

"L'état, c'est they"

Investigating the opposition to gender-inclusive language
in non-binary Wikipedia biographies.

Dr. Jochen Matthies (he/him)

**Fachgebiet Deutsch als Fremd- und Fachsprache
Technische Universität Berlin**

**Seminar für Indogermanistik und Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle Wittenberg**

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From today's featured article



Arthur Sullivan (1842–1900) was an English composer best known for [his operatic collaborations](#) with the dramatist [W. S. Gilbert](#). Among his early works were a ballet, a symphony, a cello concerto and a one-act [comic opera](#), *[Cox and Box](#)*, which is still widely performed. He wrote his first opera with Gilbert, *[Thespis](#)*, in 1871. The [impresario Richard D'Oyly Carte](#) in 1875 engaged Sullivan to write the music for a one-act piece, *[Trial by Jury](#)*, with a libretto by Gilbert. Its box-office success led the partners to create 12 full-length comic operas, including *[H.M.S. Pinafore](#)*, *[The Pirates of Penzance](#)* and *[The Mikado](#)*. Sullivan's only [grand opera](#), *[Ivanhoe](#)*, though initially successful in 1891, has rarely been revived. His works include 24 operas, 11 major orchestral works, 10 choral works and [oratorios](#), 2 ballets, [incidental music](#) to several plays, and numerous church pieces, songs, and piano and chamber pieces. His hymns and songs include "[Onward, Christian Soldiers](#)" and "[The Lost Chord](#)". ([Full article...](#))

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Maikel García

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Arthur Sullivan

🌐 41 languages ▾

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For other people named Arthur Sullivan, see [Arthur Sullivan \(disambiguation\)](#).

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan MVO (13 May 1842 – 22 November 1900) was an English composer. He is best known for [14 comic opera collaborations](#) with the dramatist [W. S. Gilbert](#), including *[H.M.S. Pinafore](#)*, *[The Pirates of Penzance](#)* and *[The Mikado](#)*. His works include 24 operas, 11 major orchestral works, ten choral works and [oratorios](#), two ballets, [incidental music](#) to several plays, and numerous church pieces, songs, and piano and [chamber](#) pieces. His hymns and songs include "[Onward, Christian Soldiers](#)" and "[The Lost Chord](#)".

The son of a military bandmaster, Sullivan composed his first anthem at the age of eight and was later a soloist in the boys' choir of the [Chapel Royal](#). In 1856, at 14, he was awarded the first [Mendelssohn Scholarship](#) by the [Royal Academy of Music](#), which allowed him to study at the academy and then at the [Leipzig Conservatoire](#) in Germany. His graduation piece, incidental music to [Shakespeare's *The Tempest*](#) (1861), was received with acclaim on its first performance in London. Among his early major works were a ballet, *[L'île Enchantée](#)* (1864), a [symphony](#), a [cello concerto](#) (both 1866), and his *[Overture di Ballo](#)* (1870). To supplement the income from his concert works he wrote hymns, [parlour ballads](#) and other light pieces, and worked as a church organist and music teacher.

In 1866 Sullivan composed a one-act [comic opera](#), *[Cox and Box](#)*, which is still widely performed. He wrote his first opera with W. S. Gilbert, *[Thespis](#)*, in 1871. Four years later, the [impresario Richard D'Oyly Carte](#) engaged Gilbert and Sullivan to create a one-act piece, *[Trial by Jury](#)* (1875). Its box-office success led to a series of twelve full-length comic operas by the collaborators. After the extraordinary success of *[H.M.S. Pinafore](#)* (1878) and *[The Pirates of Penzance](#)* (1879), Carte used his profits from the partnership to build the [Savoy Theatre](#) in 1881, and their joint works became known as the [Savoy operas](#). Among the best known of the later operas are *[The Mikado](#)* (1885) and *[The Gondoliers](#)* (1889).



Sullivan in 1888



Lachlan Watson

14 languages

Article **Talk** Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Lachlan Watson (born April 12, 2001)^[1] is an American actor, best known for playing **trans boy** Theo Putnam in the Netflix original series *Chilling Adventures of Sabrina*,^[2] and *Glen and Glenda*, the **genderfluid twin** children of *Chucky*, in the **second season** of the Syfy/USA Network original series *Chucky*.^[3]

Early life [edit]

Watson was born on April 12, 2001, and was raised in **Raleigh, North Carolina**. Watson received their high school diploma through a homeschooling program in 2018.^[1]

Career [edit]

Watson began acting as a child at the Burning Coal Theatre, where **their** mother worked.^[4] **They** became active in the **Triangle** theatre scene and landed small roles on the television shows *Nashville* and *Drop Dead Diva*. In 2015, **they** performed in the Raleigh Little Theatre's production of William Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.^[1]

Lachlan Watson



Watson in 2021

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Born | April 12, 2001 (age 24) Raleigh, North Carolina, United States |
| Occupation | Actor |
| Years active | 2018–present |

Recent source added re pronouns

The source supporting the statement that Watson had their breasts removed states "we're using he/him at the request of his representatives, as Watson views pronouns as little more than syllables at this point in his journey, noting that the words "don't really make me that uncomfortable anymore". So should the article use that, or maybe just state that is their preference? They don't seem to be identifying as male, just saying they don't care about pronouns. **331dot** (talk) 09:18, 24 June 2019 (UTC)

If she doesn't care, then use "she". That is the correct one **Lawsro** (talk) 01:58, 16 March 2020 (UTC)

If they don't "care", then perhaps "they" would be best suited. "She" is by no means the "correct one". -- **Willthacheerleader18** (talk) 03:01, 16 March 2020 (UTC)

Per **MOS:GENDERID**, we should reflect their latest self-identification, which seems to be they/them. **Watson's instagram page**, which Watson updates regularly, says "they/them". Recent articles about Watson use they/them as well, like **this one from this year**. The article that used he/him is from 2018. **WanderingWanda** (talk) 03:40, 18 March 2020 (UTC)

"They" is not the right pronoun to use when referring to a single person. Why allow disfiguration and bastardization of the English language to appease left wing advocacy. — Preceding **unsigned** comment added by **150.143.179.41** (talk)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lachlan_Watson

Structure

1. Project outline
2. Corpus and Method
3. Results
 - 3.1. Argumentation topoi
 - 3.2. Conceptualisation of Language
4. Conclusion

Project outline

Project outline

General research questions

- What lexicogrammatical strategies are used in different Wikipedias to refer to nonbinary individuals?
- Are there any cross-linguistic patterns with regard to these strategies?
- How do these strategies develop over time?
- **How is the usage of these strategies negotiated?**

Project outline

Corpus

- Wikipedia biographies of nonbinary individuals in ~40 language versions (articles about people who have publicly expressed a preference for non-binary forms)
- Article texts, **version histories & talk pages**

Sam Smith

Este artigo ou seção pode conter informações desatualizadas. Se tem conhecimento sobre o tema abordado, edite a página e inclua as informações mais recentes, citando fontes confiáveis e independentes. —
 Encontre fontes: Google (N · L · A · I · WP refs) · ABW · CAPES

Samuel Frederick Smith^[1] (Londres, 19 de maio de 1992), popular pelo nome artístico **Sam Smith**, é uma personalidade britânica que trabalha como **musicista** e com **composição**. Smith venceu quatro **Grammy Awards**, um **Globo de Ouro**, um **Óscar** e três **BRIT Awards** durante a carreira.^{[2][3][4][5][6]} Conquistou reconhecimento na carreira quando gravou os vocais da música "Latch" (2012), da dupla inglesa **Disclosure**.^[7] No ano seguinte, colaborou com o cantor **Naughty Boy**, na canção "La La La" (2013), dando-lhe mais reconhecimento.^[8]

Seu primeiro álbum, *In the Lonely Hour*, foi lançado em 2014. A obra foi um sucesso comercial no mundo inteiro, vendendo doze milhões de cópias,^[9] e conquistando o primeiro lugar na **Austrália**, **Irlanda**, **Nova Zelândia**, **Reino Unido**, **África do Sul** e **Suécia**, nos **Estados Unidos** alcançou a posição dois.^{[10][11][12][13][14][15]} O álbum foi contemplado com o **Grammy Awards de Best Pop Vocal Album** em 2015. Nesse mesmo ano, Smith foi a pessoa mais galardoada da premiação e uma das com mais nomeações.^{[16][17]} Além de ter possuído uma nomeação à maior categoria da premiação **Álbum do Ano**.^[18] O primeiro *single* do projeto foi a

Sam Smith



Smith no *Lollapalooza* de 2015

Nome completo Samuel Frederick Smith
Nascimento 19 de maio de 1992 (33 anos)
 Londres, Inglaterra, Reino Unido

Sam Smith: historial de revisões

Ver registros para esta página (ver o registro do filtro de edições)

Filtrar revisões

Ferramentas: Regist(r)os · Regist(r)os do filtro de edições · Número de vistas · Pesquisar no histórico de edições · Estatísticas de edição · Reparar referências inativas · Validação (HTML5) · Formatar referências · Detectar violação de direitos de autor
Discussões: Nenhuma proposta de eliminação · Nenhuma proposta de destaque · Nenhuma proposta de reavaliação de destaque

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 Legenda: **atu**: diferença da versão atual · **ant**: diferença da versão anterior · **m**: edição menor · **->**: edição de se(c)ção

(Mais recentes | Mais antigas) Ver (50 posteriores | 50 anteriores) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Comparar as versões selecionadas

- (atu | ant) 19h14min de 20 de outubro de 2025 **Nicollas Brian Melin** (discussão | contribuições) . . (52 464 bytes) **(+536)** . . (Informação de vendas) (desfazer) (Etiquetas: *Editor Visual*, Edição via dispositivo móvel, Edição feita através do sítio móvel)
- (atu | ant) 16h49min de 7 de agosto de 2025 **Ermesindedesdepequeno** (discussão | contribuições) **m** . . (51 928 bytes) **(+2)** . . (desfazer) (Etiqueta: *Editor Visual*)
- (atu | ant) 19h08min de 28 de julho de 2025 **MatheusLeal04** (discussão | contribuições) **m** . . (51 926 bytes) **(+40)** . . (Adicionei a extensão vocal.) (desfazer) (Etiquetas: *Editor Visual*, Edição via dispositivo móvel, Edição feita através do sítio móvel)
- (atu | ant) 11h51min de 15 de maio de 2025 **KiranBOT** (discussão | contribuições) . . (51 886 bytes) **(+8)** . . (BOT: remoção do rastreamento AMP das URLs (detalhes) (reportar erro) v2.2.7s) (desfazer)
- (atu | ant) 11h50min de 15 de maio de 2025 **Rufem Tambores** (discussão | contribuições) **m** . . (51 878 bytes) **(+27)** . . ("Compositor" é uma palavra masculina. Sam Smith não é "compositor", mas trabalha com composição de músicas.) (desfazer) (Etiqueta: *Editor Visual*)
- (atu | ant) 06h09min de 4 de maio de 2025 **Zac Salvatore** (discussão | contribuições) . . (51 851 bytes) **(+50)** . . (→Ligações externas) (desfazer)
- (atu | ant) 05h47min de 25 de novembro de 2024 **MikutoH** (discussão | contribuições) **m** . . (51 801 bytes) **(+14)** . .

Cuidado com as traduções [editar código]

Último comentário: 27 de janeiro de 2020 | 1 comentário | 1 pessoa na discussão

Pelo amor de Deus, maneiem nessas traduções porcas. Como "chart topper" vira TOPÓGRAFO, ou melhor, TOPÓGRAFE? "Estudar com música"? "Sentir" com conotação de "achar"? O artigo é em português! Como "was placed in formal vocal training with a local jazz singer" virou "Foi colocado como cantor formal"? Não é só erro de tradução: a frase não faz sentido. "Pedir" é transitivo direto. Não existe "pedir para". Além disso, fica o apelo para que cuidem da sintaxe em biografias. Quem escreve "aos doze anos de idade, a carreira de Smith" relata algo ocorrido quando a carreira de Smith tinha doze anos de idade. E o "breakthrough" de um artista não é uma descoberta, pelo amor de deus. Se o sujeito tinha seis empresários aos doze anos, ele claramente foi descoberto muito antes da fama.

Gabriel C 21h04min de 27 de janeiro de 2020 (UTC) **Responder**

Linguagem neutra [editar código]

Último comentário: 19 de maio de 2021 | 8 comentários | 7 pessoas na discussão

Sam Smith se identifica como uma pessoa não-binária. Isso significa que não está incluso no binarismo de gênero (homem e mulher). O próprio pediu em seu Twitter que usasse do pronome inglês "They" ou invés de "he" ou "she". "They" no Inglês é usado para se referir a pessoas não-binárias por ser uma palavra neutra. No português não há nada parecido, porém há neologismos que tentam enfrentar esse problema (que pode ser consultado em uma página da Wikipedia: https://pt.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linguagem_neutra_de_g%C3%AAnero_s_gramaticais). Dos vários neologismos existentes a maioria enfrenta problemas de aceitação por dificultar a leitura de leitores de tela e de pessoas disléxicas (os que usam x e @, por exemplo), porém há um que não enfrenta esses problemas que é o uso de elu ao invés de ele/a e -e ao invés de -o/-a como por exemplo pode

| Indo-European | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Romance | Slavic | Germanic |
| Romanian | Ukrainian | English |
| Italian | Polish | Simple English |
| Corsican | Czech | Scots |
| French | Slovak | Dutch |
| Catalan | Slovene | Afrikaans |
| Spanish | Croatian | German |
| Asturian | Serbian | Alemannic |
| Galician | Bulgarian | Swedish |
| Portuguese | | Danish |
| | | Norwegian (Bokmål) |
| | | Norwegian (Nynorsk) |
| | | Icelandic |
| | | Other Indo-European |
| | | Irish Gaelic |
| | | Manx |
| | | Welsh |
| | | Greek |
| | | Constructed |
| | | Esperanto |

| Other |
|-------------|
| Turkish |
| Azerbaijani |
| Indonesian |
| Hebrew |
| Hausa |
| Igbo |
| Vietnamese |

Indo-European

| Romance | Slavic | Germanic |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Romanian | Ukrainian | English |
| Italian | Polish | Simple English |
| Corsican | Czech | Scots |
| French | Slovak | Dutch |
| Catalan | Slovene | Afrikaans |
| Spanish | Croatian | German |
| Asturian | Serbian | Alemannic |
| Galician | Bulgarian | Swedish |
| Portuguese | | Danish |
| | | Norwegian (Bokmål) |
| | | Norwegian (Nynorsk) |
| | | Icelandic |
| | | Other Indo-European |
| | | Irish Gaelic |
| | | Manx |
| | | Welsh |
| | | Greek |
| | | Constructed |
| | | Esperanto |

| Other |
|---------------|
| Turkish |
| Azerbaijani |
| Indonesian |
| Hebrew |
| Hausa |
| Igbo |
| Vietnamese |

Project outline

Adjacent research: (Public) Discourse on gender-inclusive language (GIL)

- Themes of anti-GIL argumentation
(Becker 2019 and 2022, Kaplan 2022, Meuleneers 2025, Pfalzgraf 2024, Vergoossen et al. 2020, Wojahn 2024)
 - Norm, Authority
 - (Ir)Relevance
 - Readability, Understandability
 - Coercion, Ideology, Thought control
 - ...
- Conceptual metaphors of language
(Ivanov 2022, Coady 2024, Meuleneers 2024 and 2025, Szajbel-Keck 2024)
 - Language as an organism/ body
 - Language as a machine/instrument
 - ...

Project outline

Adjacent research: Knowledge production in Wiki projects

- Foucauldian approaches to epistemic conflict
(Carbou et al. 2024 a. o., Gredel 2018, Pentzold 2007, Pentzold/Seidenglanz 2006)
 - Neutral Point of View (NPOV)
 - Reputable Sources
 - Relevance
 - ...
- Critical approaches to marginalized knowledge
(Metilli/Paolini 2023, Young/Wigdor 2021 a.o.)
 - Gender Bias
 - Queer representation
 - Non-white perspectives
 - ...

Project outline

Nonbinary-inclusive language (NBIL) in Wikipedia biographies

| | Hebrew | German | English | Spanish |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Epicene nouns | x | x | (x) | x |
| Recurrent use of the name | x | x | (x) | |
| Gender-neutral pronouns | | | x | |
| Splitting / doubling with slash or dot | x | | | |
| Plural agreement | x | | | |

Common strategies of non-binary personal reference in different language versions of Wikipedia

Project outline

Previous findings on NBIL in Wikipedia biographies

- Compromises between inclusivity and normative grammar
- Neo-morphology does not take hold in any language version

Method

Method

Subcorpus

| English | German | Spanish | Hebrew |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Sam Smith | Sam Smith | Sam Smith | Sam Smith |
| Emma D'Arcy | Emma D'Arcy | Emma D'Arcy | Emma D'Arcy |
| Nemo Mettler | Nemo Mettler | Nemo Mettler | Nemo Mettler |
| Asia Kate Dillon | Asia Kate Dillon | Asia Kate Dillon | Asia Kate Dillon |
| Lachlan Watson | Lachlan Watson | Lachlan Watson | Lachlan Watson |
| Quinn | Quinn | Quinn | Emma Corrin |
| Bambie Thug | Fee Jaehn | Bambie Thug | Bambie Thug |
| Ezra Miller | Kim de l'Horizon | Sara Ramírez | Ezra Miller |
| Blu del Barrio | Lann Hornscheidt | Bella Ramsey | Demi Lovato |
| Adeem the artist | H. Yaghoobifarah | Mason Alexander Park | Lio Tipton |

Method

Analytical frameworks & methodology

- Topos analysis (Wengeler 2003)
 - Common argumentation patterns
- Conceptual metaphor analysis (Lakoff/Johnson 1980)
 - Language ideology
- Grounded Theory approach (Strauss/Corbin 1990, Hadley 2017)
- Open coding in Qualcoder

Results

Topos analysis

Topos analysis

General Topoi

| Argument | Topos | Shorthand |
|--|---|--------------------|
| Nonbinary gender is not real. | Non-fictional writing should reflect reality. | REALITY |
| Nonbinary gender is ridiculous./ NBIL is ridiculous. | Ridiculous content or language should not be taken seriously. | RIDICULE |
| Binary linguistic forms are not discriminatory. | Any form of inclusive language use should be necessitated by actual discrimination. | NECESSITY |
| Authorities advise against NBIL. | Authority should be respected. | AUTHORITY |
| NBIL violates norms of grammar and orthography. | Linguistic norms of grammar and orthography should be observed. | NORM |
| NBIL corrupts language. | Language should remain in its pure condition. | PURITY |
| NBIL is detrimental to readability. | Style should be conducive to readability. | READABILITY |
| NBIL is unpleasant. | Unpleasant style should be avoided. | AESTHETICS |
| NBIL is based on an ideology. | Ideology is inherently problematic. | IDEOLOGY |
| NBIL is being forced upon people and violates freedom of expression. | Freedom of expression should be protected. | FREEDOM |

Topos analysis

Wikipedia-specific Topoi

| Argument | Topos | Shorthand |
|--|--|------------------|
| NBIL violates neutral point of view. | Wikipedia content should be written from a neutral point of view. | NPOV |
| There is no consensus in favour of NBIL. | Within Wikipedia, consensus should be maintained. | CONSENSUS |
| Self-identified gender or linguistic preferences are not (encyclopedically) relevant. | Wikipedia should only contain content that is (encyclopedically) relevant. | RELEVANCE |
| There are no reliable, published sources that prove a person's self-identified gender or linguistic preferences. | Wikipedia articles should be based on reliable, published sources. | SOURCE |

| | English | | German | | Spanish | | Hebrew | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> |
| NORM | 53,4 | 148 | 13,1 | 19 | 44,8 | 39 | 35,3 | 30 |
| REALITY | 15,5 | 43 | 17,9 | 26 | 21,8 | 19 | 17,6 | 15 |
| OTHER | 5,8 | 16 | 5,5 | 8 | 13,8 | 12 | 8,2 | 7 |
| READABILITY | 10,5 | 29 | 4,8 | 7 | 2,3 | 2 | 12,9 | 11 |
| RELEVANCE | 0,4 | 1 | 4,1 | 6 | 6,9 | 6 | 5,8 | 5 |
| IDEOLOGY | 2,5 | 7 | 6,9 | 10 | 4,6 | 4 | 3,5 | 3 |
| NPOV | 4,3 | 12 | 6,2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FREEDOM | 1,4 | 4 | 2,8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2,4 | 2 |
| NECESSITY | 0,4 | 1 | 4,8 | 7 | 1,2 | 1 | 2,4 | 2 |
| PURITY | 2,2 | 6 | 0,7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3,5 | 3 |
| RIDICULE | 2,2 | 6 | 4,8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3,5 | 3 |
| AESTHETICS | 0,7 | 2 | 6,2 | 9 | 1,2 | 1 | 2,4 | 2 |
| AUTHORITY | 0,4 | 1 | 1,4 | 2 | 3,5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| SOURCE | 0,4 | 1 | 12,4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1,2 | 1 |
| CONSENSUS | 0 | 0 | 8,3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1,2 | 1 |
| Total | 100 | 277 | 100 | 145 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 85 |

Frequency of topoi by language


| | English | | German | | Spanish | | Hebrew | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> | % | <i>N</i> |
| NORM | 53,4 | 148 | 13,1 | 19 | 44,8 | 39 | 35,3 | 30 |
| REALITY | 15,5 | 43 | 17,9 | 26 | 21,8 | 19 | 17,6 | 15 |
| OTHER | 5,8 | 16 | 5,5 | 8 | 13,8 | 12 | 8,2 | 7 |
| READABILITY | 10,5 | 29 | 4,8 | 7 | 2,3 | 2 | 12,9 | 11 |
| RELEVANCE | 0,4 | 1 | 4,1 | 6 | 6,9 | 6 | 5,8 | 5 |
| IDEOLOGY | 2,5 | 7 | 6,9 | 10 | 4,6 | 4 | 3,5 | 3 |
| NPOV | 4,3 | 12 | 6,2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FREEDOM | 1,4 | 4 | 2,8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2,4 | 2 |
| NECESSITY | 0,4 | 1 | 4,8 | 7 | 1,2 | 1 | 2,4 | 2 |
| PURITY | 2,2 | 6 | 0,7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3,5 | 3 |
| RIDICULE | 2,2 | 6 | 4,8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3,5 | 3 |
| AESTHETICS | 0,7 | 2 | 6,2 | 9 | 1,2 | 1 | 2,4 | 2 |
| AUTHORITY | 0,4 | 1 | 1,4 | 2 | 3,5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| SOURCE | 0,4 | 1 | 12,4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1,2 | 1 |
| CONSENSUS | 0 | 0 | 8,3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1,2 | 1 |
| Total | 100 | 277 | 100 | 145 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 85 |

Frequency of topoi by language


Topos analysis

NORM topos

- Spanish:



Revisión del 19:29 28 ago 2022 (editar)
 Diego8887 (discusión · contribs.)
 (Etiquetas: Revertido, Edición desde móvil, Edición vía web móvil)
 ← Ir a diferencia anterior



Revisión del 22:19 28 ago 2022 (editar) (deshacer)
 148.255.181.161 (discusión)
(Corrección de errores ortográficos (supuesto lenguaje inclusivo).)
 (Etiquetas: Reversión manual, Revertido, Edición desde móvil, Edición vía web móvil)
 Ir a siguiente diferencia →

Línea 1:

```
{{Ficha de persona}}
```

```
'''Mason Alexander Park''' ([[Fairfax (Virginia)|Fairfax]], [[Virginia]], [[12 de julio]] de [[1995]]) es une actore [[Estados Unidos|estadounidense]] de [[género no binario]].  

<ref>{{Cita web|url=https://twitter.com/masonapark/status/14161
```

Línea 1:

```
{{Ficha de persona}}
```

```
'''Mason Alexander Park''' ([[Fairfax (Virginia)|Fairfax]], [[Virginia]], [[12 de julio]] de [[1995]]) es un actor [[Estados Unidos|estadounidense]] de [[género no binario]].  

<ref>{{Cita web|url=https://twitter.com/masonapark/status/14161
```

(Mason Alexander Park, revision history)

Topos analysis

READABILITY topos

סטייה מניסוח אנציקלופדי [עריכת קוד מקור]

ביצעתי שינוי ניסוח לכינויי הגוף בערך. האופן שבו הערך היה מנוסח (נולד/ה, התקבל/ה וכדו') הוא לא עברית. גם אילו היה גוף מסויים שמקבל את הכינויים למחצה האלו כתקינים, אנחנו כאנציקלופדיה לא יכולים להרשות לעצמינו להתשמש בניסוח הקלוקל הזה מכמה סיבות:

1. ראשית, כי מדובר בטעות לשונית. המצאת חיה שאינה קיימת בשפה יכולה אולי להתאים בספרות, שירה, פרסום ואולי עוד אפשרויות, אבל לא באנציקלופדיה.

2. שנית, השימוש בהמצאה הזאת מאד מקשה ומסרביל את הקריאה. אי אפשר לקרוא כך אנציקלופדיה, ובטח שאי אפשר לכתוב...

„The use of this invention makes reading very hard and cumbersome. You can't read an encyclopedia like that, and you certainly can't write like that...”

(Asia Kate Dillon, talk page)

Topos analysis

AUTHORITY topos

- English:

You should familiarize yourself more with the English language; the use of singular they can be found even in the works of Shakespeare. Also, the use of singular they is recognized by the Britannica Dictionary: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/eb/qa/The-Singular-They#:~:text=The%20pronoun%20%22they%22%20can%20be,to%20apply%20for%20the%20job>. 177.232.88.118 (talk) 18:40, 10 August 2024 (UTC)

First: it is not official language. It is newspeak or language experiments (according Shakespeare). There should be used «they is» not «they are» because «they are a person» is not consistent. «They is a person» is more acceptable (if this «they» is really singular).

Second: Dhme (is my equivalent of I) use pronoun Dhme. Say Dhyou to Dhme if write about Dhme. You write about pronouns without consequence relative to Dhme. Because Encyclopedia should be an Encyclopedia not Policy (like wikipedia), authors should use only official language (not newspeak from 9th revision of Newspeak Dictionary. Also Encyclopedia should use simple (basic) words understandable for A1 speakers. «Singularity they» is not basic. Edit wikipedia and change all occurrences of «They are» to normal «D'Arcy is». Dhme think «Emma is» and «D'Arcy is» is acceptable also for Emma and Zia D'Arcy.

Third, According to Shakespeare, someone sang «Is you is». It is language experiment.

From your familiar POLICY (aka. wikipedia): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Is_You_Is_or_Is_You_Ain%27t_My_Baby. 5.173.210.38 (talk) 12:00, 12 August 2024 (UTC)

(Emma D'Arcy, talk page)

Topos analysis

AUTHORITY topos

- German:

Version vom 8. Januar 2024, 21:46 Uhr (Bearbeiten)

RoBri (Diskussion | Beiträge)

K (Revert: s text)

(Markierung: Zurücksetzung)

← Zum vorherigen Versionsunterschied

Version vom 8. Januar 2024, 22:19 Uhr (Bearbeiten)

(rückgängig)

2a01:c22:91d9:1a00:641d:bf1:2da2:7934 (Diskussion)

(Nach dem deutschen Rechtschreibrat wird nicht gerendert.)

(Markierungen: Zurückgesetzt, Visuelle Bearbeitung)

Zum nächsten Versionsunterschied →

Zeile 1:

```
[[Datei:Emma D'Arcy.jpg|mini|Emma D'Arcy, vor 2023]]
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```
'''Emma Zia D'Arcy''' (* [[27. Juni]] [[1992]] in [[London]], [[England]]) ist eine [[Vereinigtes Königreich|britische]] [[schauspiel]]ende Person.
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Zeile 1:

```
[[Datei:Emma D'Arcy.jpg|mini|Emma D'Arcy, vor 2023]]
```

```
+ '''Emma Zia D'Arcy''' (* [[27. Juni]] [[1992]] in [[London]], [[England]]) ist eine [[Vereinigtes Königreich|britische]] Schauspielerin.
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(Emma D'Arcy, revision history)

Topos analysis

AUTHORITY topos

- Spanish:

Revisión del 20:38 12 sep 2022 (editar)

Términos (discusión · contribs.)

(Etiqueta: **Edición visual**)

← Ir a diferencia anterior

Revisión del 01:48 14 sep 2022 (editar) (deshacer)

201.211.240.36 (discusión)

(→Vida personal: Error ortográfico corregido. El texto era una traducción del inglés; en inglés no existe tal cosa como el lenguaje inclusivo y en español este método de

comunicación no ha sido oficializado su uso/utilidad por la RAE, por lo que incluirlo por los momentos es sinónimo a desinformación.)

(Etiquetas: **Edición desde móvil**, **Edición vía web móvil**)

Ir a siguiente diferencia →

Línea 31:

D'arcy se identifica como una persona de [[género no binario]] y usa los pronombres ''[[They singular|they/them]]''.<ref name="theatre" /> En un entrevista con ''[[The Hollywood Reporter]]'' comentó que ser de género no binario le ayudó a interpretar a Rhaenyra Targaryen:

{{cita|Rhaenyra tiene una batalla constante con lo que significa ser mujer y es una forastera fundamental. Está aterrorizada por quedar atrapada en la maternidad y es consciente de cómo su posición sería diferente si fuera un hombre. Soy una persona no binaria. Siempre me he sentido {{sic|atraíde}} y {{sic|repelide}} por la identidad masculina y femenina y creo que eso es

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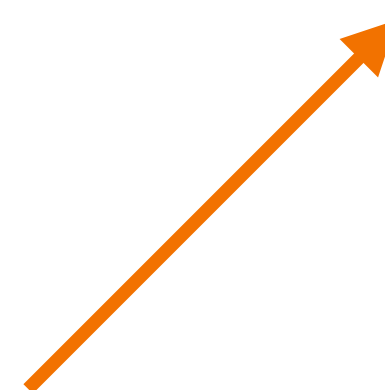
{{cita|Rhaenyra tiene una batalla constante con lo que significa ser mujer y es una forastera fundamental. Está aterrorizada por quedar atrapada en la maternidad y es consciente de cómo su posición sería diferente si fuera un hombre. Soy una persona no binaria. Siempre me he sentido {{sic|atraída}} y {{sic|repelida}} por la identidad masculina y femenina y creo que eso es

(Emma D'Arcy, revision history)

Topos analysis

CONSENSUS topos

- German:



Ich fasse zusammen: Es gibt weder in diesem Artikel noch wikipediaweit einen vollen Konsens für Abweichungen von der hergebrachten Grammatik, sondern nur eine mehr oder weniger große Gruppe lautstarker Aktivisten, die versuchen, ihre Meinung durchzusetzen. --[Megalogastor](#)

([Diskussion](#)) 16:45, 25. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

Das aktuelle Lemma entspricht voll und ganz der hergebrachten Grammatik. Bitte verwechsle das nicht mit der von dir gewünschten Grammatik. -- [Chaddy](#) · [D](#) 16:50, 25. Mai 2024 (CEST)

[Beantworten](#) ...

Ich kann es auch noch einmal wiederholen: Bitte scrolle ganz nach unten. Unter "Verhaltenskodex" findest Du eine hier gültige Richtlinie, die ausdrücklich vorsieht, dass Pronomen anderer Menschen in diesem Projekt zu respektieren sind. --[Ailura](#) ([Diskussion](#))

13:14, 27. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

(Nemo Mettler, talk page)

Topos analysis

NPOV topos

- German:

Die derzeitige Form stellt einen klaren Verstoß gegen [WP:NPOV](#) dar. Politisch bzw. religiös motivierte Manipulationen sind zu unterlassen. Kein Einwand gegen eine entsprechende Änderung.--[Eddie Kessler](#) ([Diskussion](#)) 02:35, 18. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

Nein, stellt sie nicht. -- [Chaddy](#) · [D](#) 05:06, 18. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

Wie erwähnt sind politisch, religiös oder sonst persönlich motivierte Manipulationen zu unterlassen. Deine persönlichen Erwägungen kannst Du gerne im Rahmen dieser Diskussion darstellen. Es bleibt dabei, dass es sich um einen enzyklopädischen und nicht um einen aktivistischen Artikel handelt und schon einschlägige Formulierungen, die den Eindruck einer nicht neutralen Wiedergabe erwecken, zu unterlassen sind.--[Eddie Kessler](#) ([Diskussion](#)) 18:34, 18. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

Den POV vertrittst du hier mit deinem Framing. Unterlasse das bitte. -- [Chaddy](#) · [D](#) 14:20, 19. Mai 2024 (CEST) [Beantworten](#) ...

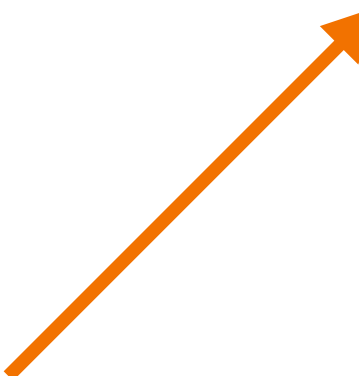
(Nemo Mettler, talk page)

Topos analysis

NPOV topos

- English:

Obliged by our rules, namely [Wikipedia:Neutral point of view](#), arguably the most important rule we have, certainly one of our [top three](#). We report what [Wikipedia:Reliable sources](#) write, not what we volunteer editors think. That's what makes us an encyclopedia and not a blog. --[GRuban \(talk\)](#) 01:10, 4 January 2018 (UTC)



This cannot be so if the available sources are not neutral, which is clearly the case. If Wikipedia articles are meant to be neutral, then the editors are required to decide for themselves what constitutes a neutral point of view. Evidently the best course to pursue would be a use of English which is grammatical expressing content which is reasonable. That's as neutral as it's ever going to get. [31.48.230.152 \(talk\)](#) 02:30, 4 January 2018 (UTC)

(Asia Kate Dillon, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a solid, but delicate object

- German:

Nur, mir geht diese Verkrampftheit, es hier Jedem und Jeder gerecht zu machen und auf Biegen und Brechen politisch korrekt zu sein, ziemlich auf den Keks. Unsere Sprache wird dermaßen verbogen, dass einem schlecht dabei wird. Obwohl, unsere Sprache hat ja auch einen Teil Schuld daran. Würden wir es so halten wie die Engländer, hätten wir das Problem nicht (aktueller persönlicher Bezug: meine Zwillinge lernen gerade Englisch und da kam das Thema schon zur Diskussion). Aber es ist, wie es ist. Dein Vorschlag an sich ist ja schon mal einen Gedanken wert, aber wodurch unterscheidet er sich von den schon geäußerten Vorschlägen wie „singende Person“? Und überhaupt: Ist dieser Nemo diese ganze Diskussion überhaupt wert? Für mein Dafürhalten ist dessen Verfallszeit schon von Anfang an sehr knapp bemessen. Da wird sich in absehbarer Zeit kaum noch jemand dafür interessieren. An Johann Strauss wird Nemo sicherlich nicht herankommen. Gruß --[Mondra Diamond](#) (Diskussion) 16:22, 14. Mär. 2025 (CET) [Beantworten](#) ...

(Nemo Mettler, talk page)

- Hebrew:

גם אם נתעלם מכך, ונעוות את העברית, בכדי להתחשב באחינו הטורנסג'נדרים, פסח ואין בה לשון חמישית לעתיד לבוא. היא בינארית לחלוטין, ומי שאינו בינאר שעלינו לגרשו מהעיר חס וחלילה, אלא רק שאין בעברית התייחסות אליו) מה לו שהומצאה הא-בינאריות. כך שאין פתרון תקין להתייחסות מגדרית ולא מינית לו מה כן אפשר לעשות?

(Nemo Mettler, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a functioning machine

- English:

This attempt to **re-engineer the English language** results in copy that is awkward and difficult, hampering its ability to communicate. As an editor, I accept that individuals who request that they be referred to as "they" have a right to be heard and their request seriously considered. (Truth be told, I would defer to their wishes if the decision were mine, even though I personally oppose the neologism. It's a question of whose call it is, which in that case would turn up "not mine".) But it appears that this subject has not requested the neologism. That being the case, it's not just unwarranted here, it's something orbiting abuse. As difficult as it is for many to accept, "I'm good" is as final and compelling a statement as "I've been hurt." [Laodah](#) 05:08, 6 August 2021 (UTC)

Since they/their is so problematic, please at least switch all references to Miller to 'zer' just so this page can be read sensibly. [2601:182:4381:E60:294C:6DBB:50A5:43C9](#) ([talk](#)) 16:15, 20 April 2022 (UTC)

(Ezra Miller, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a sacred object

- English:

Referring to a single person as 'they' is simply nonsense, and as this person is sexually (that is biologically) defined as a woman, 'they' should become 'she'. What a person decides to 'identify themselves as' does not justify either a **desecration of the English language**, nor sacrificing a standard of objectivity that befits an encyclopedia entry.

[83.54.134.209 \(talk\)](#) 16:43, 1 May 2017 (UTC)Sirin

(Asia Kate Dillon, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a vulnerable human body

- English:

Why are you people pandering to Mr. Miller's partisan politics? When someone claims not to have a gender and demands to be referred to as "they," that person is expressing a [fringe](#) far-left political ideology. It doesn't even have anything to do with transgenderism. Mr. Miller doesn't have gender identity disorder. He is merely engaging in political activism meant to "break down gender norms" or some other such feminist-inspired nonsense. See [WP:NOT#ACTIVISM](#). By refusing to write this article in standard English, Wikipedia editors are engaging in extremist political activism that brings your encyclopedia into disrepute. The article as it is now is unreadable. I cannot bear to even get past the introduction for all the **ravishing and defilement of the English language** and insane political-correctness-in-full-overdrive-mode that are on full display. At the end of the day, you editors who grip the reins of power on Wikipedia have to ask yourselves: Is this a general-purpose encyclopedia for an English-speaking audience, or is it a radical leftist propaganda site designed to virtue-signal how "woke," post-modern, and illogical its writers are? If I were grading your papers and you were to write like this, I would give you all failing grades. — Preceding [unsigned](#) comment added by [218.155.192.104](#) ([talk](#)) 07:48, 9 April 2020 (UTC)

(Ezra Miller, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a pure liquid

- German:

Ach doch, eins noch, für den **Gendersprachpansch**: **Rebecca Quinn (Fußballspielende)** täte es auch. Wie Mitarbeitende, Bahnreisende, Gendernde etc... Aber das wäre wohl einfach zu einfach. --**Jack User (Diskussion)** 15:26, 21. Sep. 2021 (CEST) **Beantworten** ...

(Quinn, talk page)

Conceptual metaphor analysis

Standard language is a pure species

- English:

Yeah OK but it's still extremely confusing. THEY and THEIR are not pronouns and they never will be. THEY refers to groups or sets. THEIR implies contextual ownership. Words matter. Words actually mean things. Language matters. Language [and grammar, by extension] is vastly more important than the passing trends or phases of popular culture; especially when those trends and phases result in an intense degree of over-correction. Ezra Miller is a man who presents as male in every single possible facet of social and visual determination. He's a man who should be referred to as him. Clearly it's not happening today, but at some point we have to stop kowtowing to this very vocal but very small minority of people who militantly demand the rest of us adopt this utter **bastardization of the English lexicon.** — Preceding [unsigned](#) comment added by [2600:6C42:7900:2F:14:41D2:7237:42D5](#) ([talk](#)) 17:02, 16 August 2022 (UTC)

(Ezra Miller, talk page)

Lexical choice

„Newspeak“

- English:

It is **newspeak** or language experiments (according Shakespeare).

(Emma D’Arcy, talk page)

- Portuguese:

(A Wikipédia é escrita em língua portuguesa, não em **novilíngua**)

(Sam Smith, revision history)

- Polish:

Encyklopedia nie powinna wprowadzać **nowomowy** ani pseudonauki.

(Demi Lovato, talk page)

- German:

Neusprech lässt grüßen: *L’État, c’est They*.

(Nemo Mettler, talk page)

Conclusion

Conclusion

Summary of findings

- Across language versions, Wikipedian anti-NBIL discourse is shaped by similar argumentation topoi
- Minor cross-version differences
- Normative/ standard language ideology
- Results reflect similar patterns to previous research on anti-GIL discourse, with some Wikipedian idiosyncracies

Conclusion

Limitations and future steps

- Limited comparability between corpora
- Small corpus size and small language sample
- Inclusion of more analytical approaches (keyword analysis, network analysis etc.)
- Comparison with pro-NBIL discourse

Conclusion

Final words

- Studying Wikipedia offers unique insights into the interplay of language ideology and language change
- These insights can inspire new strategies to further the inclusion of marginalised perspectives in the mainstream

**Interested in working together on a
specific Wikipedia language version?**

Please feel free to contact me!

jochen.matthies@indogerm.uni-halle.de

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