

## Reconceptualizing Gender (from the Stream of Life)

Words have meaning only in the stream of life.

Ludwig Wittgenstein<sup>1</sup>

The words have always changed, and they always will.

Jayne County<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

In this paper, we consider a range of trans-inclusive approaches to gender concepts and how they relate to the world, from family resemblance theories to conceptual engineering. In so doing, we shall also examine several concepts that are analogous to gender and other controversial and not-so-controversial concepts, such as 'vegan cheese' and 'adoptive parents'. Having assessed their merits and demerits, we argue that our gender concepts are not fixed in stone but, rather, evolve alongside human practices and behaviour.

### 1. The life of concepts

In this paper, we consider a range of trans-inclusive approaches to gender concepts and how they relate to the world, from family resemblance theories to conceptual engineering. In so doing, we shall also examine several concepts that are analogous to gender and other controversial and not-so-controversial concepts, such as 'vegan cheese' and 'adoptive parents'. Having assessed their merits and demerits, we argue that our gender concepts are not fixed in stone but, rather, evolve alongside human practices and behaviour.

A corollary of this view is that conceptual change results from changes in our everyday practices and not the other way around, as conceptual engineers would have it. Our evolving vocabulary for dairy substitutes suggests that there is no objective answer to the question 'Is nut milk

real milk?' While slogans such as 'Nut milk is milk' or 'Nut milk is not milk' may in theory be offered in earnest as ontological claims, we must not ignore the things that people do with words when making such assertions. These can range from airing one's moral, social or political allegiances to attempting to introduce or endorse new ways of speaking.

## 2. War of the words: Neologisms and pronouns

The current controversy over gender-neutral terms, such as 'chest-feeding', is highly emotive, with prominent trans-exclusionary feminists wading in on the argument – including, here, Kara Dansky:

The entire English language is being manipulated and twisted in order to obscure the reality of sex. In June 2021, the Biden administration replaced the word 'mothers' with the words 'birthing people' in a section of a budget proposal regarding infant mortality ... In a guide on 'Safer Sex for Trans Bodies,' the Human Rights Campaign urges readers to refer to a vagina as a 'front hole' and to a penis as a 'strapless' ... [T]he abolition of sex in language, as in law and the media, is occurring so rapidly that it is difficult to discern. It has simply happened right before our eyes ... The word 'transgender' has no coherent meaning whatsoever ... most Republicans, rank-and-file and leadership alike, even while opposing the enshrinement of 'gender identity' in the law, still accept that 'transgender' is a coherent category of people. I am here to assure them it is not. The word 'transgender' is simply a linguistic sleight of hand whose purpose is to persuade everyone that sex does not exist.<sup>3</sup>

Like several aspects of public disagreements about trans rights, the distress experienced by trans-exclusionary feminists is based on a misunderstanding – or in this case, two. The first is that these neologisms stem from trans people's rejection of biological reality; the second is that they are intended to cancel and replace our ordinary words. In an article entitled, 'War of words risks wiping women from our language', journalist Janice Turner unwittingly shows that she is also labouring under this misapprehension. Although she exhibits empathy for the dilemmas that trans people must negotiate, she argues:

For trans people, navigating a society which often diminishes and misunderstands them, it is natural to have minted neologisms to describe their experiences, such as trans men who become parents referring to 'chest feeding'. But gender-neutral terms should not replace the words women need to describe their own lives and uphold their rights in public discourse.<sup>4</sup>

Turner contends that trans activists fail to recognize the existence and importance of biological sex: 'There is no need for this rancorous divide between trans activists and feminists. Yet peace depends upon an agreement that sex exists, that in certain limited circumstances it overrides gender, and that language to describe biological reality is valid.'<sup>5</sup> Trans people and their allies need not deny that biological sex exists.<sup>6</sup> Indeed, some invest considerable amounts of money to surgically change their natal or 'birth' sex. While this is sometimes referred to as 'sex assigned at birth', we reject this terminology on the grounds that it assumes that there is no real biological sex to track and consequently it lends credence to the erroneous view that one can only fully support trans people if one subscribes to an ideology that denies biological reality.

As for language needing to capture biological reality, this is precisely what these neologisms and conceptual extensions do; for example, they indicate that the group of people said to menstruate or bear children include not only cis women but trans men and intersex people. We should not assume, write Ray Briggs and B. R. George, that 'there's a single, standard "female" experience, associated with all, and only, cis women' or that, by adding new words, we are rejecting old ones:

[We should not] presume ... advancing one term is equivalent to censoring another ... What we need is not a single, objectively correct set of words, but an awareness of individual variation among the people that such words describe, and a willingness to adjust to changing contexts and circumstances ... we're generally not proposing to silence cis women by replacing a single cis narrative with a monolithic, trans-centred one. Rather, trans vocabulary and stories can exist alongside cis vocabulary and stories ... the use of 'birthing parent' doesn't stop any expectant mother from talking about herself and her experience in terms of motherhood.<sup>7</sup>

The words 'man' and 'woman' mean much more than human beings *born* with male or female sexual characteristics. Gender-neutral neologisms such as 'chest-feeding' describe our biological bodies *as they are* – whether it be from birth or post-surgically. Words like 'woman', 'man', 'mother' and 'father' have their place, and we oppose attempts to eliminate them from our vocabulary (see §§8-9) while nonetheless supporting the widening of the net in terms of the groups to whom they refer, just as we support the creation of new words to describe people and activities that are not adequately covered by more traditional, binary terminology.

Gender-neutral pronouns are also often decried for various reasons, such as grammatical awkwardness ('they' as singular) or on the grounds that they represent 'a fad or an attempt to be cool'.<sup>8</sup> Dennis Baron reminds us that the attempt to institute gender-neutral pronouns is not merely a recent phenomenon:

For more than two hundred years – long before *transgender* (1974), *cisgender* (1997), and *gender-fluid* (1987) entered our vocabularies – a small but vocal number of writers, editors, and grammarians, mostly men, have lamented the fact that English has no third-person singular, gender-neutral pronoun to refer to both a man and a woman, or to either a man or a woman, or to conceal gender, or to prevent gender from causing a distraction.<sup>9</sup>

Gender-neutral pronouns are there to prevent us from using the wrong gendered pronoun when referring to someone. The discomfort of being referred to by the wrong pronoun is not superficial. A 2021 survey encompassing nearly 35,000 LGBTQ youth aged 13–24 across the United States indicated that ‘transgender and nonbinary youth who reported having pronouns respected by all of the people they lived with attempted suicide at half the rate of those who did not have their pronouns respected by anyone with whom they lived’.<sup>10</sup>

### 3. Family resemblance

Some philosophers think that terms such as ‘man’ and ‘woman’ are ‘family resemblance concepts’.<sup>11</sup> According to this view, there is no set of necessary and/or sufficient conditions for being of a certain gender. Gender cannot be a mere question of, say, biological sex, natal or otherwise. While the phrase ‘family resemblance concept’ is associated with Wittgenstein, he never actually used the phrase as such himself, and for good reason: it implies that there exists a special subclass of concepts that stubbornly elude analysis. The implication appears to be that there is something special about such concepts that distinguishes them from others, with only precise technical concepts, such as ‘H<sub>2</sub>O’, remaining immune to the open fluidity of everyday language. It is little wonder, then, that philosophers cannot even agree on the definition of ‘water’ or ‘book’ (see §5).

Wittgenstein famously gives the example of the concept of ‘language’:

Instead of pointing out something common to all that we call language, I’m saying that these phenomena have no one thing in common in virtue of which we use the same word for all – but there are many different kinds of affinity between them. And on account of this affinity, or these affinities, we call them all ‘languages’.<sup>12</sup>

Gender terms are no different from any others in having more than one legitimate sense, some more literal than others. Our conceptual pluralism allows for trans men and women to be considered literal (and not merely honorary or allegorical) men and women (§4), terms like ‘trans man’ and ‘cis man’

being subtypes within the umbrella use of the term 'man' (see §5). We proceed by exploring how possible analogies with transhood may reflect its conceptual relationship to cishood.

#### 4. The vegan analogy

The conceptual evolution surrounding development of plant-based variants of products traditionally made from animals provides us with an instructive insight into the natural reshaping of concepts alongside changes in eating practices. While meat and dairy for now remain the *paradigmatic* categories for milk, butter, burgers, and sausages, they are not the only ones. Indeed, the paradigms are already shifting, and recent years have witnessed philosophical and legal debates, the latter typically motivated by the increasingly competing concerns of ministries for the environment and ministries of agriculture.

Whereas in Canada and the US you can buy products labelled as vegan 'milk', vegan 'cream', vegan 'cheese' and vegan 'butter', the European Court of Justice ruled in June 2017 that plant-based foods cannot be sold within the EU using such terms. The words in question include 'sausage', 'steak', 'burger', 'milk' and 'cheese'. In 2018, France amended its agriculture bill to prohibit the use of so-called 'meat and dairy terms' to describe plant-based products that serve as meat substitutes. These include patties made from soybeans and dairy alternatives made from oats, coconuts, almonds, cashews, hazelnuts, and soy.<sup>13</sup>

Coconut milk and coconut cream have been in widespread circulation from long before plant-based diets became fashionable in the West. While their respective terminologies are here to stay, in some countries (including France and the UK), it is now forbidden to market products as soya *milk* or coconut *cheese*. In response, brands have been obliged to rename their soya and oat milks as 'drinks' and their vegan cheeses as 'cheeze', and so on.

The divergence in laws regulating the description of vegan products has created an interesting duality in the marketing campaigns of vegan brands. Thus, for example, in the US, the Swedish company Oatley brand their drink as 'Oat milk'. By contrast, in the UK and the EU, Oatley's slogans entreat the consumer to 'ditch milk and switch to oat drink', promising that 'it's like milk but made for humans'. Is Oatley contradicting itself? Or is it merely switching from a loose (ordinary) sense of 'milk' to a narrower (legalistic) one? Their website includes the following text, tellingly available only to users outside Sweden: 'So what is this oat drink anyway? Milk? No, it's not milk. Milk comes from a cow. It was designed for baby cows.' The company is, of course, attempting to transform what was intended as a legal ban into positive marketing rhetoric. Ultimately, however, it is highly unlikely that people will ask their barista for a drop of 'oat drink' as opposed to 'oat milk' with their coffee; rather, they will ask for oat milk. Institutions and governments can try police language all

they like, but they cannot so easily alter the vernacular.

Language evolves naturally alongside our behavioural practices; the evolution of new uses and meanings of words cannot be stemmed by legislation and nor should it be. Should one really wish to remain stuck in the past, it is worth remembering that the English word 'sausage' and the French *saucisse* both derive from the Latin *salsus*, meaning salted. Perhaps France would also like to ban unsalted sausages?

In September 2022, Merriam-Webster added 'oat milk' to its dictionary, cementing the popularity of this terminology. The definition offered is 'a liquid made from ground oats and water that is usually fortified (as with calcium and vitamins) and used as a milk substitute'.<sup>14</sup> It is worth noting that the dictionary deems it correct to use both 'oat milk' and 'milk substitute' in the same breath. The context makes clear what each use of 'milk' refers to. The second of these is, of course, *dairy* milk, the adjective–noun combination that functions analogously to *cis* man or woman.

Is there a truth of the matter as to whether oat milk is milk? One may insist on a biological definition of milk as coming from a living mammal and, indeed, this was once the case. However, language evolves, and milk is a concept in flux. Perhaps it is currently ambiguous between a social and biological kind. If so, then used one way it refers to dairy milk and used another it refers to milk of any kind. It is easy to imagine slogans such as 'oat milk is milk' or 'vegan burgers are burgers'. Exploring what they mean and how they are used is an interesting analogy for the parallel with the vocabulary of gender ideology. Were the barista to ask a vegan customer whether they would like *real* milk, the latter would answer negatively, and while they may not be sufficiently invested as to take offence, it is not difficult to imagine someone uttering the words '*real* milk' with a telling sneer.

## 5. The XYZ analogy

Similar debates have arisen regarding whether water should be defined as 'H<sub>2</sub>O' or as something like 'clear, colourless liquid that fills the oceans and in pure forms is capable of hydrating earth life and quenching thirst'. In Hilary Putnam's famous thought experiment, 'Twin Earth' is said to be just like our earth, with the exception that the clear colourless liquid that populates its lakes and oceans is, upon scientific inspection, composed not of H<sub>2</sub>O but of some other elements, which he terms 'XYZ'.<sup>15</sup>

We may envisage people with different intuitive approaches devising the slogans 'XYZ is water' and 'XYZ is NOT water'. The first slogan aligns with the existing concept of water (which predates by several centuries the scientific discovery that water comprises H<sub>2</sub>O), while the second slogan is more dependent on a more technical, physiochemical definition. While the latter may be highly important in the lab, it is of no use in everyday life. After all, were we to discover that scientists were wrong all along, we would not conclude that there had never been any water on earth but only that

water was not H<sub>2</sub>O after all. Is either party right or wrong? Is it a question of context? Or does the unexpected discovery create a space in which it is up to us to *decide* whether to use the word 'water' for both liquids, or whether we would prefer to disambiguate between two kinds of water?

Scientists will want to distinguish H<sub>2</sub>O from XYZ, though they may still do so by calling them E-water and TE-water. People may worry that the two have different properties and may also wish to know which of the two they are drinking. But for many people, it simply won't matter whether they are drinking E-water or TE-water.

We similarly distinguish between cis men and women and trans men and women. Some trans people may pass as cis, while others may not. However, 'passing' is not a test of anything other than the stereotypes of those who make the judgement. Not only is it *logically* possible for a cis woman to fail to 'pass' as one because she does not satisfy the observer's biased expectation of 'what a woman should look like', such things have actually happened. There are numerous recorded occasions in which someone tried to deny a cis woman entry to women's toilets based on the suspicion that they were trans.<sup>16</sup> Similarly, when Liao Mengxue and Tong Zenghuan won gold and silver medals for China in the women's 400-metre relay at the 2019 National Track and Field Championships Finals, their gender was queried with statements such as 'They look like men!'<sup>17</sup> Surprisingly, such accusations (which were based on how the athletes sounded and appeared) were made by people who argue that what really matters is not what a trans person looks like, but whether or not they have male or female genitals.

## 6. The adoptive parent analogy

In the 2018 'Issues in Philosophy' series of the Blog of the American Philosophical Society, Sophie Grace Chappell proposes that: 'Trans women/men are to women/men as adoptive parents are to parents.'<sup>18</sup> As with our own water/H<sub>2</sub>O and vegan cheese analogies, we think that the adoptive analogy is good as far as it goes. As Chappell herself allows, 'there are disanalogies of course', but all analogies come to an end sooner or later. The point of analogies is not to suggest that two different things are identical, but that they are similar in relevant respects. This helps to free us from pictures of how things are that have kept us captive.<sup>19</sup>

Gender essentialists are held captive by a certain biological picture of what it is to be a man or a woman. They will argue that it is not a mere picture but a scientific fact, and they invariably dismiss anybody who rejects it as a denier of biological reality or worse. Indeed, they will complain that they are being attacked by 'woke' people who want to cancel them for merely stating that sex is biologically real. However, most trans people and allies do not deny biological reality. Indeed, Chappell's adoptive parent analogy is intended to highlight the relevance of biology to certain aspects

of our concepts of parent, man and woman, while demonstrating that the concepts also have a sociological aspect that cannot be fully reduced to biology. Chappell writes: 'Society has found a way for [the adoptive parent] to live the role of a parent, and to be recognised socially and legally as a parent.' However, this is not to downplay the importance that biological parenthood has in certain, largely medical, contexts. Chappell cites examples of blood transfusion, organ donation, tests for inherited illness, and so on. One's concept of parenthood does not suddenly change upon entering a hospital. However, in questions of hereditary disease, it matters which *kind* of parent you are. The correct question for the doctor to ask in these circumstances is not 'Are you their *real* parent?' but 'Are you their *biological* parent?'

The same may be said of vegan cheese and water, and the same also applies to trans men and women. There may be medical contexts in which it will matter whether they are trans and, if so, whether they have had gender-affirming surgery. However, doctors have no professional interest in metaphysics or epistemology. Contextualists concerned about the meanings of terms such as 'woman' (e.g. Esa Díaz-León<sup>20</sup>) are thus incorrect in stating that, in some medical contexts, trans women are men. Rather, what may be relevant in medical contexts is whether someone is trans or cis.

The concept of adoptive parents is not an altogether different concept from that of biological parents. Within the umbrella concept PARENT, there are at least two subtypes: biological and adoptive.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, MAN and WOMAN may also function as umbrella concepts, with 'cis' and 'trans' as sub-concepts. We might imagine WATER in the Twin Earth scenario functioning similarly. The same may now arguably be applied to CHEESE.

In the Twin Earth water scenario, the linguistic change occurs as the result of a scientific *discovery*. In the vegan cheese analogy, it is the result of *invention* spurred by lifestyle and ethical *behavioural* changes among societal groups. Likewise, the concept of an adoptive (as opposed to biological) parent has grown out of the stream of life whereby someone who raises a child 'as their own' is no longer considered a mere guardian but a bona fide parent. These linguistic changes reflect changes not only in human practices and related behaviour, but in how we perceive and value the words. The same is true of the concepts of trans men and women, except that trans people have been around for a lot longer than vegan cheese (which, incidentally, dates back to the sixteenth century). Indeed, trans people are a *biological* reality as much as a sociological one. Their existence does not depend on the conclusions of high-flown philosophical argumentation (including those discussed and put forward in this book), and to deny it by dismissing it as fashion, ideology or some form of imposture is to deny a blatant empirical truth. The person who wishes to deny that XYZ is water, that adoptive parents are parents, that plant-based cheese is cheese, and that trans women are women is arguably in the grip of a myopic perspective on how concepts work.

According to Chappell's adoptive parent analogy, biology is crucial to the distinction between



cishood and transhood. Just as an adoptive parent is not a biological parent, so too a trans man is – at least in some relevant sense – not biologically male. Chappell’s analogy is important because it highlights how trans-inclusivity and biological reality go hand in hand. The power of this analogy is that it also serves as a defence against trans-exclusionary feminists who maintain that trans ideology denies the reality of biological sex, as Chappell’s analogy is in fact premised on this reality. We have already articulated our opposition to trans-exclusionary feminists and trans allies who (for very different reasons) reject the sex/gender distinction.

However, the fact that trans women are not *natal*/biological women is no more a reason for denying their *realness* as it would be to deny the realness of adoptive parents.<sup>22</sup> As Chappell puts it:

Nobody sensible thinks that it’s all right, when you find out that someone is an adoptive parent, to get in her face and shout ‘Biology! Science! You’re running away from the facts! You’re delusional! You’re not a real parent!’ That would be incredibly rude and insensitive. It would upset her family. It would be importantly false: there is a perfectly good sense in which an adoptive parent most certainly is a real parent. Yet since this aggressive accusation is also, alas, only too intelligible to the parent who is subjected to it, it would also be stamping up and down in the crassest and cruellest way on what anyone can see at once is very very likely to be a sore point for her.<sup>23</sup>

This is not *merely* a question of good manners: there is a perfectly legitimate sense in which trans women are women, just as there is a perfectly legitimate sense in which adoptive parents are parents, oat milk is milk and XYZ is water.

We hold that trans women are a subset of women, just as adoptive parents are a subset of parents. However, so too are cis women a subset of women and biological parents a subset of parents. There is no question of one being more *real* than the other. For some purposes, what matters is whether one is a biological mother or father (an issue that is itself further complicated by the existence of surrogate mothers, sperm donors, etc.); for others, what matters is whether one is a legal parent. One can, of course, be both. Here the analogy with trans people comes to an end, as all analogies sooner or later must. For while not all trans people have had their gender *legally* reassigned, the situations in which this might make a difference are not the same as those in which it matters who the legal parent is. However, such fine-grained differences in no way detract from the power of the analogy more generally.

Chappell’s view differs from ours in one crucial respect. According to her, whether or not a trans woman is literally (as opposed to analogically) a woman ‘depends on what you want to talk about’. For social purposes, they are literally the same, whereas for medical purposes they are not.

While we endorse Chappell's analogy, we disagree with this approach to articulating the situation. Chappell is correct in stating that there are different (but equally legitimate) senses in which one can be a woman, just as there are different senses in which one can be a parent. Which sense is the most appropriate changes from one context to another. So far so good. However, for Chappell's position to hold, there must be a sense of 'man' or 'woman' in which trans men and women are literally men and women, respectively, and a sense in which they are (only) allegorically so. From our perspective, however, a pre-operative trans woman is not an allegorical woman in the medical context any more than an adoptive parent is an allegorical parent in the parallel case. The fact that she is not a *biological* woman (allegorically or literally) does not preclude her from *literally* being a (certain kind of) woman. Trans and cis men and women are *kinds* of men and women, and no particular kind is more real than another.

Chappell considers her adoption analogy to be a relatively 'conservative proposal' for conceptual engineering revisionism or engineering (see §7). From our standpoint, however, the real strength in her analogy lies not in any kind of amelioration of our gender concepts; rather, it plays the far more important role of elucidating how our everyday concepts of man and woman already function for many people, demonstrating that there already exist ordinary senses of 'man' and 'woman' that are trans-inclusive. In sum, it does not propose a change of use but, rather, a change of aspect-perception, as Chappell invites us to see trans men and women *as* we see adoptive parents.

## 7. The naturalized citizen analogy

Let us now consider another pair of analogies offered by Chappell, namely that of (a) honorary membership of a group and (b) naturalized citizenship. Chappell relates an apocryphal story of a Provost's dog that was deemed an 'honorary cat' for the purposes of the statutes of King's College Cambridge so as to allow the Provost to keep a dog in the grounds of a college whose statutes only permitted cats. Should we likewise proclaim XYZ, plant-based milk, adoptive parents and trans women as mere 'honorary' members of the respective sets to which they are said to belong? While Chappell stops short of claiming that this is 'the right way to think about our gender concepts', she allows it as a 'possibility' that 'is still on the table'.<sup>24</sup> While we agree that an 'honorary' status would pave the way for debates about regulations to be liberated from pointless metaphysics, we do not consider the statement 'trans women are women' to be a legal fiction.

The next and final analogy we wish to consider is that of naturalized citizenship. It is tempting to regard a naturalized citizen as an honorary citizen as opposed to a *real* one. If so, they would be akin to an honorary cat or, perhaps, the holder of an honorary degree. In the case of honours bestowed on people, there exists the belief (illusory or otherwise) that the person in question *deserves*

the honour. This desert does not, however, detract from the notion that an honorary degree is not a *real* degree and may not function as one in the eyes of, say, an employer. Should we really think of citizenship in the same terms? Or is a naturalized citizen more like an adopted child?<sup>25</sup>

Chappell uses the example of Scottishness, though any nationality would have served equally well. On one side of the debate on Scottishness are the hardcore nationalists who claim that one can only be *born* Scottish; one cannot *become* Scottish. Even within this position, there are two camps: (1) the culturalists who think birthplace is sufficient and (2) the racialists who insist on parentage as either the main, or a necessary additional, criterion. This further division is of interest insofar as it separates innate biology from any external features that may be present at birth.

On the other side of the debate are those, like Chappell herself, who believe that it is sufficient to *identify* as Scottish. In Chappell's own words, 'a Scot is anyone who identifies with Scotland enough to make their home here, and to seek to join in the project of building a new nation together'. According to Chappell, this stance makes it possible for her 'to decide one day that from now on *I will identify* as Scottish'.<sup>26</sup> We are not convinced that a single act of identifying as a member of any nation is anywhere near sufficient for counting as a member of said group, honorary or otherwise. Indeed, there is reason to think that Chappell herself would agree with this, since she goes on to point out that by 2015, she 'had been living continuously in Scotland for seventeen years, and for another nearly three-year period a decade earlier than that', and that she had and continues to have 'every intention of living in Scotland for the rest of my life'.<sup>27</sup> While the specifics are not being presented as necessary and/or sufficient conditions for being Scottish, we might say that living *as* a Scot is part and parcel of authentically identifying as one. There are pragmatic reasons why no nation grants citizenship simply on the basis of declarations, regardless of how earnest they might be. By contrast, it is unproblematic to grant someone recognition of their gender upon declaration. This is not merely down to trust but to a deep disanalogy between nationalization (which is something one *earns*) and gender (where there is no question of earning).

Chappell's aim, of course, is to draw an analogy between being Scottish and being a cis woman and *identifying* as Scottish and being a trans woman. Indeed, according to her own analogy, we ought to regard her *trans* Scottish and no less a *real* Scot for it than someone who is *cis* Scottish (viz. Scottish by birth). While the analogy is helpful, we fear that it is also misleading in equal measure. First, irrespective of its merits or demerits in the case of nationality, the notion of identifying *as* a man or woman is (as we have already argued in §2) unhelpful. An additional concern with the Scottish analogy is that while trans Scots are *by definition* not Scottish by birth or culture, there is no obvious parallel in the case of trans men or women. Indeed, not only is it an open question whether at least some trans people are *born* trans; there is also empirical evidence to support the idea that one's gender is at least in part a matter of innate disposition.<sup>28</sup> Moreover, the testimonies of trans children

(and, indeed, Chappell's own autobiographical writing)<sup>29</sup> suggest that whatever the mix of nature and nurture may be that gives rise to one's *real* gender – be it of a cis or trans variety – this is something that is generally set during early childhood, if not from birth.<sup>30</sup>

These concerns aside, we agree with Chappell's contention that questions of gender, like those of parenthood and nationality, are at least partly determined by '*how inclusive we want to be*' (it would be absurd to think that trans rights hinge on either party offering the correct analysis of such analogies).<sup>31</sup> A helpful analogy here is that put forth by Naomi Scheman in her landmark paper 'Queering the center by centering the queer: Reflections on transsexuals and secular Jews', in which cis women are likened to those who are Jewish by heritage, while trans women are likened to those who convert to Judaism.<sup>32</sup> Neither kind of person, she points out, is 'really Jewish' or any more authentically Jewish than the other. To us, this appears to hit the nail on the head.

What the citizenship, Jewishness and parenthood analogies all share is an insight into how our evolving practices shape our language and concepts, which in turn shape not only the way in which we think about things but what it means for *anyone* to authentically be included within a particular category. This is part and parcel of the stream of life. But what of attempts to tinker with the stream of life? What of conceptual engineering, which takes a 'top-down' approach (from concepts to practices) as opposed to our 'bottom-up' approach (from practices to concepts)?

## 8. Conceptual engineering

In her abstract to 'Gatekeepers, Engineers, and Welcomers' (2021), Chappell describes her project as a form of 'conceptual (re-)engineering'. Conceptual engineering is a fashionable philosophical movement that focuses on the conscious tinkering of concepts with the aim of improving them for a variety of reasons: metaphysical, pragmatic, moral, sociopolitical, and so on. In this section, we highlight some of the perils of this approach and how we think they might be best overcome. We do not intend that what follows is a knock-down argument against the very project of conceptual engineering, which probably does have several valuable aspects. Our more modest aim is to caution that it should not be pursued at the expense of ignoring what people ordinarily do with words. We thus disagree with the strong ameliorative thesis that 'no matter what topic a philosopher is concerned with, they should assess and ameliorate the meanings of central terms'.<sup>33</sup>

Psychologically speaking, the phenomenon of conceptual engineering is a compelling one. In recent decades, tech companies have managed to persuade people to conceive of everything from VHS players to computers as things capable of thinking, believing and wanting. Now, with the rise of electronic assistants such as Alexa and Cortana, they even have us talking of artificial intelligence (AI) 'understanding' or 'misunderstanding' us. As Nietzsche put it:

What things are called is unspeakably more important than what they are. The reputation, the name and appearance, the importance, the usual measure and weight of things each being originally almost always an error ... have gradually, by the belief therein and the continuous growth from generation to generation, grown as it were on- and-into things ... But let us not forget this either: it is enough to create new names and valuations and probabilities in order in the long run to create new 'things'.<sup>34</sup>

We no more discover that machines think or understand than we discover that Pluto is not a planet. Tech companies have not discovered that machines can 'think'; rather, they have engineered the concept through multimillion-dollar campaigns to get us to unthinkingly refer to computers as 'thinking'. But once the newer use of 'thought' has entered vernacular language, it is futile to resist it. All one can do is distinguish between different senses of the term, just as one might with 'parent', 'milk' or 'man'. Some will inevitably be etymologically parasitic on others, but this does not render the original senses any more legitimate than the newer ones. No *correct* use of a term is any more legitimate than any other.

Wittgenstein argues that the meaning of words is tied to the ways in which we use them, and our linguistic usage is ultimately grounded on our behavioural practices and the forms of life that underlie them: in the beginning is the deed, and the deeds in question include the making of vegan ice cream, soya burgers, aubergine steaks, mock duck, meaty not-dogs, oat lattes, vegan milkshakes, plant-based shrimp, and even 'faux gras'.<sup>35</sup> Which precise terminology will eventually stick will largely be determined by pragmatic concerns, but it is bound to share the vocabulary of the non-vegan varieties of the corresponding foods.

Meanings change alongside our practices and social agreements, and concepts are constantly reformed. In the words of Cassie Brighter:

Definitions evolve over time. '*Car*' used to mean *a wooden carriage pulled by a horse*. Nowadays it means *a metal machine pulled by its own engine*. Language evolves. Also, words can have several definitions depending on context, circumstance, and intended purpose. If you ask for a current definition, in some contexts it just means '*vehicle*' (your ride, your wheels). In some other contexts '*car*' means a specific set or type of street-legal vehicle (sedan, convertible, coupe, sports car) – excluding other types. Wikipedia says an SUV is a car – Cars.com says it's not ... What is a woman? The word has a long history and the definitions change over time. Originally, it simply meant 'the one who grinds the grain' ('wiif' evolved to wife, and melted into 'wo-'). But surely that meaning is outdated. Most of my friends haven't ground any grain in some time.<sup>36</sup>

By studying other periods and cultures, we can learn how differently gender concepts evolve. Such evolution is not purely semantic; it is also deeply intertwined with the things we choose to do with words and the multifarious purposes that underlie our linguistic behaviour. Harmful linguistic practices cannot be reduced to the use of independently derogatory (or otherwise problematic) terms. It is what people *do* when they say things like 'trans women are not women' that matters. As Nikki Ernst argues:

Excluding people from gender concepts is something we (or some of us) *do*, not something a concept accounts for on its own. This is not to say that language must be under our, or anyone's, control: it is perfectly natural for someone's intentions, on some occasion, to be outstripped by the things they turn out to have done with words. What I do want to say, then, is that there's no such thing as a concept in isolation from our shared ways of judging, or drawing distinctions, or projecting a word, and whatever else it is we do through concepts. The tragedy of trans-exclusionary language is not to be found in the concepts that some of us use to enact, say, essentialist distinctions between women – but rather in the *forms of life* where such distinctions have a point, for some of us. My hunch is that the very idea of conceptual engineering requires a picture of language to obscure how concepts are woven into our activities; and this picture, in turn, serves to satisfy the demand, the *requirement*, that the relation between a concept and the cases it applies to, by itself, would call for assessment.<sup>37</sup>

In the section that follows, we consider the pitfalls of a hugely popular and well-intentioned attempt to engineer the term 'woman' for social good.

## 9. Gender eliminativism

It has become fashionable to ask what any given concept *should* be and then propose to modify or 'engineer' it accordingly (see §7). By contrast, we maintain that – in the case of gender, at least – this approach puts the proverbial cart before the horse. Concepts typically evolve from the stream of life, whose ebb and flow affects the course of ordinary language. It is through social, cultural and behavioural change that words come to change their meaning, and not the other way around.

In 1997, the *OED* introduced the term 'cisgender' as an adjective designating 'a person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds to his or her sex at birth', and 'transgender', negatively, as a person whose abovementioned sense does not correspond to their sex at birth. It's not a bad starter for ten. But to paraphrase J.L. Austin, the dictionary should always be the *first* word, but not necessarily the last, on any matter.

One potential problem with the *OED*'s definitions of 'cisgender' and 'transgender' is its grouping of personal identity and gender as two things that go hand in hand such that we have one unified sense of them. The term 'personal identity' has a troubled philosophical history which we shall not go into here; but what the *OED* is gesturing at is the idea that gender is something with which one identifies. This thought has been the cause of much unnecessary trouble and confusion, not least when the definition further implies that there is some kind of wedge between one's gender and one's *sense* of it, as though to say that being cis or trans is not a matter of actually *having* a certain gender but merely of *identifying* as having it.

It is important here to distinguish between three senses of the term 'gender': (1) grammatical, (2) natural and (3) psycho-sociological. It is in the context of the first of these that the now famous trope of 'the three genders' first arose. Thus, in the 1824 edition of his magnum opus *English Grammar*, Lindley Murray writes that 'there are three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter'.<sup>38</sup> According to the *OED*, grammatical gender refers to 'each of the classes (typically masculine, feminine, common, neuter) of nouns and pronouns distinguished by the different inflections which they have and which they require in words syntactically associated with them'.

In the English language, grammatical gender was formerly closely associated with natural distinctions of sex – viz. natural gender.<sup>39</sup> Thus, in its 1997 edition the *OED* still characterized the psycho-sociological use of 'gender' as follows: 'The state of being male or female *as expressed by* social or cultural distinctions and differences, rather than biological ones; the collective attributes or traits associated with a particular sex, or determined as a result of one's sex' (our emphasis). By contrast, the 2020 edition of the *OED* relates that, 'in most European languages, grammatical gender is now only very loosely associated with natural distinctions of sex'. It is common to think that these natural distinctions have been replaced by 'socially constructed' characteristics. For example, the World Health Organization states:

Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.<sup>40</sup>

There are instances in which one can refuse to use a word (e.g., the 'N' word). Race and gender abolitionists might belong to this school. For example, Toni Morrison rightly claims that the notion that 'race' is something distinct from the human race is a fiction created by racists.<sup>41</sup> There is thus a very important sense in which we all need to acknowledge that there is no such thing as race. The same cannot be said of gender. Sally Haslanger writes that 'both race and

gender are real, and both are social categories'.<sup>42</sup> However, there is a deep asymmetry between 'race' and 'gender'.

Gender eliminativists such as Haslanger are not interested in explicating everyday concepts. While they do not necessarily wish to change or altogether abandon our everyday uses of 'woman' and 'race', they nonetheless believe that it is *theoretically* useful to engineer the concept of a woman so that it encapsulates the very oppression and harm we aim to eradicate.

Haslanger thus pursues an 'analytical' approach to questions such as 'what is gender?' and 'what is race?' according to which we should be less interested in what race and gender are than in what we (should) *want* them to be.<sup>43</sup> At the most general level, her stated task is 'to develop accounts of gender that will be effective tools in the fight against injustice'.<sup>44</sup> Our own view is that any account of X which parts ways with our everyday concepts is not really an account of X at all.<sup>45</sup> Haslanger would not be remotely phased by this. While she acknowledges that she appropriates everyday terms for rhetorical reasons, she concludes that 'if someone else is determined to have those terms, I'll use different ones'.<sup>46</sup> To us, this entails that she doesn't actually wish to abolish gender at all, but something quite different which she has chosen to term 'gender'. As Ernst puts it, her analysis 'does not aim to *trace* the concept we are actually using when we talk about 'women', i.e., the *operative concept*. Instead, this analysis aims to *develop* a concept of woman that serves as a tool for feminist theory or activism to talk about a certain class of oppressed people for liberatory political purposes'.<sup>47</sup> If this is what is being abolished, then she is not in fact interested in abolishing our everyday concepts of man and woman at all.<sup>48</sup>

Gender eliminativists or abolitionists are on a spectrum: from a radical elimination of gender, to one that resembles an anti-essentialist stance, such as Julia Serano, for whom 'there is no such thing as a "real" gender – there is only the gender we experience ourselves and the gender we perceive others to be'.<sup>49</sup> Judith Butler adopts a more nuanced approach, maintaining that sex is a social construct that is indistinguishable from gender. In the early 1990s, Butler appears to want to dispense with that which they call 'identity categories', such as *woman, man, homosexual* or *heterosexual*. While they characterize them as 'temporary idealizations', they seem compelled to concede that these are 'necessary errors' and that 'a double movement' is needed: 'To ameliorate and rework this violence, it is necessary to learn a double movement to invoke the category and, hence, provisionally to institute an identity and at the same time to open the category as a site of permanent political contest.'<sup>50</sup>

In contrast to all gender eliminativists as well as gender-suspicious minimalists, such as Butler, we defend a biological realism that leaves space for a concept of gender that is distinct from that of biological sex. We are opposed to the elimination of gender concepts, for both pragmatic and existential reasons. The pragmatic perspective is succinctly expressed by Lori Watson, who sees



gender elimination as a false hope for the elimination of gender inequality:

Perhaps underlying the refusal to recognize trans women as women is the belief that true liberation from sex-role oppression and gender hierarchy requires that we create a world in which sex roles disappear, in which gender is nonexistent or so completely fluid as to effectively be a noncategory. Well, we don't live in that world, and are unlikely to.<sup>51</sup>

We agree that gender eliminativism is not a viable solution to 'the false sex dualism and binary gender hierarchy we all live in'.<sup>52</sup> Not only is it an option, it is safe to say, that most *cis* people would reject, but it is also one that many *trans* people would reject. Indeed, one usually 'transitions' to a particular other gender. But were the elimination of gender a possibility, should we opt for it? Would it not simply leave us with the bland alternative that we are all, and only, *persons*? This would suppress – negative gender norms notwithstanding – a whole range of vivid, lived and enjoyed differences in human life.

The problem is not in the gender differences, but in our acceptance of them and in our acceptance of the reality that conceptual boundaries are porous and *transitable*. In this paper, we have sought to demonstrate that the concept of gender is no different from any other concept in being *open*. Concepts are not bounded by necessary and sufficient conditions but rather encompass overlapping and criss-crossing similarities, none of which is all-defining and all of which are susceptible to open-ended, vigorous and sensitive extension. For such extensions to occur through our naturally everyday interactions, we must continue to alter the conditions for gender *perception*. This can only be achieved through the normalization of LGBTQ+ people. However, as Katy Steinmetz rightly says, 'visibility is important. But visibility without empathy is just spectacle.'<sup>53</sup>

We began this paper with a consideration of the relationship between labels and reality. How do words acquire their meanings? Who gets to decide what words such as 'man' and 'woman' mean? We proceeded by way of analogy to demonstrate how changes to everyday practices affect the ways in which words are used across time. Focusing on gender terms in particular, we argued that words like 'man' and 'woman' have no fixed meanings, let alone meanings that are determined by purely biological facts. For this reason, we conclude that arguments that proceed by way of necessary and sufficient conditions for being a woman (e.g., 'adult human female') will inevitably reach a cul-de-sac. However, we equally reject the view that we should engineer concepts to suit our moral, social, or political needs. Concepts emerge and develop from within the stream of life. Their meanings arise as a result of the various ways in which we use words – that is, from the multitude of *things we do* with them. One of these things is to extend the meaning of a term through both linguistic and non-linguistic practices. This may in itself be regarded as a form of conceptual engineering, but isn't. It is

neither bottom–up nor top–down; real conceptual changes stem not from the theoretical armchair but from the streets.<sup>54</sup>

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1 Wittgenstein (1980: §687).  
2 County (2021:260).  
3 Dansky (2021: 83–106, *passim*).  
4 Turner (2021).  
5 Turner (2021).  
6 For whether sex classification is solely a matter of biology, see Mikkola (2022).  
7 Briggs and George (2019).  
8 Harris and Tarchak (2019).  
9 Baron (2020: 9–10).  
10 The Trevor Project (2021).  
11 See, for example, Medina (2003). For a friendly response, we are in sympathy with Frye (2005).  
12 Wittgenstein (1952: §65).  
13 See Moreau (2018).  
14 Starostinetskaya (2023).  
15 Putnam (1973). He develops his view further in ‘The Meaning of “Meaning”’ (1975), reprinted in Putnam (1985).  
16 See Lopez (2016).  
17 See Ball (2020).  
18 Chappell (2018).  
19 See Wittgenstein: ‘A picture held us captive. And we couldn’t get outside it, for it lay in our language, and language seemed only to repeat it to us inexorably’ (1952: §115).  
20 Díaz-León (2016); cf. Saul (2012).  
21 There are, of course, more than two – for example, ‘step-parent’ (which joins the other two in contrasting with ‘godparent’, which is at best a limiting case).  
22 The ‘natal’ qualification allows for some trans women who have undergone substantial physical transition to count as biological women.  
23 Chappell (2018).  
24 Chappell (2024: 210).  
25 In her adoptive parent analogy, Chappell does not discuss the mirror concept of an adopted child. We think this is a shame because it is particularly cruel to tell a child that its adoptive parents are not its *real* parents, whatever the context.  
26 Chappell (2024: 205); emphasis in original.  
27 Chappell (2024: 206).  
28 See Moyal-Sharrock & Sandis (2024: Ch. 6).  
29 See Chappell (2016).  
30 Jayne County, for example, writes about the feelings she was ‘born with’ (2021: 261).  
31 Chappell (2024: 207; our emphasis).  
32 Scheman (1997: 124–62).  
33 Cappelen (2020).  
34 Nietzsche, [2006 [1882]: §58]. See also Nietzsche (2000 [1897]: 2.13): “all concepts in which an entire process is semiotically concentrated elude definition; only that which has no history is definable” (quoted in Chappell 2024: 197).  
35 The plant-based industry rightly speaks of *fake* meat, fish and poultry but not of fake milk, cheese, sausages or burgers. Oat milk is milk, whereas soya protein chunks are not chicken. Of course, any particular word can drastically change its meaning over a sufficiently long period of time. Should there be a future in which humans as a species have been completely plant-based for centuries, the meaning of the word ‘meat’ will likely change (consider already the use of

- 
- 'sweetmeat').
- 36 Brighter (2022); see also Enslin (2023).
- 37 Ernst (nd).
- 38 *English Grammar, Adapted to the Different Classes of Learners. With an Appendix, Containing Rules and Observations, for Assisting the More Advanced Students to Write with Perspicuity and Accuracy* (originally published 1795).
- 39 See, for example, Brinsley (1669: 7): 'What is gender? The difference of nouns according to Sex ... the difference, whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither; that is, either *he* or *she* or neither of them.'
- 40 World Health Organization (2019).
- 41 Morrison (2017: 15).
- 42 Haslanger (2000: 51).
- 43 Haslanger (2000:52).
- 44 Haslanger (2000:36).
- 45 For a view that is more congenial to ordinary thinking and that doesn't have the goal of eradicating women see M. Mikkola (2011), 'Ontological Commitments: Sex and Gender', in (ed.) C. Witt, *Feminist Metaphysics: Explorations in the Ontology of Sex, Gender and the Self* (Dordrecht: Springer), pp 67–83.
- 46 Haslanger (2000:52).
- 47 N. Ernst (nd).
- 48 Cf. M. Mikkola (2016: Ch.5.2) and M.J. Cull (2019). Mikkola and Cull's arguments both criticise abolitionist accounts for taking womanhood to be '*by definition* tied to oppression' (Mikkola 2016:125). Cull, who maintains that abolitionist accounts imperil trans lives, additionally suggests that '*even if* the current conception of gender, or structure of society, were one that analytically linked oppression with the concept or category of woman, nonetheless, we might make gender and genders anew in a way that does not have that conceptual connection' (Cull 2019:4).
- 49 Serano (2016: 13).
- 50 Butler (1993: 175, 222-3).
- 51 Watson (2016: 249).
- 52 Watson (2016: 249).
- 53 Steinmetz (2014).
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