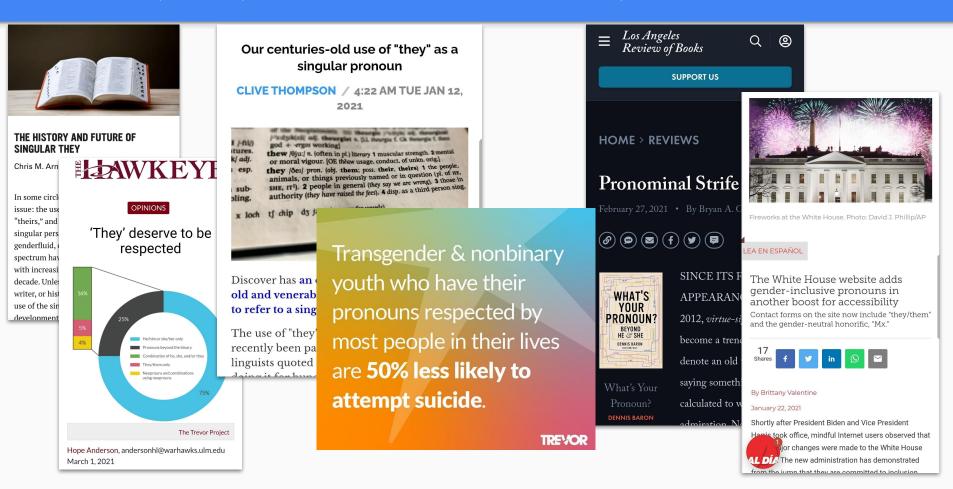
You can't be (gender-)neutral on a moving train: inclusivity and binaries in English



Evan D. Bradley (he/him/his) | Penn State University





Belgian law to be updated with gender-neutral language

Wednesday, 7 April 2021



Photo by Bill Oxford on Unsplash



No need to 'iel': why France is so angry about a gender-neutral pronoun

Albin Wagener, Université Rennes 2 Published: December 8, 2021 3.52pm CET









Spirited public debate over language is a very French passion.

So it's no surprise that when the online edition of Le Robert, the famous French



▶ LIVE TV

Gender neutral wording is making German ridiculous, asserts association

07.03.2019



Inserting * stars into German words to make them gender neutral amounts to "nonsense," a German language association asserts. Other experts say linguistic equality and removal of patriarchal mindsets remains paramount.

The Association for German Language (VDS) decried Wednesday what it called "destructive intrusion" of gender neutral word modifications, including the recent trend of placing a "gender star" or asterisk



Gender

Masculine, feminist or neutral? The language battle that has split Spain

A new government plans to erase gender bias in the constitution

Stephen Burgen in Barcelona

Sun 19 Jan 2020 05.15 EST



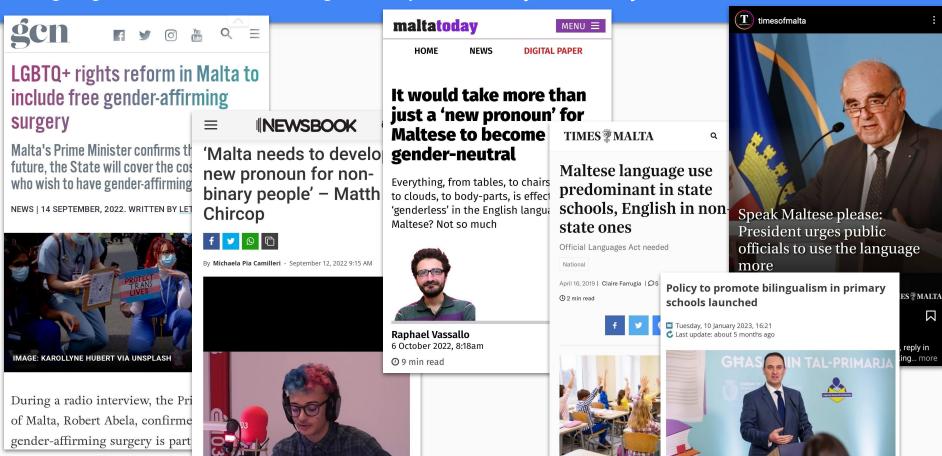






A showdown is looming between Spain's conservative language academy and its

Language & Gender: Achieving Conceptual Clarity | January 19, 2024



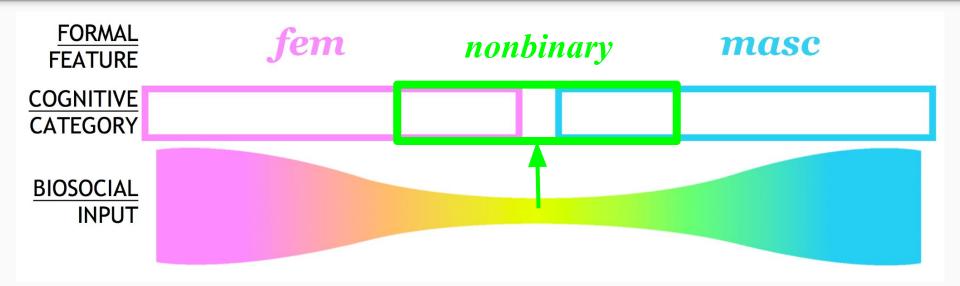
Nonlinguistic influences on pronouns

- Misgendering is related to attitudes about transgender identities (Conrod, 2018).
- English users' willingness to participate in grammatical change of *they* is connected to socio-cultural changes (Konnelly & Cowper, 2020).
- Rejection of neopronouns is related to binary gender ideology (Hekanaho, 2020).
- Sexual orientation and gender (trans vs. cis) moderate the relationship between prescriptive grammar ideology and attitudes toward *they* (Hernandez, 2020).
- Attitudes toward Swedish neopronoun *hen* have changed over time, related to exposure in media (Sendén et al., 2019).
- Prior beliefs and experience moderate how language users respond to and use pronouns and other gender-neutral and nonbinary forms.

Our previous studies

- Acceptability judgments of non-binary they are associated with
 - Personality factors and gender role attitudes (Bradley et al., 2019)
 - Linguistic prescriptivism and benevolent sexism (Bradley, 2020)
- Interpretation of singular they and neopronouns (Bradley et al. 2019b)
 - Singular they is generally interpreted as gender-neutral.
 - Interpretation of neopronouns depends on prior experience.
- Text-based production
 - (Almost) every English user uses singular they to talk about someone they know nothing about (Bradley et al, 2019c)
 - Including most L2 English users (Lukač & Bradley, in press)

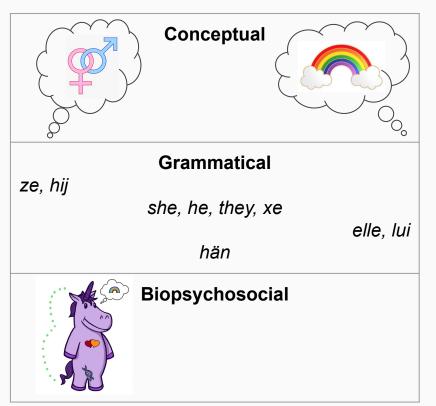
Ackerman (2019)



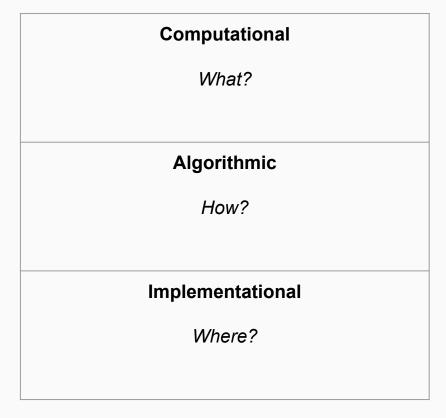
- A language like English with relatively weak formal gender features relies mostly on cognitive categories for coreference resolution.
- These categories are formed via experience with gender(s).

Not a perfect analogy, but perhaps a useful one

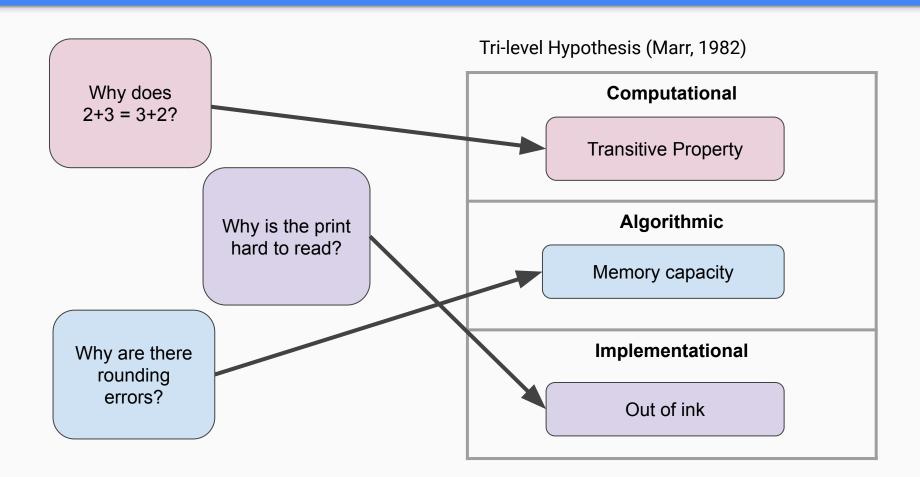
Gender systems (Ackerman, 2019)



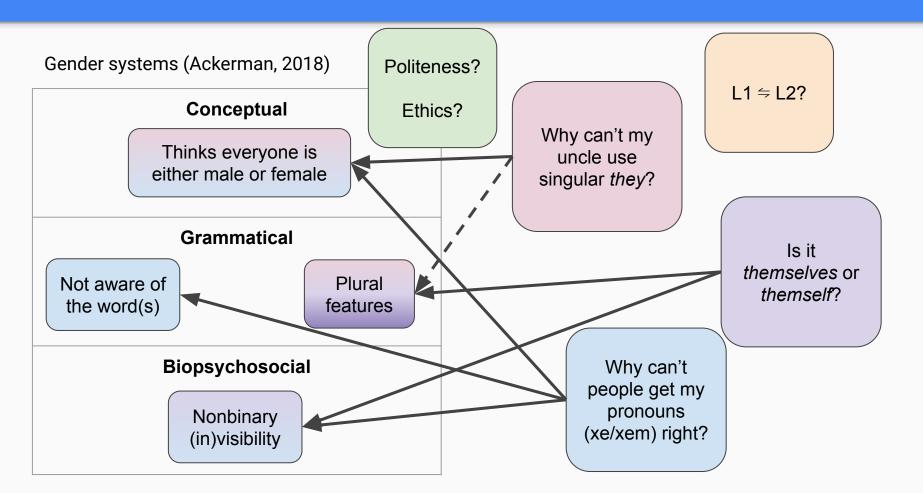
Tri-level Hypothesis (Marr, 1982)



Levels of Explanation



Levels of Explanation



They does a lot...

- Epicene
- Unknown
- Concealment
- Nonbinary
- And probably more...

Everyone should bring their own pencil.

Who does that driver think they are?

My friend doesn't like their colleague because they smell.

Max prefers to cut their own hair.

What does it mean to be

- Neutral
- Fair
- Inclusive
- Accurate
- Nonbinary

Saying nothing about (the referent's) gender?

To whom?

Includes all possible/likely referents?

What do (or "should") grammatical features index?

Queering norms.

Thank you!



- Neutral and fair are quite contentious.
- Inclusive is tricky, too, but perhaps more operationalizeable!

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