**LGBTQ+ Terms and guidance for Faculty and Staff**

*Common words and acronyms*

**LGBT+, LGBTQ, LGBTQA, TBLG**: These acronyms refer to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, and Asexual or Ally. Although all of the different identities within “LGBT” are often lumped together (and share sexism as a common root of oppression), there are specific needs and concerns related to each individual identity.

**Asexual:**A person who generally does not feel sexual attraction or desire to any group of people. Asexuality is not the same as celibacy.

**Ally**: Typically any non-LGBT person who supports and stands up for the rights of LGBT people, though LGBT people can be allies, such as a lesbian who is an ally to a transgender person.

**Biphobia**: Aversion toward bisexuality and bisexual people as a social group or as individuals. People of any sexual orientation can experience such feelings of aversion. Biphobia is a source of discrimination against bisexuals, and may be based on negative bisexual stereotypes or irrational fear.

**Bisexual**: A person who is attracted to both people of their own gender and another gender. Also called “bi”.

**Cisgender**: Types of gender identity where an individual's experience of their own gender matches the sex they were assigned at birth.

**Coming Out:**The process of acknowledging one’s sexual orientation and/or gender identity to other people. For most LGBT people this is a life-long process.

**Gay**: A person who is attracted primarily to members of the same sex. Although it can be used for any sex (e.g. gay man, gay woman, gay person), “lesbian” is sometimes the preferred term for women who are attracted to women.

**Gender expression**: A term which refers to the ways in which we each manifest masculinity or femininity. It is usually an extension of our “gender identity,” our innate sense of being male, female, etc. Each of us expresses a particular gender every day – by the way we style our hair, select our clothing, or even the way we stand. Our appearance, speech, behavior, movement, and other factors signal that we feel – and wish to be understood – as masculine or feminine, or as a man or a woman.

**Gender identity**: The sense of “being” male, female, genderqueer, agender, etc. For some people, gender identity is in accord with physical anatomy. For transgender people, gender identity may differ from physical anatomy or expected social roles. It is important to note that gender identity, biological sex, and sexual orientation are separate and that you cannot assume how someone identifies in one category based on how they identify in another category.

**Genderqueer**: A term which refers to individuals or groups who “queer” or problematize the hegemonic notions of sex, gender and desire in a given society. Genderqueer people possess identities which fall outside of the widely accepted sexual binary (i.e. "men" and "women"). Genderqueer may also refer to people who identify as both transgendered AND queer, i.e. individuals who challenge both gender and sexuality regimes and see gender identity and sexual orientation as overlapping and interconnected.

**Heterosexual**: A person who is only attracted to members of the opposite sex. Also called “straight."

**Homophobia**: A range of negative attitudes and feelings toward homosexuality or people who are identified or perceived as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT). It can be expressed as antipathy, contempt, prejudice, aversion, or hatred, may be based on irrational fear, and is sometimes related to religious beliefs.

**Homosexual**: A clinical term for people who are attracted to members of the same sex. Some people find this term offensive.

**Intersex**: A person whose sexual anatomy or chromosomes do not fit with the traditional markers of "female" and "male." For example: people born with both "female" and "male" anatomy (penis, testicles, vagina, uterus); people born with XXY.

**In the closet:**Describes a person who keeps their sexual orientation or gender identity a secret from some or all people.

**Lesbian**: A woman who is primarily attracted to other women.

**Queer**: 1) An umbrella term sometimes used by LGBTQA people to refer to the entire LGBT community. 2) An alternative that some people use to "queer" the idea of the labels and categories such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc. Similar to the concept of genderqueer. It is important to note that the word queer is an in-group term, and a word that can be considered offensive to some people, depending on their generation, geographic location, and relationship with the word.

**Questioning:** For some, the process of exploring and discovering one's own sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Pansexual: A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction for members of all gender identities/expressions, not just people who fit into the standard gender binary (i.e. men and women).

**Sexual orientation**: The type of sexual, romantic, and/or physical attraction someone feels toward others. Often labeled based on the gender identity/expression of the person and who they are attracted to. Common labels: lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, etc.

**Transgender**: This term has many definitions. It is frequently used as an umbrella term to refer to all people who do not identify with their assigned gender at birth or the binary gender system. This includes transsexuals, cross-dressers, genderqueer, drag kings, drag queens, two-spirit people, and others. Some transgender people feel they exist not within one of the two standard gender categories, but rather somewhere between, beyond, or outside of those two genders.

**Transphobia**: The fear or hatred of transgender people or gender non-conforming behavior. Like biphobia, transphobia can also exist among lesbian, gay, and bisexual people as well as among heterosexual people.

**Transsexual**: A person whose gender identity is different from their biological sex, who may undergo medical treatments to change their biological sex, often times to align it with their gender identity, or they may live their lives as another sex. 

**Please Note:** It is very important to respect people’s desired self-identifications. One should never assume another person’s identity based on that person’s appearance. It is always best to ask people how they identify, including what pronouns they prefer, and to respect their wishes.

TERMS TO AVOID

PROBLEMATIC TERMS

* **Problematic: “transgenders,” “a transgender”**
* **Preferred: “transgender people,” “a transgender person”**
* Transgender should be used as an adjective, not as a noun. Do not say, “Tony is a transgender,” or “The parade included many transgenders.” Instead say, “Tony is a transgender man,” or “The parade included many transgender people.”
* **Problematic: “transgendered”**
* **Preferred: “transgender”**The adjective *transgender*should never have an extraneous “-ed” tacked onto the end. An “-ed” suffix adds unnecessary length to the word and can cause tense confusion and grammatical errors. For example, it is grammatically incorrect to turn *transgender*into a participle, as it is an adjective, not a verb, and only verbs can be used as participles by adding an “-ed” suffix.
* **Problematic: “sex change,” “pre-operative,” “post-operative”**
* **Preferred: “transition”**Referring to a sex change operation, or using terms such as pre- or post-operative, inaccurately suggests that one must have surgery in order to transition. Avoid overemphasizing surgery when discussing transgender people or the process of transition.

DEFAMATORY TERMS

* **Defamatory: “deceptive,” “fooling,” “pretending,” “posing” or “masquerading”**Gender identity is an integral part of a person’s identity. Do not characterize transgender people as “deceptive,” as “fooling” other people, or as “pretending” to be, “posing” or “masquerading” as a man or a woman. Such descriptions are defamatory and insulting.
* **Defamatory: “she-male,” “he-she,” “it,” “trannie,” “tranny,” “shim,” “gender-bender”**These words only serve to dehumanize transgender people and should not be used.
* **Defamatory: “bathroom bill”** A new term created and used by far-right extremists to oppose non-discrimination laws that protect transgender people.

TRANSGENDER NAMES, PRONOUN USAGE & DESCRIPTIONS

* **Always use a transgender person’s chosen name.**Often transgender people cannot afford a legal name change or are not yet old enough to change their name legally. They should be afforded the same respect for their chosen name as anyone else who lives by a name other than their birth name (e.g., celebrities).
* **Whenever possible, ask transgender people which pronoun they would like you to use.**A person who identifies as a certain gender, whether or not that person has taken hormones or had some form of surgery, should be referred to using the pronouns appropriate for that gender.
* **If it is not possible to ask a transgender person which pronoun he or she prefers, use the pronoun that is consistent with the person’s appearance and gender expression.**For example, if a person wears a dress and uses the name Susan, feminine pronouns are appropriate.
* **It is never appropriate to put quotation marks around either a transgender person’s chosen name or the pronoun that reflects that person’s gender identity.**
* **When describing transgender people, please use the correct term or terms to describe their gender identity.**For example, a person who is born male and transitions to become female is a *transgender woman*, whereas a person who is born female and transitions to become male is a *transgender man*.

OFFENSIVE TERMS TO AVOID

* **Offensive: “homosexual” (n. or adj.)**
* **Preferred: “gay” (adj.); “gay man” or “lesbian” (n.); “gay person/people”**Please use “gay” or “lesbian” to describe people attracted to members of the same sex. Because of the clinical history of the word “homosexual,” it is aggressively used by anti-gay extremists to suggest that gay people are somehow diseased or psychologically/emotionally disordered – notions discredited by the American Psychological Association and the American Psychiatric Association in the 1970s.
* **Offensive: “homosexual relations/relationship,” “homosexual couple,” “homosexual sex,” etc.**
* **Preferred: “relationship” (or “sexual relationship”), “couple” (or, if necessary, “gay couple”), “sex,” etc.**
* Identifying a same-sex couple as “a homosexual couple,” characterizing their relationship as “a homosexual relationship,” or identifying their intimacy as “homosexual sex” is extremely offensive and should be avoided.
* As a rule, try to avoid labeling an activity, emotion or relationship “gay,” “lesbian” or “bisexual” unless you would call the same activity, emotion or relationship “straight” if engaged in by someone of another orientation.
* **Offensive: “sexual preference”**
* **Preferred: “sexual orientation” or “orientation”**The term “sexual preference” is typically used to suggest that being lesbian, gay or bisexual is a choice and therefore can and should be “cured.” *Sexual orientation*is the accurate description of an individual’s enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex and is inclusive of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals and straight men and women.
* **Offensive: “gay lifestyle” or “homosexual lifestyle”**
* **Preferred: “gay lives,” “gay and lesbian lives”**There is no single lesbian, gay or bisexual lifestyle. Lesbians, gay men and bisexuals are diverse in the ways they lead their lives. The phrase “gay lifestyle” is used to denigrate lesbians and gay men, suggesting that their orientation is a choice and therefore can and should be “cured.”
* **Offensive: “admitted homosexual” or “avowed homosexual”**
* **Preferred: “openly lesbian,” “openly gay,” “openly bisexual”**Dated term used to describe those who are openly lesbian, gay or bisexual or who have recently come out of the closet. The words “admitted” or “avowed” suggest that being gay is somehow shameful or inherently secretive.

DEFAMATORY LANGUAGE

* **Associating gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people or relationships with pedophilia, child abuse, sexual abuse, bestiality, bigamy, polygamy, adultery and/or incest**Being gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender is neither synonymous with nor indicative of any ten­dency toward pedophilia, child abuse, sexual abuse, bestiality, bigamy, polygamy, adultery and/or incest. Such claims, innuendoes and associations often are used to insinuate that lesbians and gay men pose a threat to society, to families, and to children in particular.

Sources:

<http://www.wearefamilycharleston.org/lgbt-a-z-glossary/>

Further Resources

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2017/06/15/lgbtq-glossary-slang-ally-learn-language/101200092/>

<http://sja.sdes.ucf.edu/docs/lgbtq-terminology.pdf>