforementioned terms were included in the search words.

Table 2. *The search words from non-gender specific pronouns*

Word Numbers	Non-Gender Specific Pronouns
1.	<i>Ze</i>
2.	<i>Hir</i>

The aforementioned search words were applied for use in this research study with the aim of investigating how words or phrases have been used in English printed media to carry out the meanings in referring to LGBT people. In addition, the researcher explored the real-language used in NOW Corpus in newspaper and magazine genres through the concordance lines. Both favorable and unfavorable words to report on

LGBT people as listed by Trans Media Watch were used to be search words in order to obtain the findings in this research study in three aspects. Firstly, the researcher determined the favorable terms and looked at words or phrases that conveyed negative or sarcastic meanings. Secondly, the next group of search words was considered to be unfavorable or offensive terms which were recommended to refrain from use when reporting on LGBT people. This group of search words were utilized to explore the positive or supportive meanings by looking at words or phrases nearby as well. Lastly, the group of non-gender specific pronouns were examined in order to find the specific gender, whether they were likely to co-occur with masculine, feminine or neutral types of gender.

3.3 Data Analysis

In order to analyze the collected data obtained from the concordance lines in News on the Web (NOW) Corpus, the data analysis procedures included the use of descriptive percentage, thematic content analysis, concordance analysis and figurative language, i.e., simile and metaphor to answer the two major research questions in two types of analysis; quantitative and qualitative. To start with, the first research question explored what references in English printed media are commonly used to refer to LGBT people. The main keyword of this research question was intended to investigate the common references in English printed media towards LGBT people. At this stage, Microsoft Excel was used in order to analyze the frequency's percentage of each search word that was searched in NOW Corpus. In addition, descriptive percentage was employed in order to demonstrate the frequency ranked from high to low of the search words which are presented through the pie chart. The second research question explored how references in English printed media portray their meanings towards LGBT people. The main keyword of this research question was intended to examine the meanings of references in printed media that portrayed LGBT people. To answer the second research question, the researcher extracted the authentic results of the first-100 concordance lines of each search word from the context of NOW Corpus in magazines and newspapers genres to analyze the meanings by looking at words or phrases nearby. The researcher categorized the data into different themes by using thematic content analysis, concordance analysis and also applied figurative language (such as metaphor and

simile) to analyze the data of each theme. This is because these devices can reveal real meanings of the words or phrases nearby the search words whether they are negative or sarcastic meanings or positive meanings in using references to refer to LGBT people. In this study, only metaphors and simile were used to analyze the concordance lines in line with Mahmood, Obaid and Shakir (2014).



CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter reports and discusses the findings according to the data obtained from News on the Web Corpus (NOW). It comprises favorable terms, unfavorable terms and non-gender specific pronouns. The data will be described in two types of analysis which are quantitative and qualitative. In addition, the findings from the first 100 concordance lines of each search word will be presented in two major sections. The first section deals with descriptive percentage which focuses on the percentage of each search word. The last section demonstrates thematic content analysis of the data from emerging themes in NOW Corpus.

4.1 Descriptive Percentage

Descriptive percentage in this part focused on the percentage of each search word that appeared in NOW Corpus when the researcher searched for the concordance lines. The data was collected during January to February 2021. However, the corpora continues growing daily in terms of the size. That is why the frequency numbers in this study differ compared to the size of the corpora at the present time. Thus, descriptive percentage was generated in order to assess data distribution as well as to depict an overview of the frequency of each search word. Hence, Table 4.1 presents the frequency of each search word that was calculated into percentage consisting of favorable terms, unfavorable terms and non-gender specific pronouns respectively.

Table 4.1. *Favorable, unfavorable and non-gender specific pronouns search words in percentage ranked from high-low frequencies*

	Search Words	Frequency	Percentage
Favorable Terms, Unfavorable Terms and Non-gender Specific Pronouns	transgender	120,407	52
	trans	101,838	44
	ze	3,627	1.7
	transsexual	2,913	1.3
	hir	1,177	0.5
	tranny	1,155	0.5
Total		231,117	100

It is apparent from the data shown in the table above that, based on the criteria set by Trans Media Watch in 2015, the highest frequency came from search word “transgender” with 52 percent. Search word “trans” was considered to be the second rank with 44 percent. Likewise, search word “ze” which is non-gender specific pronoun occurred with the percentage of 1.7 followed by “transsexual” with the percentage of 1.3. Lastly, the frequency of both search words “tranny” and “hir” had a similar percentage of 0.5 percent each. What is interesting in this data set is that the frequency of the first and the second rank are from the group of favorable terms. On the contrary, the frequency of unfavorable terms and non-gender specific pronouns do not show much difference.

4.1.1 Descriptive Percentage of Favorable Terms of Search Words

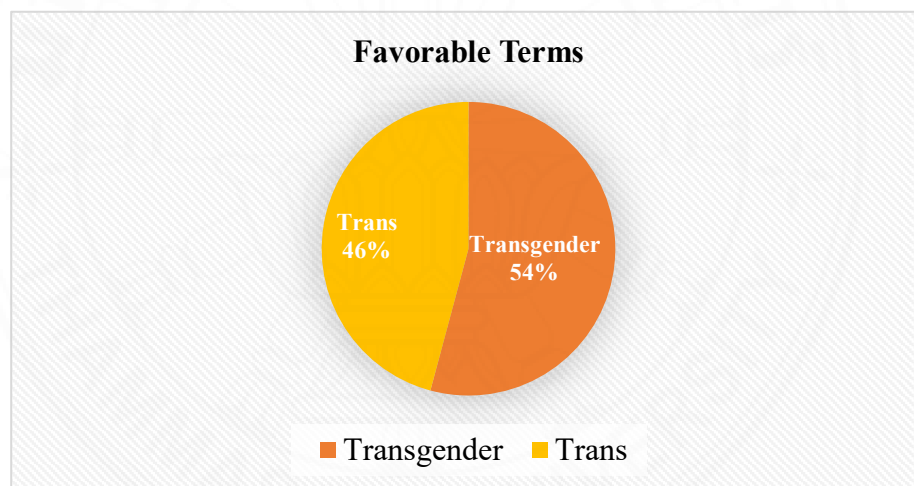


Figure 3. Comparing search words in the group of “favorable term” in percentage

This pie chart illustrates the frequency of search words in the group of favorable terms which was generated by NOW Corpus in reporting in news and magazine to refer to LGBT people in percentage. Out of 222,245 frequencies of this group of search words, 54 percent or 120,407 revealed that search word “transgender” had the highest frequency. Forty-six percent or 101,838 was the second rank. Thus, it could probably be concluded that the word “transgender” is more common to use in reporting in news and magazines rather than the word “trans”.

4.1.2 Descriptive Percentage of Unfavorable Terms of Search Words

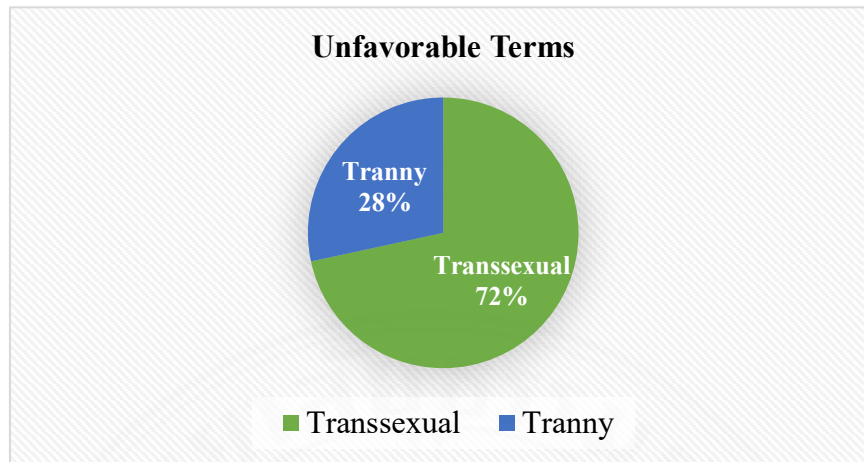


Figure 4. Comparing search words in the group of “unfavorable terms” in percentage

It can be seen from the pie chart above that the percentage of search word “transsexual” employed in reporting in news and magazine was 72 percent or 2,913 out of 4,068 frequencies. Moreover, the percentage of the last search word “tranny” was 28 percent or 1,155 out of 4,068 frequencies. As a result, search word “transsexual” is more common and acceptable to use in referring to LGBT people in printed media.

4.1.3 Descriptive Percentage of Non-gender Specific Pronouns Search Words

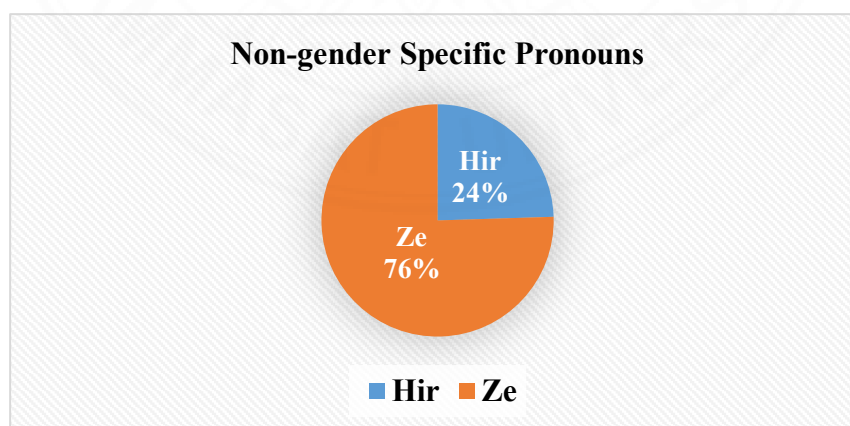


Figure 5. Comparing search words in the group of “non-gender specific pronouns” in percentage

The pie chart above indicates that 76 percent or 3,627 out of 4,804 times of the non-gender specific pronoun search word “Ze” was the highest frequency in news and magazines in NOW Corpus. However, not as many non-gender specific pronoun search word “Hir” which could be calculated as 24 percent or 1,177 out of 4,804 times appeared in NOW Corpus. Consequently, it could be stated that the non-gender specific pronoun search word “Ze” is used quite often in referring to LGBT people in news and magazines.

4.2 The Emerging Themes from News on the Web Corpus (NOW)

This section illuminates thematic content analysis as a method of analyzing the top-100 concordance lines of each search word obtained from NOW Corpus, there were two major themes which emerged which will be discussed in this section. These themes were: (1) sarcastic or negative meanings to refer to LGBT people and (2) positive meanings to refer to LGBT people. In terms of search words, it was categorized into three main groups which were favorable terms (*transgender and trans*), unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) and non-gender specific pronouns (*Hir and Ze*).

4.2.1 Sarcastic or Negative Meanings to Refer to LGBT People of the Favorable Terms

4.2.1.1 Transgender

After exploring the data obtained from the concordance lines, there was the sub-theme relating to bias or discrimination against LGBT people. Bias and discrimination in this study mean the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others. As a result, Table 4.2 lists the words that contained the meaning of prohibition gained from the concordance lines in NOW Corpus.

Table 4.2. *The list of the words containing the meaning of prohibition*

Semantic Preference	Words Containing the Meaning of Prohibition
Showing Bias or Discrimination	- rules from the Department of Health and Human Services (<i>for medical treatment</i>)

-
- to prohibit doctors from providing transgender youth certain gender-related medical treatment (*for medical treatment*)
 - blocked her from receiving medical care (*for medical treatment*)
 - refused to use female pronouns (*for gender identity*)
 - gender identity invalidates biological sex (*for gender identity*)
 - restrict transgender students' sports participation (*for sport*)
 - would be banned from playing on school sports (*sport*)
 - to ban transgender student (*for school*)
 - ban most transgender people from serving in the military (*for utility*)
-

The concordance lines presented below seem to provide the evidence that the search word “transgender” which was considered to be a favorable term in news and magazines revealed some sarcastic or negative meanings towards the group of LGBT people, i.e. showing bias or discrimination. In addition, the data below illustrated that words that appeared with the search word contained the meaning of prohibition: *rule, ruling, ban, refuse, restrict, prohibit, invalidate and block*. Each excerpt is related to medical treatment, school, sport, gender identity or utility. In brief, it could be explained that the intention of the messages from the concordance lines denotes binary genders’ perceptions in terms of sharing the aforementioned topics with uncomfortable feelings towards LGBT people. As a result, the concordance lines extracted from NOW Corpus have provided the evidence of bias or discrimination concerning prohibition as follows:

(1) *rules from the Department of Health and Human Services that would've allowed discrimination against transgender people. # "I think it's important for the government and for our (NBC News)*

(2) *on school sports... more > # HELENA, Mont. (AP) - Transgender kids would be **banned** from playing on school sports teams for the gender with which (Washington Times)*

(3) *December. # Jan. 22: The Supreme Court lets the Trump administration **ban** most transgender people from serving in the military by a 5-4 vote along conservative-liberal lines. Trump (newspressnow.com)*

(4) *appeals Judge Kyle Duncan, who represented the Virginia school district that tried to **ban** transgender student Gavin Grimm from using the bathroom aligning with his gender identity. # Lambda (NBC News)*

(5) *House, which **refused** to use female pronouns when referring to Aimee Stephens, a transgender woman at the center of the landmark 2020 Supreme Court case *Bostock v. Clayton County* (NBC News)*

(6) *in women's sports. # This year, state lawmakers also want to **restrict** transgender students' sports participation in Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, North (Washington Times)*

(7) *a House committee will vote this week on a proposal to **prohibit** doctors from providing transgender youth certain gender-related medical treatment. The Montana bill targeting transgender youth sports participation (Washington Times)*

(8) *made clear she believes gender identity **invalidates** biological sex, meaning she doesn't think transgender women are woman or transgender men are men. She's also raised the specter (Variety)*

(9) *had **blocked** her from receiving medical care. # The student identifies as a male-to-female transgender girl and had been diagnosed with gender dysphoria. # The condition refers to the (tnp.sg)*

4.2.1.2 Trans

In terms of the search word “trans”, sub-themes relating to subgroup, abandonment and insecurity to refer to LGBT people were found. The meaning of this sub-theme refers to the practice of treating a group of people in a way to make them feel inferior and that it is unsafe to live in society. Table 4.3 below

contains the words and phrases that implied the meaning of subgroup, abandonment and insecurity.

Table 4.3. *Words and phrases referring to subgroup, abandonment and insecurity*

Semantic Preference	Words and Phrases Referring to Subgroup, Abandonment and Insecurity
Subgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sparked a backlash - a subgroup are worse off still - subpopulations at equal rates
Abandonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a refuge for displaced trans - eviction would mean throwing dozens of gay and trans residents - then discards, Black trans life
Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a gay man who was shamed while asking for PrEP - after facing uncomfortable questions - may not even allow public establishments to let trans people - might be beaten up in women's washrooms - beaten up or raped in men's public washrooms - could force trans women to use men's public washrooms

When it comes to the search word “trans”, it is likely to reveal the evidence regarding sarcastic or negative meanings through the use of words and phrases towards the group of LGBT people, i.e. implying the meaning of subgroup, abandonment and insecurity. To begin with an aspect of subgroup, it could be explained that outsiders or conservative people considered and recognized LGBT people as a minority group. In the aspect of abandonment, it could probably be interpreted that the word “trans” was used in news and magazines to show adversity faced by LGBT people, as can be seen from the words “*displace, discard and throwing*”. All of them refer to abandonment. The last aspect was insecurity, and it could be regarded that LGBT people themselves

felt uncomfortable in terms of using public utilities with binary genders, such as a washroom, due to the force of law. For example, trans men should use men's toilets and trans women should use women's toilets in order to avoid discrimination and feel more secure in their lives. The concordance lines extracted from NOW Corpus below provide exemplified evidence:

Subgroup:

(10) *a dozen states where lawmakers are proposing restrictions on athletics or gender-confirming health care for trans minors this year. The order immediately **sparked a backlash** from conservative groups, a (news.yahoo.com)*

(11) *members of the LBGTQ community, or one violent death every 26 hours. Brazilian trans people as **a subgroup are worse off still**: a 2018 cross-national survey by European (VICE)*

(12) ***subpopulations** at equal rates. White, black, Asian, Latinx, gay, trans, and more - it's 10% of each population.' Now that's (Diginomica)*

Abandonment:

(13) *the same spirit, Rivera's encampment at the piers became a refuge for **displaced trans**, HIV-positive, and disabled people at a time when the AIDS crisis was at (The Nation)*

(14) *COVID-19 isolation. # This time, **eviction** would mean **throwing** dozens of gay and trans residents into the streets, exposing them to infection just as Brazil passed the 115,000 (VICE)*

(15) *of a dominant art historical canon that extracts from, and then **discards**, Black trans life, Tourmaline speculates on the gaps in history -- what she calls "tapping (The Nation)*

Insecurity:

(16) *friends, including a gay man who was **shamed** while asking for PrEP and a trans friend who resorted to ordering hormones online from an overseas pharmacy after facing **uncomfortable questions** (Forbes)*

(17) of legislation are passed, some states **may not even allow public establishments** to let trans people use the washrooms that match their gender presentation. # So, basically, (montrealgazette.com)

(18) are afraid they might be beaten up or raped in men's public washrooms. Trans men are afraid they **might be beaten up in women's washrooms**. # There (montrealgazette.com)

(19) Article content continued # Many trans people see this as a safety issue. Trans women are afraid they might be **beaten up or raped in men's public washrooms** (montrealgazette.com)

(20) Kentucky and Florida -- could **force** trans women to use men's public washrooms and trans men to use women's washrooms, or face legal action. Advertisement # (montrealgazette.com)

4.2.2 Positive Meanings to Refer to LGBT People of the Favorable Terms

4.2.2.1 Transgender

When it comes to a positive side of the concordance lines gained from NOW Corpus, it was found that there was a sub-theme relating to equality in living in the society of LGBT people. This can be seen from Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4. *Words relating to equality to live in the society of LGBT people*

Semantic Preference	Words Relating to Equality to Live in the Society of LGBT People
Lessening Discrimination	- transgender equality (<i>noun</i>) - equally participate in society (<i>adverb</i>)

Overall, these results indicated that there might be some group of people in the society who did not have prejudice against LGBT people. As shown in the concordance lines below, the noun “equality” and the adverb “equally” were used. Also, it could be interpreted that an issue concerning LGBT people was raised and realized in order to make a good awareness that all genders have equality to live peacefully in the society. Thus, the concordance lines extracted from NOW

Corpus provided evidence relating to equality to live in the society of LGBT people as follows:

*(21) Transgender **Equality**, said the order "moves us another step toward a day when transgender people can openly live as who they are without being targeted for discrimination." (NBC News)*

*(22) will get a chance to **equally** participate in society. Citizens need to encourage the transgender community by losing prejudice against them. (sentinelassam.com)*

In the same vein, what is interesting in the extract below is that LGBT people can live happily as who they are in a country that has restricted cultures and norms such as India, as presented in the excerpt below:

*(23) Mekha Rajan, **a well-known face from television commercials** and Namitha, who won Miss Transgender India last year. Over the years, this project has been known to give (The Hindu)*

At this point, it could be stated that a phrase “*a well-known face from television commercials*” was considered to be a channel to present a good image of LGBT people through the commercials which made the audience recognize and accept the LGBT presenter nationwide. One more point to be discussed is that the transgender beauty pageant in India was considered interesting. It could probably be concluded that some Indian people has come across the concept of binary genders and started to accept LGBT people.

Turning now to another interesting point that depicts the positive side towards LGBT people. When talking about police officers, people in general might have their mind set towards people working in this career that they are strong in terms of physical appearance and they express themselves in a masculine way. Even though men and women can both participate in work as police, LGBT people might not be accepted pervasively. Therefore, the concordance line extracted from NOW Corpus below illustrated evidence to support LGBT people:

(24) Chariduar. # Transgender in police # The Bihar Police had decided to **recruit Transgender** in its force. The State police is likely to issue an advertisement regarding recruitment (sentinelassam.com)

With regard to the results of the extract, the verb “*recruit*” could be interpreted to mean that police officers have come past the old norms and concepts about physical appearance and started to accept and treat LGBT people as equals. The rights and equality towards the group of LGBT people to participate in one of the public institutions, such as the police organization, were then reported in news and magazines. This means that a global trend has changed for the LGBT society. All genders were embraced equally in every aspect.

4.2.2.2 Trans

When turning to the positive meanings of the search word “trans”, the results indicated that this word tended to co-occur with sub-themes showing advocacy and performance to refer to LGBT people. In this study, advocacy and performance refer to public support towards LGBT people in several aspects such as ideas or the ways of doing something. Therefore, this is presented in Table 4.5 as follows:

Table 4.5. *The list of words and phrases showing advocacy and performance towards LGBT people*

Semantic Preference	Words and Phrases Showing Advocacy and Performance towards LGBT People
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I support trans people - expressed his full support for trans troops - gives full-throated support for trans troops - act as escorts for trans - supporting trans equality - care about protecting and supporting their trans - supported leading LGBT+ charity - value trans people as our employees leading

	- supported trans people in his video apology
Performance	- launch her career as a trans model
	- a 34-year-old trans actress
	- the show's first trans actor

With regard to the data obtained from the concordance lines, it is possible that the search word “trans”, which was considered to be a favorable term in news and magazines, presented some positive meanings towards the group of LGBT people, i.e. showing advocacy and performance. At this point, the word “trans” tended to appear with the words or phrases supporting LGBT people. To summarize, an aspect of advocacy reflected the meanings in terms of raising equality comprising human rights, military and the workplace. This could mean that people from different fields started to open their minds and accept LGBT people to take part in their community. In the same vein, trans also co-existed with words of performance such as *model*, *actor* and *actress*. This could be interpreted to mean that LGBT people could play the roles in both masculine and feminine ways, similar to binary genders, in presenting their good image through commercials or films and could also gain acceptance from their audience. Thereby, the concordance line extracted from NOW Corpus revealed the evidence to support this below:

Advocacy:

(25) *wanted to show the struggles of what trans people go through, and I **support** trans people. " More from PinkNews # However, he went on to say (pinknews.co.uk)*

(26) *Joe Biden's secretary of defence nominee Lloyd Austin has expressed his **full support** for trans troops serving in the military again. # Lloyd Austin is a retired army general (pinknews.co.uk)*

(27) *Joe Biden's secretary of defence pick gives **full-throated support** for trans troops serving in military # Retired General Lloyd Austin smiles as he testifies before the (pinknews.co.uk)*

(28) "biological " men and women could **act as escorts** for trans women and trans men who got ta pee in potentially dangerous public washrooms -- for a buck or (montrealgazette.com)

(29) **supporting trans equality**, with a secondary goal of educating a mass public audience that trans rights are human rights. Using 4D, the campaign reached 1.2 million HR professionals (Marketing Dive)

(30) UK, corporate leaders are speaking up because they **care about protecting and supporting** their trans colleagues, customers, friends and family. "Utilising Silverbullet's latest contextual (Marketing Dive)

(31) Services Group has announced it **supported leading LGBT+** charity Stonewall to amplify trusted information about trans equality to millions of UK citizens. # Stonewall, Britain's leading lesbian, (Marketing Dive)

(32) through a public activation under the banner Trans Rights Are Human Rights: We **value** trans people as our employees, customers and colleagues, " Nancy Kelley, Chief Executive (Marketing Dive)

(33) of UK citizens. # Stonewall, Britain's **leading** lesbian, gay bi and trans equality charity, recently partnered with a broad collective of global corporations and their employees (Marketing Dive)

(34) said he'd taken the video down. # The anonymous YouTuber explained he **supported** trans people in his video apology (CorpseVideoClips/YouTube) # Most of the comments beneath the (pinknews.co.uk)

Performance:

(35) for beauty salon employment, and Correia is preparing to launch her career as a trans **model**. Photo: Bruno Kaiuca for VICE World News. (VICE)

(36) at a time, it's different, " said Rebecca Gotto, a 34-year-old trans **actress** from Rio's outer Baixada region. Gotto, who had stayed with Casa (VICE)

(37) death of magic. Season three also sees J.J. Hawkins -- the show's first trans **actor** -- joining the supernatural shenanigans as a new cast member. (io9.gizmodo.com)

4.2.3 Sarcastic or Negative Meanings to Refer to LGBT People of the Unfavorable Terms

4.2.3.1 Transsexual

When turning to the search word “transsexual”, there were sub-themes revealing the difficulties and oppressions towards LGBT people. The sub-theme in this sense refers to a situation in which LGBT people are restricted in an unfair or cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom. Hence, Table 4.6 presents the words and phrases that contain the meaning of difficulties and oppression as follows:

Table 4.6. *The list of words and phrases relating to difficulties and oppressions*

Semantic Preference	Words and Phrases Relating to Difficulties and Oppression
Difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a transsexual, struggles to get a foothold <i>(for prosperity)</i> - visibility for men or women now, but still not for asexual, transsexual <i>(difficulty to get accepted)</i>
Oppressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - term transsexual by a string of horrible jokes. <i>(humiliation)</i> - transsexual women who were being beaten and harassed <i>(discrimination)</i> - gays and transsexual prostitutes <i>(sexual object)</i> - transsexual man was shot in the western town <i>(violence)</i> - transsexual FTM porn star, aka " the man with a pussy " <i>(sexual object)</i> - become their own object of desire <i>(social oppression)</i>

Table 4.6 above provides evidence that the search word “transsexual” which was considered to be an unfavorable term in news and magazines illustrated some sarcastic or negative meanings through the use of words or phrases towards the group of LGBT people, i.e. showing difficulties and oppression. To further explain, the extracts below demonstrated words and phrases that appeared with the search word which carries the meaning of difficulties and oppression faced by the group of LGBT people: *struggle, visibility...not for, a string of horrible jokes, embarrassed, beaten and harassed, prostitutes, shot, FTM porn star and the man with a pussy, and object of desire*. Each excerpt comprised semantic preferences concerning prosperity, difficulty to be accepted, humiliation, discrimination, sexual object, violence and social oppression. It could be inferred that LGBT people needed to fight against the difficulties and oppression according to the mainstream set by binary genders. In terms of careers, it also reflected that not as many careers supported and welcomed them to participate, that is why people in general stigmatized and labeled LGBT people’s careers as concerning prostitutes or sex workers. Furthermore, in an aspect of humiliation, LGBT people were seen as a object of comedy for others to make fun of through their names or physical appearance. One more point to be taken into consideration was that LGBT people were the victim of violence as shown in an excerpt below. It could probably be assumed that the public audience recognized LGBT as a group of weak and disordered people. The aforementioned aspects could be seen from the evidence below:

Difficulties:

(38) *Sudha Kongara is set in a village where Sathar (Kalidas Jayaram), a transsexual, **struggles** to get a foothold to establish himself as part of the society. (theweek.in)*

(39) ***visibility** for men or women now, but still **not for** asexual, transsexual or transwomen. It is fantastic to see people from other gender and sexualities also (livemint.com)*

Oppressions

(40) *when I first heard Morris' name it was attached to the now archaic term transsexual by **a string of horrible jokes**. Too **embarrassed** to sign out a copy of (The Daily Beast)*

(41) *I woke up one morning and I saw all this stuff on Instagram about these transsexual women who were being **beaten and harassed**, and there were a bunch of people (Entertainment Tonight)*

(42) *a purportedly gay priest. # Since then, he has ministered to gays and transsexual prostitutes, and welcomed people in gay partnerships into his inner circle. One of (Houston Chronicle)*

(43) *month, a transgender woman was killed in prison. # Meanwhile, a 19-year-old transsexual man was **shot** in the western town of Moca in March and a person identified (Journal-Courier)*

(44) *body before you can attempt to satisfy him sexually, " says Buck Angel, transsexual FTM porn star, aka " **the man with a pussy** " (straight.com)*

(45) *Man Who Would Be Queen 2003, which argues that there are ' bad' transsexual women who transition in order to become their own **object of desire**. I read (frieze.com)*

4.2.3.2 Tranny

According to the concordance lines, there were interesting findings found in search word "tranny" with the sub-themes showing derogatory and sexual aspects towards the group of LGBT people. In this study the meaning of this sub-theme is defined as showing a critical or disrespectful attitude towards LGBT people. Table 4.7 below demonstrates the list of words and phrases revealing the meaning of derogatory and sexual desire regarding LGBT people:

Table 4.7. *The list of words and phrases revealing the meaning of derogatory and sexual desire*

Semantic Preference	Words and Phrases Relating to Derogatory and Sexual Aspects
Derogatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - horrible tranny faggots - derogatory word " tranny " - horrible tranny f*****s - highly inappropriate and very troubling - a tranny, those same old diggers - Tranny so inappropriate and hilarious - grotesquely inappropriate slurs and demeaning labels

	- a derogatory name such as 'faggot', 'dyke' or 'tranny'
Sexual Desire	- tranny Happy Meal toy: a cheap orgasmic pleasure
	- pick me up...tranny...real fish
	- a 6-foot-tall tranny with bright red hair and tattoos
	- I've never had sex " good fun " and called a vulnerable suspect an " albino tranny "
	- "Fucking faggot," then, "Die, tranny."
	- pays for tranny porn

As for the negative meanings, evidence shows that the search word “tranny” depicted some sarcastic or negative meanings through the use of words or phrases concerning the group of LGBT people, i.e. revealing the meaning of derogatory and sexual desire. To start with the derogatory aspect, the phrases surrounded by the search word “tranny” such as *“horrible tranny faggots, old diggers and inappropriate and hilarious”* showed a very strong point to censure LGBT people. At this point, it could probably be summarized that the word “tranny” was used in order to mock and present the grotesqueness seen by the public to refer to LGBT people. That is why the word tranny was considered to be an offensive or pejorative term in reporting in news and magazines. One more point to be reported on is the aspect of sexual desire. As can be seen from the words *“toy, pleasure, sex, fun, faggot, porn and real fish (the definition of fish is based on the online slang dictionary of American, English and Urban slang which means sexy and hot),* the word tranny co-occurred with words or phrases in depicting sexual aspects. This means that binary genders or the public perceived and valued LGBT people as a sexual object. Hence, the extracts below demonstrate this as evidence:

Derogatory:

(46) *The officers mocked LGBT+ people as "queers" and "horrible **tranny faggots** ", as well joking about migrants drowning, referring to a Black colleague (pinknews.co.uk)*

(47) on the live feeds, as did his frequent use of the **derogatory word " tranny "** to describe a transgender person. (heavy.com)

(48) comments calling people " queers " during several conversations and using the phrase " **horrible tranny f*****s "**. # It is alleged that the breaches of the Standards of Professional (dailyecho.co.uk)

(49) would of loved my spear tackle I did, crazy suicidal knife wielding albino tranny " was deemed by the misconduct panel to be " **highly inappropriate and very troubling** (kentonline.co.uk)

(50) a pork' n bean, or to set up Uncle Joe Walding with a tranny, those same **old diggers** thought that was perfectly fine. # Why did the (thedailyblog.co.nz)

(51) the Twitter user. # " My fb friends are calling him' Manny the Tranny'... so **inappropriate and hilarious**, " Hill wrote. # Her tweet was (Fox News)

(52) be much more likely to casually drop **grotesquely inappropriate slurs and demeaning labels** like " tranny, " " T-girl/gurl, " and " she-male, " all of which are (slate.com)

(53) called a **derogatory name** such as ' faggot', ' dyke' or' tranny' in the past 12 months. # Despite this, only 41% of' (miragenews.com)

Sexual Desire:

(54) desires, and joy better than the men on Bumble/Hinge/Tind/Grindr who think I'm their tranny **Happy Meal toy: a cheap orgasmic pleasure** only meant to enjoy while in between (jezebel.com)

(55) night a Hasidic rabbi tried to **pick me up** because he thought I was a tranny. I had to tell him: " Baby, this is **real fish!** (thestreetjournal.org)

(56) " Plus I'm a **6-foot-tall tranny with bright red hair and tattoos** who drives around town in a red convertible, (The Boston Globe)

(57) interest in me. In these situations, I'm usually not out as a tranny. # I have a few hesitations, however. I've never had **sex** (straight.com)

(58) searching women as " **good fun** " and called a vulnerable suspect an " albino tranny " has been sacked from his dream job. PC William Pope also mocked (kentonline.co.uk)

(59) course-correct, he spat, " **Fucking faggot**, " then, " Die, tranny. " Ducking into the nearest storefront, I bawled -- but I was safe (vice.com)

(60) a snarky, arrogant shithead. He's currently " bisexual " and pays for **tranny porn** (I wish I was making that up but I'm not). (TigerDroppings.com)

4.2.4 Positive Meanings to Refer to LGBT People of the Unfavorable Terms

4.2.4.1 Transsexual

With regard to the positive side of the extracts obtained from NOW Corpus. It was found that there were sub-themes relating to politics and policy regarding LGBT people surrounding the search word “transsexual”. Table 4.8 below shows the evidence:

Table 4.8. *The list of words and phrases relating to politics and policy regarding LGBT people*

Semantic Preference	Words or Phrases Relating Politics and Policy
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayor, who was not only Maori but a transsexual - first transsexual in New Zealand to be standing in this House of Parliament - Republican nominee for sheriff
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-identify as transgender, transsexual - Provided that the safety and security of the prison - safety, and treats prisoners with dignity and respect - transsexual women the right to marry

At this point in the discussion, the search word “transsexual” was considered to be an unfavorable term in news and magazines which illuminated some positive meanings through the use of words or phrases regarding the group of LGBT people, i.e. raising and supporting politics and policy. These words and phrases are *custody and self-identify, safety and security, safety, and treats prisoners with dignity and respect, Mayor, House of Parliament, Republican nominee for sheriff and the right to marry*. However, in the aspect of politics, it could probably be stated that the word “transsexual” was used to refer to people who had power or the position to authorize the others as can be seen from the words/phrases “*Mayor, house of parliament and sheriff*”. On the hand, in the aspect of policy, the word “transsexual” was employed in order to raise issues

relating to LGBT people, such as the right to marry. The excerpts below provided the evidence:

Politics:

(61) yet Carterton elected Georgina Beyer as **Mayor**, who was not only Maori but a transsexual as well... When I stood, I did not run on a banner that (odt.co.nz)

(62) yes, I have to say it, I guess, I am the first transsexual in New Zealand to be standing in this **House of Parliament**. This is a (community.scoop.co.nz)

(63) on a platform of " F the Police " and does indeed identify as a transsexual Satanist anarchist -- as the **Republican nominee for sheriff** in Cheshire County, in the (The Boston Globe)

Policy:

(64) "Upon entry into custody, prisoners are able to **self-identify** as transgender, transsexual or intersex. # "Provided that the safety and security of the prison is (examiner.com.au)

(65) Provided that the **safety and security** of the prison is not compromised, transgender, transsexual and intersex prisoners have the right to be housed in a correctional facility appropriate to (examiner.com.au)

(66) needs. # "The Tasmania Prison Service has a comprehensive policy for transgender, transsexual and intersex prisoners which prioritises **safety, and treats prisoners with dignity and respect**, (examiner.com.au)

(67) official -- 1,000-person strong -- Pride parade in 2008; a high court giving transsexual women **the right to marry** in 2013; 2018's winning bid to become the (hk.asiatatler.com)

4.2.5 The Meanings towards LGBT People of the Non-gender Specific Pronouns

This part presents non-gender specific pronouns (Hir and Ze) with the emerging themes in different sections.

4.2.5.1 Hir

The first crucial point to be concerned with is the search word "hir" which is claimed to be a non-gender specific pronoun. According to the concordance lines, it was evident that there were three themes which emerged from the data: feminine type, masculine type and neutral type, through the use of words and

phrases nearby. Table 4.9 provides the evidence of words and phrases that co-exist with the three themes as follows:

Table 4.9. *The list of words relating to the three themes of the search word “hir”*

The Themes	Words and Phrases Related to the Themes
Feminine Type	wife, princess, lady, diva, actress, a female and sister (nouns) she (subject pronoun) her (object pronoun)
Masculine Type	patriarchy, police, militants, boyish new muscles and god (nouns) he (subject pronoun) him (object pronoun) his druthers (possessive adjective pronoun)
Neutral Type	they, zie, hir, ze and his/her

Table 4.9 illustrates words that relate to the three themes which emerged from the concordances. It is noticeable that the theme “feminine type” consists of words that express femininity including the use of the following parts of speech: nouns (*wife, princess, lady, diva, actress, a female and sister*), a subject pronoun (*she*) and an object pronouns (*her*). Another crucial theme to be reported was the “masculine type”. As can be seen from the table above, words which manifest masculinity are a subject pronoun (*he*), an object pronoun (*him*), a possessive adjective pronoun (*his*), nouns (*police, patriarchy and militant*) and a phrase (*boyish new muscles*). When it comes to the last theme “neutral type”, it is apparent that gender neutral pronouns, i.e. *they, ze, zie, his/her and hir* surround the search word “hir”. This means that non-gender specific pronouns have a tendency to be used to refer to LGBT people in news and magazines. Overall, it is evidenced that the search word “hir” was utilized not only in a neutral way as claimed by its name “neutral” but also expresses both masculine and feminine to refer to the group of LGBT people. The following concordances extracted from NOW Corpus depicted the evidence below:

Feminine Type:

(68) **wife** and honorable **princess** and chaist **Lady**, ever weill and verteiysslue exercid, keeping hir vidowit (widowhood) with great honor. "**She** had been regent for six (thenational.scot)

(69) Bollywood **diva and actress** Deepika Padukone celebrated hir 35th birthday on Tuesday. **Her** day without any doubt began with a special brunch (indiatvnews.com)

(70) Walking Festival in Hillingdon London on Sunday last and **she** won the race in 1 hir 52 minutes 45 seconds in very wild conditions. # Despite the miserable weather prevailing (Waterford Today)

(71) Jesus Chryst, was desyrus to becom a Christian, Wherefore **she** made sute by hir said mistres to have some conference with the Curat ". # Examined in **her** (BBC News)

(72) solely as **a female**. # Hir philosophy, developed through hir art and through hir work with Sex and Gender Education, a lobby group campaigning for the rights of (PinkNews.co.uk)

(73) **sister**, now named Max (Tom Phelan), takes hormones to better embody hir genderqueer identity. # What ensues is an examination of what happens to the collateral (hyperallergic.com)

(74) dangerous coorses heald towardses us ", Elizabeth tells Sadler that " you may let hir understand that we wish **she** had been as carefull for the tyme past to have (The Guardian)

Masculine Type:

(75) When the diver surfaces **he** is supposed to take a few breaths, remove hir nose clip, produce the tag grabbed at the bottom, and say" (boingboing.net)

(76) happened last night. **he** was saying it was one of the best nights of hir life. "If Feldman gets **his druthers**, more folks will use gender-neutral (TheChronicleHerald.ca)

(77) dismantle the **patriarchy**, **his** sister is transitioning and impatient to leave the world around hir, and in a neglected heap in the corner is their once dominating father, (Scoop.co.n)

(78) put reporters on toes. **He** reported without fear. Indeed, this quality of hir once helped me conquer what could have been an infeasible report on his home state (Daily Trust)

(79) the **police** told **him** that they had reports from Udampur that **militants** were moving in hir vehicle. " Is this the way the police should behave with a legislator (State Times)

(80) self-aware Max, assertively flexing **boyish new muscles**, bristles at the rigidity beneath " hir " mom's embracing of gender fluidity. # Tensions grow to a head, (Telegraph.co.uk)

(81) **God** knows what would happen if **he** (or hir) made the same mistake twice. A disciplinary hearing? Sensitivity training? (National Post)

(82) London Marathon. # In the film William, along with **his** wife Kate and hir brother Prince Harry, attend one of the runners' training sessions. # There (ITV News)

(83) having a double **mastectomy** just to prove to hir parents, who didn't support hir identity or understand it, that **he** was different. I was moved by hir The (Globe and Mail)

(84) been such a thing. Iconic **transmasculine lesbian** writer Leslie Feinberg is remembered primarily for hir writing about this. There's no way of knowing if Page will continue to (slate.com)

Neutral Type:

(85) nature. " # In January 2010 doctors declared that **they** were unable to determine hir as either male or female as **zie** has no gonads, the hormonal system was (PinkNews.co.uk)

(86) the nonplussed Isaac. " Any breach in decorum will cause **hir** to write in hir blog about how awful **hir** troglodyte fascist heteronormative mother is. It's fantastic. (Vulture)

(87) told me **ze** was thinking of having a double mastectomy just to prove to hir parents, who didn't support hir identity or understand it, that ze was (The Globe and Mail)

(88) one, it changes the feel, a basic romance, non-binary, Bryn, hir room, **ze** went to bed, hir ambitions, ze'd be well to (Seeing Ear Theatre)

(89) has completed **his/her** portfolio... " Why not make it simpler: " hir " portfolio. # But these words haven't caught on because a marginalized group (Toronto Star)

(90) basic romance, non-binary, Bryn, hir room, zee went to bed, hir ambitions, ze'd be well to do, such prospects made for good sleeping (Seeing Ear Theatre)

(91) hir identity or understand it, that ze was different. I was moved by hir conviction but troubled by what I perceived as hir existential angst and desire for rebellion (The Globe and Mail)

4.2.5.2 Ze

The last search word “ze” is regarded as a gender neutral pronoun to refer to the group of non-binary genders. In this case, there was two themes which emerged from the top-100 concordances. These themes were masculine type and neutral type.

The concordances from NOW Corpus amplify the idea that the theme “neutral type” of the search word “ze” particularly occurred more often than the theme “masculine type”. To recapitulate, regarding the theme “neutral type”, it was found that this search word refers to the group of non-binary genders less specific to masculine or feminine types of gender. Moreover, it is evidenced from the concordances that the pronoun “ze” seemed to appear as a singular subject pronoun, for example, *Ze plans, Ze is, Ze insults, Ze chides and Ze has*. Besides, this pronoun also functioned as a possessive adjective pronoun as can be seen from *ze luggage, ze nude and ze hatchback*. The following excerpts demonstrated the evidence obtained from the concordances:

Neutral Type:

(92) The contents will hopefully make the boss happy enough to authorize an invitation. Ze plans to have a big presser on the openness subject (including specifics) next (columbian.com)

(93) is a professor of higher education and student affairs at Bowling Green State University. Ze is on Twitter as (Inside Higher Ed)

(94) ze said: The perilous politics of pronouns iPolitics Insights # A couple of years (iPolitics.ca)

(95) Beware ze insults from ze brainless ones lol # De Bruin!!! # posted: 04:22 pm # (KickOff)

(96) Putting in a word for those who got it wrong, ze chides, "My dear journalist people, if you don't have any news (Catch News)

(97) seems happy with the result. # " Bono and the others to leave ze in France, they spend three weeks and they call you:' Ryan (thesun.ie)

(98) with 245 litres available for *ze* luggage. And I may look petite on *ze* outside, but I have space for four passengers and *zey* can all fit inside (Independent Online)

(99) to ski the Streif. Molterer replied, " Peter, when you are in *ze* starting gate you have shit in *ze* pants. " (The New Yorker)

(100) which happened to be in the bathroom where I was occupied in *ze* nude. So that -- plus treating myself to a tortoiseshell hair comb with my (ca.news.yahoo.com)

(101) all caused by drunk or drugged people smoking in *zer* beds, " says *ze* receptionist. " People say many bad things about Hotel Zero, and most of (pcgamer.com)

(102) completely scared of. By the end of the movie, we feel S? *ze* has to be the slick leader (Gabriel Byrne) of the group of crooks (businessinsider.sg)

(103) I weigh just 25kg more than *ze* hatchback. My roof pillars give my body *ze* support so I don't jiggle on bumps, and it makes me very nimble (Independent Online)

Turning to the theme “masculine type”, it was observed that the pronoun “ze” co-occurred with some words expressing maleness less than the neutral type theme. In the same vein, ze was used with a subject pronoun (*he*) and a possessive adjective pronoun (*his*). Another interesting point is that the top-100 concordance lines of this search word did not reveal the words or phrases relating to the feminine type. To conclude, this search word could be considered as a gender neutral pronoun to refer to LGBT people. Hence, the following concordances extracted from NOW Corpus illuminated the evidence:

Masculine Type:

(104) been rushed to the hospital. # 9:24 PNC Constituency Chairman for Karaga, Alhassan Ze has died in an accident whilst on **his** way to cast **his** vote, the (GhanaWeb)

(105) whoever **he** wanna use if he can afford to risk *ze* top spot to *ze* rightful owners. This gon be interesting. Terms of use: # The (KickOff)

(106) of prohibited grounds of discrimination. **He** is against using non-binary pronouns such as “ze” in reference to those wishing to be called something other than “he (London Free Press)

4.2.6 LGBT Language with Figurative Language

This part presents the use of figurative language such as simile and metaphors employed in English printed media in order to compare non-binary people with different things. The concordance lines in this section were combined from different sub-themes presented in the previous sections. Table 4.10 provides the concordances that depict sarcastic or negative meanings and positive meanings towards LGBT people through the use of simile and metaphors as follows:

Table 4.10. *The concordances presenting sarcastic or negative meanings and positive meanings towards LGBT people through the use of simile and metaphors*

	Sarcastic or Negative Meanings	Positive Meanings
Simile	<p>(107) when I first heard Morris' name it was attached to the now archaic term transsexual as a string of horrible jokes. Too embarrassed to sign out a copy of (The Daily Beast)</p> <p>(108) The officers mocked LGBT+ people as " queers " and " horrible tranny faggots ", as well joking about migrants drowning, referring to a Black colleague (pinknews.co.uk)</p> <p>(109) the Twitter user. # " My fb friends are calling him' as Manny the Tranny'... so inappropriate and hilarious, " Hill wrote. # Her tweet was (Fox News)</p> <p>(110) be much more likely to casually drop grotesquely inappropriate slurs and demeaning labels like " tranny, " " T-girl/gurl, " and " she-male, " all of which are (slate.com)</p> <p>(111) interest in me. In these situations, I'm usually not out as a tranny. # I have a few hesitations, however. I've never had sex (straight.com)</p>	<p>(113) " biological " men and women could act as escorts for trans women and trans men who got ta pee in potentially dangerous public washrooms -- for a buck or (montrealgazette.com)</p> <p>(114) through a public activation under the banner Trans Rights Are Human Rights: We value trans people as our employees, customers and colleagues, " Nancy Kelley, Chief Executive (Marketing Dive)</p> <p>(115) for beauty salon employment, and Correia is preparing to launch her career as a trans model. Photo: Bruno Kaiuca for VICE World News. (VICE)</p> <p>(116) death of magic. Season three also sees J.J. Hawkins -- the show's first trans actor -- joining the supernatural shenanigans as a new cast member. (io9.gizmodo.com)</p>

	<p>(112) searching women as “good fun” and called a vulnerable suspect an “albino tranny” has been sacked from his dream job. # PC William Pope also mocked (kentonline.co.uk)</p>	<p>(117) yet Carterton elected Georgina Beyer as Mayor, who was not only Maori but a <u>transsexual</u> as well... When I stood, I did not run on a banner that (odt.co.nz)</p> <p>(118) on a platform of “F the Police” and does indeed identify as a <u>transsexual</u> Satanist anarchist -- as the Republican nominee for sheriff in Cheshire County, in the (The Boston Globe)</p> <p>(119) “Upon entry into custody, prisoners are able to self-identify as transgender, <u>transsexual</u> or intersex. “Provided that the safety and security of the prison is (examiner.com.au)</p>
<p>Metaphors</p>	<p>(120) <i>Man Who Would Be Queen</i> 2003, which argues that there are ‘bad’ <u>transsexual</u> women who transition in order to become their own object of desire. I read (frieze.com)</p>	<p>(121) supporting trans equality, with a secondary goal of educating a mass public audience that <u>trans</u> rights are human rights. Using 4D, the campaign reached 1.2 million HR professionals (Marketing Dive)</p>

According to the concordances presented in Table 4.10 above, both simile and metaphors were used to refer to non-binary people in sarcastic or negative meanings and positive meanings. The evidence indicated that the search words that showed the use of these two devices were “transsexual, tranny and trans”. In sarcastic or negative meanings, the search words “transsexual and tranny” which are claimed to be unfavorable terms presented the negative meanings quite often, while the favorable terms of search words did not reveal any findings. On the other hand, positive meanings were found through the search words “trans and transsexual” which claimed to be both favorable and unfavorable terms of the

search words. In terms of simile used in the contexts obtained from the extracts, non-binary genders were compared to different things such as sexual objects and humiliation (in negative way), support and leadership (in positive way) through the use of words “as and like”. However, the use of metaphors was found to be far less frequent than simile but it also revealed the sarcastic or negative meanings and positive meanings to refer to LGBT people as well.

4.2.7 Summary of the Qualitative Findings

With regard to the findings of favorable terms (*transgender and trans*) and unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) of the search words, it could be concluded that there were two major themes emerging from the concordances. These themes were (1) sarcastic or negative meanings and (2) positive meanings to refer to non-binary people. To amplify, the sarcastic or negative meanings of search word “transgender” showed the sub-themes of bias or discrimination while the search word “trans” revealed the sub-themes of subgroup, abandonment and insecurity towards LGBT people. When it comes to unfavorable terms of the search words “transsexual and tranny”, the sub-themes of difficulties and oppressions, and derogatory and sexual desire were found in the concordance lines. On the contrary, the positive meanings of the search words “transgender and trans” illuminated the sub-themes of raising equality and showing advocacy and performance towards LGBT people. In terms of the two search words “transsexual and tranny”, it was discovered that the search word transsexual revealed positive meanings with sub-themes relating to politics and policy, while tranny did not demonstrate any results towards the positive side. However, the last two search words were the group of non-gender specific pronouns (*hir and ze*). It was found that the search word “hir” co-existed with three major themes: (1) feminine type (2) masculine type and (3) neutral type, while the search word “ze” co-occurred with two main themes: (1) neutral type and (2) masculine type. In terms of LGBT language with linguistic mechanism, simile and metaphors were found to depict the meanings in both sarcastic or negative and positive ways towards LGBT people.

The next chapter will provide the discussions regarding favorable and unfavorable terms of the search words and LGBT language with empirical past studies. Recommendations for further studies regarding the findings obtained from this chapter as well as implications of the study and the limitations of the study are also presented in Chapter 5.



CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study examines the references in English printed media that are commonly used to refer to the group of LGBT people, and investigates the aspects of references in English printed media used to portray their meanings towards LGBT people in News on the Web Corpus (NOW). Thereby, the findings of this study were discussed and interpreted in order to answer the two major research questions.

There are six main sections in this chapter. To begin with, the first two sections 5.1 and 5.2 discuss the two main research questions with the existing literature. In section 5.3 the use of references to refer to LGBT people is discussed. In section 5.4 implications of the study are explained. The limitation of the study will then be presented in section 5.5. This chapter ends with section 5.6 in which recommendations for further studies are suggested.

5.1 Research Question I: *What references in English printed media are commonly used to refer to LGBT people?*

The results of this study reveal that there was a difference among frequencies of each search word. The frequencies ranked from high to low are the group of favorable terms (*transgender and trans*) 222,245 out of 231,117 times, non-gender specific pronouns (*Hir and Ze*) 4,804 out of 231,117 times and unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) 4,068 out of 231,117 times. It seems that the group of favorable terms of the search words were most frequently used to refer to non-binary genders.

The findings in the current study is in line with the results in Törmä's study (2018). To recapitulate, the two search words in her study "transgender and trans", as claimed by Trans Media Watch (2015), are proper to use because they are unrelated to offensive, sensational and laughable meanings in reporting non-binary genders. The similar point is that the two search words were the most frequently found in the present study, followed by non-gender specific pronouns and unfavorable terms, respectively. At this point, it could be said that the common references which are commonly used in news and magazines to refer to non-binary people are transgender and trans, respectively.

5.2 Research Question II: *In what aspects of references in English printed media portray their meanings towards LGBT people?*

It was hypothesized in the present study that there will be the use of unfavorable terms in English printed media to refer to LGBT people in supportive ways. There will also be some gender neutral terms in English printed media that are used to refer to LGBT people in sarcastic or negative ways. Here are the discussions regarding the hypotheses:

The finding of the present study reveal that there are two aspects of meanings derived from two major groups of the search words: (1) positive and (2) sarcastic or negative meanings. In the aspect of positive meanings, the findings on favorable terms of the search words (*transgender and trans*) were similar to the results in Törmä's study (2018). Evidence of positive meanings, such as increasing equality and showing advocacy and performance towards LGBT people were found. However, Törmä (2018) claimed that the words "transgender and trans" were regarded as reference words to be used in news and magazines to refer to LGBT people. On the contrary, the findings in the present study not only discovered the positive side but also showed the sarcastic or negative meanings regarding non-binary genders, such as showing bias or discrimination and revealing subgroup, abandonment and insecurity through the use of favorable terms claimed in the study of Törmä's towards LGBT people.

On the other hand, the study of Törmä suggested the unfavorable terms (*transsexual and tranny*) should be refrained from use in news and magazines to refer to LGBT people. These two words were also reported by Trans Media Watch (2015) in that they sound offensive and pejorative. The results from the present study found the similarity that the unfavorable terms of the search words revealed the sarcastic or negative meanings, such as showing difficulties and oppressions, and derogatory and sexual desire towards non-binary genders. However, it does not mean that there is no positive side. The results from this study differ from the Törmä's research (2018) in that there were positive meanings demonstrated only in the search word "transsexual" relating to politics and policy.

Regarding non-gender specific pronouns, the two gender neutral pronouns (*Hir and Ze*) resemble the results of the studies by both McGlashan and Fitzpatrick (2018) and

Knutson, Koch and Goldbach (2019). In their studies, these two gender neutral pronouns were found to be in everyday use in English native speaker's countries such as New Zealand and non-binary genders in the North, on the coasts and in the large cities of America. However, in the present study, it was discovered that the gender neutral pronoun "Ze" was more commonly used in a neutral way to refer to non-binary genders. The results of the present study also show that the neutral type was more frequently found than the masculine type without the presence of feminine type at all. On the contrary, the gender neutral pronoun "Hir" is not only used in a neutral type, but it is also used to present both masculine and feminine types. It could be summarized regarding the findings that the non-gender specific pronoun "Ze" is more neutral than "Hir" in referring to LGBT people.

5.3 The Use of References to Refer to LGBT

This section illuminates the discussions towards the use of references to refer to non-binary people according to the existing themes obtained from the previous chapter. It also provides the discussions regarding the related empirical past studies previously mentioned in Chapter 2.

5.3.1 Favorable Terms

Based on the discussion towards the two major research questions in the previous section, Trans Media Watch (2015) claims that there are two proper words which are (*transgender and trans*) to use to report in news and magazines to refer to LGBT people. However, the findings from the present study indicate that, besides positive meanings, the words "transgender and trans" co-existed in negative circumstances regarding LGBT people. To illustrate, the search word "transgender" represented the sarcastic or negative meanings in terms of bias or discrimination against LGBT people. In addition, another search word "trans" also revealed the negative meanings regarding abandonment and insecurity towards non-binary people. These mean that the guideline from Trans Media Watch for the media on LGBT language only posits one side of the coin. This study, however, revealed that the suggested referents, i.e. transgender and trans, connote the sarcastic or negative meanings towards LGBT people as well.

5.3.2 Unfavorable Terms

When it comes to unfavorable terms of search words, this present study confirmed the guidelines of Trans Media Watch (2015). Words to be refrained from writing and reporting towards LGBT people are, for example, *sex change*, *sex swap and shemale*. In the present study, the two most frequently used words from the guidance, i.e. *transsexual and tranny*, were used as search words. These words were found to be sarcastic or negative in contexts. For instance, the search word “transsexual” co-exists with difficulties and oppressions, while “tranny” shows a more negative side of derogatory and sexual desire towards non-binary people. However, it does not mean that there is no positive meaning. The present study found that the search word “transsexual” represented a positive meaning of politics and policy. Regarding this point, words in news and magazines have changed because of the global trend. Unfavorable words are now used in news and magazines in a different way compared to the past, i.e. “transsexual” denotes politics and policy.

5.3.3 LGBT Language with Empirical Past Studies

At this point in discussion, figurative language is used in the present study to report on news and magazines. As claimed by Royce (2011), the use of figurative language in printed media is to express the author’s tone of writing. The findings of the present study were similar to some researchers (such as Mahmood, Obaid and Shakir, 2014) in which the use of metaphors and simile in printed media were found in the concordance lines. However, this present study obtained the evidence for the use of both devices from different sub-themes in the findings chapter to compare two different things to refer to LGBT people in order to represent the writers’ point of views when reporting news and magazines in a concise form regarding LGBT people. It can be seen from the concordance lines that both simile and metaphors were used to compare two different things to convey the negative or sarcastic meanings and positive meanings towards non-binary people. In this present study, non-binary people were compared to many things in order to portray their roles through various aspects in the society. These

devices help depict the real meanings and intentions of words or phrases in the message presented through the concordance lines.

Consequently, the findings of this present study also confirmed the concepts of the minority and minority stress theory by Meyer (2003) as the two main stressors, i.e. distal stressors and proximal stressors, were found. To amplify, distal stressors are caused by stressful external events occurring towards non-binary genders such as discrimination, rejection, harassment or sexual violence. Also, proximal stressors or internal events consist of internalized transphobia or some situations that make LGBT people feel uncomfortable, unacceptable and vulnerable. All of these stressors were found in the findings that LGBT people faced and struggled with (1) bias or discrimination, (2) subgroup, abandonment and insecurity, (3) difficulties and oppressions, and (4) derogatory and sexual desire from the four search words (*transgender, trans, transsexual and tranny*). All of these sub-themes can confirm that the real use of English in news and magazines could bring about health problems to LGBT people caused by these two stressors.

Spargo's study (1999) towards queer theory asserted that for specific groups of people, such as lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, binary people and so on, it is unnecessary to make any reference about them because their identities comprise a wide range of components that can't be grouped together in one category. Spargo's study is in line with the present study in terms of gender neutral pronouns (Hir and Ze) which showed the real use of English in news and magazines in a neutral way in order to avoid sensitive feelings to refer to the fluid identities of non-binary genders. In addition, it also reexamined the concept of plurality, intersectionality and fluidity in discourse production as well as revealed the distinction in terms of reference used among non-binary people.

In terms of non-gender specific pronouns, "Hir and Ze" in the present study resemble Darr and Kebbey's study (2016). In their study, the gender neutral pronoun "Hir" derived from a pronoun in Middle English which referred to feminine type. Apart from Darr and Kebbey's study, feminine type, masculine

type and neutral type were found in terms of pronouns used to refer to non-binary genders in news and magazines in the present study. This means that the global trend in terms of the use of language has changed. That is why the two new types: masculine and neutral were found in the present study with the gender-neutral pronoun “Hir”, while feminine type remained. The gender-neutral pronoun “Ze” is derived from “Sie” which refers to “She” in German (Poon, 2015). Later on, the pronoun “Sie” has been changed to be “Ze” in order to make it more neutral and also avoid a feminine aspect. The present study found supportive evidence regarding this point in which the gender neutral pronoun “Ze” was more frequently used in a neutral way.

It could be regarded from the data that both gender-neutral pronouns (*Ze and Hir*) revealed a small number of frequencies on the NOW Corpus. It could be inferred towards the findings that both non-gender specific pronouns are new terms and they seem to be uncommon words for the public or people in general to use. However, it does not mean that the use of these two recommended pronouns from the studies of some scholars (such as McGlashan & Fitzpatrick, 2018; Knutson, Koch & Goldbach, 2019; and Darr & Kibbey, 2016) cannot resonate any reflection towards non-binary people. The use of these two gender-neutral pronouns could, at least, gain and raise an awareness in selecting words or pronouns for LGBT people in news reports, which is similar to Bevik’s study (2013) towards the three gender pronouns in Swedish. To recapitulate, Bevik asserted that the use of gender neutral pronoun (*hen*) in Swedish could bring about an increased consciousness of gender inequality because gender in language could change with other changes in the world.

According to some scholars (e.g. Wales, 1996 & Duncan, n.d.), a pronoun has the characteristics of anaphoric reference or antecedent. It is used to refer back to other ideas for its meaning, and it is also used to avoid the recurrence of noun or noun phrase. The findings of the present study supported the idea of Wales in which pronouns were used to refer back to the other idea for its meanings. For example, the concordance lines (68) and (69) of the feminine type from the gender neutral pronoun search word “Hir” revealed anaphoric characteristic in which a

singular subject pronoun “She” is used to substitute for nouns, i.e. *wife, princess, lady and Elizabeth*. Nonetheless, this present study also shows some differences towards the idea of Wales. It was observed that the non-gender specific pronoun search word “Ze” was used repeatedly and showed far less frequently to substitute for a noun or noun phrase.

5.4 Implications

This study provides an insight into the use of appropriate references in referring to LGBT people as well as provides useful specific terms when using references to refer to LGBT people. The use of proper references regarding LGBT people will decrease the negative perceptions of the news and magazines writers and public audience, especially in English printed media. Moreover, the proper use of referents can also lessen the negative feelings of LGBT people themselves because they are called with preferable terms. Additionally, this research resulted in terms of references which can be used to bolster existing literature on gender references and gender neutral pronouns in the field of sociolinguistics. Also, in the aspect of natural language processing, anaphora resolution, machine translation cannot identify LGBT anaphora. So, the result of this present study could yield richer results towards this aspect. Finally, scholars who refer to this study can understand how the media use of language influences LGBT people’s lives.

In the aspect of the human rights, the research results could be utilized to call for gender equality, gender integrity and gender identity and also be the mouthpiece to promote the existence of LGBT people in the society. In the same vein, the results could also make an awareness of binary people and people in general to use pronouns or references to refer to non-binary genders in appropriate ways. Also, it could benefit Thai people, who are increasingly accepting minority groups. To elaborate, researchers who are interested in conducting research related to gender issue can use the findings from this study in appropriate contexts. The result of which might also increase LGBT people’s identity to be equal to binary people because these could make them feel part of the society.

The last point to be taken into consideration is that the findings obtained from this study could probably be used to create the benchmark or standard in writing and reporting news and magazines in English in order to avoid negative sensitive feelings towards the

non-binary audience. Even in the Thai context, this standard could be used for Thai reporters to report news regarding LGBT in English accordingly.

5.5 Limitations of the Study

The study has some limitations that should be acknowledged and addressed for the future research studies. The first limitation is the lack of special corpus of LGBT in printed genre to cross check the findings obtained from NOW Corpus. The research design of this study mainly focuses on printed media where NOW Corpus can be utilized. However, NOW Corpus is not considered to be a special corpus for the language used by non-binary genders but it is the corpus for everyday news and magazines that reports the content related to LGBT. Another limitation is that the size of NOW Corpus increases daily which makes it very hard to predict the trend towards the use of references in this corpus.

5.6 Recommendations for further Studies

According to the limitations of this study described in the previous section, future studies should replicate this study with special LGBT corpus or a compiled corpus with printed genre in order to increase the generalizability of the findings. In addition, to be more challenging, the future studies should try to conduct the research in different genres such as spoken genre in order to cross check and also compare the findings as to whether they go together in the same pattern or reveal some differences from printed genre. Another recommendation for the further studies is that it is worth investigating non-binary genders language by analyzing the concordances with the use of different search words.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS FAVORABLE TERMS OF THE SEARCH WORD

Theme Yellow: Sarcastic or Negative Meanings to Refer to LGBT People

Sub-theme: Relating to Bias or Discrimination

Search Word: Transgender

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
NBC News	Rules from the Department of Health and Human Services that would've allowed discrimination against transgender people. " I think it's important for the government and for our
NBC News	House, which refused to use female pronouns when referring to Aimee Stephens, a transgender woman at the center of the landmark 2020 Supreme Court case Bostock
Washington Times	in women's sports. # This year, state lawmakers also want to restrict transgender students' sports participation in Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, North
Washington Times	on school sports... more > # HELENA, Mont. (AP) - Transgender kids would be banned from playing on school sports teams for the gender with which
Variety	made clear she believes gender identity invalidates biological sex, meaning she doesn't think transgender women are woman or transgender men are men. She's also raised the specter

Sub-theme: Relating to Subgroup, Abandonment and Insecurity

Search Word: Trans

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
The Nation	the same spirit, Rivera's encampment at the piers became a refuge for displaced trans, HIV-positive, and disabled people at a time when the AIDS crisis was at

The Nation	of a dominant art historical canon that extracts from, and then discards , Black trans life , Tourmaline speculates on the gaps in history -- what she calls " tapping
<u>Diginomica</u>	subpopulations at equal rates. White, black, Asian, Latinx, gay, <u>trans</u> , and more - it's 10% of each population.' Now that's
montrealgazette.com	Article content continued # Many trans people see this as a safety issue. <u>Trans</u> women are afraid they might be beaten up or raped in men's public washrooms
news.yahoo.com	a dozen states where lawmakers are proposing restrictions on athletics or gender-confirming health care for <u>trans</u> minors this year. The order immediately sparked a backlash from conservative groups , a



APPENDIX B

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS FAVORABLE TERMS OF THE SEARCH WORD

Theme Green: Positive Meanings to Refer to LGBT People

Sub-theme: Relating to Equality in Living in the Society

Search Word: Transgender

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
NBC News	Transgender Equality , said the order "moves us another step toward a day when <u>transgender</u> people can openly live as who they are without being targeted for discrimination."
The Hindu	Mekha Rajan, a well-known face from television commercials and Namitha, who won Miss <u>Transgender</u> India last year. Over the years, this project has been known to give
sentinelassam.com	will get a chance to equally participate in society . Citizens need to encourage the <u>transgender</u> community by losing prejudice against them.
sentinelassam.com	#Chariduar. # Transgender in police # The Bihar Police had decided to recruit Transgender in its force . The State police is likely to issue an advertisement regarding recruitment
ksat.com	Reinstate federal guidance, issued by Obama and revoked by Trump, to protect transgender students' access to sports, bathrooms and locker rooms in accordance with their gender

Sub-theme: Showing Advocacy and Performance

Search Word: Trans

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
VICE	at a time, it's different, " said Rebecca Gotto, a 34-year-old trans actress from Rio's outer Baixada region. Gotto, who had stayed with Casa
pinknews.co.uk	said he'd taken the video down. # The anonymous YouTuber explained he supported trans people in his video apology

Marketing Dive	supporting trans equality , with a secondary goal of educating a mass public audience that <u>trans</u> rights are human rights. Using 4D, the campaign reached 1.2 million HR professionals
Marketing Dive	through a public activation under the banner Trans Rights Are Human Rights: We value trans people as our employees, customers and colleagues, " Nancy Kelley, Chief Executive
pinknews.co.uk	Joe Biden's secretary of defence pick gives full-throated support for trans troops serving in military # Retired General Lloyd Austin smiles as he testifies before the



APPENDIX C

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS UNFAVORABLE TERMS OF THE SEARCH WORD

Theme Yellow: Sarcastic or Negative Meanings to Refer to LGBT People

Sub-theme: Revealing Difficulties and Oppressions

Search Word: Transsexual

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
The Daily Beast	when I first heard Morris' name it was attached to the now archaic term <u>transsexual</u> by a string of horrible jokes. Too embarrassed to sign out a copy of
livemint.com	<u>visibility</u> for cis men or cis women now, but still not for <u>asexual, transsexual or transwomen</u> . It is fantastic to see people from other gender and sexualities also
Journal-Courier	month, a transgender woman was killed in prison. # Meanwhile, a 19-year-old <u>transsexual man was shot in the western town</u> of Moca in March and a person identified
straight.com	body before you can attempt to satisfy him sexually, " says Buck Angel, <u>transsexual FTM porn star, aka " the man with a pussy "</u> .
Houston Chronicle	a purportedly gay priest. Since then, he has ministered to gays and <u>transsexual prostitutes</u> , and welcomed people in gay partnerships into his inner circle. One of

Sub-theme: Showing Derogatory and Sexual Aspects

Search Word: Tranny

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
miragenews.com	called a <u>derogatory name</u> such as ' faggot', ' dyke' or ' <u>tranny</u> ' in the past 12 months. # Despite this, only 41% of
TigerDroppings.com	a snarky, arrogant shithead. He's currently "bisexual" and <u>pays for tranny porn</u> (I wish I was making that up but I'm not).

thedailyblog.co.nz	a pork' n bean, or to set up Uncle Joe Walding with a <u>tranny</u> , those same old diggers thought that was perfectly fine. # Why did the
thestreetjournal.org	night a Hasidic rabbi tried to pick me up because he thought I was a <u>tranny</u> . I had to tell him: “Baby, this is real fish!
heavy.com	on the live feeds, as did his frequent use of the derogatory word "tranny" to describe a transgender person.



APPENDIX D

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS UNFAVORABLE TERMS OF THE SEARCH WORD

Theme Green: Positive Meanings to Refer to LGBT People

Sub-theme: Showing Politics and Policy

Search Word: Transsexual

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
examiner.com.au	"Upon entry into custody, prisoners are able to self-identify as transgender, transsexual or intersex. # " Provided that the safety and security of the prison is
examiner.com.au	" The Tasmania Prison Service has a comprehensive policy for transgender, transsexual and intersex prisoners which prioritises safety, and treats prisoners with dignity and respect,
odt.co.nz	yet Carterton elected Georgina Beyer as Mayor, who was not only Maori but a transsexual as well... When I stood, I did not run on a banner that
hk.asiatatler.com	first official -- 1,000-person strong -- Pride parade in 2008; a high court giving transsexual women the right to marry in 2013; 2018's winning bid to become the
The Boston Globe	on a platform of " F the Police " and does indeed identify as a transsexual Satanist anarchist -- as the Republican nominee for sheriff in Cheshire County, in the

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS NON- GENDER SPECIFIC PRONOUNS SEARCH WORD

Search Word: Hir

Theme Blue: Masculine Type

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
TheChronicleHerald.ca	happened last night. he was saying it was one of the best nights of hir life. "If Feldman gets his druthers , more folks will use gender-neutral
Scoop.co.n	dismantle the patriarchy, his sister is transitioning and impatient to leave the world around hir , and in a neglected heap in the corner is their once dominating father
State Times	the police told him that they had reports from Udampur that militants were moving in hir vehicle. " Is this the way the police should behave with a legislator
Telegraph.co.uk	self-aware Max, assertively flexing boyish new muscles , bristles at the rigidity beneath " hir " mom's embracing of gender fluidity. # Tensions grow to a head,
ITV News	London Marathon. # In the film William, along with his wife Kate and hir brother Prince Harry, attend one of the runners' training sessions. # There

Theme Pink: Feminine Type

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
thenational.scot	wife and honorable princess and chaist Lady , ever weill and verteiyslue exercid, keeping hir vidowit (widowhood) with great honor. " She had been regent for six

indiatvnews.com	Bollywood diva and actress Deepika Padukone celebrated <u>hir</u> 35th birthday on Tuesday. Her day without any doubt began with a special brunch
The Guardian	dangerous coorses heald towards us ", Elizabeth tells Sadler that " you may let <u>hir</u> understand that we wish she had been as carefull for the tyme past to have
PinkNews.co.uk	solely as a female . # Hir philosophy, developed through <u>hir</u> art and through <u>hir</u> work with Sex and Gender Education, a lobby group campaigning for the rights of
BBC News	Jesus Chryst, was desyrous to becom a Christian, Wherefore she made sute by <u>hir</u> said mistres to have some conference with the Curat ". # Examined in her

Theme Red: Neutral Type

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
PinkNews.co.uk	nature. " # In January 2010 doctors declared that they were unable to determine <u>hir</u> as either male or female as ze has no gonads, the hormonal system was
Vulture	the nonplussed Isaac. "Any breach in decorum will cause <u>hir</u> to write in <u>hir</u> blog about how awful hir troglodyte fascist heteronormative mother is. It's fantastic.
The Globe and Mail	told me ze was thinking of having a double mastectomy just to prove to <u>hir</u> parents, who didn't support <u>hir</u> identity or understand it, that ze was
Seeing Ear Theatre	one, it changes the feel, a basic romance, non-binary, Bryn, <u>hir</u> room, ze went to bed, <u>hir</u> ambitions, ze'd be well to
Toronto Star	has completed his/her portfolio... "Why not make it simpler:" <u>hir</u> " portfolio. # But these words haven't caught on because a marginalized group

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE OF THEMATIC CONTENT ANALYSIS TOWARDS NON- GENDER SPECIFIC PRONOUNS SEARCH WORD

Search Word: Ze

Theme Blue: Masculine Type

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
GhanaWeb	been rushed to the hospital. # 9:24 PNC Constituency Chairman for Karaga, Alhassan Ze has died in an accident whilst on his way to cast his vote, the
KickOff	whoever he wanna use if he can afford to risk ze top spot to ze rightful owners. This gon be interesting. Terms of use:
London Free Press	of prohibited grounds of discrimination. He is against using non-binary pronouns such as “ze” in reference to those wishing to be called something other than “he

Theme Red: Neutral Type

Sources	The evidence from the concordance lines in the NOW Corpus
columbian.com	The contents will hopefully make the boss happy enough to authorize an invitation. Ze plans to have a big presser on the openness subject (including specifics) next
Inside Higher Ed	is a professor of higher education and student affairs at Bowling Green State University. Ze is on Twitter as
KickOff	Beware ze insults from ze brainless ones lol # De Bruin!!! # posted: 04:22 pm #
Catch News	Putting in a word for those who got it wrong, ze chides, "My dear journalist people, if you don't have any news
Independent Online	with 245 litres available for ze luggage. And I may look petite on ze outside, but I have space for four passengers and ze can all fit inside

BIOGRAPHY

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