

WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU’: IDENTITY CATEGORIZATION MARKERS IN AN INTERVIEW WITH TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUAL

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ABSTRACT

This current research has systematically investigated discursive practices of categorization, examining the various ways in which social actors ascribe identity categories to themselves and others to accomplish diverse social actions. Drawing on data from an interview with transgender persons discussing their everyday experiences, along with a transcription of the video "A Trans 'Mother' Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood," the present work analyzes how participants invoke and make relevant social identity categories through the use of collective pronouns and other lexical choices. Our results showed that while institutional identities (e.g., those of support groups, community organizations, or social networks) were prominent, categorial formulations related to gender identity were frequently foregrounded, especially in interactions involving transgender participants. The inclusion of the video debate added a unique dimension, highlighting how gender identity categorizations are negotiated in more adversarial or public discourse settings. Conversational participants often engaged in complex negotiations of their gender identity, using these categorizations for rhetorical and pragmatic purposes, such as establishing solidarity, asserting agency, and negotiating epistemic authority. This study demonstrates how even minimal lexical choices, such as marked pronouns, significantly impact the negotiation of meanings and social dynamics, particularly for marginalized groups such as transgender individuals.

Keywords: Agency, Gender Identity, Identity Categorization, Pronoun Usage, Transgender Individuals.

INTRODUCTION

Identity categorization is a fundamental process through which individuals and social groups establish, negotiate, and communicate their identities. Transgender identities force people and society to negotiate identity with complex social, psychological, and political repercussions, hence subverting the gender binary. Discursive behaviors of transgender people have attracted interest recently. For people as well as for society's acceptance of different gender identities, these events are crucial. In transgender interviews and the public debate environment of the film "A Trans 'Mother's Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood," we investigate markers of identity categorization. People are labelled into social identities via language, behavior, and appearance. These labels can influence the social interactions and mental

health of underprivileged groups. In international medical contacts, where identities are challenged and co-created, Fantasia et al. (2021) demonstrate how important identity classification is. For transgender people expressing their gender identities against social norms that may reject or invalidate them, identity categorization can also cause conflict and negotiation (Levitt & Ippolito, 2014).

Transgender lives are shaped by intersectionality race, class, and sexuality. De Vries (2012) looks at how overlapping identities undermine transgender people's self-conception since they have to balance their gender identity with the social consequences of other identities. This intersectional method helps one to grasp transgender identity classification.

Language facilitates identity classification. Language helps individuals assert, negotiate, and question identities. For transgender people, pronouns and other language decisions are crucial areas of identity negotiation. Tate, Youssef, and Bettergarcia (2014) look at how language influences cisgender and transgender self-categorization. Gendered pronouns can support gender conventions rejecting transgender identity or validate it.

In public dialogue, language negotiates gender identity in the film "A Trans 'Mother's Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood". In this case, transgender people's words—especially "we" and "us—help to create camaraderie and shared identification. In a hostile or dismissive setting for transgender experiences, these linguistic choices can provide agency and epistemic power.

The person and their social surroundings both help to define transgender identity. Hetzel and Mann (2021) observe that transgender and gender-nonconforming identity development is greatly impacted by institutional frameworks, societal conventions, and interpersonal relationships. Coming out exposes transgender people to social expectations and stigma (Brumbaugh-Johnson & Hull, 2019). Despite cultural antagonism, transgender people have to negotiate their identity in both personal and public spheres. Levitt and Ippolito (2014) draw attention to transgender people's psychological challenges in expressing themselves genuinely. Although it can lead to stress, social pressure to fit can also enable individuals to find their voice and acquire agency. Coming out and transgender society consequences depend on proper identification classification.

Classifying transgender identity requires an awareness of intersectionality. According to De Vries (2012), transgender people frequently have many identities that affect their experiences and self-image. Along with gender, race, class, and sexuality help to define these identities. For transgender individuals negotiating society, these identities can provide special challenges as well as possibilities.

Using the video debate, this paper investigates intersectional identities in public discourse. The debate approach with conflicting points of view reveals how transgender individuals negotiate their gender identity and social environment. This situation lets us investigate identity politics since

both sides of the discussion use language and identity classification to support their arguments. Advancement both theoretically and practically depends on an awareness of transgender identity classification. This study contributes to the growing corpus of studies on transgender identity and how social interactions and language affect it. By use of personal interviews and public dialogue, this study investigates transgender identity in various settings.

This research has great ramifications for establishing more inclusive and encouraging transgender social settings. Knowing how language and identity classification influence transgender experiences can enable practitioners, legislators, and researchers to design settings where transgender persons feel acknowledged and accepted. For transgender persons, who typically face many challenges, this can help both their emotional and physical health. Moreover, this paper examines how transgender people negotiate and validate their identities via social interactions and language. Through interview and public dialogue analysis, this study highlights the intricacy of identity classification—especially for underprivileged communities like transgender persons. The results underline the need of more inclusive society policies and practices acknowledging and valuing our various identities as well as the need of more research. This study clarifies, especially through language and social interactions, how transgender people experience identity classification. Using personal interviews and public speech—including a contentious public debate—this study clarifies the several ways transgender persons establish and control their identities. The results improve our theoretical knowledge of identity development and classification and have pragmatic consequences for inclusive social environments. By underlining language's role in these processes and therefore enhancing the well-being and agency of underprivileged groups, this study advances transgender identity discourse knowledge and sensitivity.

Research Questions

- I. How do transgender individuals utilize language, particularly pronouns and other lexical choices, to assert gender identity in personal interviews?

- II. In what ways do identity categorization markers, such as those related to institutional and gender identities, influence the social dynamics of transgender individuals during interviews?

The identification categorization indicators' emphasis offers a complete framework for investigating transgender identity navigation. Language use and identity markers, such as those in the interview "We will take care of you," expose how transgender people assert their gender identification and interact in private and public settings. The study looks at these processes to better grasp how transgender people are affected by language and support systems.

Literature Review

The emphasis of these study inquiries and identification categorization indications offers a complete transgender identity system. The "We will take care of you" interview reveals how transgender people present their gender identification and behave both in public and private. The study looks at these mechanisms to better grasp how support networks and language affect transgender persons.

Transgender Identity and Social Categorization

In a society that might not value their gender identification, transgender people have to negotiate it. According to Levitt and Ippolito (2014), transgender people experience particular pressures because of their minority position, including *society's* demands to conform to gender stereotypes. These demands lead to psychological problems as transgender people strive to be themselves while fitting expectations. In this context, identity negotiation consists of both self-expression and society classification.

Identity intersectionality complicates transgender experiences. De Vries (2012) adds that transgender people's experiences and self-image are affected by their balancing of race, class, and sexuality. Understanding transgender identity categorization processes depends on this intersectional approach since it reveals how many elements of identity could make social navigation more difficult.

Discursive Practices in Identity Construction

Construction and negotiation of identity depend mostly on language. Strong instruments people use to affirm their identities and place themselves in social interactions are pronouns, lexical choices, and other discursive markers. Noting the significance of language in these processes, Tate, et al. (2014) investigate how self-categorizing techniques vary between transgender and cisgender people. Correct gender pronouns are not only a matter of taste but also a basic component of identity confirmation for transgender people. Within the framework of cross-cultural exchanges, identity classification becomes especially more noticeable. Fantasia et al. (2021) explore how social categories are established and reinforced in intercultural medical interactions when both patients and healthcare professionals employ language, negotiating identity markers. These encounters expose the power dynamics involved in identity categorization as well as the possibility for misunderstandings or *misrecognition* when institutional and cultural identities cross.

Intersectionality and Transgender Experiences

Understanding the experiences of transgender people—especially those of several oppressed groups—requires a grasp of intersectionality. De Vries (2015) contends that although their particular difficulties are sometimes disregarded in mainstream conversations on transgender issues, transgender individuals of color experience distinct problems. These people have to negotiate not only their gender identification but also the extra layers of *marginalisation* and discrimination connected with their race and ethnicity. Emphasizing the requirement of more sophisticated knowledge of identity categorization, this intersectional model helps to conceptualize the difficult reality experienced by transgender people who also are people of color. Schaad (2022) investigates the way early events shape transgender people's understanding and expression of their gender identity, therefore highlighting the part that childhood stories define transgender identity. These stories frequently centre on negotiating society's expectations and stereotypes, which can affect how people define themselves and are labelled by others all their lives.

Public Discourse and Transgender Identity

Another important arena where transgender identities are negotiated and challenged is public discourse. The video "A Trans 'Mother's Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood" into this study provides an understanding of how transgender people classify their identities in a very public and maybe hostile environment. In 2006, Haddington looked at how identity and stance-taking are created in news interviews, stressing the ways in which public personalities use language to contest the stories others have created and so express their identities. Likewise, the transgender person engaged in the argument deliberately employs words to establish their identity, combat mischaracterization, and negotiate hostile surroundings. Understanding how transgender people present their identities in public environments can help one appreciate the dialogical and positioning strategies used in autobiographical research interviews, which Lucius-Hoene and Deppermann (2000) address. These methods expose how people actively create their identities by means of language, therefore orienting themselves in respect to others and to more general society expectations. The public discussion environment complicates this process even more since transgender people have to negotiate not just their identification but also the public's view and possible distortion.

Microaggressions and Identity Management

Microaggressions—subtle, often inadvertent, discriminatory remarks or actions that support society standards and stereotypes—mark the experiences of transgender people. Examining the effects of interpersonal and systematic microaggressions on transgender people, Nadal, Skolnik, and Wong (2012) note how these interactions could compromise their sense of self and worsen their difficulties with identity management. Transgender people find it challenging to find places where their identities are completely acknowledged and accepted as these microaggressions can arise in public as well as private environments.

In reaction to these microaggressions and other kinds of social pressure, Kelly (2012) explores how transgender people manage their identities. Identity management is the set of techniques for negotiating social situations, such changing one's presentation

to fit society expectations or selectively revealing one's transgender identification. For transgender people who want to keep their feeling of authenticity while safeguarding themselves from violence, these techniques are absolutely crucial.

Negotiating Identity in Work and Social Environments

In social and professional settings, where their identities could be questioned or undervalued, transgender people frequently encounter major obstacles. Examining the work experiences of transgender people, Budge, Tebbe, and Howard (2010) highlight the challenges they have negotiating the transition process and choosing a career path. For transgender people, the job can be especially difficult since they have to deal with both institutional rules and colleagues' perceptions. This study emphasizes the need of encouraging workplaces that value transgender identities by means of recognition and validation. With an eye toward the manner in which transgender people create alliances and negotiate social contacts, Razon and Ross (2012) study how they negotiate fluid identities in qualitative interviews. Emphasizing the fluid character of identity, this study suggests that transgender people constantly modify their self-presentation in response to shifting social settings. These results show the need of adaptability and flexibility in identity management since transgender people negotiate challenging and often hostile social settings.

Master Narratives and Categorical Narratives

Particularly when default identities are at issue, Van De Mierop et al. (2017) explore the function of master stories and categorical narratives in identity building. Within the framework of transgender identity, master narratives—dominant society stories about gender and identity—often run counter to the lived experiences of transgender people. These master stories can force limited categories that fail to adequately represent the variety of transgender experiences, therefore generating friction and conflict in identity disputes. Examining the idea of fluidity in gender identification, Davis (2009) contends that transgender people frequently negotiate between several gender categories in ways that subvert conventional binary conceptions of gender. Society does not always acknowledge or accept this

fluidity, which causes problems with identity categorization. For transgender people, however, being able to negotiate several gender categories can also be a source of empowerment since it helps them to challenge the limitations of conventional gender roles.

The Role of Pronouns and Lexical Choices

Pronouns and other lexical choices are central to the process of identity categorization for transgender individuals. The correct use of pronouns is a key aspect of affirming transgender identities, as it signals recognition and respect for the individual's gender identity. Fuller (2003) discusses the use of discourse markers, such as pronouns, in interviews, highlighting their importance in constructing and negotiating identity. For transgender individuals, the use of gender-affirming pronouns is not only a matter of personal preference but also a critical component of their social identity.

Fukuda (2024) examines the interactional and categorial analyses of identity construction in the talk of female-to-male (FtM) transgender individuals in Japan, emphasizing the role of language in identity negotiation. This research highlights how transgender individuals use language to navigate social expectations and assert their identities in ways that challenge traditional gender norms. The use of pronouns and other lexical choices becomes a strategic tool for transgender individuals as they seek to align their self-presentation with their gender identity.

Identity Categorization in Interviews and Narratives

Interviews help one better grasp transgender identity classification. Using autobiographical research interviews, Lucius-Hoene and Deppermann (2000) examined how narrative shapes identity development. These interviews highlight the experiences of transgender people about identity classification in various social contexts. Using qualitative interviews, Sibley et al. (2023) investigate social categorization and differences among stigmatized groups—including transgender people. This research emphasizes the need to understand how language shapes and preserves social categories, particularly minority identities. Through identity negotiation, transgender stories highlight how individuals

reject, question, and change society's expectations. Mossman (2012) investigates how individuals negotiate and invoke social identities via speech. Understanding transgender identity assertion in social interactions benefits from this research since the dynamic and context-dependent quality of identity classification makes this process relevant. Negotiating these relationships helps transgender persons to keep their sense of self in a society that sometimes ignores them.

Studies on transgender identity classification highlight the complexity and dynamism of social identity creation. For transgender people, language aids in their assertiveness and negotiating of their gender identification. Master narrative restrictions, microaggressions, and societal expectations highlight the need for a more thorough knowledge of identity categorization mechanisms. Examining personal and public discourses—including a contentious public debate—this study adds to the scholarly conversation on transgender people's assertion of their identities and defiance of societal norms. This study has important ramifications for theory and practice since it shows how transgender persons might be given additional support by language.

Methodology

This qualitative study analyzes a public debate film to examine transgender identity categorization. The chosen video, "A Trans 'Mother' Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood," It provides this study's data. Qualitative research is ideal for studying how language and discourse affect social identities, especially in contested public debates. The study examines an 8:45-minute interview depicting a dispute between a transgender "trans mother," and conservative gender and sexuality advocate Matt Walsh. A real-time interaction where identity classification is actively negotiated and contested made this film relevant to the research questions. The entire video was transcribed to capture verbal interactions and non-verbal clues that could impact discourse interpretation. The transcribing method paid attention to tone, pauses, interruptions, and other conversational elements that affect debate dynamics. A complete conversation analysis required this precise transcription. Discourse analysis, which examines how language shapes identities in social interactions, is the main tool for this subject. The transcribed film was analyzed for

pronouns, lexicon, and narrative methods used by participants. Language elements including collective pronouns ("we," "us") and categorial formulations were investigated to understand how the transgender debater establishes their identity and responds to the interlocutor. Both participants' rhetorical tactics were examined to determine how they affected power dynamics and debate framing. This required identifying how the transgender person positioned themselves in regard to cultural norms and expectations and handled Matt Walsh's possibly unfriendly questions.

An ethnomethodological approach examined how real-time interactions generate and preserve social order and identity to supplement discourse analysis. This method helped explain how debaters made identification categories relevant through discourse. To reveal the debate's latent rules and norms, turn-taking, repairs, and categorial phrases were analysed. Identity categorization, agency, and resistance motifs were identified using thematic coding. Coders categorized transcript parts by

themes like gender identification, microaggression responses, and epistemic authority negotiation. These themes were then examined to determine how they affected identity negotiation and classification in the debate. Language use and identity indicators, such as those in the interview "We Will Take Care of You," reveal how transgender people assert their gender identification and interact in intimate and public situations. The study explores these processes to better understand how language and support structures affect transgender people.

Data Analysis

To answer this research question, the analysis focuses on the selected video, "A Trans 'Mother' Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood," where identity categorization and negotiation are prominently displayed. The concept "We will take care of you" serves as a focal point in understanding how language is used to assert gender identity and navigate social interactions.

Table 1 Analysis of Language Use in Identity Assertion and Negotiation

Linguistic Features	Function	Example from Video	Relation to "We will Take Care of You"
Personal Pronoun	Asserts personal gender identity.	"I am a woman"	Reinforces individual identity within a supportive framework.
Collective pronoun	Aligns with a broader community; creates solidarity.	"We face this challenge every day"	Suggests collective care and shared experiences within the transgender community.
Lexical Choices (Supportive Language)	Demands recognition and respect, invokes equality.	"We deserve the same respect as anyone else"	Implies that the community is committed to mutual care and recognition.
Responses to Adversarial Challenges	Counters hostility; reasserts right to recognition.	"We deserve to be treated with dignity"	Uses collective language to reinforce communal support against opposition.
Narrative Strategy	Builds a collective identity through shared experiences.	Use of stories or experiences shared with "we"	Embodies the concept of communal care and mutual support, as suggested by "We will take care of"
Rhetorical Devices	Unites the community through a shared mission or goal.	"Together, we can overcome these obstacles"	Evokes the idea of a caring, supportive community working together.

In the debate video, the transgender individual (referred to as the "trans mother") uses specific pronouns to assert their gender identity. The

consistent use of feminine pronouns (e.g., "she," "her") is a deliberate linguistic choice that reinforces their identity as a woman. This use of

gendered pronouns is a crucial aspect of asserting identity, particularly in a public and potentially adversarial context. The phrase "We will take care of you" can be seen as embodying a collective sense of solidarity and recognition. In the framework of this conversation, the trans mother's use of pronouns reflects an unconscious wish for the same degree of attention and respect as given to other members of the greater society. By using pronouns that complement their gender identity, the trans mother not only is establishing their existence in that identifying category but also the inclusive and supportive message found in the sentence "We will take care of you."

Collective pronouns like "we" and "us" are crucial for the process of identity negotiating. Important in this procedure also are personal pronouns. By using these collective pronouns, the trans mother is implying that she has a comparable experience or is going through a shared struggle, therefore connecting herself with a supporting community or group. For example, when the transgender mother says, "We face this challenge every day," the word "we" highlights a communal identity spanning not only herself but also other transgender persons.

Overarching this collective language, the slogan "We will take care of you" emphasises the need of community support in the experience of being transgender. In public debate, this collective identity is quite crucial since the trans mother can be trying to not only validate their personal identity but also place herself in a bigger group looking after her. Consistent with this idea is the notion of "taking care" as a social act, in which identity is both personally declared and collectively maintained, in which case identity is both personally expressed and preserved.

During the conversation, Matt Walsh confronts the transgender mother directly with questions on the validity of their gender identification, therefore casting doubt on her. The mother of a transgender child answers with words that not only upholds their identity but also communicates their right to be acknowledged and appreciated. By now the idea of "We will take care of you" becomes more relevant considering the situation. The trans mother's responses often centre on reasserting their identity via both direct comments (such as "I am a woman") and more subtle language choices that line up with the supporting narrative the phrase "We will take care of you" represents. Should the

trans mother be subjected to hostile investigation, for example, she might respond with phrases like "We deserve the same respect as everyone else," therefore igniting a shared demand for care and recognition.

Using collective language, such "we," helps one negotiate their identity in the face of conflict by acting as a protective mechanism and strategic tool. As the idea of "We will take care of you" suggests, the transgender mother belongs to a bigger, more friendly group dedicated to mutual assistance and acknowledgement. For the trans mother to establish and negotiate her gender identity, her word choices are absolutely vital. The sentence "We will take care of you" captures the bigger plan of the trans mother, therefore enhancing her identity as an individual and a part of a loving community. This group opposes attempts to erode their identity by language choices and group pronouns. The trans mother convincingly negotiates the difficulties presented by the argument, therefore verifying their eligibility to be recognised and approved in their present condition. The video study highlights how important language—especially pronouns and collective lexical decisions—is to transgender people developing and negotiating their gender identity. "We will take care of you" captures the support and validation transgender persons want and assert via their language. Apart from stressing her identity with particular pronouns and collective language, the trans mother in the conversation connects with a larger group committed to mutual care and admiration. This language approach is rather essential when it comes to handling difficult situations and ensuring that their gender identity is acknowledged and valued.

Influence of Identity Categorization Markers on Social Dynamics and Agency

This analysis focuses on how identity categorization markers, particularly those related to institutional and gender identities, shape the social dynamics and agency of transgender individuals during interactions. The phrase "We will take care of you" is a central concept that reflects the supportive and protective roles that institutions, communities, and social groups may play in these dynamics, especially during public and adversarial debates like the one analyzed in the

video "A Trans 'Mother' Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood."

Table 2 Influence of Identity Categorization Markers on Social Dynamics and Agency

Category	Example from Video	Function	Impact on Social Dynamics	Relation to "We Will Take Care of You"
Institutional Identity Markers				
Implicit References to Support Networks	"We deserve respect."	Suggests community support.	Enhances confidence and authority in asserting identity.	Reflects the supportive role of the community or institution.
Explicit Invocation of Institutional Identity	Mention of "our community."	Validates identity through institutional backing.	Strengthens social dynamics by leveraging collective support.	Embodies the assurance of care and protection by institutions.
Gender Identity Markers				
Pronouns as Identity Markers	"I am a woman."	Asserts personal gender identity.	Demands respect and recognition; bolstered by community support.	Reinforces identity within a caring, supportive framework.
Self-Descriptions and Titles	Use of "mother," "woman."	Reinforces gender identity.	Claims titles with authority, supported by collective backing.	Supported by the community's recognition and validation.
Negotiating Social Dynamics in Adversarial Contexts				
Defending Identity in Face of Opposition	"I am a woman, and that is my truth."	Reasserts identity against challenges.	Maintains composure and agency through community support.	Community support bolsters the ability to defend identity.
Strategic Use of Collective Identity	Use of "we" to evoke solidarity.	Aligns with a supportive group.	Balances power dynamics, reinforcing agency.	Highlights the collective care and solidarity within the group

Institutional identity markers refer to affiliations with groups or organizations that provide a sense of belonging, support, and validation. In the debate, the transgender individual (the "trans mother") implicitly and explicitly references such institutional identities, which play a crucial role in shaping the interaction. The trans mother's language often reflects a connection to broader institutional support, such as LGBTQ+ advocacy groups, healthcare providers, or social communities. While these references might not always be overt, they are implied through statements like "We deserve respect" or "We face

these challenges together." These institutions additionally promise "We will take care of you". Knowing these supporting organisations helps the trans mother to feel more confident in claiming her identity. This support enables the trans mother to speak with power and resilience even when Matt Walsh challenges her, therefore influencing social dynamics. Trans mothers who mention belonging to a group or community help to define their identity and place in the debate. Speaking about "our community" or "trans women like me," they are leveraging the authority and validity of these

institutions. "We will take care of you" suggests that, connected to institutional identities, the trans mother is not alone in their fight. The safety net of the institutional identity helps them to boldly declare their gender identification and challenge conflicting opinions.

Through gender identity markers including pronouns, titles, and self-descriptions, transgender people manage social connections. These markers allow the trans mother manage the social dynamics of the debate in the movie and express her identity. Using feminine pronouns ("she," "her," trans mothers deliberately establish their gender identify. Despite differences, this language choice helps Matt Walsh and the viewers to discover their gender identity. The "We will take care of you" of the supporting community supports the trans mother's ability to use their chosen pronouns. This displays power and demands respect, therefore impacting social dynamics and enabling the trans mother to take front stage in their identity narrative. Trans women use "mother" and "woman" to bolster their gender identification. These books are important identity markers that resist misgendering and identity loss. Given "We will take care of you" supports the trans mother, she can assert these titles with authority. Their confidence to declare their identities in an adversarial setting comes from the institutional and community support this phrase denotes.

The trans mother negotiates challenging social relations in her talk with Matt Walsh. In hostile contacts, careful identity assertion and response to resistance are required. Trans mothers respond to Walsh's challenges by using strategic language to convey their gender identification. Declarations such as "I am a woman, and that is my truth" uphold and reinterpret their identity. The trans mother gains community from "We will take care of you". In adverse conditions, when individual agency is sometimes actively attacked, this social solidarity is absolutely essential. Knowing that people support their identity helps trans mothers remain calm and assertive.

As she flips sexes, the trans mother shows community support and solidarity using "we". By means of deliberate employment of collective identity markers, the trans mother becomes a representative of a supporting group in the argument. Walsh and the viewers get from this collective identity that "We will take care of you"

supports the trans mother's identity. The implied existence of a supporting community accentuates the agency of the trans mother, therefore influencing social dynamics.

"We will take care of you" captures the trans mother's agency in the matter. It stands for the institutional, local, or ally support network that lets trans mothers boldly declare their identify. Organisations that declare "We will take care of you" support trans mothers in navigating conflict and preserving their identity. Support allows the trans mother more agency to engage in the dialogue without feeling overwhelmed by the hostile side of it. The argument replies of the trans mother reflect a sense of care and support, therefore illustrating how institutional and community support can alter power relations. Without being defensive, trans mothers can affirm their identity and challenge opposing viewpoints.

Maintaining their identity assertion throughout the conflict requires the trans mother to repeat collective pronouns and unite with a supporting group—implied in "We will take care of you". This collective language highlights their autonomy and shows that a bigger network supports their identity. According to the current study, transgender users' social dynamics and agency during interactions are shaped by identity categorisation markers, most importantly institutional and gender identities. Thanks to these markers' "We will take care of you" support, transgender people can freely declare their identities in difficult environments. Guided by this support, the trans mother's strategic language demonstrates how institutional and communal support helps negotiate identity and agency in public debates.

Discussion and Findings

"A Trans 'Mother's Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood" reveals how transgender persons use identity categorising signals to manage difficult social encounters, particularly in hostile environments. This study validates such results and increases understanding of transgender identity, language use, and social dynamics. Using institutional identity markers like community support and collective pronouns like "we," highlights the requirement of community support for transgender identity. Hetzel and Mann (2021) claim that transgender people frequently reinforce their identities in public and private on social

networks and support groups. Saying things like "We deserve respect" asserts one's identity and ties one together with a supporting group. In intercultural medical contacts, Fantasia et al. (2021) discovered that identity categorisation signals commonly link people with institutional positions and identities, therefore enhancing their agency in interactions. Fantasy and colleagues.

In the movie, "our community" supports the rationale of the transgender individual. By depending on the validity of the society, this reinforces the personal identity. This approach moves the emphasis from a personal claim to a collective one, therefore helping in contentious environments when the person's identity is under doubt. The person's social and rhetorical might rises.

Using gender-specific pronouns and vocabulary deliberately helps to highlight how transgender people negotiate and assert their gender identification in public discourse. A potent identity statement demanding audience respect is "I am a woman". The audience has to embrace this assertion. This backs up Tate et al. (2014), who discovered that language aids in self-categorization for transgender persons. Transgressed societal conventions and expressed their gender identity via language allow transgender people to challenge accepted wisdom. According to Levitt and Ippolito (2014), gender-specific vocabulary like "mother" and "woman," validates gender identification. This bolsters their argument on transgender self-presentation. Reflecting the battle to establish identity in a society that sometimes marginalises transgender experiences, these names are descriptive and have cultural and social worth. These titles in the video challenge the other point of view, therefore defending the person's uniqueness and authenticity against criticism.

The results also highlight the difficulties controlling social dynamics in combative environments, in which transgender people have to defend their identity. Repeating "I am a woman, and that is my truth" demonstrates the person's respect of their identity even in the face of complete rejection. As Brumbaugh-Johnson and Hull (2019) have detailed, transgender people experience similar challenges while coming out and handling the societal fallout from their identification. The study revealed that deliberate use of institutional support and group

identification—often referred to as "we"—can enable people to retain agency and composure in hostile environments.

As the movie shows, "We will take care of you" supports transgender persons both practically and linguistically. They may boldly declare themselves as they feel strong and safe. Intersecting identities, according to De Vries (2012), help to define transgender self-concept. With common identity markers and community support, transgender people can manage the challenging terrain of public conversation. They acquire agency and social position.

Furthermore, the vital is the intersectionality of the identity markers of the transgender person in the film. De Vries (2015) addresses gender identification and institutional participation, therefore highlighting the multidimensionality of transgender identity. The movie illustrates transgender people juggling institutional, social, and gender roles. Understanding transgender experiences—especially in public and controversial environments—requires this multidisciplinary approach to identity negotiation. The results also confirm the assertion made by Nadal et al. (2012) that language either preserves or confronts transgender microaggressions. This film deliberately employs identity categorising markers to challenge microaggressions from conflicting points of view. The movie contends that each person has a right to self-identify and be identified.

5. Implications for Future Research

The knowing transgender identity and language usage in public conversation is underlined in this paper. It underlines the purposeful application of identity categorising markers and the part institutional and group support plays in enabling transgender people. The study also underlines the need of intersectional strategies in comprehending transgender perspectives. Future studies could investigate how different social categories interact to affect the use of language and identity markers in diverse settings, therefore contributing to a more complex knowledge of transgender identity and experiences.

Conclusion

This study clarifies how transgender people purposefully utilise collective language and pronouns as identity categorising signals to prove their gender identification in public and personal conversation. In the video "A Trans 'Mother's Debates Matt Walsh On Womanhood," transgender persons combat antagonistic narratives by using institutional identities like community support and gender-specific vocabulary. The results underline the need of group support, which is expressed in words like "We will take care of you," which increase confidence and power and keep agency throughout trying interactions. Drawing on community strength helps transgender persons to balance power dynamics and reveal their identities. Especially gender-specific pronouns and titles, language became a powerful weapon for self-assertion and demand of respect in opposition. Literature suggests that transgender self-categorization and identity negotiation depend much on language. Strategic application of these identity indicators shows the complex interaction of personal identification, group support, and societal dynamics in transgender communication. This study also emphasises in public and confrontational contacts of transgender persons the part of language, community support, and institutional identities plays. Particularly in relation to their intersectionality, the results reveal that transgender people's rhetorical strategies in many cultural and social settings deserve more research. These revelations enable us to appreciate transgender people's agency and resilience as they define their identities and challenge social conventions in many spheres of communication.

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