

**DePauw University**  
**Trans Inclusion**  
**Training**

**Trans Inclusion**  
**Dictionary**



- **AFAB and AMAB:** Acronyms meaning “assigned female/male at birth” (also designated female/male at birth or female/male assigned at birth). No one, whether cis or trans, gets to choose what sex they’re assigned at birth. This term is preferred to “biological male/female”, “male/female bodied”, “natal male/female”, and “born male/female”, which are defamatory and inaccurate.
- **Agender:** Agender is an identity under the nonbinary and transgender umbrella terms. Agender individuals find that they have no gender identity, although some define this more as having a gender identity that is neutral. See “Nonbinary” and “Transgender umbrella”
- **Ag/Aggressive:** A Black or Latina lesbian with a very masculine gender presentation, often being read as boys or men, but usually not identifying as male.
- **Ally:** Generally speaking, an ally is a member of a privileged group who takes a stand against oppression (example: a white person who speaks out against racism). An ally works to become part of social change rather than part of oppression. A trans ally is someone who commits to being open-minded and respectful to people who may have different gender identities or presentations; who takes the time to learn more about trans people and trans lives; who confronts assumptions around gender roles and gender presentation; and who works to change the misunderstanding and mistreatment of transgender people.
- **Androgynous gender:** is an identity under the nonbinary and transgender umbrellas. Some people use androgyny as an umbrella for many nonbinary genders. Androgynous gender identity can be a blend of both or neither of the binary genders. They may describe this as being between female and male, between man and woman, between masculine and feminine or simply 'in between.' They can also identify as neither feminine or masculine, or neither female and male.
- **Anti-androgens:** Drugs that are used to block the production or interfere with the action of testosterone. Often used in combination with estrogen hormone therapy; commonly used anti-androgens are spironolactone and finasteride. See also “estrogen” and “hormone therapy.”
- **Bathroom Bill:** A term created and used by far-right extremists to oppose nondiscrimination laws that protect transgender people. The term is geared to incite fear and panic at the thought of encountering transgender people in public restrooms. Simply refer to the nondiscrimination law/ ordinance instead.

- **Bigender:** Refers to those who identify as two genders. Can also identify as multigender (identifying as two or more genders). Do not confuse this term with Two-Spirit, which is specifically associated with Native American and First Nations cultures.
- **Bilateral mastectomy:** see “chest surgery” and "double incision"
- **Binding:** The process of flattening one's breast tissue through the use of constrictive material in order to create a flat-appearing chest. Some trans people don't bind at all. Some use different methods of layering clothing to help hide their chests. Some bind only on certain occasions; some bind all the time.
- **Boi:** A term used within the queer communities of color to refer to sexual orientation, gender, and/or aesthetic among people assigned female at birth. Boi often designates queer women who present with masculinity (although, this depends on location and usage). This term originated in women of color communities.
- **Bottom surgery:** see "genital reassignment surgery"
- **Butch:** An identity or presentation that leans towards masculinity. Butch can be an adjective (she's a butch woman), a verb (he went home to “butch up”), or a noun (they identify as a butch). Although commonly associated with masculine queer/lesbian women, it's used by many to describe a distinct gender identity and/or expression, and does not necessarily imply that one also identifies as a woman or not.
- **Chaser:** A term used to describe people who actively fetishize or target trans people for sexual or romantic relations. This is a problematic behavior and term.
- **Chest surgery, Chest reconstruction surgery:** Surgical reconstruction to create a more male or more female appearing chest. Sometimes also referred to as "top surgery."
- **Cis(gender):** Adjective that means “identifies as their sex assigned at birth” derived from the Latin word meaning “on the same side.” A cisgender/cis person is not transgender. “Cisgender” does not indicate biology, gender expression, or sexuality/sexual orientation. In discussions regarding trans issues, one would differentiate between women who are trans and women who aren't by saying trans women and cis women. Cis is not a “fake” word and is not a slur. Note that cisgender does not have an “ed” at the end.
- **Cisnormativity:** The assumption that all or almost all individuals are cisgender.

- **Cissexism:** Systemic prejudice in the favor of cisgender people.
- **Cissimilation:** The expectation for and act of trans people, especially trans women, assimilating to cisgender (and often heteronormative) standards of appearance and performance.
- **Clock:** To be “clocked” is to gender a person based on external attributes.
- **Coming out:** In a trans context, coming out may refer to the process by which one accepts one’s own gender identity, and/or may also refer to the process by which one shares one’s gender identity with others. Keep in mind that coming out can happen in pre-, post- and non-transition stages and identities. Often called “disclosure” when telling others.
- **Cross dresser:** The act of dressing and presenting as a different gender. One who considers this an integral part of their identity may identify as a cross-dresser. “Transvestite” is often considered a pejorative term with the same meaning. Drag performers are cross-dressing performers who take on stylized, exaggerated gender presentations (although not all drag performers identify as cross-dressers). Cross-dressing and drag are forms of gender expression and are not necessarily tied to erotic activity, nor are they indicative of one’s sexual orientation or gender identity. Do NOT use these terms to describe someone who has transitioned or intends to do so in the future.
- **Cross-living:** Usually a preparatory, real life test (RLT), used by medical establishments as a method of “gate-keeping”, prior to hormonal replacement or [sex](#) reassignment surgery (SRS). This is a harmful practice, as it can expose trans people to violence, and limit their own decisions and access to professional healthcare.
- **Cypionate:** Short for testosterone cypionate, one of the main injectable forms of testosterone prescribed to FTMs in the United States. See also "testosterone."
- **Double incision:** Also called "bilateral mastectomy." A type of chest surgery procedure that is effective for individuals with a medium to large amount of breast tissue. See also “chest surgery.”
- **Drag:** Exaggerated, theatrical, and/or performative gender presentation. Although most commonly used to refer to cross-dressing performers (drag queens and drag kings), anyone of any gender can do any form of drag. Doing drag does not necessarily have anything to do with one’s sex assigned at birth, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

- **Drag king:** A person who performs masculinity theatrically. Wearing drag does not mean that the person in question is transgender, unless they identify as such.
- **Drag queen:** A person who performs femininity theatrically. Wearing drag does not mean that the person in question is transgender, unless they identify as such.
- **Dysphoria:** see “Gender Dysphoria”
- **Dyadic:** Not Intersex.
- **Enanthate:** Short for testosterone enanthate, one of the main injectable forms of testosterone prescribed in the United States. See also "testosterone."
- **Estrogen or Estradiol:** Sometimes shortened to "E." A hormone responsible for producing feminine secondary sex characteristics such as breast growth and increased fat distribution around the hips and waist. Estrogen therapy is administered to induce the presence of feminine secondary sex characteristics. It may also cause softening of the skin, slowing or stopping of scalp hair loss, decrease in muscle mass, decrease in sex drive, decreased erections, and decrease in testicular size. Estrogen can be taken in pill, patch, or injection forms.
- **Female-to-Male:** Often referred to as FTM or F2M. A person who was assigned female at birth but whose gender identity is male. Also can sometimes refer to those assigned female at birth, in the case of intersex people, whose gender identity is male. This is an in-group term that is often seen as surgery-centered. See “FTM”
- **Femme:** An identity or presentation that leans towards femininity. Femme can be an adjective (he’s a femme boy), a verb (she feels better when she “femmes up”), or a noun (they’re a femme). Although commonly associated with feminine lesbian/queer women, it’s used by many to describe a distinct gender identity and/or expression, and does not necessarily imply that one also identifies as a woman or not.
- **Finasteride:** Brand name “Propecia,” an anti-androgen often prescribed in combination with estrogen therapy. See also “anti-androgen,” “estrogen” and “hormone therapy.”
- **FTM (or F2M):** Short for Female-To-Male. Usually said aloud as "F to M." Most commonly refers to trans men. Sometimes also used by others who were assigned female at birth and who transition to masculine or male presentation.

- **Full-time:** Going full-time, or living full-time, in the social role of the sex or gender opposite that assigned at birth.
- **Gaff:** A device used to conceal genitals so that no “bulge” is visible. See “tuck”
- **Gatekeeper:** slang for the system of health providers that decide whether to allow a transgender person to get gender-affirming health care. Medical gatekeepers, as well as the serious risks of living in trans-misogynistic culture, both put pressure on trans women to conform to society's behavioral and physical ideals for feminine cisgender women.
- **Gender Affirming Surgery:** Refers to surgical alteration, and is only one part of some trans people’s transition (see “Transition”). Only the minority of transgender people choose to and can afford to have genital surgery. The following terms are inaccurate, offensive, or outdated: sex change operation, gender reassignment/realignment surgery (gender is not changed due to surgery), gender confirmation/confirming surgery (genitalia do not confirm gender), and sex reassignment/realignment surgery (as it insinuates a single surgery is required to transition along with sex being an ambiguous term).
- **Gender binary:** The idea that there are only two genders or sexes—male/female or man/woman, and that a person must be strictly either/or.
- **Gender cues:** What people use to attempt to tell the gender/sex of another person. Examples include hairstyle, vocal inflection, body shape, body movements and gestures, facial hair, etc. Cues vary by culture.
- **Gender Dysphoria:** Anxiety and/or discomfort regarding one’s sex or gender assigned at birth. Medically defined as the state of discomfort felt by trans people caused by the incongruity between one’s physical sex and one’s gender-identity.
- **Gender Expression/Presentation:** The physical manifestation of one’s gender identity through clothing, hairstyle, voice, body shape, etc. (typically referred to as masculine or feminine). Many transgender people seek to make their gender expression (how they look) match their gender identity (who they are), rather than their sex assigned at birth. Someone with a gender nonconforming gender expression may or may not be transgender.
- **Gender Fluid:** A changing or “fluid” gender identity.

- **Gender Identity:** One’s internal sense of being man, woman, neither of these, both, or other gender(s). *Everyone has a gender identity, including you.* For transgender people, their sex assigned at birth and their gender identity are not necessarily the same.
- **Gender Identity Disorder (GID):** A controversial DSM-III and DSM-IV diagnosis given to transgender and other gender-nonconforming people. Because it labels people as “disordered,” Gender Identity Disorder is often considered offensive. The diagnosis is frequently given to children who don’t conform to expected gender norms in terms of dress, play or behavior. Such children are often subjected to intense psychotherapy, behavior modification and/or institutionalization. This term was replaced by the term “gender dysphoria” in the DSM-5. This term is highly problematic as it contributes to the misconception/prejudice that trans people are mentally ill.
- **Gender non-conforming:** A person who, either by nature or by choice, does not conform to gender-based expectations of society. See “Gender Expression”
- **Genderfuck:** The idea of self-conscious effort to "fuck with" or play with traditional notions of gender, playing with gender presentation and cues to purposely confuse “standard” or stereotypical gender expressions.
- **Genderqueer:** An identity commonly used by people who do not identify or express their gender within the gender binary. Those who identify as genderqueer may identify as neither male nor female, may see themselves as outside of or in between the binary gender boxes, or may simply feel restricted by gender labels. Not everyone who identifies as genderqueer identifies as trans or nonbinary.
- **Genital reassignment surgery (GRS):** Sometimes also referred to as “genital reconstruction surgery.” See “Gender Affirming Surgery” for why these terms can be pejorative.
- **Getting read** (or “clocked”): Being detected as a person who is trans or gender non-conforming.
- **GID:** see "Gender Identity Disorder"
- **GRS:** see "genital reassignment surgery"
- **Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association (HBIGDA):** Used to be HBIGDA, is now World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH). See “WPATH”

- **Herbals:** General term used to refer to over-the-counter herbal hormones that claim to simulate natural or prescription estrogen or testosterone hormones.
- **Hermaphrodite:** An outdated term, which is often used in mythology. It is impolite, and usually highly offensive to use this word for intersex people today, many of whom see it as a slur. Offensively mistaken for "intersex."
- **Hir:** A gender-neutral pronoun, used in place of him/her. Pronounced "here." See also "ze."
- **Hormone Therapy :**Administration of hormones to affect the development of secondary sex characteristics. Hormone therapy is usually continued for life. (also called Hormone Replacement Therapy, HRT,) See "anti-androgens," "estrogen," and "testosterone."
- **Hysterectomy:** Sometimes shortened to "hysto." The surgical removal of the uterus. A hysterectomy is required by some states in order to legally change one's gender status from female to male.
- **Intersex:** Describing a person with a less common combination of hormones, chromosomes, and anatomy that are used to assign sex at birth. There are many examples such as Klinefelter Syndrome, Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, and Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia. Parents and medical professionals usually coercively assign intersex infants a sex and have, in the past, been medically permitted to perform surgical operations to conform the infant's genitalia to that assignment. This practice has become increasingly controversial as intersex adults speak out against the practice. The term *intersex* is **not** interchangeable with or a synonym for *transgender* (although some intersex people do identify as transgender).
- **Keyhole:** A type of chest surgery procedure that is effective for individuals with small amounts of breast
- **LGBTQIQAPP+:** A collection of identities short for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual, aromantic, pansexual, polysexual (sometimes abbreviated to LGBT or LGBTQ+). Sometimes this acronym is replaced with "queer." Note that "ally" is **not** included in this acronym.
- **Non-Binary (also Nonbinary):**Preferred umbrella term for all genders other than female/male or woman/man, used as an adjective (e.g. Jesse is a nonbinary person). Not all nonbinary people

identify as trans and not all trans people identify as nonbinary. Sometimes (and increasingly), non binary can be used to describe the presentation/expression of a transgender person.

- **Orchiectomy:** Orchiectomy (or "orchidectomy") refers to the surgical removal of the testes. This causes sterilization and greatly reduces the production of testosterone. It should not be confused with penectomy, which is the removal of the penis. Some trans people undergo orchiectomy as an initial stage before vaginoplasty, while others may choose it as their only genital surgery. Orchiectomy, sometimes in combination with vaginoplasty, is often required to legally change one's gender status from male to female. See also "vaginoplasty."
- **Outing:** Involuntary disclosure of one's gender identity, sexual orientation, or intersex status.
- **Packer:** see "packing"
- **Packing:** Wearing a penile prosthesis. A packing device may be referred to as a "packer" or "packy," or as an "STP packer" if it can also be used to pee through while standing up (STP= Stand To Pee). For some trans people, the term "packing" itself is not even an accurate descriptor for the wearing of a prosthetic device-- a prosthetic may be considered more an extension of the body rather than merely a prosthetic.
- **Pangender (or omnigender):** A gender identity that encompasses a large number of or all genders. This could mean feeling many or all genders at the same time or being fluid between many or all genders across time.
- **Passing:** Being perceived by others as a particular identity/gender or cisgender regardless how the individual in question identifies, e.g. passing as straight, passing as a cis woman, passing as a youth. This term has become controversial as "passing" can imply that one is not genuinely what they are passing as. A preferable phrasing is sometimes "being read as a man" or "being read as a woman."
- **Patch** (Testosterone patch, or Estradiol patch): Refers to testosterone or estrogen hormone therapy as applied transdermally via a patch adhered to the skin. See also "estrogen" and "testosterone."
- **Peri-areolar:** Sometimes shortened to "peri." A type of chest surgery procedure that is effective for individuals with small to medium amounts of breast tissue. See also "chest surgery."
- **Phalloplasty:** Sometimes shortened to "phallo." A type of genital surgery in which a phallus/penis is constructed from an individual's own donor tissue (usually taken from the

forearm, leg, and/or abdomen) that has been shaped and grafted into place. Phalloplasty operations are usually done in stages requiring multiple surgeries.

- **Post-op** (also post-operative): Trans people who have attained one or more gender affirming surgery procedures.
- **Pre-op** (also pre-operative): Trans people who have not had any gender affirming surgeries.
- **Progesterone or Progestins**: A hormone sometimes used by some trans people for the regulation of menstrual cycles. Other trans people may also use this to aid fat-redistribution or to regulate sex drive. See also “hormone therapy.”
- **Queer**: An umbrella term for gender and sexual minorities who are not cisgender and/or heterosexual. There is a lot of overlap between queer and trans identities, but not all queer people are trans and not all trans people are queer. The word queer is still sometimes used as a hateful slur, so although it has mostly been reclaimed, be careful with its use, since not everyone in the above categories considers themselves "queer". Also, because queer is usually used in the context of the LGBT community, trans people may feel their experience or concerns are erased by being included under it. Therefore, it is best to find out if someone describes themselves as queer before applying that label to them.
- **Real Life Test or Real Life Experience (RLT, RLE)**: A period of time in which a person is required to live full time in the role of the gender they identify with before the medical community will allow any medical gender affirming processes. RLE is no longer required under the WPATH Standards of Care ,as of 2011, for access to hormonal therapy, but over a year’s experience is required before access to any bottom surgery. Some other Standards of Care do still require a RLE for any medical access. Individual mental health and medical professionals may also use discretion when determining if a RLE is necessary for a given individual. Nonbinary individuals seeking medical access are generally unable to satisfy clinicians in relation to the RLE criteria as there is little social or legal recognition of the nonbinary demographic. See “gatekeeper” and “WPATH”.
- **Secondary Sex Characteristics**: Physical traits that distinguish a body as more “male” or “female” in appearance, but that are not directly part of the reproductive system/gonads. They

include facial and body hair growth, muscle development, fat pattern distribution, voice changes, and breast development, etc.

- **Sex:** A medical term designating a certain combination of gonads, chromosomes, genitalia, secondary sex characteristics, and hormonal balances. Usually subdivided into "male" and "female," causing some trouble for categorizing intersex bodies and those who otherwise fall in between those poles. See “AMAB” or “AFAB”
- **Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS):** A problematic term referring to a multitude of gender affirming bottom surgery. See “Gender Affirmation Surgery”.
- **Sexual Orientation:** The desire for, or lack of, sexual relationships with people of the same gender/sex, another gender/sex, or multiple genders/sexes. Typical examples are gay, straight, bisexual, pansexual, asexual, etc. How you define your own orientation has a direct relationship with your gender identity.
- **Shemale:** A very derogatory, dehumanizing, and extremely offensive term toward trans people, most often toward trans-feminine people or trans women. Used very often in the porn industry for a pre-op trans person or trans woman.
- **Silicone Injections:** Sometimes used by trans people to augment the appearance of breasts, hips, thighs, buttocks, legs, cheeks, chins, and lips. Considered to be hazardous to the health of the recipient.
- **SOFFA:** An abbreviation for Significant Others, Friends, Family, and Allies of trans people.
- **Spironolactone:** Brand name “Aldactone,” an anti-androgen often prescribed in combination with estrogen therapy for trans people. See also “anti-androgen,” “estrogen” and “hormone therapy.”
- **Standards of Care (SOC):** When someone uses the term "Standards of Care," they are often (but not always) referring to the WPATH Standards of Care , which are a set of standards and guidelines used by professionals for addressing the health of trans people. Certain health clinics and gender clinics have devised their own Standards of Care for trans people, which may differ from the WPATH Standards of Care.
- **Stealth:** A trans person who has undergone some form of transition, that now lives as their gender identity and chooses not to reveal their trans identity to others (for example, to

coworkers, friends, neighbors, etc.); this is referred to as "going stealth" or "being stealth." Going stealth is often a means of survival in hurtful or harmful environments.

- **STP device:** Short for "Stand to Pee" device. A device designed to aid the user in standing to pee at a urinal or toilet.
- **Testosterone:** Sometimes shortened to "T." An androgenic hormone responsible for producing masculine secondary sex characteristics such as facial hair growth, deepening of the voice, increased body hair growth, and increased muscle development. Testosterone therapy is administered to trans folks to induce the presence of masculine secondary sex characteristics.
- **Testosterone Gel:** A form of testosterone applied directly to the skin on a daily basis. Care must be taken to avoid skin-to-skin contact with a partner on the site of application. Transfer of the testosterone from the site can be prevented by keeping the area covered.
- **Third Gender:** is a catch-all category used by some Western anthropologists when talking about other cultures that have societal gendered roles for people who can be thought of as under the non-binary, and/or transgender umbrella. These are the gender identities and roles that Western anthropologists have called "third gender", because they are different than the Western gender binary idea of cisgender, heterosexual, masculine men and feminine women. Identities that have been called "third gender" are often transgender and nonbinary, and the "third gender" label pushes that interpretation. However, many of the identities that anthropologists call third gender are not non-binary identities. This is part of why "third gender" is a problematic colonialist label. It can also be colonialist and problematic to call these identities by outside labels such as "transgender" and "nonbinary," in cases where the people in question haven't said that they would call themselves by those words.
- **Tracheal Shave:** A surgery sometimes obtained by trans people to reduce the cartilage in the area of the throat to conform to more feminine dimensions, to greatly reduce the appearance of an Adam's apple.
- **Tranny:** A highly offensive slur for trans people. This word dehumanizes transgender people and should not be used.
- **Trans:** Prefix or adjective used as an abbreviation of transgender, derived from the Latin word meaning "across from" or "on the other side of." See "trans umbrella"

- **Trans\***: An outdated term popularized in the early 2010's that was used to signify an array of identities under the trans umbrella. However, it became problematized online due to improper usage. There is nothing inherently problematic with the asterisk but it's often applied in inaccessible, binarist, and transmisogynist ways. It is unnecessary and should not be used. Claiming the asterisk itself is fundamentally oppressive, denies accountability, and ignores the culture of binarism and transmisogyny that affects the community. People also often misattribute its history to cisgender and binarist people.
- **Trans Feminine (or Trans-Feminine)**. A transgender person who transitions in a feminine direction, who doesn't necessarily identify as female or woman . They may have a non-binary gender identity.
- **Transgender**: An umbrella term for people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. The term transgender is not indicative of gender expression, sexual orientation, hormonal makeup, physical anatomy, or how one is perceived in daily life. Note that transgender does not have an "ed" at the end. See "transgender umbrella".
- **Transgender umbrella**: The word transgender is an umbrella term which is often used to describe a wide range of identities and experiences, including: trans men, trans women, non-binary genders, and many more. The transgender umbrella is often thought to be an imprecise term to describe the multiplicities of specific identities and experiences. The transgender umbrella encompasses any individual who crosses over or challenges societal gender roles, expectations, and/or expressions that is not cisgender. See "transgender"
- **Transition**: The act(s) of changing from one sex or gender to another, and/or the act(s) of changing one's body and/or appearance. For most trans people, transition is not a single discrete event, but a gradual set of changes over a period of time. Transition can include some or all of the following personal, medical, and legal steps: telling one's family, friends, and co-workers; using a different name and new pronouns; dressing differently; changing one's name and/or sex on legal documents; hormone therapy; and possibly (though not always) one or more types of surgery. As such, it is difficult to determine exactly when transition begins and when it ends. The exact steps involved in transition vary from person to person. Avoid the phrase "sex change".

- **Trans Man:** generally describes someone assigned female at birth who identifies as a man. This individual may or may not actively identify as trans. It is grammatically and definitionally correct to include a space between trans and man. Sometimes trans men identify as female-to-male (also FTM, F2M, or trans masculine). Please ask before identifying someone. Use the term and pronouns preferred by the individual.
- **Trans Masculine (or Trans-Masc).** A transgender person who transitions in a masculine direction, but who doesn't necessarily identify as male or man. They may have a non-binary gender identity.
- **Transmisogyny:** Originally coined by the author Julia Serano, this term designates the intersection of transphobia and misogyny and how they are often experienced as a form of oppression by trans women.
- **Transphobia:** Systemic violence and oppression against trans people, associated with attitudes such as fear, discomfort, distrust, or disdain. This word is used similarly to homophobia, xenophobia, misogyny, etc.
- **Transsexual:** A deprecated term that is often considered pejorative. Similar to transgender in that it indicates a difference between one's gender identity and sex assigned at birth. Transsexual often – though not always – implicates hormonal/surgical transition from one binary gender (male or female) to the other. Unlike *transgender/trans*, *transsexual* is not an umbrella term, as many transgender people do not identify as transsexual. When speaking/writing about trans people, please avoid the word transsexual unless asked to use it by a transsexual person.
- **Transvestite:** The act of dressing and presenting as a different gender. One who considers this an integral part of their identity may identify as a transvestite, but is often considered a pejorative term. Coined by sexologist and openly gay man Magnus Hirschfeld in 1910. A clinical word for a cross-dresser. Many trans people see "transvestite" as an offensive word, so it should be used only when a person self-identifies as such. The meaning of this word has changed a lot since it was coined, and is now mostly used as a slur. This word should not be confused for transsexual or transgender, as they are very different. Some people identify as transvestites, but it is very offensive to call a trans person a transvestite unless they identify as such.

- **Trans Woman** : Trans woman generally describes someone assigned male at birth who identifies as a woman. This individual may or may not actively identify as trans. It is grammatically and definitionally correct to include a space between trans and woman. Sometimes trans women identify as male-to-female (also MTF, M2F, or trans feminine). Please ask before identifying someone. Use the term and pronouns preferred by the individual.
- **Trap**. An offensive word for a transgender woman. This is offensive because it implies that trans women are "deceptive," "fooling" or "trapping" others, or are "pretending" to be, "posing" or "masquerading" as a man or a woman. Such descriptions are inaccurate, defamatory and often insulting. (See "passing" and "stealth" as other problematic terms.)
- **Truscum**. In the 2010s, a movement of trans people (mostly trans men) who argue that a person is only really trans if they meet the diagnostic criteria of gender dysphoria, because they see trans identity as only a medical condition. Truscum also believe that people with non-binary genders are pretenders who make true trans people look ridiculous. Because this is a reclaimed slur, people who aren't transgender shouldn't use this word, and should instead say "transmedicalist."
- **Tuck**: The technique of hiding genitals.
- **Two-spirit**: An umbrella term indexing various indigenous gender identities in North America.
- **Vaginoplasty**: The surgical creation of a vagina.
- **Vocal surgery**: Because estrogen therapy leaves voices unchanged, some trans people choose to pursue surgery to alter their voices. This procedure carries the risk of impairing the voice forever, so vocal surgery should be considered with caution.
- **World Professional Association for Transgender Health (or WPATH)**: formerly known as the (Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association (HBIGDA), is a non-profit, interdisciplinary professional and educational organization devoted to transgender health. WPATH is most known for publishing the Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender Nonconforming People, but also provides information for professionals and consumers, sponsors scientific conferences and offers ethical guidelines for professionals.
- **Ze**: A gender-neutral pronoun, used in place of she/he. Pronounced "zee."

Resources and Credits:

<http://www.transstudent.org/definitions/>

<http://www.transstudent.org/asterisk>

<https://nonbinary.miraheze.org/wiki/Agender>

[https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Third\\_gender](https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Third_gender)

<https://www.glaad.org/reference/transgender>

[https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Glossary\\_of\\_English\\_gender\\_and\\_sex\\_terminology](https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Glossary_of_English_gender_and_sex_terminology)