Exploring the Gender (Non)Binary



Lilian Barraclough; School for Resource and Environmental Studies Dalhousie University; Course: ENVI5035

BACKGROUND

While 2SLGBTQ+ identities are becoming increasingly accepted and understood globally, there is still little representation and understanding of those who identify as a gender other than male or female (Stachowiak, 2017). Non-binary and genderqueer are terms that are used to describe any individual who identifies as some gender or no gender other than male or female (Richards et al., 2016). Nonbinary gender identities can take many forms, from experiencing multiple genders at once, to no gender, to experiencing some affinity for a gender at some points in time, and there is no one way to experience or express non-binary gender identities (Richards et al., 2016). Many non-Western societies had more gender fluidity before colonization. These countries may be regarded as misogynistic and as dangerous places for gueer folks but many became that way due to the intervention of Western colonizers (Hussain, 2019). The arts often provide opportunities for individuals to experiment with their gender and become affirmed in their gender identity. This research focused on the experiences of two non-binary public icons: ALOK, a gender non-conforming mixed-media artist of Indian descent who uses they/them pronouns and is a performer, public speaker, writer, and influencer and Jonathan Van Ness (JVN), a non-binary influencer, host on Queer Eye, and the Getting Curious with Jonathan Van Ness podcast and uses he/him or they/them pronouns ("Getting Curious",

PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this project will be to explore the experiences of ALOK, a gender non-conforming mixedmedia artist of colour, and Jonathan Van Ness (JVN), a white settler non-binary TV star on Queer Eye and influencer using a podcast transcript from Getting Curious with Jonathan Van Ness of a conversation between JVN and ALOK. This will be done through the following objectives:

- > Explore what stories and narratives ALOK and JVN use to describe their experiences as non-binary people.
- > Examine how those narratives construct their queer identities through an intersectional lens.
- > Compare the experiences of ALOK and JVN with the gender binary and identify shared and opposing themes.



Image camption: Jonathan Van Ness posing in a purple dress. Image source: Gay Times Magazine

METHODS

This research was grounded in a narrative analysis approach to qualitative research through a constructivist lens aiming at understanding lived experiences (Mackenzie & Knipe, 2006).

- Queer narratology → examines narratives of openly queer narrators and how they describe their identity (Lanser, 2018) >Critical narrative analysis considers my influence as a non-binary
- researcher on my interpretations of the data and findings (Hickson, 2015)
- >Grounded in queer and non-binary genderqueer theory that challenges the binary notions of male/female gender categories and counters prejudice towards trans, queer, and gender nonconforming peoples (Monro, 2019; Brintall, 2021; de Lauretis, 1991) Analysis using NVivo 12 pro digital qualitative data analysis and management software:
- Coded "I", "We", "They", and "You" statements ->
- Inductively coded the excerpts in first coding round based on themes relating to JVN and ALOK's experiences →
- Wrote found poetry based on narrative analysis of the codes (Patrick, 2016) for objectives 1 & 2
- Results are presented through Found Poetry in which the researcher created poetry out of the words of ALOK and JVN in the interview transcript to highlight the similarities and differences in their experiences (Patrick, L.D., 2016)



Image caption: ALOK posing on a couch in a purple, patterned dress. Image source:

FINDINGS

Found Poem 1: the stories and narratives JVN and ALOK use to describe their coming out and live experiences as non-binary people:

Everything for me is heightened It's gonna be epic. So many signals around Terrified You've always been this way What's new, Is the language.

> The stage Allows us to cry And laugh Challenging the gender binary With as many genders as there are People in the world.

I just didn't know We had a name. I just remember Being torn out of dresses Referring to myself as a he or a she.

> It's kind of a feeling I've never felt beholden to that binary I always felt that I fit outside of it. It wasn't really for me.

You can use he, they can use they, she can use she It's totally legit and wonderful to be non-binary.

DISCUSSION

JVN and ALOK's narratives of their experiences as non-binary people were similar in many ways: they both grew up in rural United States; their childhood majorly defined their coming out process; and they are both public figures who are both facing backlash and appreciation for their gender expression. ALOK's story, however, starts centuries before their birth in the traditional nonbinary history of India and other non-Western societies (Hussain, 2019). Both their experiences involved components of:

- Emotional pain and trauma due to violence, internalized transphobia, and colonization resonant of experiences identified by queer theory (Brintall, 2021)
- Many "othering" experiences due to bullying, societal expectations, and families (Blair et al., 2019)
- >Not being accepted by the gueer community for not being the "right" kind of trans or gay (binary trans, white, gender normative) (Stone et al., 2019)

Found poem 2 exploring the construction of their queer identities:

It's like such a rigid, So rigid, Ridiculous Problem. Unrealistic standards. People divided. Into man and woman. I was not allowed. I was scared. This is not a fad. I just did not know it was even possible, There's never any Indian people who are LGBTQ+ So I was like. That's a white people thing. I was made into this scary figure. Everyone is staring at me, I don't feel safe. People spit Laugh Film Push Shove Attack Harass, It doesn't stop. Violence Bully Hurt Trauma Every. Single. Day. You're too much. They say.

REFERENCES

E. E., & Deckman, S. L. (2019). "We cannot imagine": US preservice teachers' Othering of trans and gender creative student experiences. Teaching and Teacher Education, 86, 102915. https://doi.org/10

L. (2021). Once upon a queer theory. Religion Compass, 15(3), e12388. https://doi T. (1991). Queer theory: Lesbian and gay sexualities (Vol. 3). Indiana University

GETTING CURIOUS TRANSCRIPTS. (n.d.). Jonathan Van Ness. Retrieved February 28, 2021, from

Hickson, H. (2016). Becoming a critical narrativist: Using critical reflection and narrative inquiry as research methodology. Qualitative Hussain, S. (2019). State, gender and the life of colonial laws: The hijras/khwajasaras' history of dispossession and their demand for dignity and izzat in Pakistan. Postcolonial Studies, 22(3), 325–344. https://doi.org/10.1080/13688790.2019.1630030
Monro, S. (2019). Non-binary and genderqueer: An overview of the field. International Journal of Transgenderism 20(2-3), 126–131.

Patrick, L. D. (2016). Found Poetry: Creating Space for Imaginative Arts-Based Literacy Research Writing. Literacy Research: Theory, Method, and Practice, 65(1), 384–403. https://doi.org/10.1177/2381336916661530

Souto-Manning, M. (2013). Critical narrative analysis: The interplay of critical discourse and narrative analyses. International Journal

of Qualitative Studies in Education. https://www-tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/abs/10.1080/09518398,2012.737046 Stachowiak, D. M. (2017). Queering it up, strutting our threads, and baring our souls: Genderqueer individuals negotiating social and felt sense of gender. Journal of Gender Studies, 26(5), 532-543. https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2016.11508

A L., Nimmons, E. A., Salcido, R., & Schnarrs, P. W. (2020). "Multiplicity, Race, and Resilience: Transgender and Non-Binary People