

Non-Binary English and Spanish Pronoun Acceptability

Emilia Pike-Acosta

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Non-binary language is language that is not gendered as male or female, two grammatical genders that exist in both English and Spanish. These languages have varying degrees of grammatical gender. In English, only third person singular pronouns carry grammatical gender. However, in Spanish, in addition to third person singular and plural pronouns, most nouns carry gender markers, and many adjectives and articles are required to have gender markers that agree with the noun they modify. Binary language can be limiting to its users, since it only provides users with two grammatical genders to use. Additionally, both languages have the generic masculine, where a male gendered pronoun refers to a person (1) or group of people of unspecified or mixed gender (2). Zunino and Stetie (2022) found that this leads to a masculine bias and that for many speakers it does not actually denote a group of mixed gender. Sánchez-Torres (2024) found that Spanish speakers perceive Spanish to be more sexist than English. Another drawback of binary language is that there is no ungendered way to refer to someone whose gender is not binary.

(1) Each student can write his own novel.

(2) Ellos son doctor-es
3.M.PL are doctor.M-PL

As a result of English having exactly two third person singular canonical pronouns with strongly gendered meanings, there have been many potential alternatives proposed to the canonical *he* and *she*. Many people now use the pronoun *they* as a gender neutral third person singular pronoun (3). Some people also use neopronouns. These are neologistic pronouns with a long history of invention and use (Baron, 2020). This is different from the case of the pronoun *they*, which is an already established pronoun that has experienced semantic changes. Some examples of English neopronouns are the pronouns: *ey/em*, *fae/faer*, *sie/hir*, *xe/xyr*, *ze/zir*, *zie/hir*. See (4) for an example of their usage in a sentence.

(3) They drove the car.

(4) Ey gave zir a birthday present.

In Spanish, there have also been efforts to reform the language both from a perspective of reducing gender bias and of developing non-binary language, with the end goal of making Spanish more inclusive as a language. These efforts include the use of direct and indirect non-binary language. Some of the changes suggested have been neomorphemes, neologicistic morphemes. Examples of these include the forms *-@*, *-e*, *-x* to accompany the canonical *-a* and *-o* endings. The most popular forms as of 2020 are the *-e* and *-x* forms (Kalinowski, 2020). These forms do not always have consistent or agreed upon pronunciations. This is especially true of *-x* and *-@*. Papadopoulos(2024) found that speakers generally pronounced *-e* and *-x* as [e] and [eks] respectively. They found that *-@* was rarely used and only in written form. Examples of usage are shown in (5) and (6), with English translations provided afterwards.

(5) Elle es mi amig-ue
3SG.NB is my friend-NB

(6) Ellx-s son niñ-x-s
3.NB-PL are child-NB-PL

(7) Ese grupo de estudiante-s no está poniendo atención
That group of student-PL is not paying attention

When referring to someone who is nonbinary, it is possible to use either direct or indirect non-binary language (DNL or INL). INL involves modifying a sentence to avoid any gendered references (López, 2020). This is easier to do in English than in Spanish. In English, it is possible to use INL by changing a sentence to passive voice or by only referring to a person by their name. Both of these cases avoid using a gendered pronoun at all, but have the downsides of being somewhat clunky usages. In Spanish, it is possible to use an epicene noun like *estudiante* in order to use INL (7). However, Spanish has many more gendered parts of speech than English, so it can

be quite difficult to avoid gender references without the use of DNL. DNL involves using non-binary morphemes and/or pronouns to directly remove gendered references (López, 2020). In Spanish, using a neomorpheme like -e or -x is an example of DNL. Non-binary *they* (*they* when used to refer to a non-binary person) is also an example of DNL (8), while forms of *they* that can refer to generic or indefinite antecedents are not (9; Konnelly et al., 2023). Konnelly et al. (2023) give examples of these two usages of singular *they* that are shown in (8) and (9).

(8) Dr. Chen has written their own monograph.

(9) Each student can write their own novel.

These innovations in both languages are an important center of rapid language change that is happening currently, as is exemplified by the institutional adoption and now widespread usage of the Swedish neopronoun *hen* (Baron, 2020). While initially used in the 1990s, *hen* significantly increased in popularity in the early 2010s. This led to significant controversy and eventually in 2015, Sweden's main spelling dictionary included it. *Hen* currently experiences widespread usage and has shed its more radical connotations (Wojahn, 2024). There has also been significant political discourse and controversy surrounding the usage of non-binary language in many places in the world (Cheng, 2021; John, 2024).

Previous research on the subject in both languages has been mainly monolingual. There is very little current research comparing non-binary language in Spanish and English. Additionally, the Spanish research is predominantly focused on the neomorphemes as used in the plural rather than singular form. An especially common research topic is using neomorphemes to make collective nouns without using the generic masculine. An example of this that Zunino and Stetie (2022) test is saying *les plomeres*, 'the-NB-PL plumber-NB-PL' instead of *los plomeros*, 'the-M-PL plumber-M-PL' and seeing whether it is perceived as having less of a masculine bias.

This is generally investigated from a perspective of reducing sexism in the language rather than one of non-binary inclusion.

Methods:

In this thesis, I looked at how acceptability varies between neopronouns in English and Spanish by means of an online sociolinguistic survey conducted via Qualtrics. The study was open to all participants over 18 years old who are comfortable in both English and Spanish. I also looked at how demographic factors affect acceptability judgements. I asked participants questions about their demographics and language background. Specifically, I asked participants for their age, their race and ethnicity, their gender, if they identify as LGBT+ or transgender, what country they grew up in, and what country they live in now. The questions about gender and race/ethnicity are free response in order to give participants more freedom to describe themselves accurately and to account for differences in racial and ethnic identities depending on geographic region. Additionally, all of the demographic questions were written so that they would only ask for non-identifying information.

I also asked participants questions about their language backgrounds. I asked what languages they spoke at age 5 and what languages they speak now. This is useful for differentiating speakers who learned the languages later in life from those who grew up speaking them. I also asked participants how often they speak each language, what contexts they speak each language in, what language or languages they dream in, and what language they feel the most comfortable in. These questions help paint a picture of each participant's current language environment and use.

I also asked how familiar participants are with each of the pronouns used in the survey (*they*, *zie* and *elle*). I had them select one of the multiple choice options of "I have never seen it

used this way before,” “I have only ever heard of this usage,” “I personally know someone who uses it,” “I use this pronoun this way for myself.”

I compared singular *they* and the pronoun *zie/hir* in English and the pronoun *elle* in Spanish. I chose to use the pronoun *they* because it is the most commonly used gender neutral singular pronoun in English. I chose the pronoun *elle*, because it is a frequently used non-binary pronoun in Spanish. I chose the pronoun *zie*, because I wanted a neopronoun in English that would be analogous to *elle*. The -e morpheme in Spanish is a neomorpheme, making *elle* a neopronoun. In contrast, singular *they* in English is a preexisting pronoun, not a neopronoun, so not analogous to *elle* other than being a non-binary pronoun. I specifically chose *zie* as a neopronoun because it is commonly used, very clearly not a canonical pronoun, and is not easily confused with any other existing English words. The survey looks at direct non-binary language by using sentences with the nominative singular form of each pronoun. Each sentence contains exactly one pronoun and no other neomorphemes or neopronouns. This allows the English and Spanish sentences to be more analogous to each other, since Spanish has more parts of speech that can take grammatical gender than English does.

The survey utilizes latin square research design. There are nine target sentences which appear in three different forms, one for each pronoun. Two are in English and use *they* and *zie/hir* and the other is in Spanish and uses *elle*. The sentences are contrived so that *they* can only be interpreted as singular and with as little ambiguity as possible. Each participant will see one version of each target. Each participant will be assigned randomly into a group (A, B, or C) and will see nine target sentences and twenty distractor sentences in total. The distractors are half in English and half in Spanish. I sourced them from Blanchette and Lukyanenko (2019) and Miglio and Gries (2021) and adapted them so that they fit more closely with the forms of the target

sentences. Some of the distractor sentences are expected to be perceived as natural and some as unnatural. This will allow them to serve as controls for English and Spanish acceptability.

The survey was distributed in bilingual online communities with an emphasis on achieving geographic diversity. This was achieved by posting recruitment materials on Reddit on country specific subreddits as well as other Spanish language subreddits and on Professor Kirby Conrod's social media. I had some difficulty with posting on Reddit due to encountering spam filters that kept blocking the survey posting, because the posts were made by a new account. I had made a brand new Reddit account in order to be able to post at all. I was able to resolve this problem by getting a friend to post it on their preexisting Reddit account. The list of subreddits the survey was posted on can be found in **Appendix B**.

I predict that participants will find *they* to be the most acceptable of the three pronouns. In recent years, non-binary *they* has gained increased acceptance and use, as seen by its presence in newspaper style guides and mainstream advertising (Baron, 2020). This indicates an increased acceptance among the general population, which would give it the largest acceptability. I also expect for *zie* to be the least acceptable of the three pronouns. I predict this trend because in English, *they* is much more commonly used than *zie* and has been found to be more acceptable (Hekanaho, 2022). As a pronoun, *zie* is both less well known and less frequently used. I predict *elle* to be somewhere between the two English pronouns in acceptability, because it is not entrenched as the non-binary pronoun in Spanish in the way that *they* has become for English. It has a lower usage than singular *they* does in English and is viewed much more negatively by prescriptivist authorities than *they* is. In addition to -e, the morpheme -x is also commonly used (Kalinowski, 2020). I also anticipate that some amount of participants will find *they* and *elle* to be acceptable but find *zie* unacceptable, because those are the two most commonly used pronouns.

Additionally, some participants might feel that there only needs to be a single non-binary pronoun per language. It is also possible that a few participants will find only *zie* and *elle* acceptable if they are opposed to *they* being used as a singular pronoun but are open to neologisms being used; however, it seems more likely that participants with views like this will find none of the three to be at all acceptable. I do not expect many participants to find either *they* or *elle* unacceptable and the other two pronouns acceptable.

I anticipate that participants who identify as transgender or LGBT+ will rate all of the pronouns as more acceptable overall. This is because these are the communities where these pronouns have primarily been innovated and used. Additionally, non-binary people are also significantly more likely to use non-binary pronouns. Previous research also supports this hypothesis (Bonnin and Coronel, 2021). Based on findings in previous studies, I also expect that women will rate the pronouns tested as more acceptable than men do (Bonnin and Coronel, 2021; Hekanaho, 2022). I also predict that younger participants will find the pronouns more acceptable. This is because new language innovations tend to be more acceptable to younger people than to older people. I expect that a participant's responses to the question about their levels of familiarity with each pronoun will strongly predict how acceptable they find that pronoun. This is because people are more likely to find words they have never heard of or do not use much less natural or acceptable than ones they use regularly. I also think it is likely that there will be some regional variation in acceptability for *elle* due regional variation in Spanish. Spanish as a language has significant regional differences, and different prescriptivist authorities govern different countries. The Real Academia Española (RAE) for example has major influence on language policy in Spain but very limited influence outside of it, and it has taken a strong stance opposing the use of non-binary language in Spanish (Mateos Ponciano, 2024). Additionally,

acceptance of transgender and non-binary people varies regionally. Both social acceptance and legal rights vary greatly from country to country (Flores, 2021).

Results

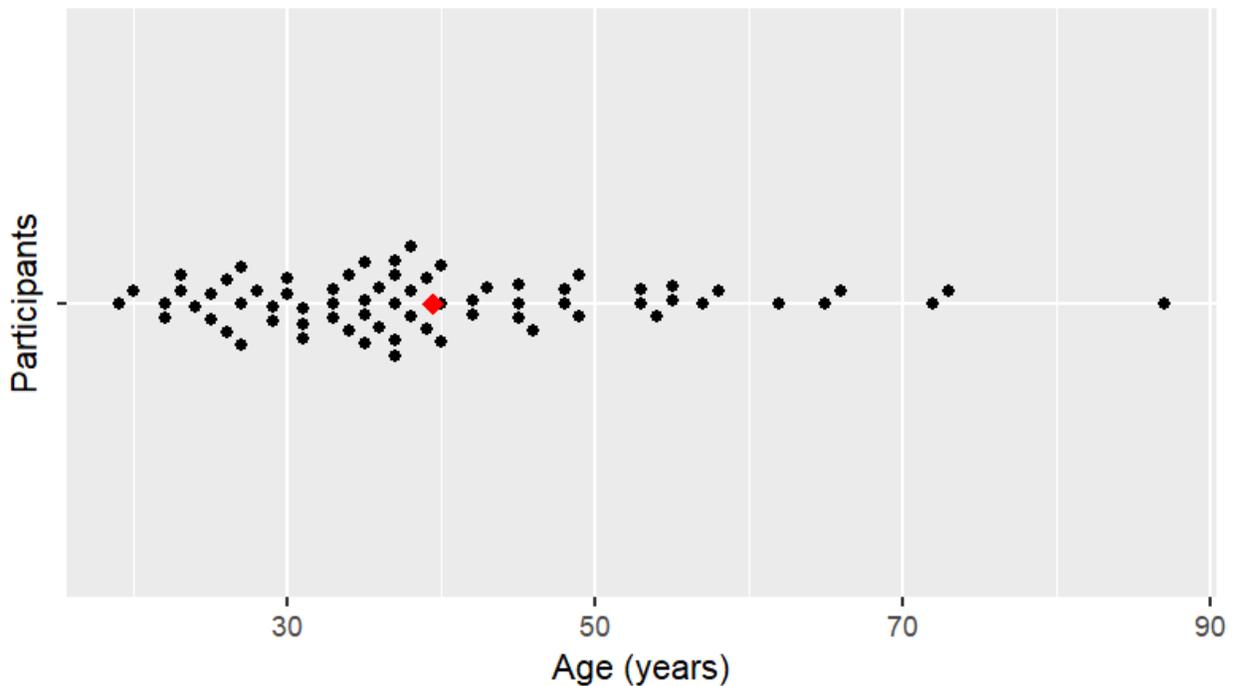
In the data analysis, I looked at the acceptability scores for the different sentences and pronouns, treating them as quantitative variables and at the demographic data, which, with the exceptions of age and pronoun familiarity, I treated as categorical variables. Analysis was conducted using R version 4.2.2 Innocent and Trusting using RStudio version 2023.03.0 Build 386. I used the packages ggplot2, tidyr, car, ggbeeswarm, and forcats to generate figures and analyze data.

118 total responses to the survey were collected, but 43 of these respondents did not complete the acceptability judgements. This left 75 respondents who completed the acceptability judgements. 5 of those respondents did not complete any demographic questions, so analysis of demographic data will be done on the remaining 70 respondents that completed the entire survey. Participants that left demographic questions blank or gave bad faith answers were treated as having declined to answer those questions.

The age breakdown of participants is depicted in **Figure 1**. The mean and median ages were 39.47 and 37 respectively, with a standard deviation of 13.7. After sorting the 75 participants based on their free response answers, 34 self-identified as men, 18 as women, 15 as neither, and 8 declined to answer. These demographic distributions are likely due to the general demographics of Reddit (Statista, 2023, 2024), which is generally younger and more male than the general population.

Figure 1

Age distribution of survey participants



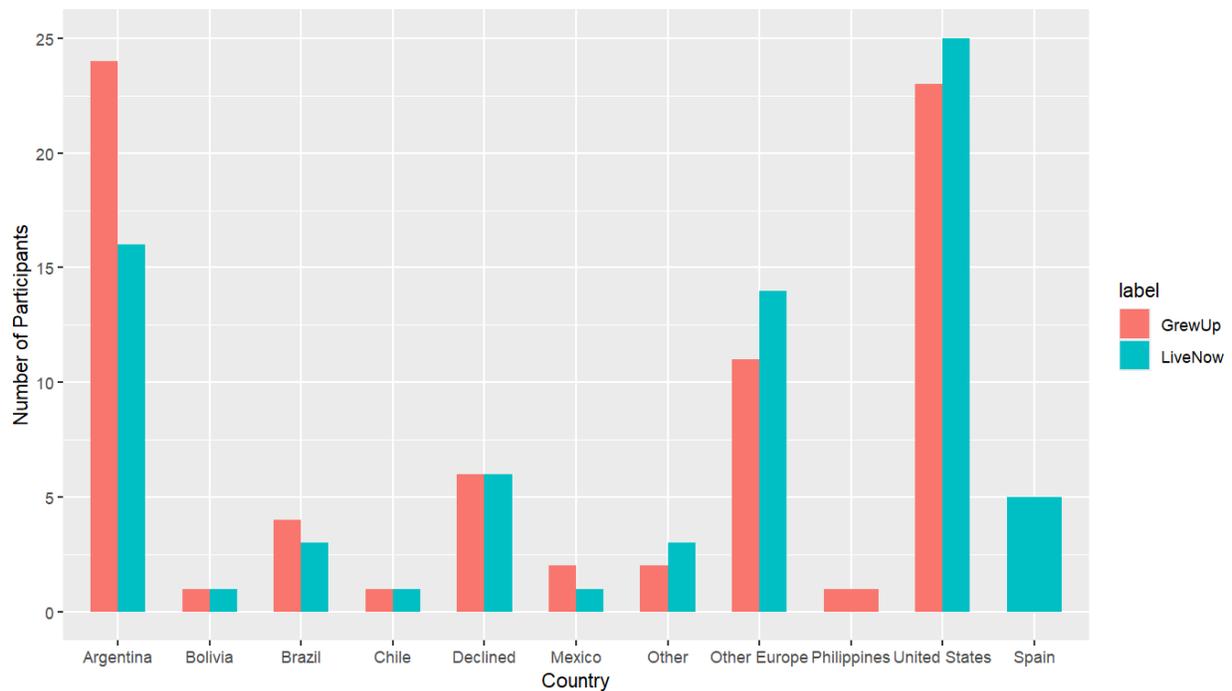
Participants were also asked to describe their racial and ethnic identities in a free response format. Participants gave different enough responses and kinds of responses that it was not feasible to meaningfully sort the free responses into broader categories. Additionally, racial and ethnic identities are very different regionally, giving even more varied responses.

19 participants identified as LGBT+, 46 did not, and 5 selected “prefer not to say.” Additionally, 8 participants identified as transgender, 58 did not, and 4 selected “prefer not to say.”

The results of the geographic questions are depicted in **Figure 2**. The results for where participants grew up and where they live now are generally quite similar. The most frequent place for participants to have grown up and currently live are Argentina and the United States. A significant number of participants grew up in Argentina and currently live elsewhere. Many of them have moved to Europe or the United States.

Figure 2

Countries where participants grew up and currently live



For the question asking participants what language or languages they spoke before the age of 5, 40 spoke English, 33 spoke Spanish, and 13 spoke another or multiple other languages. Of these, 10 spoke both English and Spanish and 7 spoke neither. 13 participants spoke more than one language before age 5. Almost all of the participants currently speak both English and Spanish, with only 4 saying they do not. This is possibly explained by the four participants only being able to read and not speak in one of the languages. 35 of the participants currently also speak another language or languages.

Participants were asked a variety of questions about which languages they used more frequently and were more comfortable in. Their answers for the different questions were generally strongly related to each other. As such, I decided to mainly consider the answers to the question asking what language participants felt more comfortable in. 35 participants responded

that they were more comfortable in English, 15 were more comfortable in Spanish, and the remaining 20 participants were equally comfortable in both.

For the questions on participants' familiarity with each pronoun, they were asked to selected between the multiple choice options of "I have never seen it used this way before," "I have only ever heard of this usage," "I personally know someone who uses it," "I use this pronoun this way for myself." In my analysis, I converted these to numeric values ranging from 1 to 4 respectively. This seemed viable, since these options are in increasing familiarity with similar distances separating them, and it makes the variable simpler to work with. The familiarities for the pronouns are depicted below in **Figure 3**. Additionally, the familiarity of each pronoun is significantly different from the familiarity of each other pronoun. A Friedman test gives p-values of $8.901e-13$, $1.552e-07$, and 0.0003585 for the differences in familiarities between *they* and *zie*, *they* and *elle*, and *zie* and *elle* respectively. Participants were most familiar with *they*, then *elle* and were the least familiar with *zie*.

The average acceptabilities for the three pronouns are depicted in **Figure 4**. A one-way ANOVA test shows significant differences in acceptability for the three pronouns with a p-value of 0.00145 , leading to a rejection of the null. A Tukey test shows that *they* and *zie* are both significantly more acceptable than *elle* with p-values of 0.0015315 and 0.0225515 respectively but that *they* and *zie* do not have significant differences in acceptability.

Figure 3

Familiarity rating for each pronoun (from 1 = very unfamiliar to 4 = very familiar)

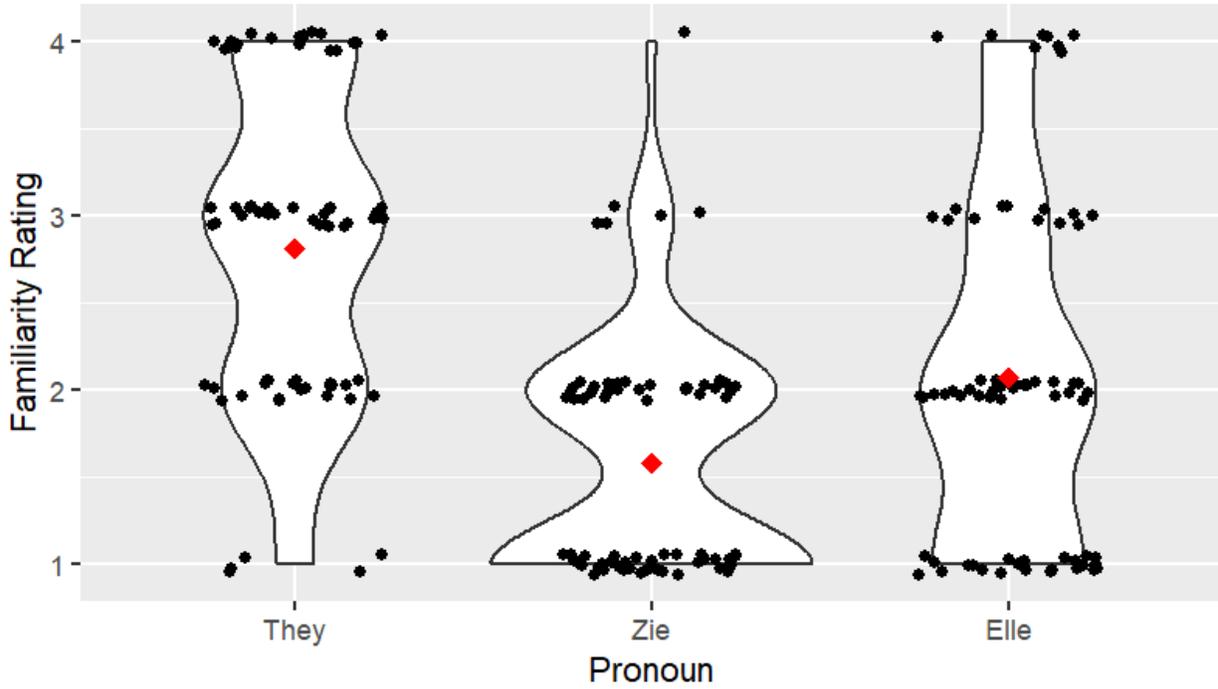
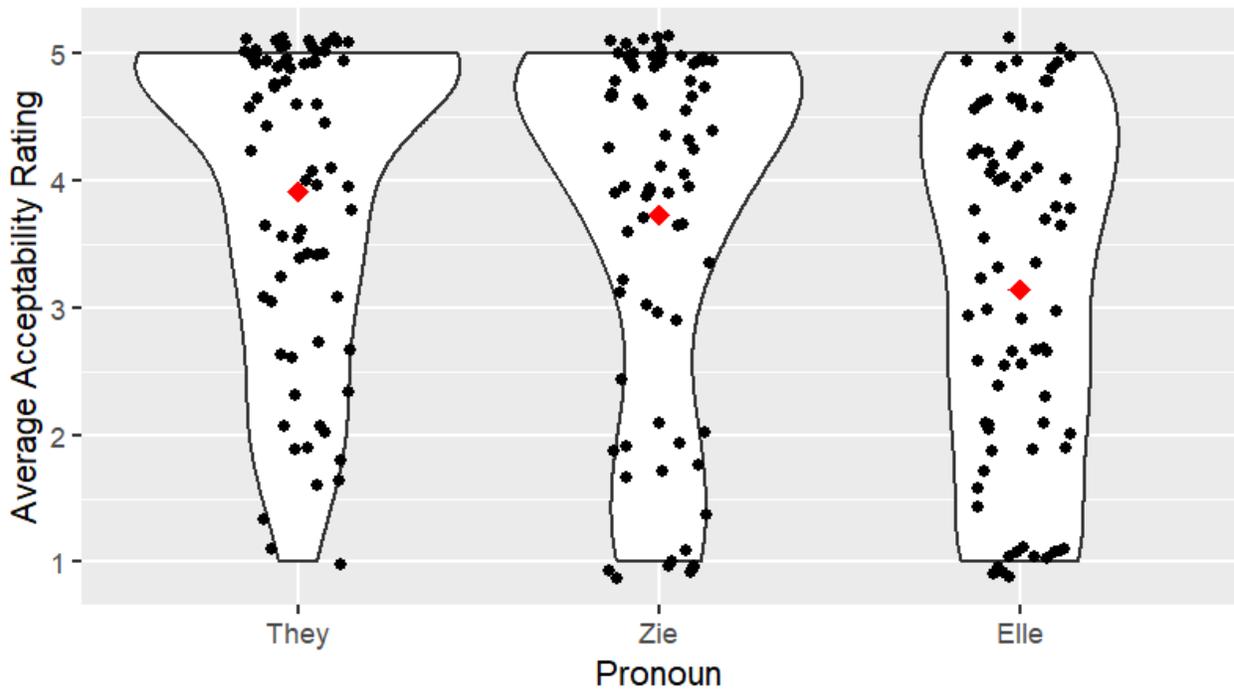


Figure 4

Average acceptability rating for the three pronouns (from 1 = very unnatural to 5 = very natural)



I conducted hypothesis tests for the effects of the different variables on the acceptabilities of the three pronouns. I used ANOVA tests for the categorical variables and linear regressions for the variables I treated as numeric. The p-values for the tests are depicted below in **Figure 5**. The Bonferroni correction for the $k = 30$ hypothesis tests conducted and a 95% confidence gives a significance threshold of $\alpha = 0.05/30 = 0.0017$.

Figure 5

P-values for hypothesis tests conducted. Significant p-values (<0.0017) are bolded

Pronoun:	They Acceptability	Zie Acceptability	Elle Acceptability
Age	0.324	0.492	0.69
Gender	0.000346	0.681	3.17e-05
LGBT+ Status	7.8e-05	0.56	6.99e-05
Transgender Status	0.02	0.647	0.00653
Where participant grew up	2.19e-07	0.182	0.00119
where they live now	0.00404	0.0941	0.0274
Language(s) spoken at age 5	2.98e-06	0.57	0.00226
Language(s) spoken now	0.658	0.727	0.185
Language Comfort	1.07e-06	0.215	8.83e-06
Familiarity with respective pronoun	1.43e-06	0.963	0.00149

Discussion:

The results for the acceptabilities of the pronouns were in some ways surprising and in some ways expected. I had hypothesized that *they* would be rated highest in acceptance, and while it was significantly more acceptable that *elle*, it was not significantly more acceptable than *zie*. The pronoun *zie* was also significantly more acceptable than *elle*. This is possibly due to

some participants perceiving *zie* as a proper name instead of as a pronoun. *Elle* is a name in English but not Spanish and only appeared in Spanish sentences, so it is very unlikely that participants would have misinterpreted it as a name. This potential ambiguity was due to the mistake of putting the pronouns in sentence initial position for all of the stimuli. A few participants noted having this confusion in the feedback free response boxes at the end of the survey. It was also interesting to observe that many participants found pronoun innovation in English to be acceptable but found it much less acceptable in Spanish. Another possible explanation for this result is that the English pronouns were simply neopronouns, while *elle* is a pronoun that comes from neomorpheme. It seems reasonable to hypothesize that pronouns are more of a closed class than morphemes are and that this result is simply an expression of this tendency.

None of the demographic factors tested had significant effects on the acceptability of the pronoun *zie*. This is possibly due to the low familiarity scores that participants rated *zie* with in comparison to the other two pronouns. Age did not have a significant effect on the acceptance of any of the pronouns. This was slightly unexpected but may be due to there not being a wide enough distribution of ages to make a meaningful difference. As hypothesized, gender did have a significant effect for both *they* and *elle*. Men (p -value = 0.0054194, 0.0000145) and people who declined to answer (0.0003854, 0.0063720) both gave significantly lower acceptabilities than people who gave their genders as neither man nor woman. This makes sense considering that most of the participants who declined to give their gender gave hostile responses instead. Additionally, I predicted that men would have lower acceptability and that non-binary people would have higher levels of acceptability in accordance with previous research regarding the topic.

Furthermore, people who identified as LGBT+ gave significantly higher acceptabilities for both *they* (0.0002061) and *elle* (0.0000487) than those who did not. For the reasons discussed earlier, this result was very expected and not surprising. Interestingly, there were no significant differences in acceptabilities between people who identified as transgender and those who did not. This surprising result is possibly explained by LGBT+ people already rating both pronouns very highly regardless of whether they are transgender or not.

The results for differences based on participants' geographic region are of dubious significance due to the wide range of possibilities and the fact that many countries have very few participants from them. However, participants who grew up in the United States had significantly higher acceptabilities than those that grew up in Argentina for both *they* (<0.0000001) and *elle* (0.0006757). Participants who currently live in the United States had higher acceptabilities than those that currently live in Argentina for *they* (0.0006863) only. This is likely not a result of some broader trend, but is much more likely to be caused by sampling bias. Argentinian participants were mainly recruited from Reddit, a source of much hostile commentary toward this research and non-binary language in general. This difference in mode of recruitment possibly led Argentinian participants to have disproportionately more negative attitudes towards non-binary language in general.

The languages spoken at age 5 by participants only had a significant effect on the acceptability of the pronoun *they*. Additionally, the only significant difference was that participants who spoke only English at age 5 had a significantly higher acceptability than those who spoke only Spanish then (0.0000074). This is possibly a result of any number of factors. It is possible that participants who learned English as a second language were taught more prescriptively than participants who spoke English as a first language. It is also either possible

that this is again simply due to sampling bias or that there is another potential explanation. The languages currently spoken by participants had no effect on pronoun acceptability. This makes sense, because, due to the premise of the experiment, participants already spoke English and Spanish. The language that participants were more comfortable in had significant effects on both their acceptability of *they* and of *elle*. For *they*, participants who were more comfortable in English were significantly more likely to find *they* acceptable than participants who were more comfortable in Spanish (0.0000301) or participants who were equally comfortable in both languages (0.0000343). For *elle*, participants who were more comfortable in English were significantly more likely to find *elle* acceptable than participants who were more comfortable in Spanish (0.0001047) or participants who were equally comfortable in both languages (0.0002645).

It seems very logical that participants would find the pronouns they are more familiar with more acceptable. It also seems likely that this was not the case for *zie* is because participants were so broadly unfamiliar with it. While some participants would likely be familiar with the pronouns and have negative views as a result, it seems more likely that as participants that become familiar with pronouns they find them more acceptable. Having already been familiar with a pronoun would give participants more time to adapt and adjust to using it. Additionally, knowing someone who uses a specific pronoun would likely make a participant use it more often.

Stetie and Zunino (2022) found that the morpheme -e has longer comprehension times than the morpheme -o does. Although they tested slightly different hypotheses, their result does generally agree with the findings of this research. Bonnin and Coronel (2021) found that women behave closer to non-binary people than men do in terms of non-binary pronoun acceptability. This agrees with my findings of the effects of gender on acceptability. The acceptability of *they* in

these results strongly agrees with the findings of Hekanaho (2022), who also found *they* to be “the standard nonbinary pronoun.” The lower acceptability of *elle* also concurs with Hekanaho’s findings of *they* being more acceptable than neopronouns are. The relative familiarities of the different pronouns also agree with Hekanaho’s findings.

Conclusion:

Despite the limited scope of this research and the limitations of the sampled data, it was still possible to come to significant conclusions. Of especially significant note was the comparison between acceptabilities of the different pronouns and the significantly lower acceptability of *elle*. While there are many possible explanations for this result, further research would be required to confirm and potentially explain it. The significant differences in familiarities between the three pronouns are notable due to the limited amount of research that has been done comparing the frequency of these pronouns across the two languages. The significant effects of specific demographic factors on pronoun acceptability are also a notable finding, and they concur with much of the previous research that has been done in this area. The findings of the experiment situate it firmly among previous research in this area.

There are many potential avenues for further research and exploration surrounding this topic. One important continuation of this research would be to conduct a very similar experiment but with a broader and more well selected sample of participants. This would give much more reliable data and conclusions. Another potential expansion would be to consider different pronouns or languages. There are extraordinary numbers of potential options for both of these expansions on this topic. It would also be important to investigate further into the role of context in the acceptability of non-binary pronouns by using stimuli more diverse in sentence type and

structure. It is important to learn about and further understand the ways in which languages are changing and evolving. This research and its findings add another piece to the puzzle.

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Appendix A

(1)	Each student can write his own novel
(2)	Ellos son doctor-es 3.M.PL are doctor.M-PL
(3)	They drove the car
(4)	Ey gave zir a birthday present
(5)	Elle es mi amig-ue 3SG.NB is my friend-NB
(6)	Ellx-s son niñ-x-s 3.NB-PL are child-NB-PL
(7)	Ese grupo de estudiante-s no está poniendo atención That group of student-PL is not paying attention
(8)	Dr. Chen has written their own monograph
(9)	Each student can write their own novel

Appendix B

		Blurb for distribution
Argentina	https://www.reddit.com/r/argentina/	Encuesta para mi tesis de lingüística:
Bolivia	https://www.reddit.com/r/BOLIVIA/	I am conducting a brief survey (10 minutes) for a linguistics thesis. If you are comfortable reading brief sentences in both English and Spanish, please fill out my survey. Thank you!
Chile	https://www.reddit.com/r/chile/	Link: https://swarthmore.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eFgt3BVvh42Qou2
Colombia	https://www.reddit.com/r/Colombia	Estoy dirigiendo una corta encuesta (10 minutos) para mi tesis de lingüística. Si puedes leer frases cortas en Inglés y también en Español, por favor responde a mi encuesta. ¡Muchas gracias!
Costa Rica	https://www.reddit.com/r/Ticos/	Link: https://swarthmore.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eFgt3BVvh42Qou2
Cuba		
Dominican Republic	https://www.reddit.com/r/Dominican	
Ecuador	https://www.reddit.com/r/Ecuador	
El Salvador		
Equatorial Guinea		
Guatemala		
Honduras		
Mexico	https://www.reddit.com/r/Mexico	
Nicaragua		
Panama	https://www.reddit.com/r/Panama	
Paraguay	https://www.reddit.com/r/Paraguay	
Peru	https://www.reddit.com/r/Peru	
Spain	https://www.reddit.com/r/Spain	
Uruguay	https://www.reddit.com/r/Uruguay	

Venezuela	https://www.reddit.com/r/Vzla	
Puerto Rico	https://www.reddit.com/r/PuertoRico	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/Spanish/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/espanol/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/ciencia/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/SampleSize/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/asklatinamerica/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/lgbt/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/NonBinary/	
	https://www.reddit.com/r/trans/	