

nlgja: the association of lgbtq journalists

style

book

stylebook on LGBTQ terminology



The Association of
LGBTQ Journalists

NLGJA: *The Association of LGBTQ Journalists is a journalist-led association working within the news media to advance fair and accurate coverage of LGBTQ communities and issues. We promote diverse and inclusive workplaces by holding the industry accountable and providing education, professional development and mentoring.*

Since its founding in 1990, the organization has grown to include more than 800 members and 25 chapter organizations, including 10 student chapters, in the United States.

The NLGJA Stylebook on LGBTQ Terminology is intended to complement the prose stylebooks of individual publications, as well as The Associated Press Stylebook, the leading stylebook in U.S. newsrooms.

It reflects the association's mission of inclusive coverage of LGBTQ people, includes entries on words and phrases that have become common and features greater detail for earlier entries.

The Stylebook will be continually updated and the latest version will always be available at www.nlgja.org/stylebook.

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AGAINST
AIDS**



**The Association of
LGBTQ Journalists**

**2120 L Street NW | Suite 850 | Washington, DC 20037
www.nlgja.org | info@nlgja.org**

stylebook

nlgja: the association of lgbtq journalists

stylebook on LGBTQ terminology

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Editors: Jeff McMillan and Sarah Blazucki

Introduction

This stylebook seeks to be a guide on language and terminology to help journalists cover LGBTQ subjects and issues with sensitivity and fairness, without bias or judgment. Because language is always changing, this guide is not definitive or fully inclusive. When covering the LGBTQ community, we encourage you to use the language and terminology your subjects use. They are the best source for how they would like to be identified.

acting, appearing

In general, avoid this term that assumes someone's sexual orientation or gender identity is deceptive, incongruous or ingenuine. Example: *He was straight-acting.*

AIDS

See **HIV/AIDS**.

agender

See **transgender**.

ally

A person who is not LGBTQ and who actively supports LGBTQ communities. See **LGBT, LGBTQ**.

asexual

See **LGBT, LGBTQ**.

bathroom bill

Avoid. See **transgender**.

bisexual

See **LGBT, LGBTQ**.

breeder

Avoid this often-pejorative slang that refers to heterosexuals.

cisgender

Refers to people whose gender identity aligns with the sex and gender assigned to them at birth. See **transgender**.

civil union

See **marriage and relationships**.

closeted, in the closet

Refers to people who wish to keep their sexual orientation or gender identity secret. See **coming out**.

coming out

Shorthand for *coming out of the closet*. Accepting and letting others know of one's previously hidden sexual orientation or gender identity. See **closeted, outing**.

commitment ceremony

A ceremony that is like a wedding but is not legally binding. See **marriage and relationships**.

"conversion therapy"

The discredited practice of using psychological interventions to change sexual orientation. Proponents may also call it *reparative therapy* or *sexual reorientation therapy*. Always use quotation marks, and always include the context that the practice has been opposed by the American Psychological Association and other groups of medical and mental health professionals, as well as banned by several states. See **"ex-gay"**.

cross-dresser

Preferred term for people who wear clothing most often associated with a different gender, and who describe themselves as such. Do not use the obsolete term *transvestite*. Not synonymous with *transgender* or *drag performer*.



cruising

Visiting places where opportunities exist to meet potential sex partners. Not exclusively a gay practice.

DL

Abbreviation for *down low*, which refers to men who secretly have sex with men. Men *on the down low* or *on the DL* may be in relationships with women and not identify as gay or bisexual. The term originated among black men but has attained wider use. People usually won't describe themselves as *DL* or *down low*, so use only in quotations or in broad references.

See **MSM**.

domestic partner

See **marriage and relationships**.

Don't ask, don't tell

Shorthand for Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue, Don't Harass, the military's former policy on gay men, lesbians and bisexuals. Under the policy, instituted in 1993 and lifted in 2011, the military was not to ask service members about their sexual orientation; service members were not to tell others about their orientation; and the military was not to pursue rumors about members' sexual orientation. Sometimes abbreviated as *DADT*.

down low

See **DL**.

drag queen, female impersonator

Drag is the practice of dressing and acting in styles typically associated with another gender, usually exaggeratedly so and for entertainment value. *Drag queens* portray women and *drag kings* portray men. *Drag performer* is the gender-neutral term.

Drag and impersonation are more strongly determined by the nature of the costume and performance than by the performer's gender identity or sex.

Drag is not synonymous with but is sometimes considered a type of *male* or *female impersonation*, in which performances may be spoofs of a specific person or character or may be more subdued than a drag performance.

Not synonymous with *transgender*, though some drag performers may identify as such, or with *cross-dresser*. See **cross-dresser**.

dressed as

Avoid this phrase, which can assume a person's gender identity or be sensationalistic.

dyke

Originally a pejorative term for a lesbian, some lesbians have reclaimed it. Offensive when used as an epithet. Use only if the subject uses it or in a quotation if there is a compelling reason to do so. See **slurs**.



“ex-gay”

Describes the movement or adherents of a movement, mostly rooted in conservative religions, that aims to change the sexual orientation of gay, lesbian or bisexual people to straight. Use only in quotation marks, and always include the context that the practice is widely discredited in scientific circles.

fag, faggot

A pejorative term for a gay male. Extremely offensive when used as an epithet. Use only in a quotation and if there is a compelling reason. See **slurs**.

false balance

Including opposing views in a story even when doing so is unnecessary or insensitive or would perpetuate falsehoods, or assuming there are only two sides to a story. Sometimes called bothsidesism. Just as journalists should not default to giving doubters of the scientifically established concept of climate change a platform, they shouldn't automatically give opponents of LGBTQ rights a voice unless it furthers the understanding of the issue or story. For instance, a story about LGBTQ-related legislation should quote supporters, opponents and possibly the indifferent. A story about an LGBTQ awards ceremony, a hate crime or a person's coming out usually does not require opposing comment.

families, parents

Differentiate families led by LGBTQ parents, and identify the parents' sexual orientation or gender identity, only when relevant. Do not use *gay families* or similar because it implies all members of the family are LGBTQ. Mention genetic relationships or conception techniques only when

relevant, such as in stories about adoption or in-vitro fertilization. *Mother* and *father* are generally the proper terms for LGBTQ parents, but because of the blended nature of many families led by such parents, ask story subjects how they wish to be identified.

See **marriage and relationships**.

gay

See **LGBT, LGBTQ; openly gay**.

gay agenda

Politically charged term used by opponents that suggests LGBTQ activists have a unified, conspiratorial, ulterior political motive. Best confined to quotations.

GLAAD

An advocacy group that monitors portrayals of LGBTQ people in the news media and entertainment. Once an acronym for the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, it now goes only by its initials, pronounced “glad.” Do not confuse it with *GLAD*, a different organization.

GLAD

Shorthand for the advocacy group GLBTQ Legal Advocates & Defenders. GLAD is acceptable on subsequent references. Do not confuse with *GLAAD*, a different organization.

hermaphrodite

Avoid this obsolete term. See **intersex**.

heterosexism

Presumption that heterosexuality is universal and/or superior to homosexuality. Also, prejudice, bias or discrimination based on such presumptions.



HIV/AIDS

Since AIDS emerged in gay men in the early 1980s, coverage of the LGBTQ community has often been intertwined with it and therefore is included in this style guide.

Men who have sex with men remain among the communities most affected by HIV/AIDS, but many other demographics are also disproportionately affected. Moreover, HIV infection is now considered a manageable condition, not the oft-repeated “death sentence” it once was. Coverage and word choice should take these factors into account.

Some guidance on commonly used terms in HIV/AIDS coverage follows:

AIDS

Acceptable in all references for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a medical condition that compromises the human immune system and makes the body vulnerable to infections. Always uppercase the S, which stands for *syndrome*. It is caused by HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus. People may be HIV-positive but not have AIDS. Do not use the term *full-blown AIDS*. For people who have the condition, use terms like *person* or *people with AIDS* or, if the context is medical, *AIDS patients*, instead of terms such as *sufferer* or *victim*, which imply powerlessness.

HIV

Acceptable in all references for human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. *HIV virus* is redundant. *HIV-positive* means being infected with HIV but not necessarily having AIDS; include the hyphen in all instances for *HIV-positive* and *HIV-negative*.

HIV/AIDS

Acceptable in all references to refer collectively to HIV and AIDS and the conditions that can arise from them.

HIV disease

A term used by some HIV/AIDS doctors because there are other types of acquired immune deficiencies caused by toxins or by other diseases.

PEP

Shorthand for post-exposure prophylaxis, a regimen of medication prescribed to HIV-negative people immediately after their exposure to HIV to stop infection.

PrEP

Shorthand for pre-exposure prophylaxis, a regimen of medication prescribed to some HIV-negative gay men and other high-risk people to help prevent HIV infection if they are exposed to the virus. PrEP refers to the regimen, not the medication itself: *He is on PrEP*, not *He took his PrEP with breakfast*.

homo

Pejorative term for *homosexual*. Use only if self-referential or in a quotation if there is a compelling reason. See **slurs**.



homophobia

Fear, hatred or dislike of homosexuality, gay men and/or lesbians. Similar terms are *biphobia* for bisexuals and *transphobia* for transgender people. Restrict to relevant usage, such as in quotations, opinions or broad references to the concept. Use *LGBTQ rights opponents* or similar instead of *homophobes* when describing people who oppose LGBTQ people, rights or activism.

homosexual, homosexuality

Avoid the obsolete term *homosexual* to refer to people. *Homosexuality* is acceptable when a noun is needed for the concept of same-sex attraction. The terms may be most useful when writing about scientific research that uses the terminology to describe sexual activity.

Human Rights Campaign

An advocacy group that describes itself as the largest national lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer civil rights organization. Often abbreviated as *HRC*.

intersex

See separate entry under **LGBT, LGBTQ** heading.

LGBT, LGBTQ

Acceptable in all references for *lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender* or for *lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer* and/or *questioning*.

It may be tempting for journalists to refer to the *LGBT community*. In reality, it is a broad and sometimes loosely bound group of communities comprising people from all races, religions, cultures and walks of life.

Referring to *LGBT* or *LGBTQ people* is usually more accurate than defining it as one community.

There is not universal agreement on a name. Just *LGBT* leaves out many people who define their sexual orientation or gender identity in ways that may be similar to but not the same as lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender people.

Some alternatives exist but may be cumbersome or unfamiliar to general audiences and could require explanation. *LGBTQ* includes people who identify as queer or who are questioning their sexual orientation; *LGBTQIA* includes intersex and asexual people.

Organizations sometimes go with *LGBT+* to make sure everyone is included.

The current recommendation of NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists is *LGBTQ* — as the organization's name indicates — but writers and organizations should decide for themselves, based on their audience, whether more or less specificity is needed.

Details on some terms commonly used, or misused, in news coverage of LGBTQ people follow:

ally

Some organizations have intended *ally* — someone who is not LGBTQ but who actively supports LGBTQ communities — as part of the *A* in *LGBTQIA*, but be aware that some people and organizations strongly object to its inclusion.



asexual

As a noun or adjective, someone who doesn't experience sexual attraction. More closely associated with sexual orientation than with gender; not synonymous with *agender* or *gender nonconforming*.

bisexual

No hyphen. As a noun, a person attracted to more than one gender. As an adjective, of or relating to attraction to more than one gender. Does not presume nonmonogamy. *Biphobia* is the fear, hatred or dislike of bisexuality or bisexuals and may be harbored by LGBTQ people, as well as heterosexuals.

gay

Refers to men who are attracted to other men. Do not use as a singular noun: *Juan is gay*, not *Juan is a gay*. Acceptable in tight headlines and in quotations to refer to *gays* and *lesbians*.

See **homosexual, lesbian**.

intersex

People born with sex chromosomes, genitalia and/or a reproductive system not considered standard for either males or females. Parents and physicians usually determine the sex of the child and may elect surgery or hormone treatment, a practice many intersex adults seek to end. Avoid the obsolete, offensive term *hermaphrodite*.

lesbian

Preferred term, both as a noun and adjective, for women who are attracted to other women. Some women prefer to be called *gay* instead of *lesbian*; when possible, ask the subject which term she prefers.

queer

Originally a pejorative term for gay, now reclaimed by some LGBTQ people. Use with caution; still extremely offensive when used as an epithet and still offensive to many LGBTQ people regardless of intent. Its use may require explanation. Sometimes it is meant as an umbrella term synonymous with the abbreviation *LGBT* and its variations. However, some people who call themselves queer may do so because they find other labels inaccurate or restrictive, so the abbreviation *LGBTQ* includes them. And some straight people who identify with LGBTQ culture, such as children of queer parents, call themselves *culturally queer*.

transgender

See entries under separate **transgender** heading.

lifestyle

An inaccurate term sometimes used to describe the lives of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. Sexual orientation may be part of a broader lifestyle but is not one in and of itself, just as there is no "straight" lifestyle.

MSM

Abbreviation for *men who have sex with men*. It is a behavioral and public health category, used in a medical or scientific context. Does not reference sexual identity and is not synonymous with *gay* and *bisexual* men.

See **DL**.



marriage and relationships

LGBTQ people use various terms to describe their romantic and/or legal commitments to another person, and they may vary by sexual orientation, gender identity or just personal preference.

If possible, ask subjects which terms they prefer. Some detailed guidance on terms relating to marriage and other relationships for same-sex couples follows:

bridal

Industry term that often overemphasizes women engaged to be married, as in *bridal expo* or *bridal registry*. Gender-neutral terms such as *wedding expo* are preferred.

bride, brides

Acceptable for female members of any couple recently or about to be married. If possible, ask the subject or subjects which term they prefer.

civil union: Legal status in some U.S. states that provides same-sex couples some rights available to married couples. Many states that offered civil unions stopped doing so when the federal government began recognizing marriage for same-sex couples, but a few still offer them.

commitment ceremony

A weddinglike event in which two or sometimes more people declare their commitment to one another; participants can be of the same or different sexes. Ceremonies may be religiously recognized but are not legally binding.

Defense of Marriage Act

The 1996 U.S. law that limited federal marriage recognition to those between one man and one woman; overturned in part by the 2013 Supreme Court case *U.S. v. Windsor* and in full by the 2015 Supreme Court case *Obergefell v. Hodges*. Write out on first reference; DOMA is acceptable in subsequent references.

domestic partner

Unmarried partners who live together. Domestic partners may be of different sexes or the same sex. They may register in some jurisdictions and receive some of the benefits accorded to married couples. *Domestic partner* and *domestic partnership* are typically used in connection with legal and insurance matters, while just *partner* is more common in personal communication.

engaged couple

Acceptable term for a same-sex couple before marriage, and also for different-sex couples. Fiancé and fiancée are acceptable if the couples prefer those terms.

groom

Acceptable term for male members of a same-sex or different-sex couple who is recently or about to be married. If possible, ask the subject or subjects which term they prefer.

husband

Acceptable term for a male, married partner of a man. Ask which term the couple prefers, if possible.

lover

Some people prefer this gender-neutral term for a sexual or romantic partner. *Girlfriend*, *boyfriend* and *partner*, which is also gender-neutral but may connote cohabitation, are alternatives.



marriage

Avoid modifying the word *marriage* when possible, since there is no legal distinction in the U.S. between same-sex and different-sex marriages. When it is relevant to mention the distinction, *marriage for same-sex couples* is preferred over *same-sex marriage* or *gay marriage*.

obituaries

When reporting survivors, list partners of gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender deceased in an order equivalent to spouses of heterosexual deceased.

partner

A commonly accepted term for a person of any sexual orientation in a romantic relationship, though it may connote a long-term commitment or cohabitation.

spouse

Gender-neutral term that is acceptable in all references to individuals in a marriage.

wedding

Preferred term for a marriage ceremony for same-sex people and to modify activities related to a marriage ceremony, as in wedding registry.

wife

Acceptable term for a female, married partner of a woman. Ask which term the subject prefers, if possible.

misleading associations

Terms including *adultery*, *bestiality*, *pedophilia* and *polygamy* are frequently false or defamatory when used in stories about LGBTQ issues. See the NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists Toolbox at www.nlgja.org/resources/journalists-toolbox.

NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists

An organization of journalists, media professionals, educators and students who work within the news industry to foster fair and accurate coverage of LGBTQ issues. It was formed in 1990 as the National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association and now goes by NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists. NLGJA is acceptable on subsequent references. For more information, visit www.nlgja.org/about.

nonbinary

See **transgender**.

obituaries

See **marriage and relationships**.

openly gay/lesbian

As a modifier, openly is often relevant only when referencing historical figures and to allow for the possibility of previous closeted figures: *Harvey Milk was the first openly gay San Francisco supervisor. Tammy Baldwin was the first openly lesbian member of the U.S. House of Representatives.* Mention a subject's sexual orientation only when relevant. Avoid words like *acknowledged*, *avowed*, *admitted*, *confessed* or *practicing* because of their inaccuracy or negative connotations.

opposite sex

Avoid this term that buys into a scientifically obsolete view of sex as binary. Instead use terms like *another sex* or *different sex*.

out, outing

Revealing the sexual orientation or gender identity of someone against their will. Derived from *out of the closet*. Example: *The magazine outed the senator in a story.* See **coming out, closeted**.



pansexual

Describes someone who experiences attraction without regard to sex, gender identity or gender expression.

parent

See **families, parents.**

pass, passing

Describes someone whose sexual orientation or gender identity is seen as deceptive, ingenuine or implausible: *She passes for straight.* Best avoided because it can be unfounded, inaccurate and even defamatory.

pink triangle

The insignia gay men were required to wear in Nazi concentration camps. It has been reclaimed as a gay pride symbol.

pride, gay pride

Lowercase in the context of generally having pride in one's sexual orientation or gender identity. Capitalized in reference to holidays and events that commemorate the Stonewall uprising of 1969. *The pink triangle is now a symbol of gay pride. She couldn't wait for Pride month to arrive.*

queen

A pejorative term for an effeminate gay man that has more recently become acceptable as slang among LGBTQ people. It sometimes describes a shared interest or disposition, for example: *soccer queens, opera queens.* *Queen* can still be offensive when used as an epithet.

See **drag queen, female impersonator.**

queer

See **LGBT, LGBTQ.**

rainbow flag

A flag of horizontal stripes of the colors of the rainbow that symbolizes the diversity of LGBTQ people. Also called the *pride flag*. Other variations have taken hold, including one with a black and a brown stripe to be more inclusive of communities of color.

religious freedom, religious liberty

Politically charged terms sometimes used to describe efforts to allow religious beliefs to be the basis for discrimination. Avoid them in favor of more specific phrasing: *The legislator introduced a bill that would allow business owners who cite religious beliefs to turn away LGBTQ customers, not The legislator introduced a religious freedom bill to protect business owners who disagree with homosexuality.*

safe sex, safer sex

Practices can include not just barriers such as condoms, but also medication regimens such as *PrEP*, which can help prevent HIV infection. Some organizations condone the term *safer sex* to underscore that no sexual contact is completely without risk. See **HIV/AIDS.**

same-gender loving

Culturally affirming term used by some African Americans to describe same-sex relationships.

sex

Biological and physiological characteristics used to classify someone as male or female. Not synonymous with *gender*.

See **transgender.**

sexual orientation

Innate sexual attraction. Avoid *sexual preference*, which implies a conscious choice, or *sexuality*, which refers to sexual activity generally, not to whom one is attracted.

See **lifestyle.**



slurs

Acceptable only very rarely, such as in quotations if there is a compelling reason to include them, or if writers or story subjects are referring to themselves. Consider using hyphens in place of all but the first letter, or follow your organization's style guidelines on slurs and profanities. See **dyke; fag, faggot; queer; tranny**.

sodomy

Collective term for sexual acts some jurisdictions have deemed illegal, and not synonymous with homosexuality or sex between gay men. The U.S. Supreme Court decided in 2003 that state sodomy laws targeting private, consensual sex between adult partners violated the Constitution. The ruling is often seen as key in further legalization of relationships between same-sex couples.

special rights

Avoid this politically charged term used by opponents of civil rights for LGBTQ people in favor of alternatives such as *LGBTQ rights, equal rights, or gay and lesbian rights*.

Stonewall

The Stonewall Inn tavern in New York City's Greenwich Village was the site of several nights of raucous protests after a police raid June 28, 1969. Although not the nation's first LGBTQ rights event, it is now regarded as the catalyst for the modern LGBTQ civil rights movement. The event is often referred to as just *Stonewall: The march was the most important event since Stonewall*.

straight

Acceptable in all references as an adjective meaning *heterosexual*. As a noun, use *heterosexual or straight person or people*.

tranny

See **slurs**.

transgender

Generally, *transgender* describes people whose gender identity and/or expression may not match their physical, sexual characteristics or sex assigned at birth.

But the word can mean different things to different people. Journalists covering transgender people must ensure they correctly understand and communicate the parameters of the community or communities about which they are reporting.

In a strict sense, the term *transgender* includes people who were assigned as male or female at birth and later identified as the other. But it sometimes is understood as an umbrella term covering other people with nontraditional gender identities, possibly including but not limited to *genderqueer* and *agender* people.

Some *cross-dressers, drag queens and kings, female or male impersonators, and intersex* people may also identify as transgender.

In news coverage, identify people as *transgender* only when relevant to the subject matter and only if they are widely known or describe themselves as such. Otherwise, describe *trans men* as men and *trans women* as women.

Using it as a noun — as in a *transgender* or a *conference of transgenders* — is inaccurate and offensive. Do not use *transgendered*, which is offensive and implies



something must have happened to make a person transgender. People can be transgender regardless of age, but journalists should take the usual legal and ethical precautions when reporting on children.

Terminology is constantly evolving and new terms emerging. Details on some terms commonly used, or misused, in news coverage of transgender people follow:

agender

Refers to someone who does not identify as any gender. Not synonymous with *asexual* or *genderqueer*.

assignment

Proper term for how doctors, parents or others classify a baby as male, female or intersex, judging by visible genitalia at birth that may not align with a person's true sex or future gender identity. Designating a baby's sex on a birth certificate is an example of gender or sex assignment, as are cries of "It's a girl!" or "It's a boy!"

bathroom bill

Avoid this politically charged term for measures that seek to grant or deny public accommodations for transgender people; opponents often focus on access to public restrooms. Acceptable in direct quotes.

cisgender

Refers to a person whose gender identity aligns with the gender and sex assigned at birth, that is, not a transgender man or woman. It is useful in distinguishing people by gender identity when relevant and without assuming that cisgender is the neutral or normal state.

gender

A social construct that refers to a person's self-identity, unlike sex, which refers to biological characteristics. Gender is usually assigned to a person at birth by an attendant or parent who bases the decision on visible genitalia of the infant. That *assignment* may not match the person's actual gender, knowledge of which may emerge later.

gender-bender

An individual who intentionally does not conform to predominant binary gender roles or expression. Use only if self-referential or in a quotation where there is a compelling reason. As an adjective, *gender-bending*.

gender confirmation, gender confirmation surgery

The medical treatments by which transgender people change their physical characteristics to align with their gender identity through the use of hormones, surgeries or a combination of both. It can be a part of *gender transition* but is not necessary. Not all transgender people choose to undergo or can afford the treatments. It is also known by such terms as *sex reassignment*, *sex realignment* or *gender affirmation*. Avoid overemphasizing the role of surgery in the transition process, and avoid the obsolete term *sex change*.

gender dysphoria

Medical diagnosis that identifies the conflict people experience when their outward appearance of gender does not align with their internalized state. This diagnosis is often a prerequisite for transgender people to undergo *gender confirmation*. Avoid the obsolete term *gender identity disorder*.

gender expression

The appearance, traits and mannerisms someone presents to communicate gender identity. Any traits (masculine, feminine, androgynous) can be present in people of any gender or gender expression. Gender expression may or may not match biological sex.

gender fluid

Refers to a person whose gender identity or expression is not fixed but can vary between, and extend beyond, male and female.

gender identity

A person's emotional and psychological sense of having a gender; feeling like a man, woman, both or neither. Does not necessarily align with an individual's sex assigned at birth.

gender nonconforming (adj.),**gender nonconformity** (n.)

When a gender identity or expression does not necessarily adhere to the traditional view of two genders. Avoid the related academic term *gender variant*.

gender transition, transition: The process by which transgender people change their physical characteristics from those associated with the sex assigned to them at birth. It occurs over time and may include the following: adopting the aesthetic markers of the new gender, such as makeup or facial hair; telling one's family, friends and/or coworkers; changing one's name and/or sex on legal documents; hormone therapy; and surgery or other body modification procedures. Avoid the obsolete term *sex change*. Not synonymous with *gender confirmation/affirmation* or *sexual reassignment*.

gender variant

Do not use this term related to *gender nonconforming* unless in academic writing.

genderqueer

Refers to a person who identifies as neither male nor female. Some genderqueer people, but not all, also identify as *transgender*. Not synonymous with *agender*. Use only when relevant and only when people describe themselves as such or in a quotation when there is a compelling reason to do so.

nonbinary

Refers to a person whose gender identity and/or expression is neither male nor female. Nonbinary individuals may identify as somewhere between male and female or reject a binary categorization of gender altogether. Use only if people refer to themselves as nonbinary, or in quotations or names of organizations.

pronouns

If sources share a transgender or gender-nonconforming identity on the record, ask which pronouns they use and incorporate them into your report as needed. *They/them/their* are acceptable as nonbinary, singular pronouns if the subject uses them. Alternative nonbinary pronouns, such as *zie/zim/zis*, are acceptable if requested but may require extra explanation in a story or broadcast.

Clarity for the audience is paramount. If a subject's gender identity is not relevant to a story but the person uses a nonbinary pronoun, confusion may result if it is used without explanation. Therefore, it may sometimes be helpful to explain that a subject uses a nonbinary pronoun. Journalists should use their judgment



on whether a passage can be recast for clarity, whether use of the pronoun creates more confusion than it solves, and whether it makes sense to explain the pronoun in the story.

For example, the meaning of the sentence *Robert Sanchez, a member of the group of environmentalists, said they disagree with points of the organization's mission* hinges on whether *they* refers to Sanchez or environmentalists. The options for recasting would depend on the context available to the journalist and on the story's audience.

Avoid references to *preferred* pronouns because doing so implies that calling people other than what they want to be called is a viable alternative. Avoid references to chosen pronouns because they are not always chosen. Instead, when relevant: *Sanchez, who uses the pronoun they* or *Sanchez, whose pronouns are they/them/their*.

sex change

Avoid this obsolete term in favor of *gender transition* or *gender confirmation*.

trans

Colloquial shorthand for *transgender*. Useful in subsequent references, in headlines, and when paired with man, woman, boy or girl.

transgender man/boy

A person who was assigned female at birth but identifies and/or lives as male. Usually shortened to *trans man* or *trans boy*, with the space, not *transman* or *transboy*. Use only when the subject prefers it and when transgender status is relevant; otherwise, identify a news subject as a man. In statistics, the abbreviation *FTM*, or female-to-male, may be used.

transgender woman/girl

A person who was assigned male at birth but identifies and/or lives as female. Usually shortened to *trans woman* or *trans girl*, with the space, not *transwoman* or *transgirl*. Use only when the subject prefers it and when transgender status is relevant; otherwise, identify a news subject as a woman. In statistics, the abbreviation *MTF*, or male-to-female, may be used.

transgendered

Do not use this offensive term that carries negative connotations, including the implication that something must have happened to make a person transgender, or that being transgender is a choice.

transphobia

Fear, hatred or dislike of *transgender* people, and/or prejudice and discrimination against them. May be harbored by people of any sexual orientation or gender identity, including trans people themselves.

transsexual

Avoid this obsolete term for *transgender* unless the subject prefers it. Consider paraphrasing quotes containing the term, which may inaccurately imply a person has undergone *gender confirmation surgery*.

two spirit (n.): A Native American believed to possess a mixture of masculine and feminine spirits. Some, but not all, identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender. Should not be used as a blanket term for LGBTQ Native Americans. Use only when the subject prefers it.



**For more information, visit the
NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists
Journalists Toolbox
www.nlgja.org/resources/journalists-toolbox.**

Rapid Response Task Force

Members and staff of NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists work daily with our colleagues in the news industry to fulfill the organization's mission of fair and accurate coverage. Sometimes, though, a more targeted response is required to promote greater understanding about how to fairly and accurately cover the LGBTQ community.

The Association's answer to this is the Rapid Response Task Force. This panel of working journalists from mainstream and LGBTQ media answers complaints about reporting seen as unfair and/or inaccurate by readers, viewers, listeners and our peer journalists.

Since its inception, the Rapid Response Task Force has not only informed countless newsrooms about appropriate terminology and the appearance of bias, but has also used these contacts to spread awareness about issues facing the LGBTQ community.

Problematic Coverage? Let Us Know! Email RRTF@nlgja.org.

Items to which the Rapid Response Task Force usually does not respond include editorials (unless predicated on inaccurate information), op-ed pieces and letters to the editor.



NOTES

HIV
TREATMENT
WORKS

Tommy - Jackson, MS
Living with HIV since 2010.
Hear his story >

Yuri - Miami, FL
Vive con el VIH.
Mira esta historia >

EL TRATAMIENTO DEL
VIH
ES EFECTIVO

Get in care. Stay in care. Live well. 

Busca y mantente en cuidado médico.
Vive bien.   

NEW WAYS

REPORTING HIV & AIDS TODAY

As part of an initiative funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Partnering and Communicating Together to Stop HIV Together program, NLGJA: The Association of LGBTQ Journalists presents journalism training and offers resources to enhance strategies and skills in covering HIV & AIDS.

Resources and recorded trainings are available as online at www.nlgja.org/newways. These resources are designed to equip journalists to cover issues and trends related to HIV & AIDS in new ways while reiterating the time-tested basics of talking, testing and treatment. There may also be fellowships for journalists to get a stipend to produce news stories on HIV & AIDS. Journalists can better serve their viewers, readers and listeners with important information, especially those in communities and geographic areas most impacted by HIV & AIDS.



unión civil: Una unión civil concede algunos de los derechos disponibles a los matrimonios en áreas como impuestos estatales, decisiones médicas y disposición de herencias. No es lo mismo que el matrimonio. Las uniones no reciben todos los derechos y protecciones que reciben los matrimonios. Es una alternativa, pero los activistas de derechos civiles sostienen que marginar a las parejas del mismo sexo del matrimonio fomenta discriminación basada en la orientación sexual. Existen países que solo ofrecen unión civiles a las parejas del mismo sexo.

Vea **ceremonia de compromiso; pareja doméstica; matrimonio; matrimonio igualitario; relaciones gay/lésbicas.**

VIH: Virus de inmunodeficiencia humana. El virus que causa SIDA. "Virus del VIH" es redundante. "VIH positivo" significa estar infectado con VIH pero no necesariamente tener SIDA. Tanto los médicos como los investigadores utilizan cada vez más la frase "enfermedad del VIH" debido a que hay otros tipos de deficiencias inmunes adquiridas que no tienen que ver con lo que llamamos SIDA y que son causadas por toxinas o por enfermedades mortales poco común. **Vea SIDA.**





transsexual: Término que usualmente se utiliza para designar a las personas que han concluido su transición hacia el género deseado. En otros términos, esto quiere decir los que han tenido una cirugía de reasignación genital o quienes consideran dicha cirugía como fundamental para su identidad de género. Si la persona que está entrevistando se identifica con el término, es recomendable usar el término "transgénero" en relación a su identidad de género. Vea **transgénero**.

transición: El proceso de cambiar el sexo de una persona, lo cual puede incluir cirugía, terapia hormonal y cambios en la de identidad legal. Vea **reasignación de género;** **cirugía de reasignación de género**.

travesti: El término enfatiza el vestido y se centra en el acto de ponerse la ropa al género opuesto al que la persona pertenece. Los travestis no virilian, ni si quisieran vivir en el género del que "se visten." Preferible evitar el término. Vea **"cross-dresser"**.

triángulo rosa: Símbolo que los hombres gay debían portar en los campos de concentración nazis durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial; ahora simboliza orgullo gay. Las lesbianas a veces también utilizan un triángulo negro.

"Transgender" (adjetivo): En inglés, término abarcador que se refiere a personas cuyo género biológico no coincide con su identidad o expresión de género. Incluye las personas transgénero preoperadas, postoperados y sin operar, al igual que a "cross-dressers", femeninos y masculinos, "drag queens" y "drag kings" e imitadores de caracteres masculinos o femeninos. Cuando se escribe sobre una persona "transgender", se usa el nombre y los pronombres personales que correspondan con la manera de vivir en público de la persona. Nota: en español, algunas personas se auto-identifican como "transgénero". Vea **transgénero;** **reasignación de género;** **cirugía de reasignación de género;** **intersexual**.

transgénero: Una persona que siente una disonancia entre el sexo que se le asignó al nacer y su identidad de género. Toman las medidas apropiadas para iniciar un proceso de transición para que su cuerpo esté más alineado con su identidad. Las personas transgénero pueden tomar hormonas, tener cirugía, o no seguir ningún proceso médica. También es importante saber que la orientación sexual puede ser heterosexual u homosexual. Use el nombre y los pronombres personales que conformen con los que la persona emplea al momento del reportaje. Vea **reasignación de género;** **cirugía de reasignación de género;** **"transgender"**.

seronegativo: Sinónimo de VIH negativo. Vea **VIH**.

seropositivo: Sinónimo de VIH positivo. Vea **VIH**.

sexo con protección, sexo seguro: La práctica de minimizar la transmisión del VIH y otras infecciones. Algunas publicaciones prefieren "sexo seguro," la denominación de una serie de recomendaciones y prácticas para distinguir que el contacto sexual no es completamente seguro.

SIDA: Síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida, una condición médica que compromete el sistema inmune humano, dejando al cuerpo indefenso frente a infecciones oportunistas. Algunos tratamientos médicos pueden reducir la rapidez con que el sistema inmune se debilita. Individuos pueden ser VIH positivos y no tener SIDA. Evite usar "víctima del SIDA", "sidoso" o "sidosas". Use "gente/persona con SIDA" y si el contexto es médico use "paciente con SIDA". Vea **VIH**.

sodomía: Término usado para describir varios actos sexuales que algunos países consideran ilegales. No es sinónimo de sexo entre personas del mismo sexo. La definición legal de la sodomía difiere de estado a estado; en algunos estados, las leyes sobre sodomía también aplican a actos sexuales practicados por gente heterosexual. El Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos dictó en junio del 2003 que las leyes estatales sobre sodomía dirigidas a la actividad sexual en privado y con consentimiento mutuo de parejas del mismo sexo o heterosexuales, violan la cláusula constitucional que otorga el respeto a todos los derechos de la persona (llamada en inglés "Due process clause").

Stonewall: La taberna Stonewall Inn en el vecindario de Greenwich Village de la ciudad de Nueva York, donde hubo protestas durante varias noches seguidas a raíz de una redada de policía que tuvo lugar el 28 de junio de 1969. Aunque no fue la primera demostración en defensa de los derechos civiles de gente gay, hoy en día Stonewall es considerada la cuna del movimiento contemporáneo por los derechos civiles de gente LGBT.

"straight": En inglés, una persona heterosexual, cuyo orientación sexual y afectivo se dirige hacia una persona del sexo opuesto.

tortillera/Torta: Término despectivo usado en varios países de Latinoamérica para referirse a una lesbiana. Evite usarlo. Vea **"dyke"**.

"tranny": Término despectivo para una persona transgénero, pero últimamente algunos de ellos lo usan con connotaciones positivas. Precaución: sigue siendo extremadamente ofensivo cuando se usa como epíteto. Solamente se usa en citas o cuando alguien se identifica como tal.

transfobia: El miedo, la aversión o rechazo de personas transgénero o transsexual. Puede ser oculto por personas gay, lesbiana, y bisexual además de las personas heterosexuales. Vea **"transgender"; transgénero; transsexual**.

transformista: Un artista que se viste y actúa de manera comúnmente asociada con personas del género de sexo opuesto. (En inglés se dice "drag queen" con respecto a un hombre, y "drag king" con respecto a una mujer). No es sinónimo de transsexual o "cross-dresser". Vea **"drag"/"draga"; "drag king"; "drag queen"**.





“queer”: En inglés, originalmente un término derogatorio alusivo a un hombre gay, pero recientemente ha sido adoptado como término genérico de autoafirmación por la comunidad LGBT. Precaución: Sigue siendo sumamente ofensivo cuando se emplea como epíteto.

reasignación de género: El

proceso en el cual una persona transgénero cambia el físico de sus características sexuales al sexo opuesto. Puede incluir la cirugía, terapia hormonal y/o cambios de identidad legal. No es sinónimo de la cirugía de reasignación de género. Evite el término “cambio de sexo.”

Vea **cirugía de reasignación de género; transgénero; transsexual.**

relaciones gay/lesbica: Se usa

terminología variada para describir estas uniones. Si es posible, pregunte a la persona el término que prefiere, si no “pareja” es un término aceptable. Vea **pareja.**

sacar del armario (del closet):

Dar a conocer la orientación sexual o identidad de género de alguien que ha elegido mantener en privado esa información. También es usado como verbo: La revista sacó del closet al senador en primera plana. Vea **salir del armario (del closet); en el armario (en el closet).**

salir del armario (del closet):

Aceptación personal y decisión de dejarle saber a otros sobre una orientación sexual o identidad de género previamente oculta. Vea **en el armario (en el closet); sacar del armario (del closet).**

seroconversión: Fenómeno

observable científicamente cuando la sangre y otros líquidos corporales pasan de VIH-negativo a VIH-positivo. El verbo es “seroconvertir”. Vea **VIH.**

padre/madre: Además de “papá” o “mamá”, es un término que caracteriza una persona gay, lesbiana, bisexual, o transgénero creando un hijo o hijos. Debido a la mezcla de diferente hogares llevados por padres LGBT, es mejor preguntar qué prefieren ellos. Mencione la relación genética o la técnica de concepción cuando sea relevante. Vea **familias.**

pato: Término despectivo usado en varios países de Latinoamérica para referirse a hombres gay. Evite usarlo. Vea **“dyke”.**

practicante: Evite este término para describir la identidad u orientación sexual de alguien. Utilice “activo sexualmente” como modificador en circunstancias cuando el conocimiento público de las acciones de un individuo es relevante.

preferencia sexual: Preferible evitarla. Implica que la sexualidad es el resultado de una decisión personal. Vea **orientación sexual.**

puto: Término despectivo para los hombres gay, pero últimamente algunos de ellos lo usan con connotaciones positivas. Sinónimo de prostituto. Término usado negativamente en porras de diferentes actividades. Precaución: sigue siendo extremadamente ofensivo cuando se usa como epíteto. Equivalentes derogatorios en español: joto, ateminado, punal, “homo”. Evite usarlo.

“queer”: En inglés, originalmente un término derogatorio alusivo a algún hombre gay ateminado. Pero hoy en día, es aceptado y usado entre la comunidad LGBT. Se considera ofensivo cuando se emplea como epíteto.



marimacha: Palabra usada en

varios países de Latinoamérica para referirse a una lesbiana. Evite usarlo.

Vea "dyke".

matrimonio: Los que abogan

a favor del derecho a casarse

buscan los derechos legales y las

obligaciones del matrimonio y no

una variante del mismo. A menudo,

el modo más neutro de referirse al

tema es evitar cualquier adjetivo que

modifica la palabra "matrimonio". En

situaciones en que sea necesaria

una distinción, se puede emplear

"matrimonio de parejas del mismo

sexo" en artículos. Cuando hay

una necesidad de una descripción

corta (por ejemplo en algún titular),

es preferible usar "matrimonio del

mismo-sexo" porque es más amplio y

más exacto que "matrimonio gay".

Vea **unión civil; ceremonia**

conyugal; pareja doméstica;

relaciones gay/lesbicas.

matrimonio civil: El reconocimiento

del matrimonio civil como un derecho

de las parejas del mismo sexo. Es

un contrato que se perfecciona ante

las autoridades civiles y se rige

por las normas promulgadas por

las autoridades públicas. No hay

que confundirlo con el matrimonio

religioso. Vea **matrimonio;**

matrimonio igualitario; unión civil.

matrimonio igualitario: El

matrimonio entre personas del

mismo sexo, reconoce legal

o socialmente un matrimonio

formado por contrayentes del

mismo sexo y permite la protección

de los derechos de las parejas

homosexuales. Vea **matrimonio;**

matrimonio civil; unión civil.

obituarios: Cuando se informa

sobre los sobrevivientes de una

persona lesbiana, gay, bisexual

o transgénero que ha fallecido,

menciona a su pareja en un orden

equivalente al del esposo o la

esposa de difuntos heterosexuales.

orgullo (día y/o desfile del):

El término se refiere al sentido de

autoafirmación que sienten muchas

personas LGBT y alude a las

celebraciones que conmemoran las

protestas de la taberna Stonewall (m

del 28 de junio de 1969 en Nueva

York. Vea **Stonewall.**

orientación sexual: Atracción

sexual natural. Utilice este término

en vez de "preferencia sexual". Vea

estilo de vida.

pareja: Término comúnmente

aceptable para una persona que

se encuentra en una relación gay o

lesbica de parejas del mismo sexo.

Vea **relaciones gays/lesbicas.**

pareja doméstica: Dos

cohabitantes que no están casados.

Una pareja doméstica puede

estar integrada por personas de

sexos opuestos o del mismo sexo.

Pudiesen recibir algunos de los

mismos beneficios aportados a los

matrimonios cuando se registran

en ciertos condados, municipios

o estados. El término se utiliza

típicamente en conexión con asuntos

legales y de pólizas de seguro.

Vea **pareja; relaciones gay/**

lesbicas.



Jotera: Término usado entre la comunidad Latina LGBT que significa amistad y confianza entre sí. Es usado en connotaciones positivas, y refleja el orgullo de ser LGBT, contradiciendo la sociedad a través del arte, el activismo, la política, la literatura, y actividades espirituales.

Lesbiana: Término preferido, tanto como sustantivo como adjetivo, para mujeres que se sienten atraídas sexual y afectivamente hacia otras mujeres. Algunas prefieren ser llamadas "gay" en vez de "lesbiana". Siempre que sea posible, pregunte a la persona el término que prefiere.

LGBT: Sigla que significa "lesbiana, gay, bisexual y transgénero". Utilizado cuando se usa en los titulares.

MAH: Sigla que significa "de mujer a hombre". Una persona transgénero que al nacer o por determinación de sus padres o doctores, tiene una identidad biológica de hembra pero identidad de género masculina. Aquellos que han sido rasigados quirúrgicamente a veces son descritos como "MAH postoperatorio". Vea **identidad de género e intersexual**.

homosexual: Como sustantivo, una persona que se siente atraída por personas del mismo sexo. Como adjetivo, lo que se refiere o relaciona con la atracción sexual y afectiva hacia alguien del mismo sexo. Se recomienda utilizar en contextos médicos o en referencia a actividades sexuales. Vea **gay;** **lesbiana**.

HSH: Siglas que significan "hombres que tienen sexo con hombres". Término usado generalmente en comunidades de color para describir a los hombres que tienen sexo secretamente con otros hombres, mientras mantienen relaciones íntimas con mujeres. No es sinónimo de "bisexual". Vea **"down low"**.

identidad de género: El sentido emocional y psicológico de un individuo de ser hombre o mujer. No necesariamente igual a la identidad biológica del individuo.

intersexual (adjetivo): Persona que nace con los cromosomas sexuales, los órganos genitales intermedios o un sistema reproductivo interno que no se considera estándar para un varón o una hembra. Generalmente los padres y los médicos determinan el sexo del infante, lo que implica intervención quirúrgica o tratamiento con hormonas. Muchos adultos intersexuales buscan poner fin a esta práctica.

foto: Término despectivo para los hombres gay, pero últimamente algunos de ellos lo usan con connotaciones positivas. Precaución: sigue siendo extremadamente ofensivo cuando se usa como epíteto. Vea **marica/maricón**.

marica/maricón: Término despectivo para los hombres gay, pero últimamente algunos de ellos lo usan con connotaciones positivas. Precaución: sigue siendo extremadamente ofensivo cuando se usa como epíteto. Equivalentes derogatorios en español: joto, ateminado, pual, "homo". Evite usarlo.



en el armario (en el closet): En referencia a una persona que desea mantener en secreto o en privado su orientación sexual o identidad de género. Vea **salir del armario (del closet)**.

esposa: Término aceptable para una mujer legalmente casada con su pareja femenina. Es preferible preguntar cual término el sujeto prefiere. Vea **pareja**.

esposo: Término aceptable para un hombre legalmente casado con su pareja masculino. Es preferible preguntar cual término el sujeto prefiere. Vea **pareja**.

estilo de vida: Un término inexacto usado a veces para describir la vida de lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transexuales. La orientación sexual puede ser parte de un estilo de vida más amplio pero no es uno en sí mismo, así como no hay un estilo de vida "heterosexual". Preferible evitarlo. Vea **orientación sexual; preferencias sexuales**.

"ex-gay": Un movimiento que tiene raíces en grupos religiosos conservadores de los Estados Unidos, que intenta cambiar la atracción sexual que una persona sienta por las de su mismo sexo y dirigirla hacia el otro sexo. No se reconoce como terapia en la comunidad médica.

Familias: Término correcto para identificar familias con padres/madres LGBT. Identifique la orientación de los padres/las madres solo cuando sea relevante. No se usa el término "familias homosexuales/gays." Mencione la relación genética o la técnica de concepción cuando sea relevante. Vea **padre/madre**.

gay: Adjetivo que ha reemplazado en gran medida el término "homosexual" para referirse a hombres que se sienten atraídos sexual y afectivamente por otros hombres. Evite el uso como sustantivo. Para las mujeres es preferible usar "lesbiana". Para incluir ambos, utilice personas "gays y lesbianas". Cuando se carece de espacio para títulos largos es aceptable usar "LGBT" para describir a ambos grupos. Vea **lesbiana, LGBT**.

HAM: Siglas que significan "de hombre a mujer". Una persona transgénero que al nacer o por determinación de sus padres o doctores, tiene una identidad biológica de varón pero una identidad de género femenina. Aquellas que han sido reasignadas quirúrgicamente a veces son descritas como "HAM postoperatorio". Vea **identidad de género; intersexual**.

herosexismo: Presunción de que la heterosexualidad es universal y/o superior a la homosexualidad. También: prejuicio, favoritismo o discriminación basada en tal presunción.

"homo": Término peyorativo para una persona homosexual. Utilizar solamente con razón convincente.

homofobia: Miedo, odio o aversión a la homosexualidad, a gays y a lesbianas. Vea **bifobia; transobia**.



“cross-dresser”: En inglés, término usado para referirse a una persona que usa ropa generalmente asociada con miembros del sexo opuesto. No necesariamente relacionado con la orientación sexual. No es sinónimo a transgénero o transformatista.

Vea travesti; transformatista; transgénero.

“crusing”: Visitar lugares donde hay oportunidad de conocer posibles parejas sexuales. No es un fenómeno exclusivo de personas gay.

derechos especiales: Un término

polítizado que usan las personas

opuestas a los derechos civiles de las personas LGBT. Es preferible no

usarlo. Términos alternativos son:

“derechos civiles para la comunidad LGBT”, “igualdad de derechos” o

“derechos para los gay”.

doble espíritu: Persona de

la comunidad indígena de

Norteamérica que posee espíritu

masculino y espíritu femenino.

Algunos se auto-identifican

como lesbiana, gay, bisexual o

transgénero. No debe utilizarse

de la comunidad indígena de

Norteamérica LGBT.

“Don’t ask, don’t tell”: Manera

abreviada de referirse al reglamento

militar “no pregunte, no cuente,

no averigüe, no acose” que se

estableció en 1993 para las personas

gay, lesbianas y bisexuales que

serven en las fuerzas armadas. De

acuerdo con este reglamento, los

mandos militares no preguntarán

al personal enlistado acerca de

su orientación sexual, el personal

enlistado no hablaría con otros sobre

su orientación, y las autoridades

militares no investigarían rumores

sobre la orientación sexual de

sus miembros. La expresión es

aceptable en titulares de noticias,

pero el empleo de la frase completa

en el texto facilita un entendimiento

más balanceado.

“down low”: En inglés, término

utilizado para referirse a hombres

que tienen sexo con otros hombres

ocultamente, a menudo mientras

mantienen relaciones con mujeres,

sin identificarse como gay o bisexual.

La abreviación “DL” también es

utilizada. Emplee el término con

precaución, puesto que la gente no

se identifica generalmente como tal.

“drag”/“draga”: Traje del género del

sexo opuesto. Vea **transformatista**.

“drag king”: Término que hace

referencia a una representación

artística de transformación en el cual

la mujer representa y/o interpreta

a una personalidad masculina

con exageración y drama para

entretener y expresar su talento.

“drag queen”/“draga; “drag queen”;

transformatista

Vea **“drag”/“draga; “drag queen”;**

transformatista.

“dyke”: En inglés, fue originalmente

un término despectivo para una

lesbiana con apariencia masculina.

Pero últimamente algunas de

ellas lo usan con connotaciones

positivas. Precaución: Sigue siendo

extremadamente ofensivo cuando se

usa como epíteto. Utilizar solamente

con razón convincente. Evite usarlo.

marimacha; pata;

Vea tortillera/torta; arepera;

abiertamente gay/lesbiana/

bisexual: Como calificativo,

"abiertamente" por lo general no es relevante; su uso se debe restringir a los casos en que el conocimiento público de la orientación sexual de un individuo es relevante. Ejemplos: Harvey Milk fue el primer supervisor de San Francisco abiertamente gay. "Ellen" fue la primera comedia de televisión en protagonizar un personaje abiertamente lesbiana. "Abiertamente" es preferible a "declarado", "admitido", "confesado" o "practicante".

ACT UP: Las siglas (en inglés) de la

Coalición del SIDA para desarrollar poder (AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power), una organización activista con cursuales independientes en varias ciudades. El nombre ACT UP es aceptable en primera referencia.

arepera: Palabra usada en varios

países de Latinoamérica para referirse a una lesbiana. Evite usarlo.

Vea "dyke".

Bandera del arcoiris: Una bandera

de seis franjas horizontales del mismo ancho (rojo, naranja, amarillo, verde, azul y violeta) que significa el orgullo y la diversidad de la comunidad lesbiana, gay, bisexual y transgénero.

fibroa: Miedo, odio o aversión a la

bisexualidad o personas bisexuales. Puede ser encubierto por personas lesbianas, gays y transgénero al igual que personas heterosexuales.

Vea **bisexual**.

bisexual: Como sustantivo, un individuo que puede sentirse atraído hacia personas de ambos sexos. Como adjetivo, lo que se refiere a la atracción sexual o afectiva hacia personas de ambos sexos. No implica ausencia de monogamia. Vea **fibroa**.

cambio de sexo: Vea **reasignación de género;** **cirugía de reasignación de género.**

ceremonia conyugal: Una reunión formal, similar a un matrimonio, que reconoce el compromiso que une

a dos personas del mismo sexo. Término usado cuando matrimonios

entre personas del mismo sexo no eran reconocidos legalmente

por el gobierno federal de los Estados Unidos. Vea **matrimonio;** **matrimonio igualitario;** **matrimonio;**

civil; **unión civil;** **pareja doméstica;**

cirugía de reasignación de

género: Una reunión formal, similar a un matrimonio, que reconoce el

compromiso que une a dos personas del mismo sexo. Término usado cuando matrimonios entre personas del mismo sexo no eran reconocidos legalmente por el gobierno federal de los Estados Unidos. Vea **reasignación de género;** **transgénero;** **transsexual.**

cirugía de reasignación de sexo: Vea **cirugía de reasignación de género.**

cisgénero: Término para identificar la concordancia entre el sexo que se nos asignó al nacer y nuestra

identidad de género.



el manual de estilo

La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Lesbianas y Gays
La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos
National LGBTQ Task Force

El Manual de Estilo Sobre La Comunidad
Lesbiana, Gay, Bisexual y Transgénero

Agosto 2019

La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Lesbianas y Gays (NLGJA por sus siglas en inglés), incluye periodistas, profesionales, educadores y estudiantes que trabajan en los medios de comunicación y promueven la inclusión de la comunidad lesbiana, gay, bisexual y transgénero (LGBT).

NLGJA, La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispánicos (NAHJ por sus siglas en inglés), y el National LGBTQ Task Force se oponen a los prejuicios y la discriminación en el lugar de trabajo y promueven el desarrollo profesional de sus miembros.

Actualmente NLGJA tiene 700 miembros y 23 sucursales en los Estados Unidos y desde su comienzo en 1990, continúa creciendo con los años.

El manual de estilo del NLGJA sobre la comunidad LGBT tiene por objetivo complementar la prosa del manual de publicaciones individuales, así como el manual del "Associated Press", cual es el estilo principal en las salas de redacción en los Estados Unidos.

El manual refleja la misión de la asociación en incluir asuntos de la comunidad LGBT e incluye palabras y frases comunes en esta comunidad.

También tiene una lista de organizaciones LGBT, información de sitio de web, correo electrónico, dirección de envío, números telefónicos, y cuando posible, contactos de los medios.

El manual se actualizará continuamente, siendo disponible en www.nlgja.org.

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The Association of
LGBTQ Journalists

2120 L Street NW | Suite 850 | Washington, DC 20037
www.nlgja.org | info@nlgja.org

La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Lesbianas y Gays
La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispánicos
National LGBTQ Task Force

el manual de estilo

El Manual de Estilo Sobre La
Comunidad Lesbiana, Gay,
Bisexual y Transgénero

