**Article: Preferred Pronouns and Why Gender Pronouns Matter in Schools**

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**Article Overview**

This article discusses the growing push of transgender and non-binary pupils to be addressed as they see fit, as well as the reactions of educators. As president of the Gender and Sexuality Alliance group at her high school, Alia, a non-binary sophomore, is in charge of this initiative (Sutter et al., 2021). The club has been supplying teachers with informational materials and model pronoun and preferred name disclosure forms. Alia has seen that not all teachers have been using the forms, and some have even incorrectly classified learners by gender.

Alia expressed her frustration to her parents, who offered solace. In response, some teachers and school administrators are listening and making changes, such as distributing forms for students to provide their preferred names and pronouns (Li, 2019). Some parents and conservative Christian organizations, who think that schools are encouraging the idea of being transgender and invading parental rights, have opposed this development, though. The push to call transgender and non-binary learners by whichever name they like is nevertheless expanding in spite of this opposition.

**Preferred Pronouns and How Nations Reacts**

The article talks about how gender identification has changed over the past ten years and how schools are starting to understand how important it is to respect someone's preferred pronouns and identities (Sutter et al., 2021). According to the article, numerous educators are taking transgender and non-binary learners' needs into account and making adjustments. People who disagree with this approach, however, raise issues such as the "normalization" of transgender and non-binary youth and the alleged encroachment of parental responsibility.

When it comes to the subject of gender identification and pronoun use, most nations are divided. On one side, teachers are urged to inquire learners about their choices, and on school forms, a greater number of schools are allowing children to enter their preferred pronouns and names. However, some nations are fighting back against these initiatives (Sutter et al., 2021). For instance, a gym instructor in Virginia was fired for refusing to use the chosen pronouns of transgender students. Also in Massachusetts, a fight has broken out between conservative groups and the School Committee over how to handle queries from students regarding their gender identity. In Utah, the State Board of Education forbade instructors from asking pupils about their gender.

Overall, it is clear that there is still a lot of resistance to the idea of gender neutrality and pronoun use, with some conservative groups and parents believing that schools are attempting to “normalize” transgender and non-binary youth (Li, 2019). However, there are also many people who understand the importance of respecting a student’s chosen name and pronoun and are working to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for all students. The fact that more schools are allowing students to list pronouns and preferred names is a positive sign that the nation is slowly moving towards greater acceptance of gender diversity.

**Shaping the Future and Societal Changes**

Base on the article, continuing to educate others on gender identity and pronouns is one approach to contribute to the creation of a more welcoming future for non-binary, transgender, and LGBTQ+ people (Sutter et al., 2021). This can be accomplished through required workshops for teachers, students, and staff, as well as through on-campus tools like pronoun forms and gender-neutral restrooms. Moreover, it is indeed critical to establish a secure climate in the classroom where students may express their gender identification and know that their professors and peers are behind them. Events like LGBTQ+ Pride Month, LGBTQ+ groups, and school-wide assemblies that focus on gender identity education can all help with this.

Furthermore, it is important to continue to push for progress in the legal system. This includes advocating for laws that protect non-binary, transgender, and LGBTQ+ individuals from discrimination, and ensuring that their rights are not violated (Sutter et al., 2021). This can include laws that protect them from hate speech, provide safety in public spaces, and allow them to change their name and gender on official documents.

Finally, it is important to continue to create visibility and representation for non-binary, transgender, and LGBTQ+ individuals in the media. This means creating television shows, movies, and books featuring characters who are non-binary, transgender, and LGBTQ individuals so that people to be advanced and accept these people (Li, 2019).

**References**

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