



Toolkit on Gender-sensitive Communication

A resource for policymakers, legislators, media and anyone else
with an interest in making their communication more inclusive

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Chapter 1:

Overview of the toolkit



Overview of the toolkit

Language is a reflection of the attitudes, behaviours and norms within a society. It also shapes people's attitudes as to what is 'normal' and acceptable.

Women play an active role in society, yet – all too often – we use language that ignores or minimises their contribution. Words matter in shaping our worldview. For example the dominance of masculine words for general references can reflect assumptions about gender roles and influence readers (1).

This toolkit is an easy-to-use guide on how to use more gender-sensitive language.

This toolkit is one of a series of documents produced by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) to raise awareness about gender-sensitive language. Other useful documents include a glossary to explain the meaning of key terms linked to gender equality and a thesaurus exploring the relationship between different terms, both accessible at: <http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus>

Why use gender-sensitive language?

In order to tackle gender inequality, we must look at the way we communicate. Using gender-sensitive language can:

- √ Make it easier to see important differences between the needs of women and men;
- √ Challenge unconscious assumptions people have about gender roles in society;
- √ Lay the foundation for greater gender equality throughout society;
- √ Raise awareness of how language affects our behaviour;
- √ Make people more comfortable with expressing themselves and behaving in ways that were once not considered 'typical' of their gender.

(1) Kutateladze Maia (2015), Importance of Gender-Sensitive Language and Some Guidelines for Business Writing, *Journal in Humanities*, 4(1), 21-24

Purpose of the toolkit

This toolkit provides guidelines for the use of gender-sensitive language in writing. Although it provides tips and examples for the English language, the underlying principles for gender-sensitive writing are universal and remain relevant when using other languages.

Key objectives of the toolkit

The key objectives of this document are to:

- √ raise awareness about the importance of gender-sensitive language;
- √ provide practical examples of what gender-biased and gender-discriminatory communication is and how to avoid it;
- √ provide practical tools and advice for policymakers and all those involved in the drafting of documents for the public so that these texts are gender-sensitive and inclusive for all members of the society;
- √ provide useful checklists and examples for users.

The toolkit can support a broad audience of international English speakers. However it focusses on policymakers, policy advisors, legislators, writers, editors and the media.

While we acknowledge that language should aim to be inclusive and reflect all members of society by acknowledging concepts such as age, ethnicity or nationality, this particular toolkit focusses on the gender dimension of language.

What you will find in the toolkit and how to use it

This toolkit provides practical guidance on how to use gender-sensitive language when writing documents and includes several examples.

We have divided the toolkit into six chapters.

1. Overview

Chapter 1 (the chapter you are reading right now) is here to help you understand what this toolkit is and how to use it.

2. First steps

Chapter 2 explains key terms you need to know to understand gender-sensitive language, as well as giving you the key principles that underpin inclusive language.

3. Policy context

Chapter 3 looks at the policies of European organisations that seek to encourage gender-sensitive language.

4. Challenges

Chapter 4 lays out common challenges when using gender-sensitive language and provides examples of gender-sensitive language and do's and don'ts.

5. Test your knowledge

Chapter 5 enables you to test your understanding of the lessons from Chapter 4 through longer text examples.

6. Practical tools

Chapter 6 gives practical tools and follow-up material to use when drafting policy documents and other written texts.

Chapter 2:

First steps



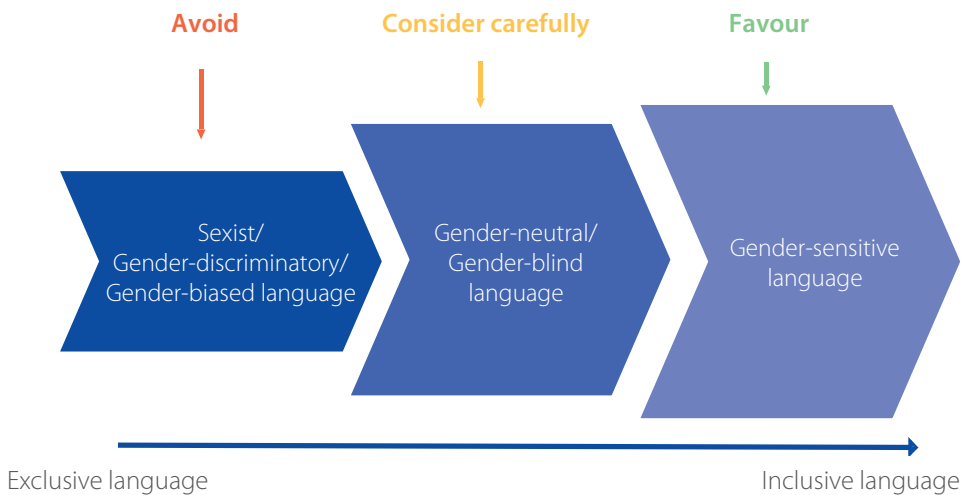
Terms you need to know

This chapter presents the **key terms you need to know** in order to make your language more inclusive. It also explains **why** we recommend that you mention gender in certain cases.

This chapter is designed to help you understand the **key principles behind using gender-sensitive language**.

This toolkit includes examples of three types of language that fall on an 'inclusivity scale'. We discuss each of these terms further on the next page.

The inclusivity scale in language:



We normally recommend that you aim to favour the most inclusive form of language: **gender-sensitive language**. In certain contexts it may also be acceptable to use gender-neutral language.

Gender-sensitive language is gender equality made manifest through language. Gender equality in language is attained when women and men – and those who do not conform to the binary gender system – are addressed through language as persons of equal value, dignity, integrity and respect.

There are number of different ways gender relationships can be expressed with accuracy, such as avoiding the use of language that refers explicitly or implicitly to only one gender and ensuring, through inclusive alternatives, the use of gender-sensitive and inclusive language.

Source: EIGE Gender Equality Glossary and Thesaurus: <http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus>

Essentially, **sexist language** is the same as gender-discriminatory language. However there is a subtle difference in how people use the terms: sexist language is commonly seen as language that the user intends to be derogatory; gender-discriminatory language, on the other hand, also includes language people use without any sexist intention*.

Example of sexist language: “Women must earn less than men because they are less intelligent.”

Gender-biased language either implicitly or explicitly favours one gender over another and is a form of gender-discriminatory language.

Example of gender-biased language: “Every day, each citizen must ask himself how he can fulfil his civic duties”.

Gender-neutral language: This is not gender-specific and considers people in general, with no reference to women or men. It is also called **gender-blind** language.

Example of gender-neutral language: “People do not fully appreciate the impact they have on the environment.”

Gender-discriminatory language: The opposite of gender-sensitive language. It includes words, phrases and/or other linguistic features that foster stereotypes, or demean or ignore women or men. At its most extreme it fails to treat the genders as equal in value, dignity, integrity and respect.

Example of gender-discriminatory language: “Ambassadors and their wives are invited to attend an after-dinner reception”.

*From now on, to avoid confusion, we will refer only to gender-discriminatory language in this toolkit (not sexist language).

Why should I ever mention gender?

In practice it is not always easy to judge where your language falls on the inclusive/exclusive scale, so you may feel that it is safest to avoid any mention of gender altogether.

Indeed, as you will see in Chapter 4, we sometimes recommend gender-neutral expressions as **one way of avoiding gender-discriminatory language**, i.e. language that fosters stereotypes or demeans/ignores a gender. The logic here is: if we are treating women and men as equal, gender is 'irrelevant' to the discussion and we should not state it explicitly. This is true in many cases, particularly when discussing occupations.



One potential benefit of gender-neutral language is that it can be more inclusive to those who do not identify in a binary way with one gender. The use of 'they' and the development of new gender-neutral pronouns (such as 'zhe') is another step in this direction.



Although gender-neutral/gender-blind language can be appropriate in certain situations, it comes with **clear downsides**. It often takes the male perspective as its basis and can therefore hide important differences in the roles, situations and needs of women/girls and men/boys. Gender-blind projects, programmes and policies do not take into account these diverse roles and needs. They can maintain the status quo and fail to help transform the unequal structure of gender relations*. In this respect, only **gender-sensitive language** is likely to be up to the task.

*Based upon the definition of 'gender blindness' in EIGE's Gender Equality Glossary and Thesaurus: <http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus>

Choosing whether to mention gender

You will have to decide whether to include gender explicitly on a case-by-case basis.

Guiding questions for choosing between gender-neutral and gender-sensitive language:

- **Will mentioning gender shed light on key aspects of the issue you are discussing?** If so, use gender-sensitive language. If not, use gender-neutral language.
- **Are you referring to people in general or a specific group?** If you are mentioning people in general, it may be acceptable to use gender-neutral language (in some cases), whereas if you are mentioning a specific group it is usually relevant to discuss gender.
- **Are you explicitly aiming to be inclusive to those of a non-binary gender?** If so, you may wish to opt for gender-neutral language (particularly the third person plural: “they”, “them”, etc.) or else to use gender-sensitive language that includes this group, making use of inclusive new terms such as “zhe” or “e”.

Tip!

We recommend that **law-** and **policymakers** always aim to use **gender-sensitive** language rather than gender-neutral language. Giving visibility to gender is an important way for public policy to positively affect all members of society. The gender perspective may not immediately be obvious, but there is almost always an important gender dimension to public policy.

Tip!

If you introduce a gender dimension to your policy or programme, you should aim to **research differences in the actual situation of women and men** (based on statistical information and other relevant research), rather than guessing or assuming what these differences are. This will enable you to assess specific needs more effectively and design your policies and programmes in a gender-sensitive way.

Tip!

Do not automatically assume transgender people identify as ‘non-binary’. Many transgender people do identify with one gender; this gender may just differ to the one assigned to them at birth.

Key principles for inclusive language use

You should aim to follow these principles if you wish to make your language inclusive and transformative:

1. Recognise and challenge **stereotypes**.
2. Be inclusive and avoid **omission** and making others **invisible**.
3. Be respectful and avoid **trivialisation** and **subordination**.

If you succeed in following these principles you are well on your way to becoming a user of gender-sensitive language and you should find yourself naturally following the rest of the guidance in this toolkit.

Tip!

We consider these principles throughout Chapter 4.

Chapter 3:


Policy context



Gender equality policies in the EU




This chapter aims to give you a sense of the **policy context** behind this toolkit, and in particular the actions European organisations have taken to encourage greater use of gender-sensitive language.

This chapter is designed to help you understand the **wider picture** into which your work fits.

 The European Union (EU) aims to **combat stereotypes** and to promote gender equality through **equal treatment legislation, gender mainstreaming, and measures for the advancement of women**. In 1996 the European Commission committed itself to promoting gender equality in all its policies and activities. In 2006 the first 'Pact for Gender Equality' was published and in 2008 the European Commission published its Communication 'Non-discrimination and equal opportunities: A renewed commitment' that includes different activities to fight discrimination. The most recent 'Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019' identifies five priority areas for action, focussing on: equal economic independence, equal pay, equality in decision-making, an end to gender-based violence, and greater gender equality beyond the EU.

 A number of policies provide guidelines on gender-sensitive communication and the portrayal of **women in the media**. For example the 'Audio-visual Media Services Directive (2010/13/EU)' bans incitement to hatred on the grounds of race, sex, religion and nationality in the media and urges EU Member States to ensure that media services within their jurisdiction do not include any of the above. The opinion of the European Commission's Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men on breaking gender stereotypes in the media recommends that students of journalism and media staff receive training on how to use gender-sensitive language.

Existing EU language guidelines

Publication	Content
 EU Inter- institutional Style Guide	<p>The Publications Office of the EU has published instructions on gender-neutral language in its style guide.</p> <p>The focus is on gender-neutral drafting of texts and it includes useful writing tips.</p> <p>It is currently only available in English language.</p> <p>Source: http://publications.europa.eu/code/en/en-4100600en.htm</p>
 English Style Guide by the Directorate-General for Translation	<p>The English style guide is a handbook for authors and translators in the European Commission and includes a section on gender-neutral language.</p> <p>It includes the same guidelines as the EU Inter-institutional style guide.</p> <p>Source: http://ec.europa.eu/translation/english/guidelines/documents/styleguide_english_d_gt_en.pdf</p>
 Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) Style Guide for Authors	<p>The style guide includes a section on avoiding discriminatory and offensive language and using gender-neutral language.</p> <p>Source: http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2012-style-guide-for-authors_en.pdf</p>

Steps at the national level

There are **some national policies and initiatives** that aim to combat gender stereotypes in different areas of public work.

Many **institutions (such as universities or ministries)** in EU Member States issue guidelines regarding the use of non-discriminatory and gender-neutral language.



The Portuguese public broadcasting corporation delivered training on gender equality and non-sexist language for its workers.



The Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy has issued guidelines on non-discriminatory language use with regard to gender, age, sexual orientation, and ethnicity.



The High Council for Gender Equality in France published guidelines on how to avoid gender stereotypes in public communication.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) aims to increase understanding of what gender-sensitive communication is and how to use it.

Chapter 3 references

Equal treatment legislation in the European Union:
http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/index_en.htm

Audio-visual Media Services Directive (2010/13/EU):
http://www.etsi.org/images/files/ECDirectives/2010_13.pdf

The opinion of the Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (European Commission) on breaking gender stereotypes in the media:
http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/opinions_advisory_committee/2010_12_opinion_on_breaking_gender_stereotypes_in_the_media_en.pdf

UNESCO guidelines on gender-neutral language:
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001149/114950mo.pdf>

Council of Europe (2008), 'The elimination of sexism from language and promotion of language that reflects the principle of equality between women and men'. Recommendation CM / Rec (2007) 17:
<https://rm.coe.int/1680505480>

Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, Guidelines on non-discriminating language:
http://www.bmwf.wg.at/Presse/Archiv/Archiv2008/Documents/Leitfaden_nicht_diskr_Sprachgebrauch.pdf

Haut Conseil pour l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes (HCEfh), Guide pratique pour une communication publique sans stéréotype de sexe, 2015, Paris. Available at:
http://www.haut-conseil-egalite.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_pour_une_communication_publicque_sans_stereotype_de_sexe_vf_2016_11_02.compressed.pdf

Chapter 4: Challenges



Common challenges when using gender-sensitive language

This chapter presents the most common stumbling blocks when trying to write in a gender-sensitive manner.

This chapter is designed to help you understand the issues which lead to language being gender-discriminatory so that you can recognise gender-discriminatory language when it occurs.

Tip!

Chapter 6 contains a table of solutions to help you use gender-sensitive language on a day-to-day basis.

Non-linguistic communication

There are many ways of communicating and we include some reference to other forms of visual communication, such as images and emojis.

Categories of gender-discriminatory language

There are three broad categories under which much gender-discriminatory language falls:

- **Stereotypes:** assigning gender when gender is unknown or irrelevant as a result of stereotypes.
- **Invisibility and omission:** language which casts the male as the generic norm and keeps women from being visible in public life.
- **Subordination and trivialisation:** language which paints one gender, often women, as inferior, or belittles them.

These three categories are very closely related. In fact, invisibility, omission, subordination and trivialisation stem from gender stereotypes and can reflect attitudes held across society.

Tip!

Always ask yourself if what you are saying could fall into any of these categories – if so, think of a different way to express yourself.

Stereotypes: How language manifests gender-related stereotypes

Stereotypes are generalised images about people within a society. A gender stereotype is a preconceived idea where women and men are assigned characteristics and roles determined and limited by their gender.

Stereotypes about gender often take one of two forms. One assumes all members of a category (such as a profession) share a gender, for example the assumption that all company directors are men and all secretaries are women. The other is assuming that all members of a gender share a characteristic, for example believing that all women love to shop or that 'boys don't cry'.

These stereotypes hurt people of all genders by placing expectations on what people should be.

In many cases unconscious cultural stereotypes will be expressed though the language we use, meaning people use these expressions even when they do not hold these assumptions.

Repeating these stereotypes reinforces the assumptions at their core, therefore you should actively avoid stereotypes in the language you use.

The sections below highlight some instances where you may come across gender stereotypes in language.

- By using gendered pronouns.
- Adding irrelevant information about gender in a description of an individual.
- Assigning gender to inanimate objects.
- Using gender stereotypes to describe objects or events.
- Describing people of different genders using different adjectives (descriptive words).
- Perpetuating stereotypes in non-verbal communication, such as images and symbols.

"I need to speak to the secretary - is she in the office?"



Tip!

Professions and occupations are often gender stereotyped. Take special care to avoid stereotypes when talking about people's occupations.

Avoiding stereotypes: Avoid gendered pronouns (he or she) when the person's gender is unknown

When using a gendered pronoun (e.g. he or she), the speaker is assuming the gender of the person they are talking about. Often people use gendered pronouns even when they do not know the gender of the person they are talking about or when talking about a group of people that could be of either gender.

This practice perpetuates **gender stereotyping** by repeating commonly held expectations about the gender of people in certain roles.

Instead you should use gender-neutral language. A common way to do this is to use the plural 'they'. This is becoming more and more common in standard English.

Examples

Gender-discriminatory language

✗ The number of years an electrician will spend training depends on what country he is from.

Gender-neutral language

✓ The number of years an electrician will spend training depends on what country they are from.

Gender-discriminatory language

✗ Every nurse should take care of her own uniform and cover the expense herself.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ Every nurse should take care of his or her own uniform and cover the expense themselves.

Tip!

Do not rely on "he/him/man" when talking about an individual in the abstract – this excludes women from the conversation.

Gendered pronouns come in a few forms (she or he, hers or his, herself or himself, her and him). See Chapter 6 for a full list.

"Your boss needs to know he can rely on you."
"But my boss is a woman..."



Avoiding stereotypes: Avoid irrelevant information about gender

When you are speaking or writing about occupations, do not provide irrelevant information about people's gender. Doing this supports the stereotype that the 'normal' version of this profession is gendered. For example, saying 'female lawyer' implies that lawyers are normally male.

For this reason terms such as *female professor* or *male nurse* should not be used. **Instead you should simply use the occupation title with no gender description.**

Examples

Gender-discriminatory language

- ✗ The eco-action group chairman Moni Patel works closely with the chairman of the social action committee Matthieu Dubois to plan events.

Gender-neutral language

- ✓ The eco-action group chair Moni Patel works closely with the chair/chairperson of the social action committee Matthieu Dubois to plan events.

Gender-discriminatory language

- ✗ Priti is a career woman.*

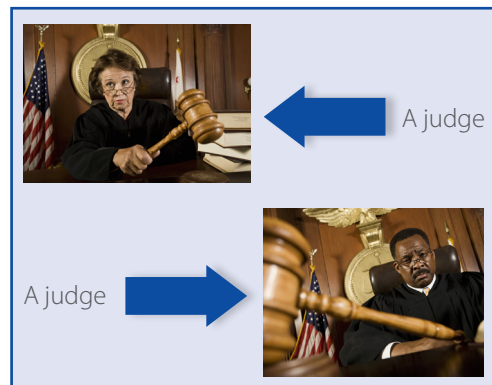
Gender-sensitive language

- ✓ Priti is focussed on her career.

Another common way that gender is included in writing about people when it is not relevant is through using gendered nouns. These are nouns which imply the gender of the person (e.g. policeman and policewoman). Avoid using these nouns to describe people and use something gender-neutral instead (e.g. police officer).

Tip!

There is usually no reason to include someone's gender when speaking about a professional – just leave it out!



*The term career woman is gender-discriminatory and should never be used. It carries extra information that suggests it is unusual for a woman to be career-focussed and is insulting to women – one never hears of a 'career man'.

A list of common gendered nouns and some alternatives is provided in Chapter 6.

Avoiding stereotypes: Avoid gendered stereotypes as descriptive terms

Avoid using words which imply a gender connotation to describe an aspect of a person or object. It is especially important to avoid doing this where the gendered term is used as an insult.

These expressions normally paint the feminine as the negative. Describing something as feminine is used as an insult, often to mean weak or ineffective. Using language in this way is sexist. Do not employ gender stereotypes to describe the way something is or the way the action is done.

Examples

Gender-discriminatory language

X Paul's ladylike handshake did not impress his new boss, who believes salespeople need a firm handshake.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ Paul's weak handshake did not impress his new boss, who believes salespeople need a firm handshake.

Gender-discriminatory language

X You throw like a girl.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ You do not throw well.*

Gender-discriminatory language

X The team taking part in the charity obstacle course who were scared of the cold water had to man up and dive in at the first obstacle.

Gender-neutral language

✓ The team taking part in the charity obstacle course who were scared of the cold water had to be tough and dive in at the first obstacle.

*This is the implied usage of the phrase 'like a girl' in English, to do something badly or in a silly or weak manner. Some campaigners are trying to reclaim this phrase to show the positive side of being 'like a girl!'



Scoring like a girl

Avoiding stereotypes: Gendering inanimate objects

Assigning a gender to an inanimate object by using gendered pronouns to discuss it applies cultural connotations to characteristics. These connotations are related to gender stereotypes and help to perpetuate them.

You should use the pronoun *it* to talk about inanimate objects.

Examples

X Gender-discriminatory language

The ship slipped her moorings.

✓ Gender-sensitive language

The ship slipped its moorings.

X Gender-discriminatory language

Delegates are free to make presentations in their mother tongues and translations will be provided.

✓ Gender-sensitive language

Delegates are free to make presentations in their native languages and translations will be provided.

X Gender-discriminatory language

Last month, France and her citizens woke up to heavy snowfall.

✓ Gender-sensitive language

Last month, France and its citizens woke up to snowfall.

Tip!

When personifying inanimate objects (i.e. for a cartoon story) think: what objects have been given a gender and is this based on stereotypes? It is also important to include both male and female characters rather than treating the male as neutral.



All aboard our gender-neutral ship!

Avoiding stereotypes: Using different adjectives for women and men

Sometimes in English different adjectives are used to describe the same feature in men and women. There are also some words which – despite not having an explicit gender – have strong connotations that are strongly associated with only women or men.

This stems from the fact that some character traits, such as being ambitious, are considered by society attractive in men but negative in women.

It is not always easy to spot when adjectives are promoting gender stereotypes. The examples in the table below show some words to look out for and to avoid using to describe women.

Tip!

When describing a characteristic of a woman, ask yourself, 'would I ever use this word to describe a man?' (and vice versa) If not, then look for a term without gender connotations.

Semantic non-equivalence

These are words in English that are supposed to be equivalent, but actually the female versions of the words have gained negative connotations over the years. You should think carefully about the connotations of words before using them. For example, consider:

governor	governess
master	mistress
patron	matron
sir	madam
bachelor	spinster
host	hostess

Adjectives with gender connotations to avoid:

Adjectives commonly used for women (derogatory)	Better language
Bossy or pushy	Assertive
Loose	Having sexual confidence – no male equivalent
Emotional or hormonal	Passionate, enthusiastic, empathetic
Ditzy	Silly
Frigid	Lacking sexual responsiveness – no male equivalent
Frumpy	Dowdy and old fashioned
Shrill	High pitched, grating voice
Hysterical	Irrational

Avoiding stereotypes: Avoid using stereotypical images

We communicate ideas about the world not only through language, but also through the images we choose to use. A piece of communication is gender-discriminatory if the people within the images are only depicted in stereotypical ways (i.e. female home makers, male builders).

Make sure that the images you use in your communication material do not reinforce gender stereotypes by including a wide mix of people in different environments.

There are some more examples on the next page to help you understand this distinction.

Tip!

Make sure you are using the most up-to-date version of your chosen emoji software – this will give you the widest range of options which will help you make a gender-sensitive choice.

Emojis

Many people use emojis (or emoticons) to express themselves when communicating electronically. Many of these emoji sets repeat stereotypes by putting men in active roles (sports people, or professionals) and only including women in stereotypical pursuits (cutting hair or dancing), or not including women at all. Some providers now include more options so that you can make more inclusive and gender-sensitive choices. When you use emojis remember these are also a way to make your communication supportive of gender equality.



Original video has been taken down, this image was sourced from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zj--FFzngUk>

Tip!

Colours are often arbitrarily connected to one gender, such as pink for women and blue for men. When designing communication materials, check the colours you have used and don't use colour as a shorthand for gender. See the example on the left for a public campaign that used stereotypical colours to reach out to women and girls.

Avoiding stereotypes: Avoid using stereotypical images

The images on the left depict stereotypical images of doctors as male and nurses as female. In order to be gender-inclusive it may be a good idea to have more than one person in the images you use to go alongside images of people doing jobs.



Avoiding Invisibility or Omission: Do not use 'man' as the neutral term

The term *man* is sometimes used to describe the experience of all human beings.

However this practice ignores the experience of women as equal members of the human race and contributes to their omission from public life. It can have a real impact on their lives, for example if the word 'man' is used throughout a job advert a woman may be less likely to apply.

Examples

Gender-discriminatory language

X Fire is man's greatest invention.

Gender-neutral language

✓ Fire is humanity's greatest invention.

You should not use 'man' to refer to the experiences of all people.

Tip!

When writing about the history of human achievement it is very important not to use the male as generic, otherwise it would seem that all major advances have been made by men and women have not contributed anything to humanity's progress.

Examples

Gender-discriminatory language

X Under the law, all men are equal.

Gender-neutral language

✓ Under the law, all people are equal.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ Under the law, all women and men are equal.

'Man' is cast as generic in several stock expressions; try rewording them to make them applicable to all people.

Gender-discriminatory language	Better language
Man in the street	Average person
Every man for himself	Everyone for themselves
Mankind	Humankind
To a man	Every person

See Chapter 6 for examples of situations where women may be subject to invisibility or omission, as well as alternatives you can use.

Avoiding Invisibility or Omission: Do not use 'he' to refer to unknown people

Using '*man*' to mean all people collectively propagates the invisibility and omission of women; using '*he*' to represent any given individual does the same.

Avoid using 'he' when referring to the generic experience of all people as this removes women from the common experience.

"Each applicant must submit *his* resumé."
"Hmm, I guess it's not for me."



Example

Gender-discriminatory language

X The responsible citizen will report anything suspicious he sees to the police.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ The responsible citizen will report anything suspicious she or he sees to the police

Gender-discriminatory language

X Each applicant must submit his resumé.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ Each applicant must submit his or her resumé.

Tip!

Some people have started to use gender-neutral pronouns in place of traditional gender pronouns.

One example of this is 'ze'.

E.g. Ze, Hir, Hirs, Hirsself

E.g. 'Ze does hir homework hirsself'.

This can be a way of including people of non-binary gender in the discussion.

See Chapter 6 for more solutions to avoid gendered pronouns.

Avoiding Invisibility or Omission: Do not use gender-biased nouns to refer to groups of people

Gendered nouns and adjectives used to denote generic experiences encourage us to view the world as mainly having relevance to men. The word 'manmade' equates the word 'man' with 'human'. The term 'postman' suggests all postal workers are men. In a gender-equal society it is important to use language that recognises that these posts can be held by women or men.

Gendered nouns and adjectives should be avoided and replaced with gender-neutral terms.

Example

Gender-discriminatory language

X Manmade fabrics can actually require less manpower to produce than natural fabrics.

Gender-neutral language

✓ Synthetic fabrics can actually require fewer human resources to produce than natural fabrics.

Gender-discriminatory language

X The forefathers of today's villagers used the same methods for catching fish as today's villagers.

Gender-neutral language

✓ The ancestors of today's villagers used the same methods for catching fish as today's villagers.

Gender-discriminatory language	Gender-neutral language
Policeman or policewoman	Police officer
Businessman or businesswoman	Business executive
Repairman	Repairer, technician
Steward or Stewardess	Flight attendant
Salesman	Salesperson, sales clerk
Workman	Worker

Tip!

English gives you the option to make generic terms apply to women as well, e.g. 'landlord' or 'landlady', but it is generally better to use a gender-neutral term for most professions.

Tip!

When referring to a mixed gendered group you should avoid the phrase 'the guys' as this takes the male as generic and representative of the whole group.

Avoiding Invisibility or Omission: Take care with ‘false generics’

Although gender-neutral language can be a way of overcoming the use of the male as generic, this form of language is not always appropriate. It may ignore key gender elements of the subject under discussion. Furthermore, although the language may appear to be neutral, custom may mean that in practice people continue to interpret a generic reference (such as ‘people’) to mean men.

Examples of gender-neutral language	Why gender-neutral language may be inappropriate in this context	Better language (gender-sensitive)
<p>In 2014, 14% of people aged 18-65 stated that they had experienced sexual violence in the previous year.</p>	<p>This language may obscure the fact that women are disproportionately exposed to sexual violence and result in support services not being designed in a way that takes this into account. For example insufficient numbers of women doctors may be employed to examine victims. And if sexual violence is a relatively uncommon experience for men, male victims may need extra support to come forward.</p>	<p>In 2014, 23% of women and 5% of men aged 18-65 stated that they had experienced sexual violence in the previous year.</p>
<p>Lithuania is playing well today and likely to win the match. Lithuania’s women will also be playing tomorrow.</p>	<p>Appears to refer to people in general but actually refers only to men, due to the stereotype that men playing sports is the ‘norm’. In contrast when women play sports their gender will often be made explicit, as this is seen as ‘atypical’ (“Lithuania’s women”). This runs the risk of further entrenching common stereotypes. There is no ideal linguistic solution here. To challenge stereotypical thinking it is important either to mention gender when referring to both women and men in sports, or not to mention gender at all (including when the players are women). In this case, in order to avoid confusion it is probably easiest to mention gender in both cases.</p>	<p>Lithuania’s men are playing well today and likely to win the match. Lithuania’s women will also be playing tomorrow.</p>

Consider: If all countries interpreted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) as applying to all people, why was a separate human rights treaty on women's rights (CEDAW) needed more than thirty years later?

Tip!

As mentioned in Chapter 2, we recommend that **law** and **policymakers** always aim to use **gender-sensitive** language rather than gender-neutral language. Giving visibility to gender is an important way for public laws, policies and programmes to reach out more effectively to all members of society. It may be that the gender perspective is not immediately obvious, but there is almost always an important gender dimension to all public policies.

Avoiding Invisibility or Omission: Greetings and other forms of inclusive communication

There are many ways to make sure that all your communication material feels like it is aimed at all people, not just one gender.

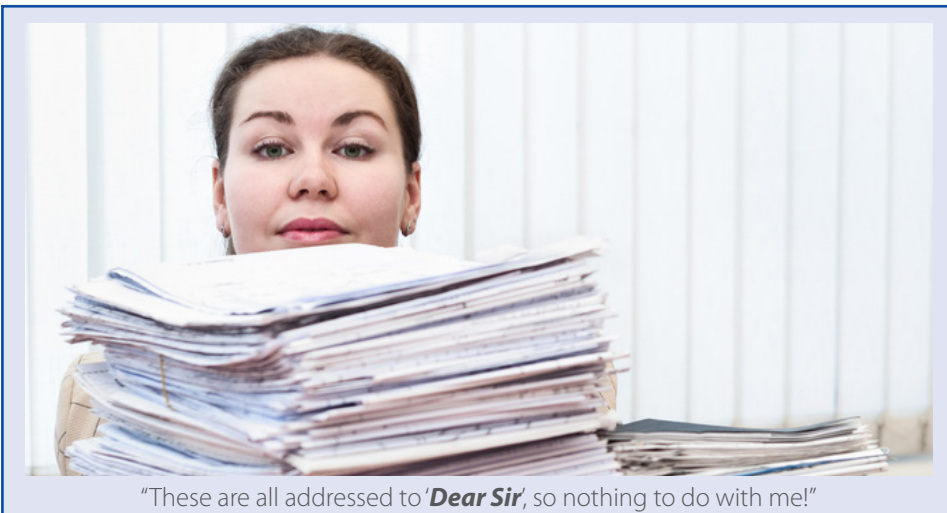
When creating a piece of communication material, consider:

- **Choice of voice-over artist.** Consider if the gender of the voice-over is perpetuating stereotypes, such as using only a male voice to impart information. Aim for a mix of genders.
- **Choice of photographs/drawings/images.** Think about whether they are repeating stereotypical gender roles or whether they only include one gender.
- **Gender of individuals given in examples.** Try to ensure that the individuals in examples show a mix of genders in different roles. I.e. ensure that men are not always in positions of power in a given scenario.

Greetings

English speakers have traditionally been taught to use the male gender when the gender of the person they are speaking to is unclear. However it is more inclusive to acknowledge that the recipient may be of either gender.

Instead of using *Dear Sir*, the gender-sensitive writer should use: *Dear Sir or Madam* or *Dear Madam or Sir*.



Subordination and trivialisation: How language can reinforce the subjugation of women

Subordination and trivialisation are ways of using language that reinforce men's traditional dominance over women or belittle or insult women.

Trivialisation is any language which makes something seem unimportant and it is closely related to subordination. Often things related to women are trivialised through language that make something sound 'small' or 'cute'. This may appear benign, but can have the effect of reinforcing women's subordinate place in society.

Take care that your language actively promotes gender equality by not trivialising or subordinating women.

Some key aspects of language to watch out for are:

- Naming conventions, titles and how to refer to people.
- Word or phrase hierarchy.
- Diminutive affixes.
- Terms for women.

"I'm no girl."



Subordination and trivialisation: Naming Conventions

Traditional titles for women, Mrs (married) or Miss (single), used to refer to their marital status, whereas the term for men, Mr, was neutral in this regard (either married or single). This naming convention signals a woman's relationship to a man within her name, inviting the hearer to consider this as part of who she is, rather than presenting her as an individual. The term Ms avoids this, which, like Mr, does not denote marital status.

When referring to women you should generally use the term Ms (which does not denote marital status).

Another point to look out for in writing is referencing. When referring to a woman, use the same conventions as you would when referring to a man. Using a first name to refer to a woman when you have used a surname for a man indicates a lack of respect for the woman in comparison to the man.

Always use the same naming conventions for men and women.

Sometimes people refer to women in relation to men. Avoid doing this by ensuring that you are always referring to women as people in their own right.

Example



Gender-discriminatory language

Mr and Mrs Alistair Farrar will be attending this evening.



Gender-sensitive language

Jessica Farrar and Alistair Farrar will be attending this evening.



Gender-discriminatory language

Yang and his research assistant Holly were pioneering social researchers.



Gender-sensitive language

Yang and his research assistant Smith were pioneering social researchers.

Tip!

The terms 'maiden name' and 'married name' reflect the tradition of a woman changing her name to match her husband's and make relationship status an integral part of a woman's name. Instead just refer to someone's 'last name'.

Tip!

Some women may choose to refer to themselves using Miss or Mrs. If someone refers to themselves in this way, you should use the same title when referring to them.

Subordination and trivialisation: Word phrase hierarchy

Some pairs of words and phrases are habitually used in a fixed order, usually with the male version appearing first. This reflects and reinforces the cultural value assigned to each. You should try to avoid repeating these word pairings in the order that they are heard.

These example phrases are not always gender-discriminatory but because they are always said this way they have become so.

You should be aware of the word order of your phrases and make sure that you are not always putting the male version first.

Example

Gender-discriminatory language

X The husband and wife team established the charity themselves. The man and woman, both affected by the issue, decided to do something to help others.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ The wife and husband team established the charity themselves. The man and woman, both affected by the issue, decided to do something to help others.

Phrases to look out for

King and Queen

Men and women

Ladies and gentlemen

Boys and girls

Tip!

Although it might seem awkward at first, consider switching the order of these phrases each time you use one.



See Chapter 6 for longer lists of words/phrases to look out for!

Subordination and trivialisation: Patronising language

One example of trivialisation is the additions of diminutive affixes to denote that the referent is female. Gender-sensitive writers should avoid these expressions as they can trivialise women.

Example
Gender-discriminatory language

X The usherette helped me to my seat just as the actress came on stage.

Gender-sensitive language

✓ The usher helped me to my seat just as the actor came on stage.

Tip!

Think about the meaning of the words *kitchenette* and *novelette* compared to the words *kitchen* and *novel* to see the effect of the *-ette* suffix.

Language which refers to people unknown to you in terms of endearment ('My dear', 'Darling', 'Love', and 'Dear' when used in speech) is patronising, condescending and promotes trivialisation. These forms should not be used unless the interlocutor has a close relationship with the speaker.

Another common way of trivialising women is to refer to adult women as 'girls'. This is patronising and should be avoided.

Additionally, sometimes the word 'woman' is used dismissively e.g. '*Get out of my way, woman!*'

As well as avoiding obvious gender insults you should take care to avoid patronising women using more innocuous terms.

Example
Gender-discriminatory language

X I'll get one of the girls from my office to help me move the boxes.

Gender-neutral/sensitive language

✓ I'll get one of the gang from my office to help me move the boxes.

Or

I'll get one of the women from my office to help me move the boxes.

See Chapter 6 section on gendered nouns for other phrases to look out for!

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Chapter 5:

Test your knowledge



Test your knowledge

This chapter is designed to **test your knowledge and understanding** of some of the key lessons from Chapter 4.

It includes longer examples with many forms of gender-discriminatory language. For each example we encourage you to:

- Read through carefully and count how many times you see language being used in a gender-discriminatory way;
- Think about how the text could be more inclusive;
- Read on for the answers.

Example 1

The example below is a policy document from the fictional country of Michland. How many examples of gender-discriminatory language does it contain? Where are they?

Preamble

Precarious employment is arguably man's greatest challenge in the modern age. Michland is still recovering from the effects of the recent economic crisis, but the benefits have not been equally shared amongst her citizens. Although unemployment has started to fall, the rise of low-pay, insecure jobs is threatening the ability of families to make ends meet. More and more families are facing poverty and insecurity, through no fault of their own. This development is wreaking havoc on workers from all occupations – from builders and policemen through to teachers and even waitresses.

On 1 November 2000, a spokesman for the President stated:

"The failures of the last government have left many families struggling. Our social inclusion strategy embodies the virile action needed to overcome the spectre of precarious employment and give everyone a decent chance in life"

This strategy aims to ensure that:

- Every employee has sufficient income and social protection to protect himself from poverty;
- There are adequate measures to support the work-life balance of women;
- Early years interventions are in place for parents and children at risk of poverty;
- Boys and girls everywhere have access to a decent education, regardless of their income.

Review: How many instances of gender-discriminatory language did you count?

See the next page for the answer...

Example 1

In total, there are **7** examples of clear gender bias (circled red below) and **2** examples (circled yellow) that could be classed as such. We explain below next to the red arrows why the author may wish to change his/her language.

Preamble

Precarious employment is arguably **man's** greatest challenge in the modern age. Michland is still recovering from the effects of the recent economic crisis, but the benefits have not been equally shared amongst **her** citizens. Although unemployment has started to fall, the rise in **low** wage jobs is threatening the ability of families to make ends meet. More and more families are living in poverty and insecurity, through no fault of their own. This development has had a negative impact on workers from all occupations – from builders and police **men** through to teachers and even waitresses.

Gendering of an inanimate object (country).

Casting the male as generic and focusing only on the experiences of men and boys.

Gendered occupation is being used even though not all waiting staff are women.

Not necessary to gender this occupation, as gender is irrelevant.

Gendered occupation is being used even though not all police officers are men.

In **September 2000**, a spokesman for the President stated:

*... of the last government have left many families struggling. Our social inclusion strategy embodies the **virtuous** action needed to overcome the spectre of precarious employment and give everyone a decent chance of a better future.*

Gendered adjective.

Clear gender bias – reflects notion that all employees are men.

This strategy aims to ensure that:

- Every employee has sufficient income and social protection to protect **himself** from poverty;
- There are adequate measures to support the work-life balance of **women**;
- Early years interventions are in place for parents and children;
- **Boys and girls** everywhere have access to a decent education.

It is positive that the strategy includes specific measures to support women, but the rationale behind these measures needs to be clear to ensure that they are not based on, nor reinforce stereotypical thinking.

The phrasing here could also be better. Is the work- life balance of men not important? Are the authors assuming that women and men have different responsibilities and, if so, is it right for them to make that statement in an unqualified way?

There is nothing wrong with the phrase 'boys and girls' in itself, but when it is always said in this order it can become gender-discriminatory, as it affects the cultural value assigned to each gender. Sometimes it is worthwhile to switch the order around.

Example 1 - corrected text

The text below shows the same policy document, this time with the language improved to be more gender-sensitive and inclusive.

Preamble

Precarious employment is arguably **humanity's** greatest challenge in the modern age. Michland is still recovering from the effects of the recent economic crisis, but the benefits have not been equally shared amongst **its** citizens. Although unemployment has started to fall, the rise of low-pay, insecure jobs is threatening the ability of families to make ends meet. More and more families are facing poverty and insecurity, through no fault of their own. This development is wreaking havoc on workers from all occupations – from builders and **police officers** through to teachers and even **waiting staff**.

On 1 November 2000, a **spokesperson** for the President stated:

*"The failures of the last government have left many families struggling. Our social inclusion strategy embodies the **strong** action needed to overcome the spectre of precarious employment and give everyone a decent chance in life"*

This strategy aims to ensure that:

- **All employees** have sufficient income and social protection to protect **themselves** from poverty;
- There are adequate measures to support the reconciliation of family and professional responsibilities of **parents with young children, and particularly to support new mothers, who continue to bear the majority of caring responsibilities;**
- Early years interventions are in place for parents and children at risk of poverty;
- **Girls and boys** everywhere have access to a decent education, regardless of their income.

Example 2

The examples are two fictional job descriptions released by the fictional Chocolate Foundation. How many examples of gender-discriminatory language can you see? Can you think of better alternatives?

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation Board is looking for a new Chairman to take the helm and provide the strategic vision to move our organisation forward. He will be expected to participate actively in defining the organisational priorities of the coming year, drawing from his extensive business insights and quickly mastering all the necessary details of the Foundation's functioning.

Diversity is important to us as an organisation and we operate as a meritocracy. Everyone who meets the assessment criteria in the Application Pack is encouraged to apply for this position.

Application procedure

Each candidate must submit his application by Monday 12 December at 12.00. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation is looking for a new secretary to carry out administrative responsibilities and man the front desk, providing a friendly and attentive service to all customers, without being bossy. We are looking for someone able to handle a high-pressure environment, with the strength of mind not to become emotional when things get tough.

Application procedure

Each candidate must submit her application by Monday 12 December at 12.00. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Review: How many instances of gender-discriminatory language did you count?

See the next page for the answer...

Example 2

In total, there are **9** examples of clear gender bias (circled red below) and **2** examples (circled yellow) that could be classed as such. We explain below next to the red arrows why the author may wish to change his/her language.

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation Board is looking for a new **Chairman** to **take the helm** and provide the strategic vision to move our organisation forward. **He** will be expected to participate actively in defining the organisational priorities of the coming year, drawing from **his** extensive business insights and quickly **mastering** all the necessary details of the Foundation's functioning.

Diversity is important for an organisation and we offer a meritocracy. **Everyone** who meets the assessment criteria in the Application Pack is encouraged to apply for this position.

Application procedure

Each candidate must submit **his** application by Monday 12 December. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Not always gender-discriminatory to use this phrase, but in the context of this advert it subtly reinforces the impression that the candidate should be a man, by using typically masculine imagery.

Genders the position, even though a woman could apply.

Arguably a gendered verb.

Gender bias; casts the male experience as the generic.

If the authors are seeking to encourage diversity, gender-neutral language may be inappropriate – it is worth making visible exactly who they are encouraging to apply.

Gender bias.

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation is looking for a **man** to carry out administrative responsibilities and **man** the front desk, providing a friendly and attentive service to all customers, without being **bossy**. We are looking for someone able to handle a high-pressure environment, with the strength of mind not to become **emotional** when things get tough.

Application procedure

Each candidate must submit **her** application by Monday 12 December. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Gendered verb, even though the person on the desk may not be a man.

Gendered adjective, normally used only to describe women.

Gendered adjective, normally used only to describe women.

Gender bias.

Example 2 - corrected text

The text below shows the same job descriptions, this time with the language improved to be more gender-sensitive and inclusive.

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation Board is looking for a new **Chair** to take the **lead** and provide the strategic vision to move our organisation forward. **She/he** will be expected to participate actively in defining the organisational priorities of the coming year, drawing from **her/his** extensive business insights and quickly **getting to grips with** all the necessary details of the Foundation's functioning.

Diversity is important to us as an organisation and we operate as a meritocracy. Both **women and men** who meet the assessment criteria in the Application Pack is encouraged to apply for this position.

Application procedure

Candidates must submit **their** applications by Monday 12 December at 12.00. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Short description of the role

The Chocolate Foundation is looking for a new secretary to carry out administrative responsibilities and **run** the front desk, providing a friendly and attentive service to all customers, whilst **also having good judgement and knowing when not to disturb them**. We are looking for someone able to handle a high-pressure environment, with the strength of mind **to stay calm in the face of a crisis**.

Application procedure

Each candidate must submit **his/her** application by Monday 12 December at 12.00. For more information, see the full Application Pack.

Example 3

The text below shows a fictional legal text, describing the 'right to work' in the fictional country of Monanda.

1. Every person has the right to choose his employer and to enter into work of his own volition, assuming he fulfils the necessary qualification criteria and is deemed suitable for the work by the employer in question. The government shall not interfere with this right, except in cases when the individual in question:

- a) Poses a known threat to the safety of others;
- b) Poses a national security risk;
- c) Is likely to receive levels of pay and conditions of employment that fall below the minimum standards agreed for a just society;
- d) Lacks the national work permit;
- e) Has an unserved criminal record and/or is awaiting legal trial.

Review: How many instances of gender-discriminatory language did you count?

See the next page for the answer...

Example 3 - answers

In total, there are **3** examples of simple gender bias, circled red below.

1. Every person has the right to choose **his** employer and to enter into work of **his** own volition, assuming **he** fulfils the necessary qualification criteria and is deemed suitable for the work by the employer in question. The government shall not interfere with this right, except in cases when the individual in question:

- a) Poses a known threat to the safety of others;
- b) Poses a national security risk;
- c) Is likely to receive levels of pay and conditions of employment that fall below the minimum standards agreed for a just society;
- d) Lacks the national work permit;
- e) Has an unserved criminal record and/or is awaiting legal trial.

Gender bias; casts male experience as the generic.

Example 3 - corrected text

The text below is the legal text, this time drafted so as to be gender-sensitive. In this case the classic order of pronouns (he/she) has been subverted, given the traditional preference given to the male gender within legislation.

1. Every person has the right to choose **her/his** employer and to enter into work of **her/his** own volition, assuming **she/he** fulfils the necessary qualification criteria and is deemed suitable for the work by the employer in question. The government shall not interfere with this right, except in cases when the individual in question:

- a) Poses a known threat to the safety of others;
- b) Poses a national security risk;
- c) Is likely to receive levels of pay and conditions of employment that fall below the minimum standards agreed for a just society;
- d) Lacks the national work permit;
- e) Has an unserved criminal record and/or is awaiting legal trial.

Chapter 6:

Practical tools (checklists
and summary tables)



Practical tools

To ensure that you've used 'gender-savvy' language in your writing, try asking yourself the following questions:

Checklist

Do you recognise stereotypes and avoid repeating them through your language?

Do you actively seek ways of being inclusive to both women and men?

Does your language reflect the idea that women, men and those of a non-binary gender are independent persons of equal value, dignity, integrity and respect?

When using gender-neutral language, have you considered whether there might be hidden gender elements to the discussion that mean you should be using gender-sensitive language instead?

Tip! Policymakers and law-makers should almost always try to use gender-sensitive language, rather than gender-neutral language.

Do you avoid terms that may be patronising or belittling to one gender?

Would the adjectives that you use to describe one gender be equally applicable to another gender?

Did you check your document for gender-biased language?

Have you avoided describing women solely in relation to men?

Do you avoid using 'man' or 'he' to describe the experiences of everyone?

When describing professional occupations, have you used gender-neutral terms, such as chair, spokesperson and headteacher?

If you answered yes to all of the above, the chances are your language is free of gender bias.

Practical tools

Solutions for how to use gender-sensitive language

Gendered pronouns (he or she)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> He/she; she/he; he or she; she or he; s/he. <input type="checkbox"/> His/her; her/his; his or her; her or his. <input type="checkbox"/> Use the third person plural ('they'). <input type="checkbox"/> Use gender-neutral pronouns, such as "ze". <input type="checkbox"/> Rephrase to omit pronoun. <input type="checkbox"/> Replace with definite article (the) or indefinite article (a).
Information about gender and gendered nouns ("female lawyer")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Do not provide irrelevant information about people's gender. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid using gendered nouns. Use gender-neutral descriptions instead (e.g. police officer). <input type="checkbox"/> Simply use the occupation title with no gender description.
Gendering inanimate objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use the pronoun 'it' to talk about inanimate objects.
Stereotypical images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Make sure that that the images you choose to use in communication materials do not reinforce gender stereotypes. Include a wide mix of people in different environments.
Invisibility or omission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Do not use 'man' or 'he' to refer to the experiences of all people. <input type="checkbox"/> Make clear that you are referring to men and women by naming each.
Subordination and trivialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that your language actively promotes gender equality by not trivialising or subordinating women. <input type="checkbox"/> When referring to women you should use the term Ms which does not denote marital status. <input type="checkbox"/> Always use the same naming conventions for men and women when referencing. <input type="checkbox"/> You should be aware of the word order of your phrases and make sure that you are not always putting the male version first. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid patronising women using more innocuous terms.

Pronouns

Gender	Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive	Reflexive
Female	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
Male	He	Him	His	His	Himself
Neutral	Ze	Hir	Hir	Hirs	Hirself

To ensure you avoid gendered pronouns, please take a look at the following example sentence and proposed alternatives:

Gendered pronouns	Solution	Alternatives
X When every participant contributes his own ideas, the discussion will be a success.	Use <i>his or her</i> .	√ When every participant contributes <i>her</i> or <i>his</i> own ideas, the discussion will be a success.
	Change the sentence to a plural.	√ When <i>all</i> participants contribute <i>their</i> own ideas, the discussion will be a success.
	Rephrase to omit pronoun.	√ The discussion will be a success when every participant contributes ideas which that participant had thought of.
	Use the gender neutral pronoun <i>ze</i> .	√ When every participant contributes <i>hir</i> own ideas, the discussion will be a success.
	Use <i>you</i> (if speaking directly to an audience).	√ When each of you participants contributes your own ideas the discussion will be a success.
	Use <i>an</i> or <i>the</i> in place of the pronoun.	√ When every participant contributes <i>an original idea</i> , the discussion will be a success.

Further examples of gendered pronouns and alternatives

Gendered pronouns	Solution	Alternatives
<p>X The contractor should make his request to change the report in two weeks.</p>	<p>Use <i>his/her</i>.</p>	<p>√ The contractor should make <i>his/her</i> request to change the report in two weeks.</p>
<p>X Anyone disagreeing with this statement should give his reasons.</p>	<p>Change the sentence to a plural.</p>	<p>√ All those (anyone) disagreeing with this statement should give <i>their</i> reasons. (Use the singular plural with caution.)</p>
<p>X You can always read a doctor's bill but you can never read his prescription.</p>	<p>Use <i>her/his</i>.</p>	<p>√ You can always read a doctor's bill but you can never read <i>her/his</i> prescription.</p>
<p>X A researcher was awarded a price for his research paper.</p>	<p>If the gender of the researcher is not known replace pronouns with articles: use <i>the</i> or <i>a</i>.</p>	<p>√ A researcher was awarded a price for <i>the /a</i> research paper.</p>
<p>X When preparing the final report for the client, please send him all accompanying material in an annex.</p>	<p>Remove the pronoun.</p>	<p>√ When preparing the final report for the client, please send all accompanying material in an annex.</p>
<p>X Every conference participant must send in his presentation two weeks prior to the date.</p>	<p>Remove the pronoun or use gender-neutral pronoun <i>ze</i>.</p>	<p>√ Every conference participant must send in the presentation two weeks prior to the date.</p> <p>√ Every conference participant must send in <i>hir</i> presentation two weeks prior to the date.</p>

Examples of situations where women may be subject to invisibility or omission and alternatives to use

Gendered examples	Solution	Alternatives
X Each participant should submit his paper a week before the meeting.	Use <i>his/her</i> .	√ Each participant should submit his/her paper a week before the meeting.
X The head of unit has to travel abroad often. This places a heavy burden on him and his family.	Change the sentence to a plural. Use <i>his/her</i> .	√ The head of unit has to travel abroad often. This places a heavy burden on <i>her/him</i> and <i>his/her</i> family. √ The heads of unit have to travel abroad often. This places a heavy burden on <i>them</i> and <i>their</i> families.
X Under the law, all men are equal.	Use <i>women and men</i> or <i>people</i> .	√ Under the law, all <i>women and men</i> are equal. √ Under the law, all <i>people</i> are equal.
X The second candidate was the best man for the job.	Avoid omission and use <i>person</i> .	√ The second candidate was the best <i>person</i> for the job.
X This house is located in no man's land between two villages.	Remove the gendered noun, use <i>unclaimed territory</i> .	√ This house is located in <i>unclaimed territory</i> between two villages.
X To boldly go where no man has gone before.	Remove the gendered noun, Use <i>no-one</i> .	√ To boldly go where no-one has gone before.
X In the fieldwork phase of the project the research team is encouraged to talk to the man in the street.	Avoid use of men when referring to both women and men. Use <i>average</i> or <i>ordinary people</i> .	√ In the fieldwork phase of the project the research team is encouraged to talk to ordinary people.

Examples of common gendered nouns and alternatives

Gendered nouns	Alternatives
X Businessman or businesswoman	√ Business executive
X Chairwoman or chairman	√ Chair or chairperson
X Female lawyer	√ Lawyer
X Policeman or policewoman	√ Police officer
X Repairman	√ Repairer, technician
X Steward or Stewardess	√ Flight attendant
X Salesman	√ Salesperson, sales clerk
X Workman	√ Worker
X Man	√ Person, individual, human being
X Mankind	√ Humanity, human beings, people, men and women
X Spokesman	√ Spokesperson, representative
X Manpower	√ Workforce, human power, labour force, workers
X Cameraman	√ Camera operator, for plural: camera crew
X Policeman	√ Police officer

Examples of common adjectives that carry a gender connotation and alternatives

Gendered adjectives	Alternatives
X Bossy or pushy	√ Assertive
X Emotional or hormonal	√ Passionate, enthusiastic, empathetic
X Ditsy	√ Silly
X Frigid (no male equivalent)	√ Lacking sexual responsiveness
X Frumpy	√ Dowdy and old fashioned
X Shrill	√ High pitched, grating voice
X Loose (no male equivalent)	√ Having sexual confidence
X Hysterical	√ Irrational
X Mumsy	√ Dowdy and old fashioned
X Virile	√ Strong, energetic

Phrases to look out for – try swapping the order of these phrases sometimes

Phrases to look out for	
King and Queen	Mother and father
Men and women	Brother and sister
Ladies and gentlemen	Lord and Lady
Boys and girls	Sir/Madam
Husband and wife	Boyfriend and girlfriend

Turns of phrase which exclude women

Gender-discriminatory	Better
X Master of ceremonies	√ Host
X A man's home is his castle	√ One's home is one's castle, a person's home is their castle, a person's home is his or her castle
X Best man for the job	√ Best candidate for the job, best person for the job, best woman or man for the job
X Joe public	√ An average citizen
X An Englishman, a Frenchman, and Irishman	√ An English/ French/ Irish person
X Gentlemen's agreement	√ Informal arrangement
X Man-hour	√ Staff hour
X Workmanship	√ Handiwork or expertise
X Statesman	√ Politician, diplomat
X Mastermind	√ Create/creator
X Countryman	√ Compatriot
X Masterplan	√ Grand plan
X Brotherhood	√ Kinship, community

Remember the key principles for inclusive language use

1. Recognise and challenge **stereotypes**.
2. Be inclusive and avoid **omission** and making others **invisible**.
3. Be respectful and avoid **trivialisation** and **subordination**.

These principles and the guidance provided in this toolkit will help ensure all your communication is gender-sensitive.

Chapter 6 references

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