การใช้คำอ้างถึงผู้ที่มีอัตลักษณ์หลากหลายทางเพศในสื่อภาพยนตร์ภาษาอังกฤษ: กรณีศึกษาจากซีรี่ย์ Queer as Folk ภาคที่ 1 ตอนที่ 1 ถึง 5

A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF REFERENCES IN ENGLISH TV SERIES TO REFER TO NON-BINARY GENDER: A CASE STUDY OF QUEER AS FOLK, SEASON ONE, EPISODE ONE TO FIVE

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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยชิ้นนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการอ้างอิงทั่วไปที่มักใช้ในการกล่าวถึงกลุ่มบุคคลที่ไม่ระบุการแบ่งอัตลักษณ์ทางเพศ (นอน-ไบนารี่) ในสื่อภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้ในซีรีย์ Queer as Folk ภาคที่ 1 ตอนที่ 1 ถึง 5 โดยใช้โปรแกรม AntConc เวอร์ชั่น 3.5.7. เป็นเครื่องมือหลักในการรวบรวมข้อมูล ทั้งนี้ผู้วิจัยได้รวบรวมข้อมูลและดาวน์โหลดบทพูดผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์จากซีรีย์ Queer as Folk ภาคที่ 1 ตอนที่ 1 ถึง 5 การออกแบบการวิจัยจึงอาศัยกระบวนทัศน์ทางการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณในการหาความถี่ของข้อมูลพื้นฐานของโครงสร้างข้อมูลที่นำเข้าเพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยได้ใช้หลักการทางภาษาศาสตร์คลังข้อมูลเป็นเครื่องมือวิเคราะห์ความถี่จากรายการคำศัพท์โดยใช้โปรแกรม AntConc เพื่อตีความหมายข้อมูล ผลการวิจัยพบว่าคำนามหลัก “Michael” เป็นคำที่ใช้บ่อยที่สุดซึ่งไม่ถือว่าเป็นคำที่มีความหมายทางไวยากรณ์ (Function Word) มีความถี่ที่พบจำนวน 892 ครั้ง คำว่า “he, his, him และ Emmett” มีความถี่ที่พบ จำนวน 594, 477, 296 และ 282 ครั้งตามลำดับ คำที่มีความหมายทางไวยากรณ์เพียงประเภทเดียวเท่านั้นที่นำมาเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของงานวิจัยนี้ ได้แก่ คำสรรพนามเนื่องจากเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของวัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัยในการสำรวจการใช้คำอ้างอิง การศึกษาในครั้งนี้ให้ผลลัพธ์ที่แตกต่างจากการศึกษาก่อนหน้านี้ซึ่งการศึกษาก่อนหน้านี้พบว่ามีการใช้คำสรรพนามที่เป็นกลางทางเพศที่พบว่าถูกใช้ เช่น Ze, Hir และคำอื่น ๆ แต่การศึกษาครั้งนี้พบว่าไม่ปรากฏการใช้คำสรรพนามที่เป็นกลางทางเพศ ทั้งนี้ผลการวิจัยสามารถสะท้อนให้เห็นถึงการใช้คำอ้างอิงหรือสรรพนามทางเพศที่สามารถใช้ในการสื่อสารกับผู้ที่มีความหลากหลายทางเพศได้

คำสำคัญ: การวิเคราะห์คำศัพท์จากคลังข้อมูล, ความเสมอภาคทางเพศ, คำที่ใช้กล่าวถึง LGBT, สรรพนามที่ใช้กับ LGBT

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this current study is to explore the common references that are commonly used to refer to non-binary people in English media used in Queer as Folk TV series, Season One, Episode One to Five. In order to collect the data, the AntConc program version 3.5.7. was used as a main tool to gather the data, which were compiled and downloaded by the researchers from an online script of Queer as Folk TV Series Season One, Episode One to Five. The design of the study relied on the quantitative paradigm in which the frequencies of the occurrence nodes were used to obtain the findings. The researchers employed corpus linguistics as a tool to analyze the frequencies in wordlist of the AntConc program to interpret the data. The findings unearthed that the head noun "Michael" was the most frequent word which was not considered to be function word shown with 892 frequencies of the occurrences. After that the words "he, his, him and Emmett" were shown with 594, 477, 296 and 282 frequencies of the occurrences, respectively. Only one type of the function word included in this study was pronouns since it belonged to the objective of the research in exploring the references. The present study yielded the different results from the previous studies in which gender neutral pronouns were introduced to use e.g., Ze, Hir, and others but this study revealed the absence of gender neutral pronouns. The study shed light on the use of references or gender pronouns when communicating to people with gender diversity.

KEYWORDS: Corpus-based Analysis, Gender Equality, LGBT References, LGBT Pronoun References

Introduction

Worldwide, the term LGBT which stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender is commonly used to refer to people in a rainbow group. In modern mass media such as YouTube channel, Instragram, Tiktok, Podcast, Facebook or Twitter, gender roles are publicized in various ways. Siebler (2012) discovered that the different forms of gender in terms of masculinity, femininity, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender have been depicted. In the modern society, people simply distinguish the gender differences aspects via stereotyped representation when they consume the media. The use of hate speech in media to discriminate homosexuality people still exists in some countries. To demonstrate, in 2000, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual (LGBTQIA) Resource Center created the poster called "Words that Hurt and Why". For example, the word "tranny" is used to call people who identify themselves as trans. This word is considered to be offensive and inappropriate to label other people (Klomkaew & Kanokpermpoon, 2022). Another expression 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 the image of gay and lesbian lifestyle and the obstacles being faced in their everyday lives. Also, this series demonstrates binary genders' perspectives towards non–binary 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.

Although, numerous research studies on LGBT were conducted in various aspects (e.g., Klomkaew & Kanokpermpoon, 2021; Klomkaew & Kanokpermpoon, 2022). There is still a gap that needs to fulfill insufficiency in terms of references. In addition, this study focuses on references that are used to refer to LGBT people in English media used in Queer as Folk TV series. Consequently, this study would also like to be a mouthpiece in order to promote the equality of the LGBT roles and their identities in the Thai society and other contexts. Since Thailand is considered to be one of famous the destinations for gender diversity people, but the conflicts regarding these people (e.g., same–sex marriage law and titles) still exist.

The Concept of Gender

Gender is a human characteristic that a society or culture identifies as masculine and feminine (World Health Organization, 2013). Furthermore, the biological theory and sociological theory are regarded as two gender theories which are distinguished by literature. To demonstrate, the biological theory states that sex is inherently inborn. Bodén and Hammer (2008) and Udry and Campbell (1994) support the sociological theory which believes that the culture and society are the factors denoting how sexes can be expressed by characteristics and behaviors.

Non–Binary Individuals and Pronouns

Various specific terminologies refer to gender identity, consisting of LGBT, transgender, non–binary person and gender queer person. Because of the rise of the gender consciousness in society, more LGBT people classify themselves across the boundary of the binary masculine and feminine. Furthermore, non–binary or transgender people may feel uncomfortable being addressed with incorrect pronouns. These pronouns are third–person singular pronouns including "he" and "she". The use of inappropriate pronouns can result in the alienated feeling to non–binary people among their friends, colleagues, and others in the society. However, the preferred pronouns are longed for non–binary people

to use; there is no specific preferred pronoun being set for them yet. This section illuminates a comprehensive background toward various genders, terminologies, pronouns and the misgendering implications (Darr & Kibbey, 2016).

Terms and Definitions of Non-Binary Individuals

Darr and Kibbey (2016) discovered that in order to recognize the various terms referring to gender identity, there are three major accepted gender terms that need to be revised for people outside the gender binary. For instance, the term "cisgender" is a suitable definition for persons whose gender identity, gender expression and physical body do not go along. In some cases, someone expresses themselves as a man and is biologically male but is not identified as a man. It can determine that the previous three aspects mentioned are not related, so this person is known as a non-cisgender. Another term which is used for describing an individual whose gender differs from the gender binary is called "genderqueer".

Unlike non-binary gender, genderqueer shows both identity and expression, whilst non-binary focuses only identity with the absence of expression. The final term "transgender" refers to people who may be identified as both male and female in one person or neither male nor female. Moreover, this term is claimed to be gender pronouns based on binary (male or female) which is incorrectly used to refer to people as transgender and heterosexual genders. Here, it is due to the fact that people in these two groups are not a part of binary. Thus, non-specific pronouns are more proper to use for homosexual people.

Gender-Neutral Pronouns for Non-Binary Individuals

Referring to genderqueer or transgender people, a lot of pronouns have been proposed. "Zie" and "Hir" are the first two common pronouns which are used for describing genderqueer and transgender people among their community. "Zie" and "Hir" are considered to be too feminine because "Sie" means she in German and "Hir" is also a pronoun referring to feminine in Middle English. Then, "ne, nem, nir, nirs and nemself" are introduced as pronouns. Apart from that, these four pronouns begin with "n" of each word to manifest "neutral". On the other hand, the terms "ze, zir, zirs and zirself" are considered as a pronominal system. To recapitulate, "ze" is derived from "sie" and "hir". Likewise, some groups of genderqueer or transgender people may employ these terms including "xe, xem, xyr, xyrs and xemself" to avoid the feminine aspect with the pronoun "ze" (Darr & Kibbey, 2016).

Minority and Gender Minority Stress Theory

Regarding minority and minority stress theory proposed by Meyer (2003), chronic marginalization is the main cause of both physical and mental health for minority group members which is found to be harmful. In addition, Meyer also adds two major factors distal and proximal stressors, which bring about health disparities when people encounter them disproportionately by marginalized groups.

Distal Stressors and Proximal Stressors

The events implicitly or explicitly occurred with the minority group. Their minority status are called distal stressors, which is seen as an external event. Moreover, among the group of LGBT people, these stressors may consist of rejection, discrimination, physical or sexual abusive and workplace harassment. Also, greater depression, self-destructive anxiety, suicidal and all psychological distress come from LGBT themselves being experienced and discriminated by others.

On the other hand, proximal stressors are internal events and consist of expectation and anticipation which

will be occurred in a negative way. Proximal stressors are different from distal stressors. In that, these stressors continue in the absence of an identifiable threat, and contain the negative mindsets and negative beliefs about self. The internalized of transphobia or some situations cause LGBT people to feel uncomfortable, unacceptable, and vulnerable such as using incorrect or inappropriate pronouns to speak with them. As a result, a cisnormative situation is developed in response to distal stressors experienced.

Next, the concept of corpus linguistics will be explained since it is the main concept and tool in analyzing the data.

Corpus Linguistics

O'Keeffe, McCarthy and Carter (2007) have defined corpus as "a collection of text, written and spoken, which is stored on a computer" (p.1). Moreover, both qualitative and quantitative research can be conducted by using corpus. With regard to quantitative results, frequencies, the number of the occurrence of a particular word or phrase can be observed through corpus. In a qualitative side, the researchers can employ corpus to determine how a word or phrase occurs in each context, for instance, different language patterns used by men and women (Boontam & Phoocharoensil, 2018). Another advantage of corpus advocated by Sinclair (1990) is that it includes real language used by native speakers. Another benefit of corpus is that it can be used as a tool to analyze how the rule of language changes through time when people of different languages interact (Lindquist, 2009 as cited in Boontam & Phoocharoensil, 2018).

Corpora Analysis and Analyzing the Concordance Lines

The present study has analyzed twofold of corpus data which are concordance lines and frequency lists (Evison, 2010; Lindquist, 2009).

Lindquist (2009) described 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 features of a particular word or phrase such as semantic prosody, semantic preference or lexico–grammatical patterns, the researchers 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). Therefore, the contexts and items around the searching word can be analyzed the collocation by observing the concordance lines (Evison, 2010).

Analyzing the Frequency

Lindquist (2009) stated that the reliable frequency in each language token can be calculated through computerized corpora, which is important for the researchers when comparing language patterns in various genres, contexts, periods of time and written and spoken language. The list of the frequency is automatically composed through the electronic corpus that reveals either in alphabetical or in numeral order ranked from high to low frequency. Because of its frequency reliability, linguists value the frequency occurrences as useful evidence because they can obtain a range of frequency of information. Another reason that makes frequency lists more reliable is that it includes statistical measure such as Mutual Information (MI scores), which assists testing collocational strength of such token (Evison, 2010).

Nodes

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

on the Trans Media Watch's style guide used to preliminary examine on NOW corpus. In addition, the results revealed that the most common terms came from the same word family which were "transgender and trans". Consequently, transsexual and the plural noun transgenders and transsexuals were also in use. Additionally, the previous studies section has mentioned the non-gender specific pronouns: Ze, Hir, Zie and Nir, which are used to describe genderqueer and transgender people. These terms are included in the target words of this study.

Previous Studies

Three previous studies are related to the present study, which can help to better comprehend and answer the research question.

McGlashan and Fitzpatrick (2018) studied critical ethnography in order to investigate experiences of LGBTQ teenagers in Kahukura High School, which is the 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 diversity or Rainbow group. The results disputed gender binaries in various contexts. In addition, the study obviously suggested that the use of personal pronouns was not necessarily straight. Many students in the Rainbow group were disturbed by gender and sexuality norms. When they participated in group meetings and had to call their gender identities out loud by using pronouns referring to them, they faced the problem that English pronouns were particularly inadequate. The students from the Rainbow group were compelled to decide whether to use him or him, her or her, and them or them. Yet, the terms such as "Ze" and "Hir" that are non-gender specific pronouns were also not preferred by the students themselves; they seemed avoiding these two terms. This indicated that those two previously mentioned terms were not popular to use in daily language in Aotearoa, New Zealand.

Knutson, Koch and Goldbach (2019) mentioned that when transgender clients in the United State talked to the therapists, they seemed to encounter negative emotions as they were called using inappropriate pronouns. The general term "transgender" was used for indicating people who underwent uncomfortable situations between their gender identity and their inborn sex (Brammer & Ginicola, 2017). People who considered themselves as transgender, gender diverse, gender queer, agender and other identities were also mentioned in this research. The findings discovered that the term "gender queer" was used by some teenager gender diverse people and they also prefered to use these three pronouns *they, them* and *theirs*. However, pronouns *he* or *she* and the term "transsexual" or "cross dresser" which did not seem to be popular to refer to transgender were used by a group of older trans people. Furthermore, the findings also revealed that the terms Ze, Zir and Zirs, as gender neutral pronouns, were likely used by trans clients in the North, on the coasts and in the large cities (Stewart, Renn, & Brazelton, 2015). Nevertheless, three common pronouns including *he, she* and *they* were used among trans clients from the Midwest, South and rural areas. Brauer (2019) investigated the experiences of transgender students who had been referred to use incorrect pronouns and were unable to directly represent their true gender identities on campus. These experiences led to students' health disparities. The method and theoretical framework for this research was based on institutional ethnography (IE). To elaborate, these situations were arisen whenever transgender students were required to divulge information about themselves that was regarded as confidential in the context of a questionnaire or form that did not provide them with any options regarding their name, gender, or sexual orientation. The findings demonstrated that the binary gender ruling relations

led to the formation of three incorrect assumptions. The first cause of this common mistake was the intention to show respect for others by addressing them with their honorific titles, such as Mr. or Ms. Second, it was not appropriate for the concept of using a person's legal first name on a piece of documentation to cause that person any kind of harm. The final concept was the notion that a person's inborn sex was a reasonable controller that can be used to determine the sex and gender of an individual, as well as whether or not to invite them to take part in the organizations and other opportunities that were reserved either for men or women. However, binary gender limitations that were imposed by language such as Mr. and Ms. and the terms of gender like "alumna" and "alumnus" should be eradicated. On the way around, new alternative terms such as "alumnx" and "Mx" should be considered in order to replace the old terms that restricted the capability of non–binary people. Examples of these terms include: "alumnx," "Mx," and "alumnx."

The abovementioned concepts, frameworks, and previous studies gathered in this study help yield richer interpretation for findings in terms of references. Additionally, corpus analysis is considered as the primary tool in analyzing the results through the frequency of the occurrence nodes in AntConc program. Also, the non–gender specific pronouns proposed by numerous studies (e.g., Darr and Kibbey, 2016; McGlashan and Fitzpatrick, 2018) can be revealed under the analysis of corpus linguistics. The next framework, Minority and Gender Minority Stress Theory, can help reveal proximal and distal stressors of the minority group. The term "minority group" in this study refers to LGBT people.

Objective

The study aims to find the common references in English media used in Queer as Folk TV series that are commonly used to refer to LGBT people. The following question: What references in English is formed accordingly media used in Queer as Folk TV series, are commonly used to refer to nonbinary gender?

Research methodology

Data Collection

In data collection section, the researchers had compiled their own corpus from the online scripts of Queer as Folk TV series Season One, Episode One to Five downloaded from http://transcripts.foreverdreaming.org/viewtopic.php?f=149&t=8993. Moreover, the data was extracted and saved into notepad from episode one until episode five on the same folder. In terms of corpus size, there were 41,328 tokens collected from the script of five episodes. The reason was that this TV series is specifically for LGBT people and directly reflect the language used by LGBT people in the native speakers context.

Research Instrument

This present study relied on the quantitative which will represent paradigm of the research in which the frequency of the occurrence nodes was used to investigate the findings. In order to explore the frequency, a specialized corpus which is AntConc program version 3.5.7 was employed as a main tool to obtain the data in which AntConc is a program created by Laurence Anthony in 2000 for analyzing electronic texts (that is, corpus linguistics) in order to find and reveal patterns in a particular language. Apart from this, the frequency can be observed through this software as well. As stated by Lindquist (2009) that the reliable of the frequency in each language token can be calculated through computerized corpora which is important to the researchers when comparing language patterns in various genres, contexts, periods of time and written and spoken language. To ensure the validity and reliability of the compiled corpus, the concept of representativeness proposed by Biber (1993) is used. In addition, Leech (1991) adds that a

corpus may be considered representative when the findings obtained from its analysis could be generalized to the rest of the language that it represents. This is in line with Bowker and Pearson (2002) that there are no rigorous rules in compiling a specialized corpus. In other words, it depends on research purposes and availability of data and time.

Data Analysis

AntConc program version 3.5.7 was used to analyze the data. Also, the researchers relied on frequency in wordlists. To elaborate, the majority of wordlists that has high frequency were function words e.g. *the, a, an,* but these words were not counted as search words in this study. Only one type of function word used was pronouns since the objective of the study was to explore the common references. Additionally, the content word included in this study were the nouns Thus, the searched words or nodes focus on nouns and pronouns that refer to the closest noun. The searched words in this current study included "Michael, he, his, him and Emmett". The reason that the researchers relied on these nodes is that these nodes were considered as nouns (Michael and Emmett) and pronouns (he, his, and him) as previously stated. Also, these nodes occurred in Antconc program with the high frequency. Since this study explored the series from episodes one to five, that is why the nodes were limited. The addition of the script from another episodes could have gained more nodes and this could be regarded as the limitation.

Results

Teble 1 The frequency of the occurrence numbers of each node in AntConc version 3.5.7

No.	The Occurrence Numbers in AntConc	Search Words	Frequency
1	7	Michael	892
2	10	He	594
3	12	His	477
4	20	Him	296
5	22	Emmett	282

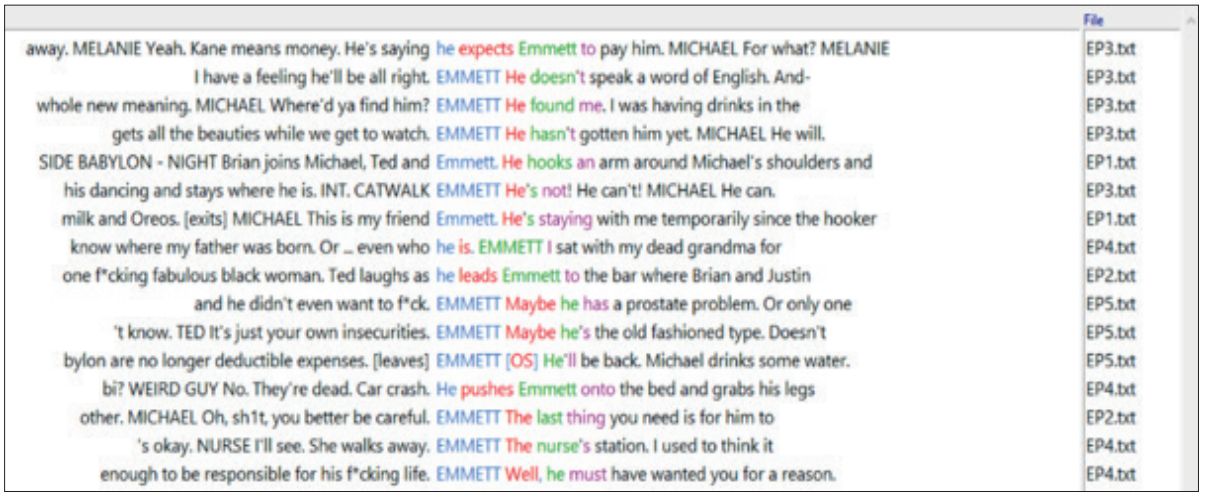
Table 1 presents the five interesting search words with the high frequency than 250 of occurrences from word list in AntConc version 3.5.7. To recapitulate, the selected search words do not have the highest frequency because the highest one was the function word "the" but it does not counted to be a search word. Furthermore, after the researchers scrolling down the program, the word "Michael" was the first word which was not considered to be function word shown with 892 frequencies of the occurrences. After that the words "he, his, him and Emmett" were shown with 594, 477, 296 and 282 frequencies of the occurrences respectively.

In addition, as mentioned earlier in the methodology part, the selected search words were focused on nouns and pronouns that referred to the closest noun. Also, this study focused on the three search words that collocated with the head nouns Michael and Emmett who were the main characters in this TV series. The three pronouns were "he, his and him".

	File
-turn of the camera and Emmett has joined them. He and Michael talk while Brian scans the crowd. EMMETT	EP3.txt
1t. Just what I need. What's-his-name. He and Michael walk further into the bar. MICHAEL Justin.	EP2.txt
TIN Hmm? VIC Called conversation. Brian chuckles. He catches Michael's pissed off look and goes solemn,	EP4.txt
behind them. TED Oh, yeah, how can you tell? MICHAEL 'Cause he's looking back. Shot of Blake watching	EP3.txt
. MICHAEL It's me. EMMETT Oh my god, is he dead? MICHAEL No, but he's gonna wish he	EP4.txt
finds him gone. His face falls. BRIAN Where'd he go? MICHAEL Who?! BRIAN Who do you think? sh1	EP3.txt
is pacing. Emmett is curled up on the couch. MICHAEL He calls me, practically begs me to go with	EP1.txt
the high. BRIAN I got it from Tommy Hagger. MICHAEL He can get anything. He got me that Superman	EP3.txt
embarrassed. The waiter arrives with the drinks. MICHAEL He can look good in anything. He even looks	EP5.txt
. INT. CATWALK EMMETT He's not! He can't! MICHAEL He can. They watch Brian again wave for Muscle	EP3.txt
's almost time for the ceremony. Where's Brian? MICHAEL He couldn't make it. He said to tell	EP3.txt
and Emmett are watching Brian. EMMETT b*st*rd. MICHAEL He doesn't even have to try. INT. DANCE	EP3.txt
ews. Points at the glass. EMMETT Juice. Okay. [to Michael] He gives Pacific Rim a whole new meaning. MICHAEL	EP3.txt
we see her look surprised, then suppress a smile. MICHAEL He keeps saying kane. Melanie pulls Michael away. ME	EP3.txt
't look half as good in it as you. MICHAEL He looks better. DAVID Find that hard to believe.	EP5.txt
Well, h-he wasn't a-a drug user. MICHAEL He must have met someone that night. And-and	EP4.txt
? BRIAN I thought you already did. Emmett glares. MICHAEL He's around somewhere. I'm sure you'll	EP3.txt
it and ... he even tried to f*ck me. MICHAEL He's in there. His life's like this [	EP4.txt
leave him here. TED It's not our problem. MICHAEL He's mine? TED No, Brian's your problem.	EP2.txt
you around here before. [pulls out her order pad] MICHAEL He's new. DEBBIE And cute. Every guy in	EP2.txt
ee Hottie straighten up from the bar. BRIAN What? MICHAEL He's over there talking to my mother, the	EP3.txt
all yellow by now. Come stains all over it. MICHAEL He's still beautiful. BRIAN We owe it all	EP3.txt
Brian? MICHAEL No, the baby. Shot widens to just Michael. He's stopped, looking at the pictures. MICHAEL Can	EP2.txt
and Emmett laughs. BRIAN [to Justin] f*ck. You. MICHAEL He's twenty-nine. BRIAN And f*ck you,	EP2.txt

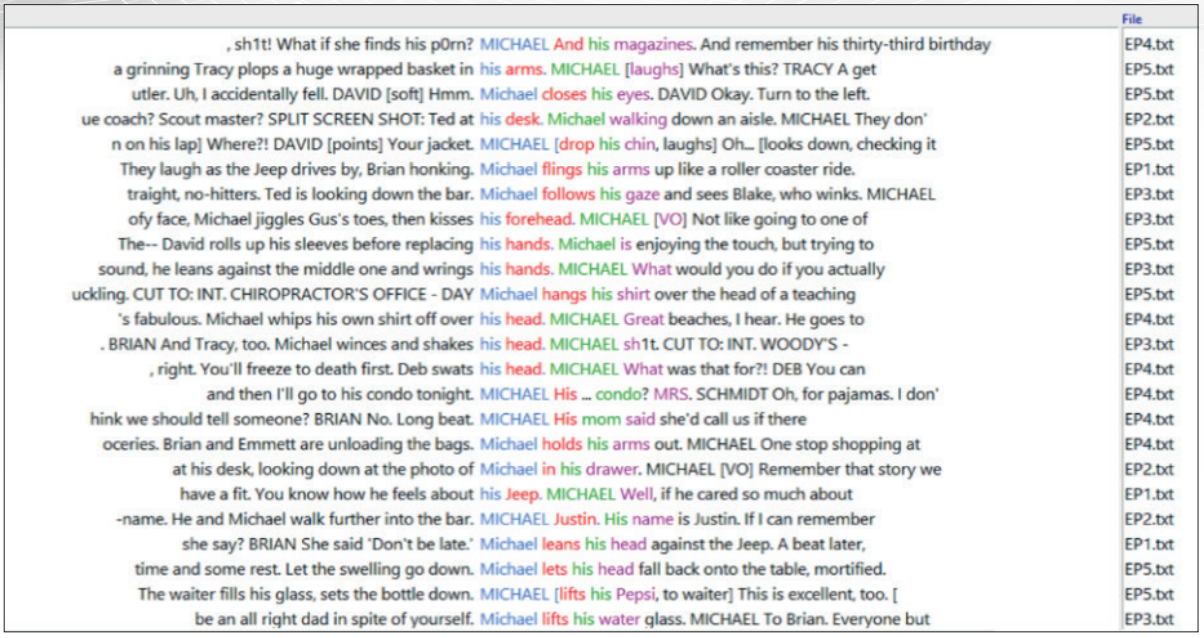
Figure 1 The search word "he" collocates with "Michael"

To answer the main research question in this present study, the researchers focused on the collocation of the three pronouns search words which are he, his and him that co–occurred with the noun "Michael and Emmett", who are the main characters of this TV series.



	File
away. MELANIE Yeah. Kane means money. He's saying he expects Emmett to pay him. MICHAEL For what? MELANIE	EP3.txt
I have a feeling he'll be all right. EMMETT He doesn't speak a word of English. And-	EP3.txt
whole new meaning. MICHAEL Where'd ya find him? EMMETT He found me. I was having drinks in the	EP3.txt
gets all the beauties while we get to watch. EMMETT He hasn't gotten him yet. MICHAEL He will.	EP3.txt
SIDE BABYLON - NIGHT Brian joins Michael, Ted and Emmett. He hooks an arm around Michael's shoulders and	EP1.txt
his dancing and stays where he is. INT. CATWALK EMMETT He's not! He can't! MICHAEL He can.	EP3.txt
milk and Oreos. [exits] MICHAEL This is my friend Emmett. He's staying with me temporarily since the hooker	EP1.txt
know where my father was born. Or ... even who he is. EMMETT I sat with my dead grandma for	EP4.txt
one f*cking fabulous black woman. Ted laughs as he leads Emmett to the bar where Brian and Justin	EP2.txt
and he didn't even want to f*ck. EMMETT Maybe he has a prostate problem. Or only one	EP5.txt
't know. TED It's just your own insecurities. EMMETT Maybe he's the old fashioned type. Doesn't	EP5.txt
bylon are no longer deductible expenses. [leaves] EMMETT [OS] He'll be back. Michael drinks some water.	EP5.txt
bi? WEIRD GUY No. They're dead. Car crash. He pushes Emmett onto the bed and grabs his legs	EP4.txt
other. MICHAEL Oh, sh1t, you better be careful. EMMETT The last thing you need is for him to	EP2.txt
's okay. NURSE I'll see. She walks away. EMMETT The nurse's station. I used to think it	EP4.txt
enough to be responsible for his f*cking life. EMMETT Well, he must have wanted you for a reason.	EP4.txt

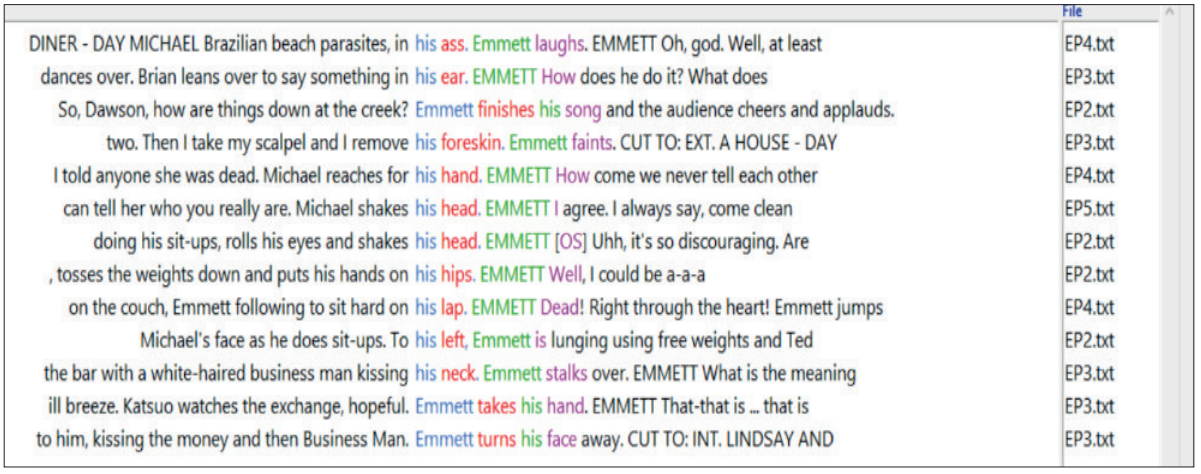
Figure 2 The search word "he" collocates with "Emmett"



	File
, sh1t! What if she finds his p0rn? MICHAEL And his magazines. And remember his thirty-third birthday	EP4.txt
a grinning Tracy plops a huge wrapped basket in his arms. MICHAEL [laughs] What's this? TRACY A get	EP5.txt
utler. Uh, I accidentally fell. DAVID [soft] Hmm. Michael closes his eyes. DAVID Okay. Turn to the left.	EP5.txt
ue coach? Scout master? SPLIT SCREEN SHOT: Ted at his desk. Michael walking down an aisle. MICHAEL They don'	EP2.txt
n on his lap] Where?! DAVID [points] Your jacket. MICHAEL [drop his chin, laughs] Oh... [looks down, checking it	EP5.txt
They laugh as the Jeep drives by, Brian honking. Michael flings his arms up like a roller coaster ride.	EP1.txt
traight, no-hitters. Ted is looking down the bar. Michael follows his gaze and sees Blake, who winks. MICHAEL	EP3.txt
ofy face, Michael jiggles Gus's toes, then kisses his forehead. MICHAEL [VO] Not like going to one of	EP3.txt
The-- David rolls up his sleeves before replacing his hands. Michael is enjoying the touch, but trying to	EP5.txt
sound, he leans against the middle one and wrings his hands. MICHAEL What would you do if you actually	EP3.txt
uckling. CUT TO: INT. CHIROPRACTOR'S OFFICE - DAY Michael hangs his shirt over the head of a teaching	EP5.txt
's fabulous. Michael whips his own shirt off over his head. MICHAEL Great beaches, I hear. He goes to	EP4.txt
. BRIAN And Tracy, too. Michael winces and shakes his head. MICHAEL sh1t. CUT TO: INT. WOODY'S -	EP3.txt
, right. You'll freeze to death first. Deb swats his head. MICHAEL What was that for?! DEB You can	EP4.txt
and then I'll go to his condo tonight. MICHAEL His ... condo? MRS. SCHMIDT Oh, for pajamas. I don'	EP4.txt
hink we should tell someone? BRIAN No. Long beat. MICHAEL His mom said she'd call us if there	EP4.txt
oceries. Brian and Emmett are unloading the bags. Michael holds his arms out. MICHAEL One stop shopping at	EP4.txt
at his desk, looking down at the photo of Michael in his drawer. MICHAEL [VO] Remember that story we	EP2.txt
have a fit. You know how he feels about his Jeep. MICHAEL Well, if he cared so much about	EP1.txt
-name. He and Michael walk further into the bar. MICHAEL Justin. His name is Justin. If I can remember	EP2.txt
she say? BRIAN She said 'Don't be late.' Michael leans his head against the Jeep. A beat later,	EP1.txt
time and some rest. Let the swelling go down. Michael lets his head fall back onto the table, mortified.	EP5.txt
The waiter fills his glass, sets the bottle down. MICHAEL [lifts his Pepsi, to waiter] This is excellent, too. [	EP5.txt
be an all right dad in spite of yourself. Michael lifts his water glass. MICHAEL To Brian. Everyone but	EP3.txt

Figure 3 The search word “his” collocates with “Michael”

The next pronoun search word was the pronoun “his”. The results depicted that the search word “his” occurred with the frequency of 477 times in this data set and collocated with the noun Michale and Emmett with the frequency of 58 and 14 times as shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively.



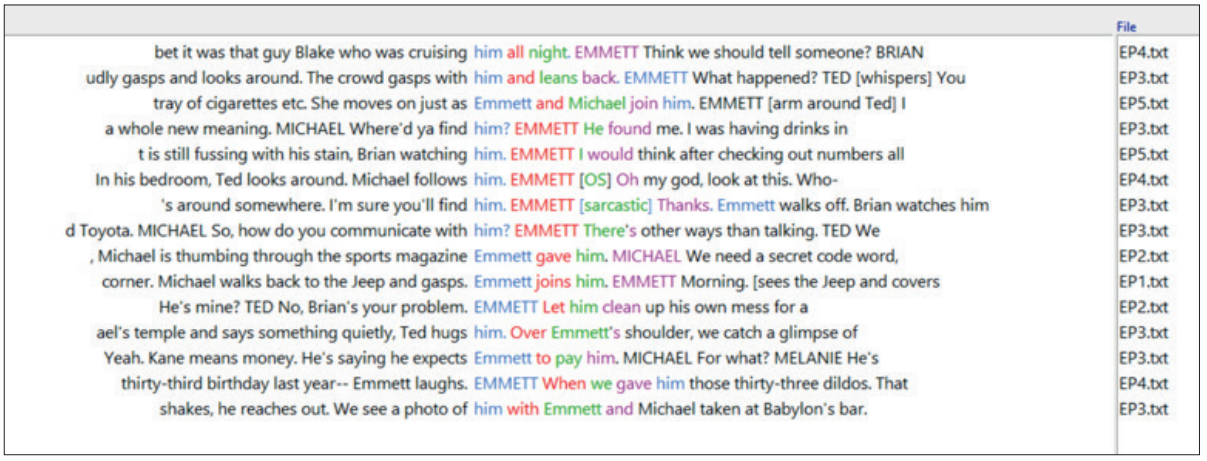
	File
DINER - DAY MICHAEL Brazilian beach parasites, in his ass. Emmett laughs. EMMETT Oh, god. Well, at least	EP4.txt
dances over. Brian leans over to say something in his ear. EMMETT How does he do it? What does	EP3.txt
So, Dawson, how are things down at the creek? Emmett finishes his song and the audience cheers and applauds.	EP2.txt
two. Then I take my scalpel and I remove his foreskin. Emmett faints. CUT TO: EXT. A HOUSE - DAY	EP3.txt
I told anyone she was dead. Michael reaches for his hand. EMMETT How come we never tell each other	EP4.txt
can tell her who you really are. Michael shakes his head. EMMETT I agree. I always say, come clean	EP5.txt
doing his sit-ups, rolls his eyes and shakes his head. EMMETT [OS] Uhh, it's so discouraging. Are	EP2.txt
, tosses the weights down and puts his hands on his hips. EMMETT Well, I could be a-a-a	EP2.txt
on the couch, Emmett following to sit hard on his lap. EMMETT Dead! Right through the heart! Emmett jumps	EP4.txt
Michael's face as he does sit-ups. To his left, Emmett is lunging using free weights and Ted	EP2.txt
the bar with a white-haired business man kissing his neck. Emmett stalks over. EMMETT What is the meaning	EP3.txt
ill breeze. Katsuo watches the exchange, hopeful. Emmett takes his hand. EMMETT That-that is ... that is	EP3.txt
to him, kissing the money and then Business Man. Emmett turns his face away. CUT TO: INT. LINDSAY AND	EP3.txt

Figure 4 The search word “his” collocates with “Emmett”

	File
owe it all to him. [beat] We should write him a fan letter. Michael laughs. MICHAEL I did. Brian	EP3.txt
] Once. I ended up f*cking the waiter. [tosses him a leather jacket] MICHAEL I don't know what	EP5.txt
him. MICHAEL There you are. Brian looks over at him, agitated. BRIAN What? MICHAEL Well, I was just about	EP3.txt
and starts talking. Michael turns his head toward him and grins. MICHAEL [VO] And he's, like, perfect.	EP4.txt
Backroom, green glow, sounds of f*cking/sucking. Michael appears, men notices him as he walks the room.	EP5.txt
a selfish prick, how come you're always following him around? MICHAEL I am not always following him around!	EP2.txt
? MICHAEL I think I look like you. BRIAN [pulls Michael around to face him] You look fantastic. [grips Michael'	EP5.txt
e crowd. JUSTIN All right. Come on. INT. BATHROOM Michael behind him, Brian goes from stall to stall, trying	EP3.txt
sips his Pepsi through the straw] Everybody wants him. DAVID Do you? MICHAEL [laughs] Me, no. He's	EP5.txt
a passionate kiss. Michael starts to go down on him. David resists, pushing Michael's forehead back up. DAVID	EP5.txt
eams. Michael laughs. Brian appears. BRIAN I lost him. f*ck! MICHAEL This is my friend. Brian. Brian,	EP3.txt
gonna eat it. In his bedroom, Ted looks around. Michael follows him. EMMETT [OS] Oh my god, look at	EP4.txt
*ck you, too! [shoves Michael] What did you tell him for? MICHAEL Fair's fair. TED We all know	EP2.txt
and pulls out a black sweater, tossing it to him] Here, try this. MICHAEL [frowns] You sure? BRIAN I'	EP5.txt
. He gets to party all night and you drive him home. MICHAEL It's no big deal, okay? EMMETT [	EP1.txt
. MICHAEL What? DEB You and me. We're taking him home. MICHAEL Why you and me? Wh-why me	EP4.txt
and stacks of p0rn tapes everywhere you look. MICHAEL I'm scaring him, I'm going to go	EP3.txt
join him with a glance at the bench beside him. Impatient with Michael, Brian rolls his eyes. BRIAN Just	EP3.txt
s? A dildo comes sailing through the air, hitting him in the head. MICHAEL Ow! More dildos come flying.	EP4.txt
Daphne arrive. MICHAEL Double sh1t! TED What now? MICHAEL It's him! Our teen stalker. Christ, why won'	EP3.txt
cigarettes etc. She moves on just as Emmett and Michael join him. EMMETT [arm around Ted] I knew you	EP5.txt
The roof. Brian leans against the ledge, smoking. Michael joins him. MICHAEL It's disgusting, all those lesbians	EP1.txt
t leave. You gotta do something. BRIAN Like what? MICHAEL Like get him out of my house! He's	EP4.txt
fun. You've never done anything like this. Beat. Michael looks at him. BRIAN [laughs] You're so beautifully	EP5.txt

Figure 5 The search word "him" collocates with "Michael"

The last search word was the word "him" which was considered to be subject pronoun. The result of this search word revealed that the word "him" occurred with the frequency of 296 times which showed the less frequency when compared to the two search words above. In addition, this search word collocated with the two head nouns Michale and Emmett with the frequency of 69 and 18 as shown in the Figures 5 and 6, respectively.



	File
bet it was that guy Blake who was cruising him all night. EMMETT Think we should tell someone? BRIAN	EP4.txt
udly gasps and looks around. The crowd gasps with him and leans back. EMMETT What happened? TED [whispers] You	EP3.txt
tray of cigarettes etc. She moves on just as Emmett and Michael join him. EMMETT [arm around Ted] I	EP5.txt
a whole new meaning. MICHAEL Where'd ya find him? EMMETT He found me. I was having drinks in	EP3.txt
t is still fussing with his stain, Brian watching him. EMMETT I would think after checking out numbers all	EP5.txt
In his bedroom, Ted looks around. Michael follows him. EMMETT [OS] Oh my god, look at this. Who-	EP4.txt
's around somewhere. I'm sure you'll find him. EMMETT [sarcastic] Thanks. Emmett walks off. Brian watches him	EP3.txt
d Toyota. MICHAEL So, how do you communicate with him? EMMETT There's other ways than talking. TED We	EP3.txt
, Michael is thumbing through the sports magazine Emmett gave him. MICHAEL We need a secret code word,	EP2.txt
corner. Michael walks back to the Jeep and gasps. Emmett joins him. EMMETT Morning. [sees the Jeep and covers	EP1.txt
He's mine? TED No, Brian's your problem. EMMETT Let him clean up his own mess for a	EP2.txt
ael's temple and says something quietly, Ted hugs him. Over Emmett's shoulder, we catch a glimpse of	EP3.txt
Yeah. Kane means money. He's saying he expects Emmett to pay him. MICHAEL For what? MELANIE He's	EP3.txt
thirty-third birthday last year-- Emmett laughs. EMMETT When we gave him those thirty-three dildos. That	EP4.txt
shakes, he reaches out. We see a photo of him with Emmett and Michael taken at Babylon's bar.	EP3.txt

Figure 6 The search word "him" collocates with "Emmett"

Conclusion

In the final analysis, the lexical words which are frequently used to refer to non-binary genders in Queer as Folk TV series, season one, episode one to five, were Michael, he, his, him and Emmett respectively. From the findings, it could be regarded that the two proper nouns "Michael" and "Emmett" co-occurred with three types of pronouns. Those were subject pronoun "he", possessive adjective pronoun "his" and object pronoun "him" with the frequencies 594, 477, and 296 accordingly. In a nutshell, the language used to refer to homosexual people in this TV series denoted masculine pronouns with the absence of gender-neutral and feminine pronouns since the main characters did not express themselves in the feminine way.

Discussion

In terms of discussion and recommendation of this current study, it can be described into four main aspects.

To begin with, the search words proposed by the study of Törmä in 2018 in the literature e.g., *transgender* and *trans, transsexual, transgenders,* and *transsexuals.* Non–gender specific pronouns: *Ze* and *Hir* and covered *Zie* and *Nir* advocated by the studies of McGlashan and Fitzpatrick (2018); Knutson et.al (2019); and Darr and Kibbey (2016). When these search words were searched in AntConc program with the data of this TV series, it revealed nothing. The results indicated that subject pronoun "he", possessive adjective pronoun "his", and object pronoun "him" collocated with head nouns Michael and Emmett (who are the main characters in this TV series) instead.

Apart from that, it could probably be inferred that all of the search words previously mentioned were reviewed from newspapers and magazines considered to be written genres. In this study, however, the data were collected from the script and seemed to be spoken language and also considered to be in the spoken genre. All in all, the findings of this present study were not in line with the previous studies (e.g., Törmä, 2018; McGlashan & Fitzpatrick, 2018; Knutson et.al, 2019; and Darr & Kibbey, 2016). That is why the researchers relied on the frequency of the word list and extracted it to analyze. In the other way round, the Figure 7 unveiled the node *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 used by the native speakers in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). For instance, in this context, the node or the search word "hir" can be functioned as a gender–neutral 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 hirself 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 th en 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 answere 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 shee appointed him to come that night vnto	hir	by the name of Richard the Third . Shakespeare ouerhearing 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 's	hir	choice and prerogative to do so ... likewise I understand PoC

Figure 7 KWIC Concordance lines for "hir" from COCA

Another point to be discussed of this study was the language used by LGBT people in the study. It can be regarded that it existed just in this TV series and also considered to be not the real use of everyday English in communication. Language can evolve over time, and the literature review along with previous studies cited in the introduction section were conducted several years after the TV series was released (e.g., 2016, 2018, and 2019). Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the TV series was launched between 2000 and 2005, predating the literature review.

The next point that needs to be taken into consideration is that the role of the characters in this TV series did not have any transitions to be considered as Male to Female (MTF) or Female to Male (FTM) that is why the search words related to the terms *"transgender, trans, transsexual, transgenders, and transsexuals"* do not show any results towards the compiled data. Additionally, the way that the characters in this TV series express themselves was in the masculine way that is why the common pronoun to refer to them are masculine pronouns as stated in the findings part.

Last but not least, the minority and gender minority stress theory stated by Meyer (2003) should be taken into consideration. To recapitulate, the two stressors, i.e., distal and proximal stressors found to be external and internal events and could raise health disparities to the group of marginalized people. The findings of this present could be used as a baseline in terms of creating awareness in selecting and using proper references or pronouns when talking and communicating with people of gender diversity. More consciousness and new mindset regarding non-binary genders would be added up to binary people. Apart from this, it could help lessen the internal and external factors that could bring about mental illness or health disparities to non-binary people.

Suggestions

Suggestions for Implications

The findings of this present study could yield supportive implications for marginalized groups, especially non-binary people. To demonstrate, some individuals in society may prefer to be addressed using pronouns that correspond to their physical genders, rather than using masculine pronouns. There are various ways of self-expression within the LGBT group, particularly in the Thai context where the rainbow community is well-promoted. Some individuals prefer to be addressed using masculine pronouns, while others prefer feminine pronouns.

Furthermore, the results of the study can serve as a baseline for raising awareness among LGBT individuals and others about the aforementioned issues. In a TV series featuring two main characters who are considered to be LGBT people, it is unnecessary to use feminine pronouns when referring to them.

Suggestion for Further Study

The study has some limitations that should be acknowledged and addressed for the future research studies. To be more challenging, future studies should replicate the research design of this study to investigate others TV series in different genres or the spoken genre regarding non-binary people. On the other way round, the size of corpus should be added to explore more language patterns/issues as stated in the data analysis section, the addition of the script from another episodes could have gained more nodes and findings. In a nutshell, the findings of the future studies can be used to triangulate the present study to prove external validity and increase generalizability of the findings in this study.

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