The Mexican Gayze: A Computational Analysis of the Attitudes towards the LGBT+ Population in Mexico on Social Media Across a Decade

Scott Thomas Andersen
Posgrado en Ciencia e Ingeniería de la Computación
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
stasen@comunidad.unam.mx

Sergio-Luis Ojeda-Trueba
Instituto de Ingeniería
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
sojedat@iingen.unam.mx

Juan Vásquez
University of Colorado Boulder
juan.vasquez-1@colorado.edu

Gemma Bel-Enguix
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Universitat de Barcelona
gbele@iingen.unam.mx

Abstract

Thanks to the popularity of social media, data generated by online communities provides an abundant source of diverse language information. This abundance of data allows NLP practitioners and computational linguists to analyze sociolinguistic phenomena occurring in digital communication. In this paper, we analyze the Twitter discourse around the Mexican Spanish-speaking LGBT+ community. For this, we evaluate how the polarity of some nouns related to the LGBT+ community has evolved in conversational settings using a corpus of tweets that cover a time span of ten years. We hypothesize that social media's fast-moving, turbulent linguistic environment encourages language evolution faster than ever before. Our results indicate that most of the inspected terms have undergone some shift in denotation or connotation. No other generalizations can be observed in the data, given the difficulty that current NLP methods have to account for polysemy, and the wide differences between the various subgroups that make up the LGBT+ community. A fine-grained analysis of a series of LGBT+-related lexical terms is also included in this work.

Content Warning: This paper contains harmful and derogatory language towards the LGBT+ community that some readers may find offensive.

1 Introduction

The LGBT+ community is a large booming community in social networks, whether in Facebook groups, TikTok videos, or posts on Instagram and X, formerly known as Twitter.[1]

The visibility social media provides to the LGBT+ community has enabled great advances in liberation movements and the diffusion of queer voices and ideas. These advances translate to improvements in LGBT+ rights and acceptance from the general public; some examples are the recent legalization of equal marriage throughout the Mexican national territory and the overwhelming national and international fame that some trans women have achieved through their social media in the past couple of years.

With the fast-paced creation of diverse content on social media platforms comes the opportunity to study linguistic phenomena with a finer granularity than ever before. However, this vast amount of data creates the need for computational tools and natural language processing technologies to facilitate its study. Both allow for more accurate analysis and new approaches to studying these phenomena.

Several studies have been published in the last decade examining language use on Twitter, most

---

[1]Because this data has been collected prior to the renaming of Twitter, from this point on we will refer to the social media platform as Twitter and documents collected from Twitter as tweets.

of them in English.

In this paper, we intend to explore the Mexican Spanish-speaking community and its opinions of the LGBT+ community on Twitter from a computational perspective. We do that by studying the collective's *formas nominales de tratamiento (FNOMT)* or nominal forms of address, that is, any term that is indicative of a member of the LGBT+ community and any variation of those terms. We explore how the studied FNOMT have evolved over time, be it through changes in connotation in their use or any shifts in their meaning.

We collected 730, 178 tweets published in Mexico that contain terms gathered from a list of FNOMT we compiled to identify the LGBT+ community; words such as *puto*, *gay*, *homosexual*, etc. The specific objective of this paper is to study how the usage of these terms has evolved over time, diachronically. We do this by studying the number of tweets in which these terms are used and the sentiment of the text each year. We also study any shifts in the semantic meaning of the words using Word2Vec to generate the vectors representing the semantic meaning of each FNOMT and analyzing how it changes over time.

The structure of the paper is the following: in Section 2, we settle our definition of "LGBT+ community" and address some linguistic particularities of various terms in Mexican Spanish that address said community (FNOMT). Subsequently (Section 3), we pigeonhole what these terms refer to when addressing the LGBT+ community and how linguists have studied these terms. We proceed to explain the dataset creation (Section 4) and experiments (Section 5), and finally close with a brief conclusion (Section 6).

2 LGBT+ Community and Speech

The LGBT+ group broadly refers to people who identify as a gender or sexual minority. This includes all people referred to in the aforementioned acronyms, whether they are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, etc. Any mention of the LGBT+ community in this paper refers to any person with a gender identity or sexual preference that cannot be confined into the traditional ideas of heterosexuality and the binary of male and female gender.

Now, regarding a possible characteristic language of the community, (Navarro-Carrascosa, 2020) has pointed out a characterization based on several linguistic aspects such as the lexicon (appellatives, formation of words and expressions), grammatical gender (generic feminine, feminization, masculinization and non-binary gender), resignification and grammaticalizations; as well as novelties in communicative and pragmatic functions (attenuations, intensifications, affiliations), concluding that it is indeed possible to speak of a type of speech characteristic of a social group and that is used to reaffirm and express the identity of the collective. It is also worth noting that not only is the diversity of linguistic aspects where a particular use of language is reflected wide but also the creativity of the community stands out (Navarro-Carrascosa, 2020). However, in this paper we will study the terms to refer to people belonging to the LGBT+ collective in Mexican Spanish. We do not confine these terms to those used within the LGBT+ community, as we study vocabulary used inside and outside the group in derogatory and non-derogatory ways.

3 Nominal forms of Address (FNOMT)

The *Nueva Gramática de la Lengua Española*, (Española et al., 2009), a widely accepted linguistic reference for the Spanish language, indicates that these forms of addressing other speakers, whether via pronouns or nouns, are called forms of address, in Spanish, *formas nominales de tratamiento* (FNOMT). As Couto (2005) mentions: "The nominal forms of address can not be separated from the intricate social network that constitutes the web between individuals and society". Therefore, it is important to emphasize that naming someone by means of pronouns or nouns establishes a social distancing or rapprochement. An extremely important factor for the LGBT+ community lies outside the norms established by the patriarchy and has historically been rejected, judged, and insulted. However, this negative charge is hardly reflected in the pronouns of the Spanish language. Consequently, in the specific context of this paper, we will speak only of the nominal forms of address or in Spanish *formas nominales de tratamiento*, in other words, the way in which the people of the collective are named. Examples of these are many: *jotos* and *lenchas* in Mexican dialect, *gays* and *queer* as anglicisms and *bolleras* and *mariquita* for the Spanish case.

Navarro-Carrascosa (2021, 2023) defines the FNOMT as words (nouns or adjectives) used in

Category	Examples (in Spanish)	Translation
Derogatory words	mayate, marica, estúpida	cunt, faggot, stupid
Names variations	Alvara, la Josesa, Miguela	she Alvaro, she José, she Michael
Nicknames - adjectival expressions	trapito, gay, panzona	trap, gay, chubby
Nicknames - zoonymic expressions	perra, gata, zorra	bitch, pussy, foxy
Parentage expressions	hermana, hermane, compañere	sister, sibling, comrade
Other syntagmatic expressions	la más, la mero mero, la muy muy	the best (fem.), a real one (fem.), the very best (fem.)

Table 1: *Formas nominales de tratamiento*, nominal forms of address and examples, as defined by Cautín-Epifani (2015).

certain communicative situations to refer to another person (either the addressee or a referent). These forms imply a certain social relationship of the emitter towards the referent with a certain degree of courtesy that, at the same time, manifests an attitude of autonomy or affiliation on the part of the speaker towards the person to whom he/she is addressing or referring to.

In English, Mavhandu-Mudzusi (2003) explore the terms the LGBT+ community prefer to be called, and which they hate. They do that from a qualitative methodology, interviewing 19 participants.

The FNOMT are a linguistic tool used to address the interlocutor within the conversation. They could be the names of the person such as *Joseph* or *Juanito*, certain titles of relationship, profession or some types of honorifics such as *Don*, *Dr.* or *Señora*. Navarro-Carrascosa (2021) considers any type of adjective to fit this description, as long as it is used to refer to another person in a specific context, pointing out that they are not necessarily vocative but are used for something basic and fundamental, which is to name and designate social relations. Along many opinions, we selected the classification of the FNOMT written by Cautín-Epifani (2015) since it was obtained from a study of social networks and considered account insults, which is convenient for the present research (the examples are contextualized for the LGBT+ lexicon). Cautín-Epifani's categories can be seen in Table 1.

The first category on Table 1 refers to an insult used in Spanish in either a friendly or derogatory way. *Name variations* are different forms of writing the someones name, in English language this is very popular, for example *Mike* for *Michael* or *Bob* for *Robert*. For nicknames there are two categories, the first one is for adjective based FNOMT like *gordito / fatty*. While the zoonymic expression employs words that refer to animals to name people; for example, *zorra / foxy*. In the case of

parentage expression, the speakers use words that refer to members of a family, like *hermano / bro*, to address other people. Finally, other syntagmatic expressions are lexicalized uses of words like adverbs to create a specific meaning with some stability.

Derogatory words, insults, or slurs are an important issue to address because many FNOMTs used to identify the community began as insults. The phenomenon is called *appropriation*. Borba (2015) defines it as the process that occasionally happens when the same addressee retakes the term to refer among themselves under their own norms and interpretations. However, many of these terms are used within the community in a non-pejorative way, thanks to the appropriation of the FNOMT. A good example of this in Mexico is the use of the word *joto / faggot*, a term that was initially used to refer in a derogatory way to homosexual men but is currently employed within the community. This FNOMT is now even used to name civil associations, such as *El Colectivo Jotos: Juntos y Organizados Terminaremos con la Opresión Sexual / Jotos' Collective: Together and organized we will end Sexual Oppression*.

In this study, we explore how several FNOMTs referring to the LGBT+ community have evolved on Twitter in frequency of use, the semantic context in which they are found, and the general sentiment of the text they are found in. Other similar studies have previously been conducted, mostly in English. In this regard, Shi and Lei (2020) did a similar investigation of LGBT+ community FNOMT clustering semantic neighbors in literature written in English from the 1860s to the 2000s, a 150-year time frame. They demonstrated changes in denotation and connotation of various words indicative of the LGBT+ community, but they used a small set of terms that are not representative of the entire modern LGBT+ community: gay, homosexual, lesbian, and bisexual. However, in the present work, we believe that lexical changes are accelerated due to the rapid dissemination of information from so-

cial networks, which drives linguistic changes in a shorter period of time than before the widespread adoption of these digital tools.

In Spanish, Vásquez et al. (2023) compiled a Twitter corpus of hate speech in Twitter by FNOMT. With this data set, the shared task Homo-Mex was conducted to design strategies for automatic detection hate speech towards LGBT+ population (Bel-Enguix et al., 2023-09).

4 Dataset Creation

In this section, we discuss the process we followed to create the corpus of tweets scrapped from Twitter, and the selection of FNOMT used.

We collected the tweets using the Twitter API, which allowed us to download large amounts of tweets that met certain criteria. Data collection was performed prior to Elon Musk's acquisition of Twitter, this distinction is important as a documented increase in hate speech towards several groups, including the LGBT+ community, has been recorded since Hickey et al. (2023). For the purpose of our study, we extracted tweets written in Spanish within the Mexican territory over a period of eleven years. In Twitter they are marked with the tags "es" and "mx", denoting the Mexican region and usage of Spanish language. We created a Python script to download as many tweets as we could for each month from 2012 to 2022.

The Twitter API at that time permitted a maximum of 500 tweets per query. To the best of our knowledge, this is a random sample of tweets matching search criteria for the given month. For all the terms, we downloaded a maximum of 500 for each month and each morphological variation. The tweets we downloaded were published between January 2012 and October 2022. We only download those published that were a standalone post and not a reply to another tweet or retweet. The database we created contains a total of 730,178 unique tweets. Although we imposed region and language restrictions on the tweets, we are unable to determine the author's background. Therefore, we assume that the tweets come from a diverse set of social and economic contexts. Occasionally, Twitter tags may fail, and tweets that are not written in Spanish or that do not properly belong to the Mexican variant of Spanish may slip in, based on manual inspection we found that these cases appear to be few, and we assume that most of the collected tweets do fit our criteria.

We gathered a group of students within the Language Engineering Group at The Autonomous University of Mexico and had them compile a list of FNOMTs indicative of the LGBT+ community from social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, etc. We recognize that this may introduce some bias as these may be FNOMT that are used by present day university students. We believe that this list of FNOMTs is a near complete list of every possible term used to identify a member of an LGBT+ community members. In analysis, some terms were excluded as they had little representation or were hononyms with common words not relevant to the LGBT+ community and introduced too much noise.

To diversify our results, we considered the possible gender and number inflections in each of the FNOMTs that are present in the Spanish language. Finally, contemplating the various nuances that these words may have, we considered appreciative suffixes such as diminutives *mariquita / "little fag"*, and augmentatives *maricón / "big faggot"*. In this case, the appreciative affixes in Spanish are morphemes that indicate the speaker's closeness to their addressee. Another important linguistic characteristic to consider was the use of extended gender characteristics of LGBT+ FNOMTs in Spanish. Cases such as the usage of *-e* and *-x* to mark neutrality are very common within the LGBT+ community. One example of this is the word *joto*, which can be written as *jote/jotes* or *jotx/jotxs* to give the term a more gender-inclusive meaning. The effeminization of words is also a constant linguistic process in these social circles. In the Spanish language, some words have no morphological gender inflection, such as *marica*. This means that not all of the selected search terms for our download process had the same linguistic variations for data extraction. Having compiled the list of extraction terms, we downloaded our dataset for analysis. We display all the FNOMT terms used when building the dataset, and we also show the alternate inflections we considered in Appendix D. It was necessary to define exactly the variations we wished to use so that the Twitter API could collect all the tweets we were interested in.

5 Experiments

In this section, we discuss the design and implementation of the experiments and discuss interesting cases of changes observed in FNOMTs during

the window of extracted tweets.

5.1 Diachronic usage of FNOMT

Following the creation of the corpus, we performed an analysis of the diachronic use of FNOMTs. For this, we obtained the number of occurrences of each term over the period of one month, for every month within the time range of the collected tweets.

Next, we determined the polarity trend of each FNOMT over time. The labels that we assigned were Positive, Negative, and Neutral. Although a simple look at the slope of the curves obtained for each label could be a good indication of their trends, we sought a statistical method to confidently determine the usage trends of each label over time. We obtained the polarity of the tweets' usage with Python's package `Pysentimiento` (version 0.5.2), a sentiment analysis model pre-trained on English and Spanish tweets (Pérez et al., 2023). This model may not perfectly detect polarity in all cases, but error is minimal and this model suffices for the purposes of our analysis. Then, we determined each trend using the Mann-Kendall trend test (Mann, 1945; Kendall, 1975). This allowed us to determine if a trend is increasing or decreasing with a p-value of 0.05 and estimate the slope of the trend. The results of these trend analyses per FNOMT are attached in Appendix A. We also show the polarity for all the considered FNOMTs in Appendix B. Line graphs are provided in the next subsection for some interesting examples, line graphs are available for all of the terms in our GitHub repository[2].

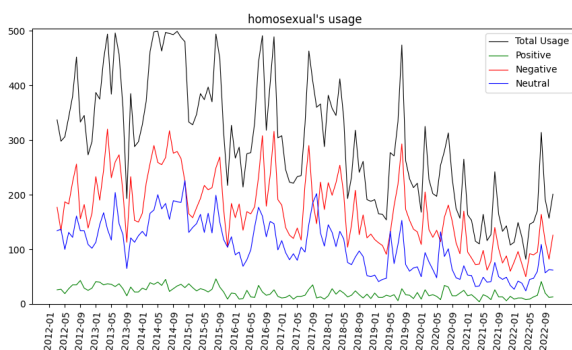### 5.1.1 Usage Trend of FNOMTs

Figure 1: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *Homosexual*.

Throughout this section please refer to Appendix B for visualized usage trends and polarity.
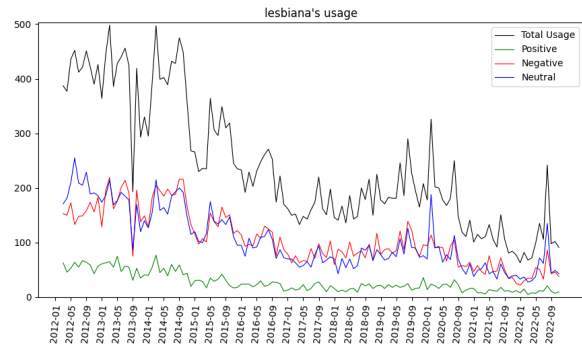

Figure 2: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *Lesbiana*, lesbian in English.

Please refer to Appendix A for the results of the Mann-Kendall test supporting these interpretations. Particularly interesting cases are referenced in this section.

Several terms demonstrate minimal changes in usage over time for example, *bisexual*, *mayate*, and *travesti* show no statistical trend variation in their usage.

Many terms have a minor but noticeable decrease in their usage over time, while others seem consistent, although they may taper in usage in recent years. The FNOMTs with these trends are *puto*, *joto*, and *gay*. Meanwhile, other terms display a pronounced downward usage trend. Some of these are *homosexual*, *lencha*, *lesbiana*, *machorra*, *marica*, and *maricón*. An important observation is that several of these terms that show an obvious decrease in usage are targeted toward gay cis women. We also note that *lencha*, *machorra*, *marica*, and *maricón* display a decrease in usage as time goes by. We suspect that the vulgarity of these words is discouraging their public use. *Homosexual* in Figure 1, and *lesbiana* in Figure 2, also have been used less across time. A FNOMT with consistent usage up until recently is the term *puto*. Its trend can be seen in Figure 3.

Some of the analyzed terms seem to have been recently introduced to the Mexican vocabulary or recently gained popularity. Some examples are *femboy*, *crossdresser*, and *no binario*, which make a sudden appearance in the Twitter discourse. Interestingly, the majority of terms that address groups that challenge not only sexual norms but gender norms have seen an increase in usage, such as *trans*, *transgénero*, *transexual*, and *drag*. In fact, the only terms that directly address gender variational
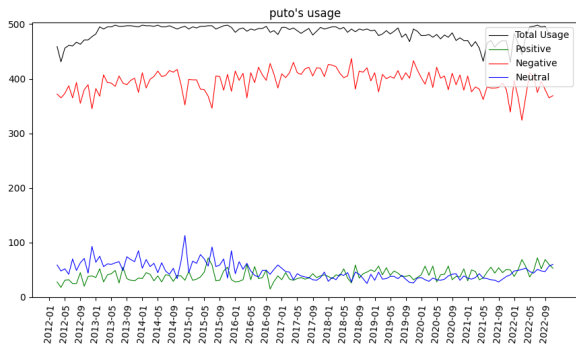
---

[2][LINK HERE]

Figure 3: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *puto* – faggot in English.

groups that do not show an explicit upward trend in usage are *vestida*, *no binario*, and *travesti*. This seems to suggest that topics involving non-cis gendered communities are becoming a greater topic of discussion in recent years among the Mexican population in Twitter. The other terms that show an increase in apparition address more niche subgroups among the LGBT+ community, these being *intersexual* and *pansexual*. This suggests that these communities are becoming more known among the general public in recent years and thus have a greater representation in public discourse. Furthermore, we visualize an upward trend in the usage of *trans* in Figure 4.
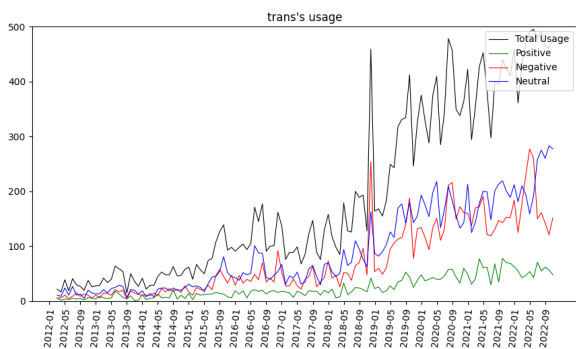

Figure 4: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *Trans*.

Lastly, we notice that traditional umbrella terms that describe members of the LGBT+ community, such as *homosexual* and *gay*, are in decline, while *queer* shows a steady increase in use. We propose that *queer* is gaining popularity over these terms as it is more inclusive to all members of the LGBT+ community, while it does not specifically reveal the

details of gender or sexual orientation. This allows people who use the term to identify themselves as a member of the LGBT+ community without revealing specific details regarding their sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression.

5.1.2 Tracking Shifts in Connotation

In most cases, the polarity trends simply follow the same trends as those of usage. That is, if usage decreases, the negative, positive, and neutral appearances decrease proportionally with insignificant differences relative to each other.

Notably, all of the studied terms show a minor positive usage, while negative and neutral polarity dominate the polarity of the documents in which these terms appear. This can be attributed to the negative opinion the Mexican community holds towards the LGBT+ community despite the apparent advances in their acceptance and inclusion in civil society.

We notice that the term *gay* has a minor decrease in usage, however there is a clear decrease in the frequency of negative tweets with a clear rise in neutral tweets. We hypothesize that this could reflect shifting attitudes towards cis-gendered gay people. We visualize this change in trend in Figure 5.
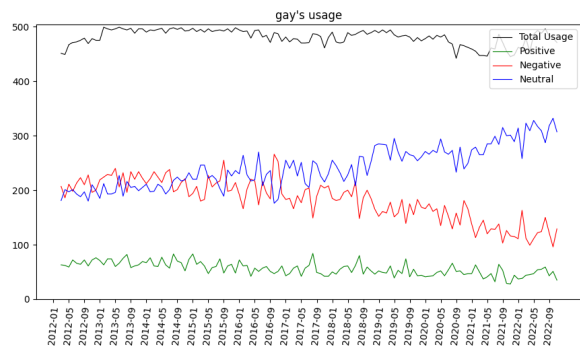

Figure 5: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *Gay*.

We also point out an interesting trend for the term *transexual* visualized in Figure 6. Here, we observe an increase in usage, while the increase in neutral usage follows this trend closely. However, the negative usage does not follow this upward trend. This pattern is not visualized in other terms like *trans*, further suggesting that there is a more negative focus on LGBT+ community members with non-cisgender identities. A similar pattern can be observed for the term *bisexual* in Appendix B.
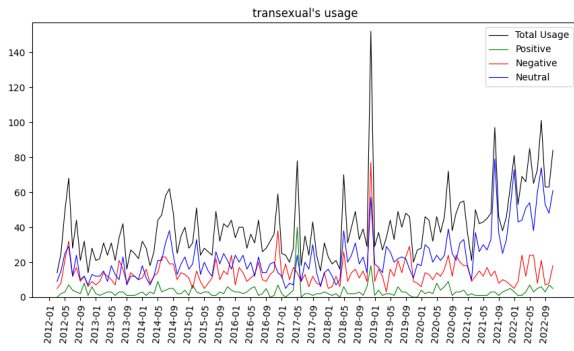
Figure 6: Tracking of the usage and changes in polarity of the term *transexual*.

5.2 Semantic Neighbors

To study the semantic shift in the FNOMTs, we created an embedding representation of these terms using Gensim's Word2Vec (Řehůřek and Sojka, 2010).

The vectorized representation used 400 dimensions, and it was created with a window of 5 and the Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) method. We preprocessed the tweets using a Spanish tokenizer. Next we normalized some words, removed URLs and normalized mentions and hashtags within the tweet text. We also removed accents from all words because spell-checking is not common in social media discourse. Then, for periods of two years, we compared the nearest semantic neighbors to the FNOMTs while also comparing the distance between all the embeddings in the vocabulary for the analyzed period of time. This distance tells us the semantic similarity between words and allows us to find the most semantically similar words in a group of years. This was done calculating the cosine similarity between the word vectors. We grouped the use of the terms to every two years, with the exception of the last three years. We kept the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 together since we did not obtain data for all of 2022.

If a term appeared in less than 50 tweets in a group of years, we did not consider its frequency to be representative enough to include it in the results. We also omitted *"no binario"* because it is composed of more than one word, and Word2Vec is designed to represent only one word at a time.

The semantic neighbors for each FNOMT in each group of years are available in Appendix C. If the cells are blank, it means that in that group of years the word was used less than 50 times in

the period. Each cell of the table presents the 8 words most similar to the selected term, in the one corresponding to the group of years with which we made the calculation. The table is ordered so that the most similar words appear first.

We discuss some interesting results observed among the studied terms.

It is worth noting that several FNOMTs had very similar semantic neighbors over the years. Some examples are *closetera* and *afeminado*, which report similar insults every couple of years, suggesting that the semantic shift for these terms is minimal.

The term *asexual* in 2012-2013 is related to words that deal with internal discussions of this group; for example, *reproduction* and *sexes*; but, in later groups it appears together with words that relate to the social context and the rights of asexuals such as *discriminate*, *minority*, *biologically*, etc. Finally, in the last years, only words that have to do with other, perhaps more niche sexual orientations, appear. Such terms are *demisexual*, *polysexual*, *arromantic*, and so on. Meanwhile, *drag* starts with a few words like *dragqueen* and *kings*; but as time progresses, we see several references that suggest that this term often appears in discussions of popular drag queen reality show Ru Paul's Drag Race, with terms such as *season*, *race*, *reality*, *rupaul*, *queen*, and *rprd* (referencing the title of the show).

The term *gay* in early years is used in reference to discussion of sexual identities, appearing with terms such as *heteroflexible*, *bisexuals*, *heteros*, *bromance*, *lgbt*, etc; but, slowly the term evolves to include colloquial words used within the LGBT+ community. We begin to see words like *bears*, *fem*, *handsome*. In the 2020 to 2022 range, words such as *sugar*, *bottom*, *twinks*, and *furry* appear. These words are mostly used in sexual contexts among LGBT+ speakers. Suggesting that inner LGBT+ discourse is becoming more prevalent over basic discussion of views on the gay community.

The term *homosexual* is associated with popular debate topics related to this demographic in the early 2010s, such as *marriage* and *adoption*. In the mid to late 2010s we notice several terms related to the Catholic Church appear, such as *Vatican*, *Christians* and *Priests*. This could be because of the negative relationship the Catholic Church has traditionally had with the homosexual community or discourse involving homosexual behavior among religious leaders.

Some highly derogatory FNOMTs towards gay

men have remained negative over the years, such as *marica* and *mariquita*, constantly being associated with other negative terms directed towards the LGBT+ community. In spite of their reduced usage over time, this consistent association with other negative FNOMTs supports the findings of the polarity experiments that suggest these terms have been consistently negative and continue to be so.

The term *Lesbian* is another FNOMT that has a clear decrease in usage in recent years; however, there is no clear evidence of a semantic shift. We believe its usage decline may be in part because more community-specific FNOMTs have risen in popularity, such as *bisexual*, *demisexual*, and *pansexual*. It is possible that words like *lesbian* and *homosexual* reduce their frequency in favor of more community-specific terms. Curiously we see that *lesbian* appears several times with *montserrat* or *monserrat*, possibly in reference to Montserrat Oliver, a famous Mexican TV personality who identifies as lesbian.

The word *pansexual*, in the early 2010s, was close to words like *demisexual*, *heteroflexible*, and *lesbian*. For the 2014 to 2017 ranges, some more offensive words appear in semantic proximity, such as *pathetic*, *mentally ill*, and *obsessive compulsive*. In recent years, only the names of other LGBT+ FNOMTs appear as semantic neighbors to pansexual, perhaps indicating that word usage has evolved to be more neutral and less derogatory. Another possibility could be that public attention is less fixated on this community.

Words related to the trans community are the most variable. FNOMTs *trans*, *transexual*, *transgénero*, *transformista*, and *travesti* have similar semantic neighbors to other identities in the LGBT+ community. These semantic neighbors seem to reflect the social hardships they have suffered with words like *harass*, *fight*, *activist*, *discriminated*, etc. There are also words that suggest a sexualization of the community, such as *fetish*, *bottom*, *legs*, *gogos* and *cabaret*. Notably, derogatory words appear as neighbors to these terms. One example is *lgbtttqxyz* which is used to make fun of the LGBT+ community for containing many different labels. We find it interesting that this community has gained more public attention in recent years, but the semantic neighbors to these FNOMTs are not as derogatory as other terms in spite of the negative polarity of many of the tweets they appear in. Further investigation will be required to fully understand what this means.

6 Conclusions

As has been observed throughout the study, the use of FNOMTs for members of the LGBT+ community has demonstrated variation in connotation and denotation within the past 10 years. There is a general decrease in the use of derogatory terms, while more specific terms for certain sub-groups of the LGBT+ community have increased. We notice that the vocabulary describing the LGBT+ community has expanded due to a recent increase in some FNOMT that seem to have been recently introduced into the Mexican vocabulary, such as *femboy*, *non-binary*, *crossdresser* and *drag*. Notably, more general terms have had more semantic variation over time. An example of this is *homosexual*, which ranges from political issues to religious discourse. Other more specific terms, such as *pansexual* and *asexual*, show variations ranging from discrimination to a greater correlation with other sub-groups of the LGBT+ community. Of all the terms, those related to the trans community have seen the greatest increase in usage, likely due to the recent popularity of drag reality shows and political debate on trans rights driven by discriminatory groups such as the Trans Exclusionary Radical Feminist (TERF) movement.

Finally, it is important to notice that all of these semantic changes and observations are only within a ten-year range. This demonstrates that LGBT+ FNOMTs are experiencing a faster shift in connotation and denotation than that observed in previous studies. In conclusion, the use of FNOMTs revolving around the LGBT+ community is extremely broad. This study gives us an idea of the evolution of opinions and thoughts towards the LGBT+ community and how they have evolved over time. However, we cannot claim that the results presented here are precise enough to draw clear conclusions without collecting more data and doing a more fine-grained analysis of each sub-community of the LGBT+ collective. We hope to address these issues in future work.

Acknowledgments

References

Gemma Bel-Enguix, Helena Gómez-Adorno, Gerardo Sierra Martínez, Juan Vásquez, Scott Thomas Andersen, and Sergio Ojeda-Trueba. 2023-09. Overview of HOMO-MEX at iberlef 2023: Hate speech detection in online messages directed towards the MEXican spanish speaking lgbtq+ population. *Procesamiento del Lenguaje Natural*, 71:361–370.

Rodrigo Borba. 2015. Linguística queer: uma perspectiva pós-identitária para os estudos da linguagem. *Revista Entrelinhas*, 9(1):91–107.

Violeta Cautín-Epifani. 2015. Poder virtual e formas de tratamento no discurso mediado por computador: Exploração numa rede comunicativa virtual. *Forma y Función*, 28(1):55–78.

Leticia Rebollo Couto. 2005. Formas de tratamiento y cortesía en el mundo hispánico. *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*, pages 35–66.

Real Academia Española et al. 2009. *Nueva gramática de la lengua española*, volume 2. Espasa Madrid.

Daniel Hickey, Matheus Schmitz, Daniel Fessler, Paul E. Smaldino, Goran Muric, and Keith Burghardt. 2023. Auditing elon musk's impact on hate speech and bots. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 17(1):1133–1137.

M Kendall. 1975. Rank correlation measures. 15(202). Chares Griffin, London.

Henry B. Mann. 1945. Nonparametric tests against trend. *Econometrica*, 13(3):245–259.

Azwihangwisi Helen et al. Mavhandu-Mudzusi. 2003. Terms which lgbtqi+ individuals prefer or hate to be called by. *Heliyon*, 9(4):e14990.

Carles Navarro-Carrascosa. 2020. Caracterización del discurso de la comunidad de habla lgtbi. una aproximación a la lingüística «queer» hispánica. *Revista de investigación lingüística*, 23:353–375.

Carles Navarro-Carrascosa. 2021. *Análisis pragmalingüístico de las formas nominales de tratamiento en la comunidad de habla LGTBI*. Tesis doctoral del programa Estudios Hispánicos Avanzados.

Carles Navarro-Carrascosa. 2023. Tipificación de la afiliación lingüística. un estudio de las formas nominales del tratamiento de la comunidad de habla lgtbi. *Hesperia: Anuario De Filología Hispánica*, 6(1):117–136.

Juan Manuel Pérez, Mariela Rajngewerc, Juan Carlos Giudici, Damián A. Furman, Franco Luque, Laura Alonso Alemany, and María Vanina Martínez. 2023. pysentimiento: A python toolkit for opinion mining and social nlp tasks.

Radim Řehůřek and Petr Sojka. 2010. Software Framework for Topic Modelling with Large Corpora. In *Proceedings of the LREC 2010 Workshop on New Challenges for NLP Frameworks*, pages 45–50, Valletta, Malta. ELRA. http://is.muni.cz/publication/884893/en.

Yaqian Shi and Lei Lei. 2020. The evolution of lgbt labelling words: Tracking 150 years of the interaction of semantics with social and cultural changes. *English Today*, 36(4):33–39.

Juan Vásquez, Scott Andersen, Gemma Bel-enguix, Helena Gómez-adorno, and Sergio-luis Ojeda-trueba. 2023. HOMO-MEX: A Mexican Spanish annotated corpus for LGBT+phobia detection on Twitter. In *The 7th Workshop on Online Abuse and Harms (WOAH)*, pages 202–214, Toronto, Canada. Association for Computational Linguistics.

A Usage Trends

In this appendix, we share the FNOMTs studied in this paper and the trends they followed in our collected data. We report the FNOMT and the frequency of tweets they appear in within the time span. We consider the total usage, as well as the positive, neutral, and negative usages, and display the trend they follow according to the Mann-Kendall statistical test with a p-value of 0.05 (as described in Section 5.1.1).

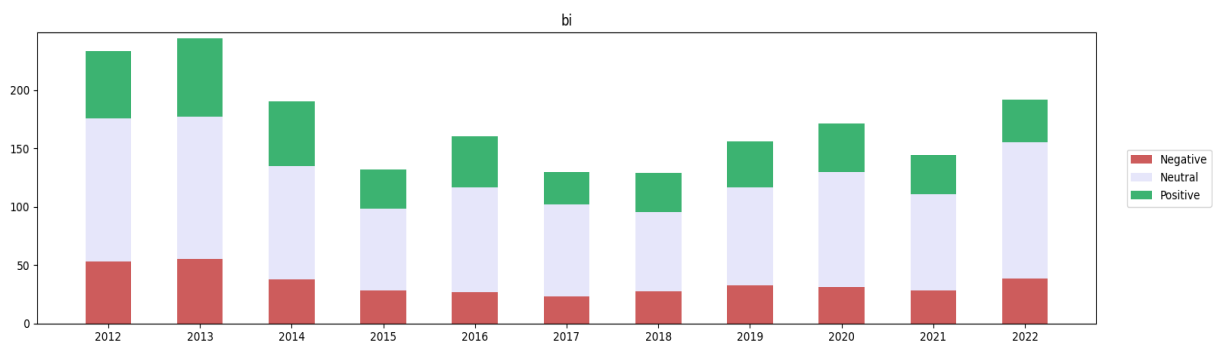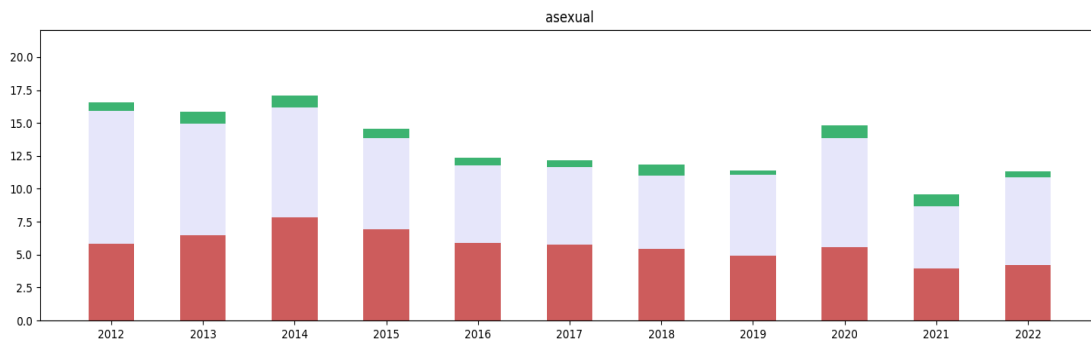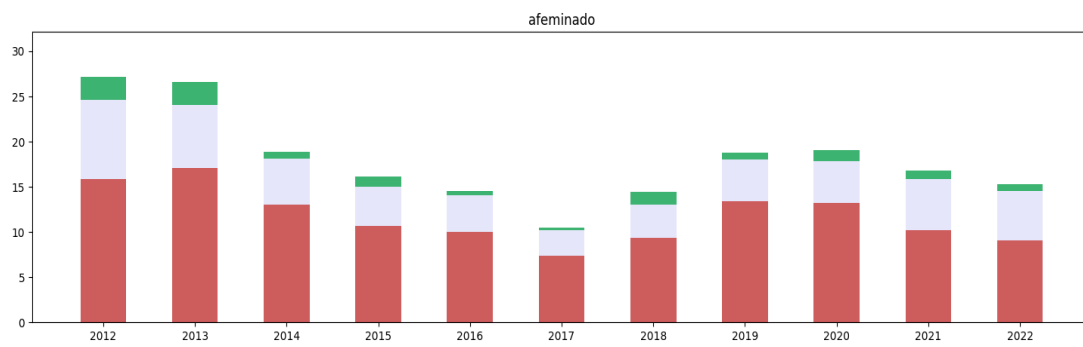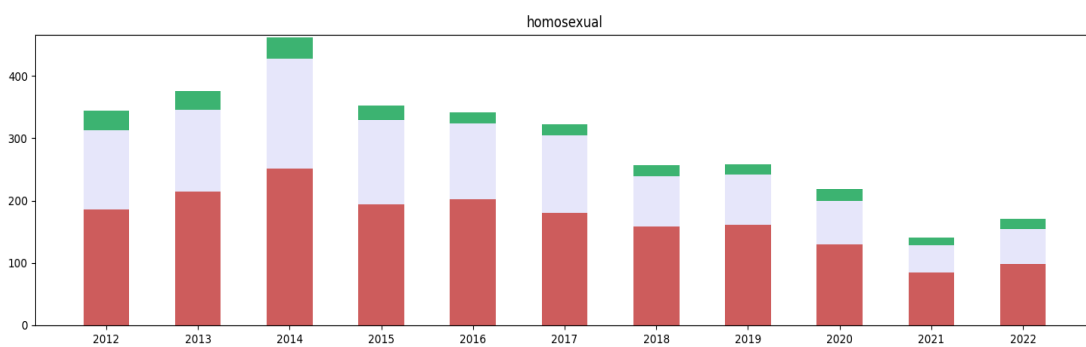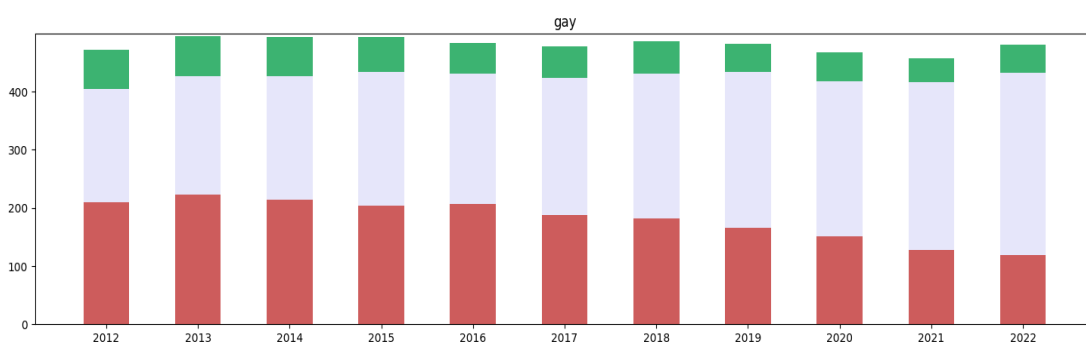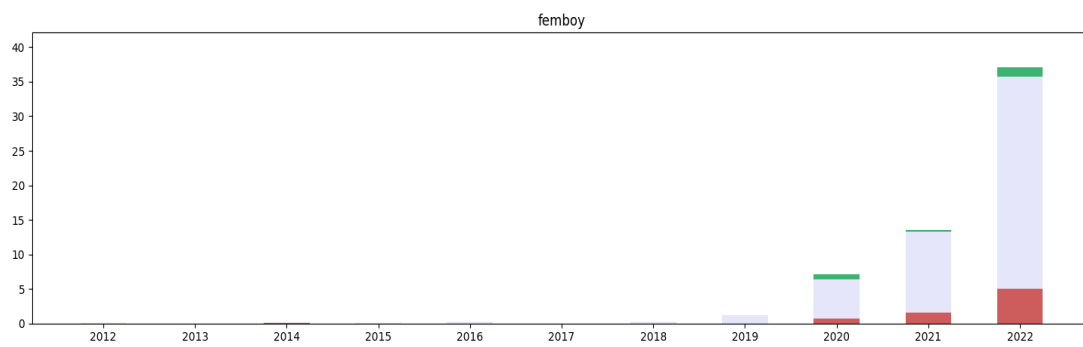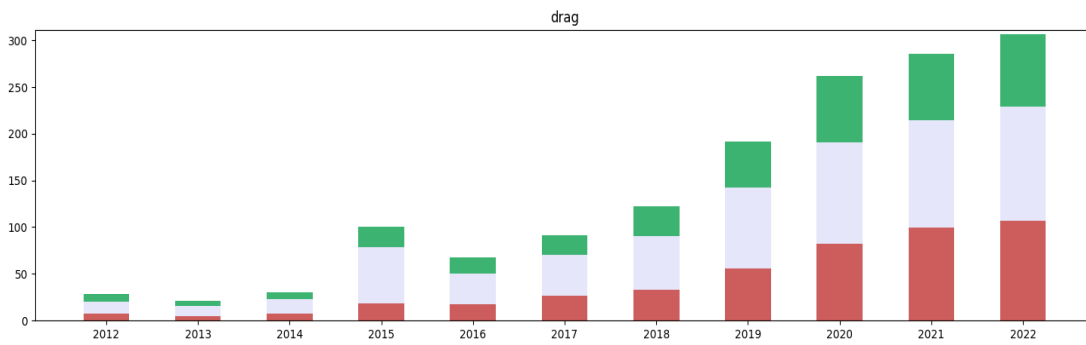| Term	Frequency	Feature	Usage	Positive	Neutral	Negative
afeminado	2334	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-7.08	-1.55	-2.79	-1.81
asexual	1737	Trend	decreasing	no trend	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-1.80	-2.18	-2.67	-3.84
bi	22025	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	no trend	decreasing
		Slope	-0.45	-0.15	-0.14	-1.02
bisexual	10358	Trend	no trend	no trend	increasing	decreasing
		Slope	0.16	0.22	0.43	-0.69
closetera	2016	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-10.47	-2.60	-5.92	-3.14
crossdresser	232	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	37.34	7.05	7.56	27.65
drag	17163	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	0.98	0.26	0.63	0.65
femboy	605	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	30.78	2.07	2.40	12.58
gay	62020	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	increasing	decreasing
		Slope	-2.01	-1.11	0.85	-0.82
homosexual	38359	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-2.28	-0.23	-0.56	-0.36
intersexual	365	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	19.16	4.22	4.93	10.56
joto	57650	Trend	decreasing	no trend	no trend	decreasing
		Slope	-0.02	-0.29	-0.39	-0.38
lencha	6954	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-4.63	-0.99	-1.81	-2.61
lesbiana	30736	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-1.73	-0.27	-0.56	-0.62
machorra	2674	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-11.13	-1.92	-6.82	-2.57
marica	35834	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-2.25	-0.25	-0.95	-0.37
maricón	25686	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-3.75	-0.23	-1.41	-0.29
mariposon	658	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-14.35	-3.95	-8.00	-2.72
mariquita	5372	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-6.91	-1.39	-1.84	-2.20
no binario	904	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	15.21	1.72	3.14	4.17
mayate	9260	Trend	no trend	no trend	increasing	decreasing
		Slope	-0.16	0.19	0.32	-0.68
panes	9210	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	no trend
		Slope	-0.95	-0.33	-0.93	0.40
pansexual	629	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	25.64	4.83	6.23	11.19
puto	62423	Trend	decreasing	increasing	decreasing	no trend
		Slope	1.50	-0.70	-1.35	0.02

Term	Frequency	Feature	Usage	Positive	Neutral	Negative
puñal	8578	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-8.20	-0.51	-2.63	-0.56
queer	5988	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	-0.24	0.04	0.39	0.65
rarx	6812	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-4.67	-0.81	-2.29	-1.47
trans	24279	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	1.62	0.22	0.45	0.49
transexual	5200	Trend	increasing	no trend	increasing	no trend
		Slope	0.29	0.87	1.57	0.33
transgénero	3407	Trend	increasing	increasing	increasing	increasing
		Slope	5.04	0.96	2.00	1.16
travesti	9020	Trend	no trend	no trend	no trend	decreasing
		Slope	-1.29	-0.22	-0.10	-2.21
vestida	25152	Trend	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing	decreasing
		Slope	-1.13	-0.37	-0.90	-0.99

B Usage Trends and Polarity Visualized

Here, we visualize the usage of each FNOMT over time and the proportion of tweets that had a negative polarity in red, neutral polarity in gray, and positive polarity in green. The values are the average usage within the year, this is to accommodate that fact that 2022 contained data for 9 months while every other year had data for all 12 months.

afeminado

asexual

bi

bisexual

closetera

intersexual

joto

lencha

lesbiana

machorra

marica

maricón

mariposon

mayate

"no binario"

193

panes

pansexual

puñal

puto

queer
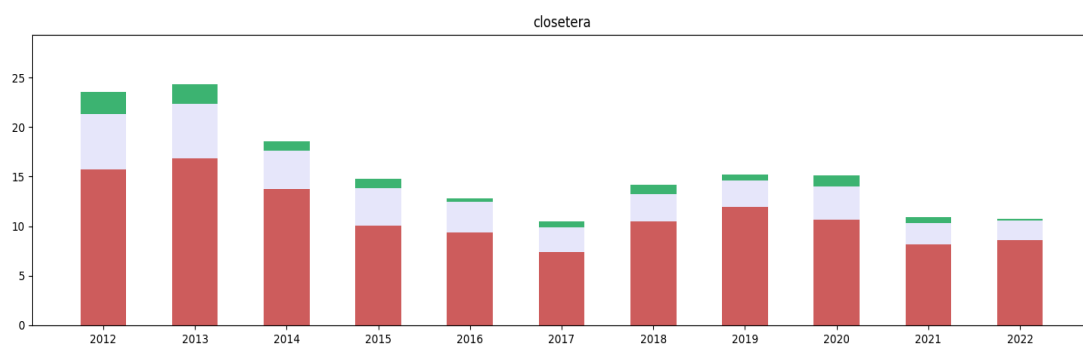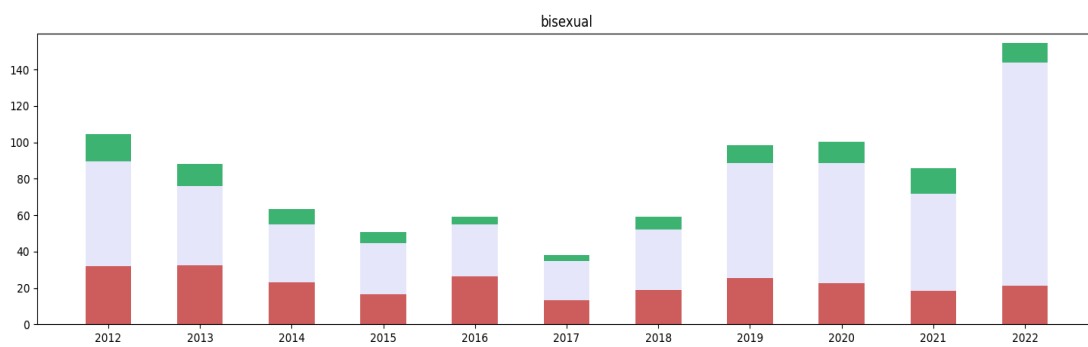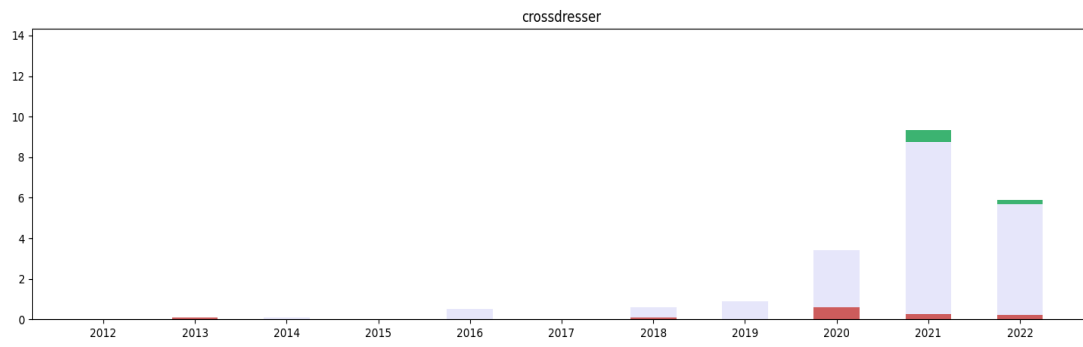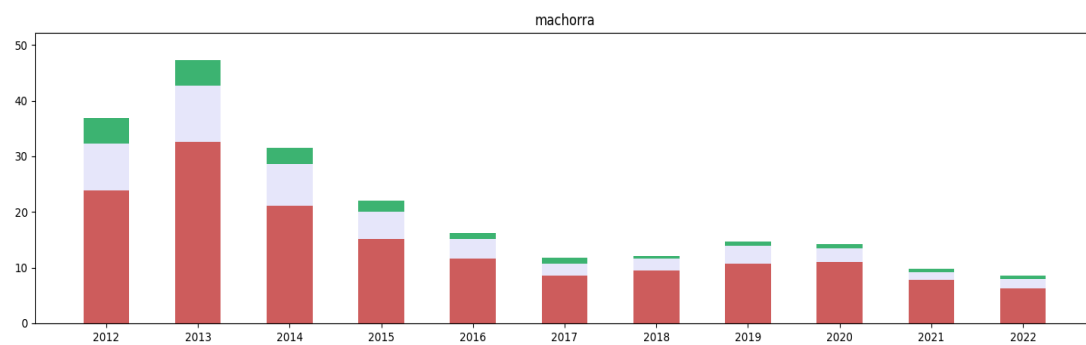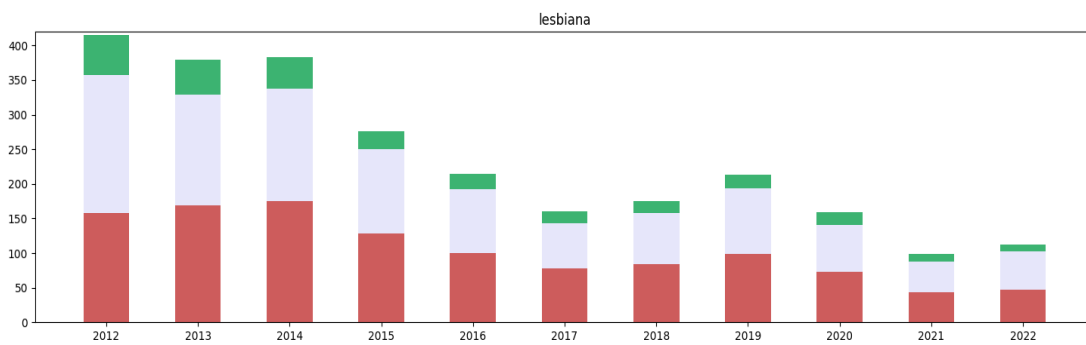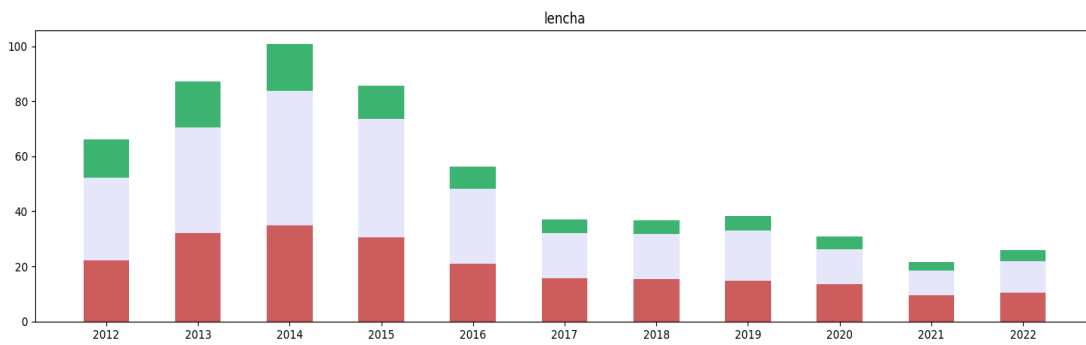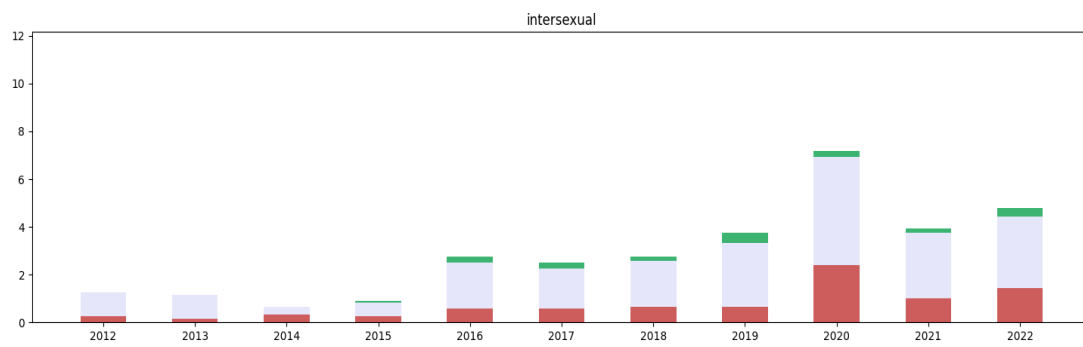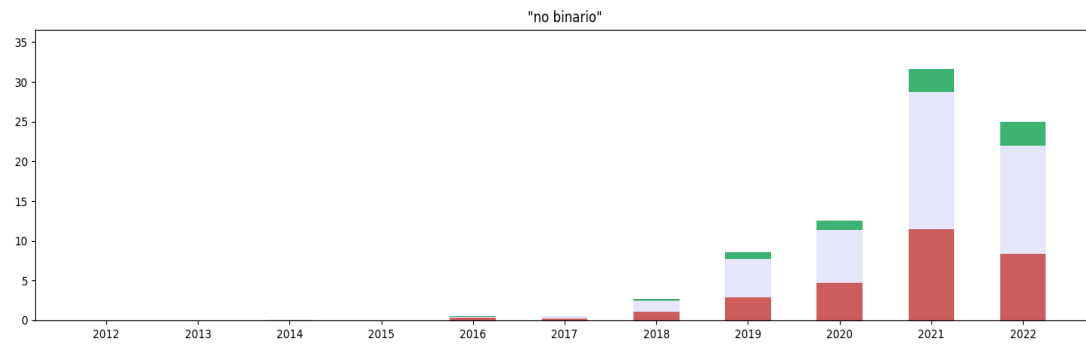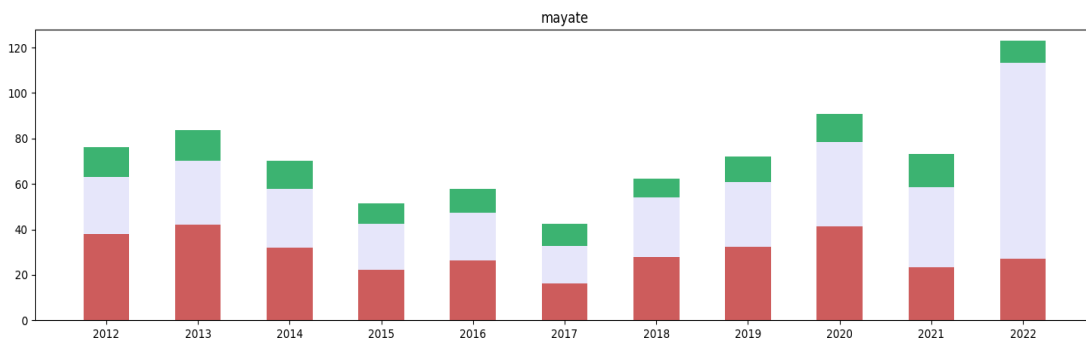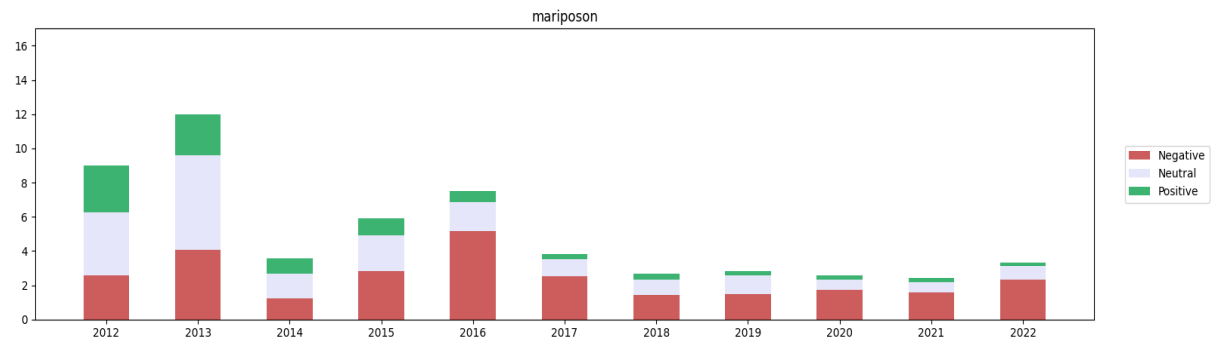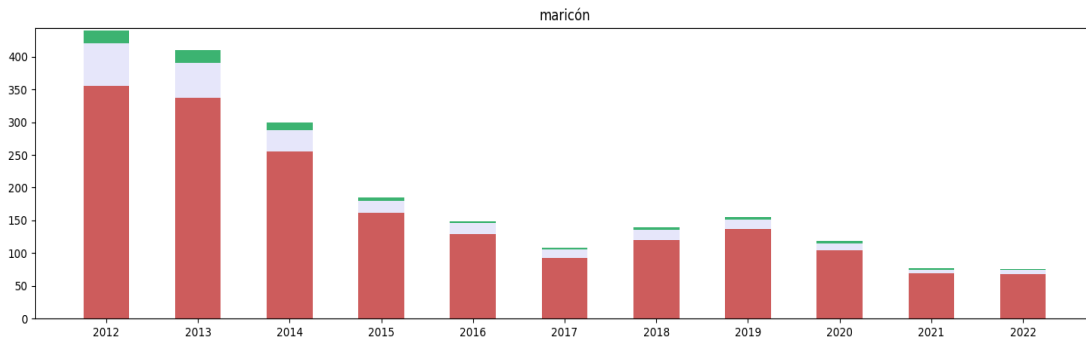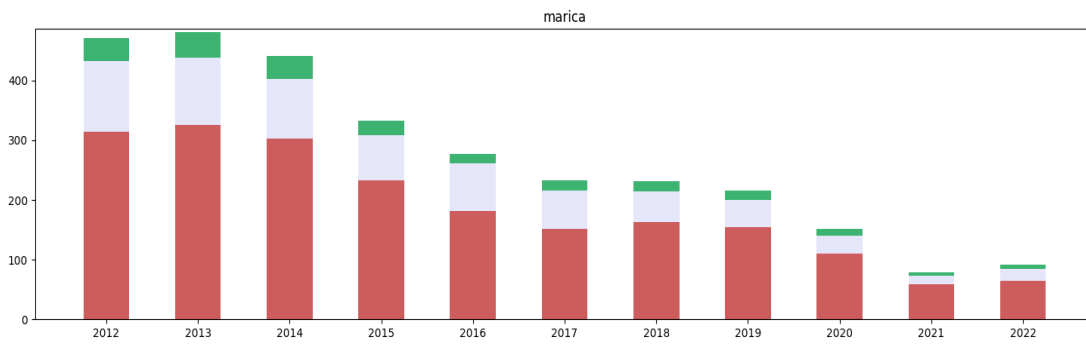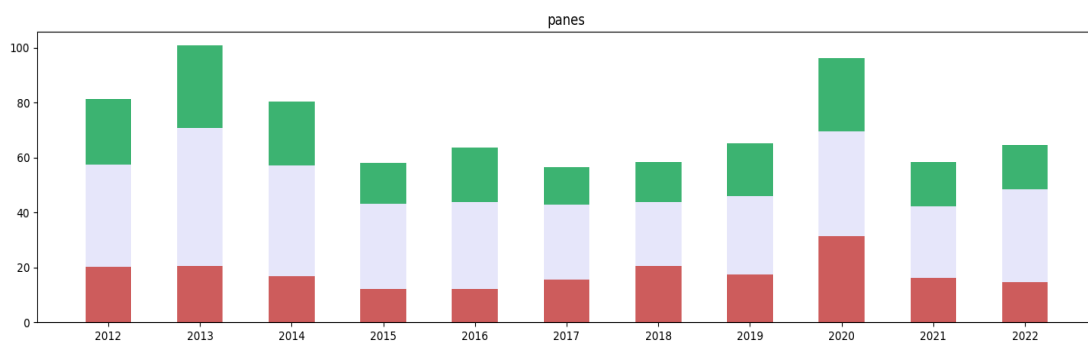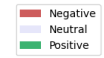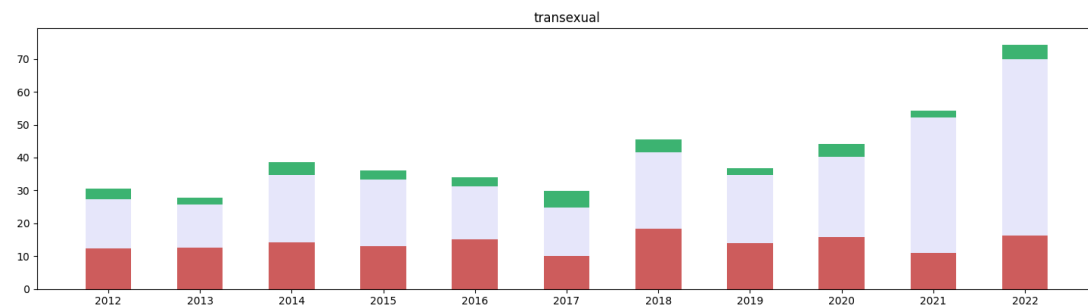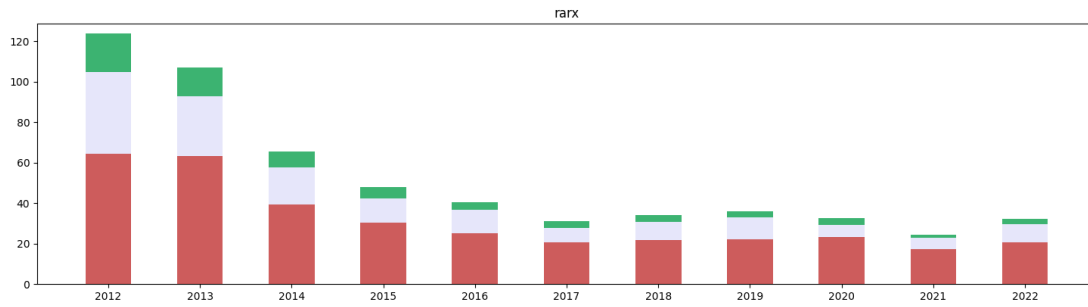
C   Semantic Neighbors

In this appendix, we display the FNOMTs and their semantic neighbors found every two years. Many of these terms are hashtags or slang and are difficult to easily translate. We invite the reader to follow the explanation in Section 5.2.

Table 2: The words most similar to the term's semantic vector across the years.

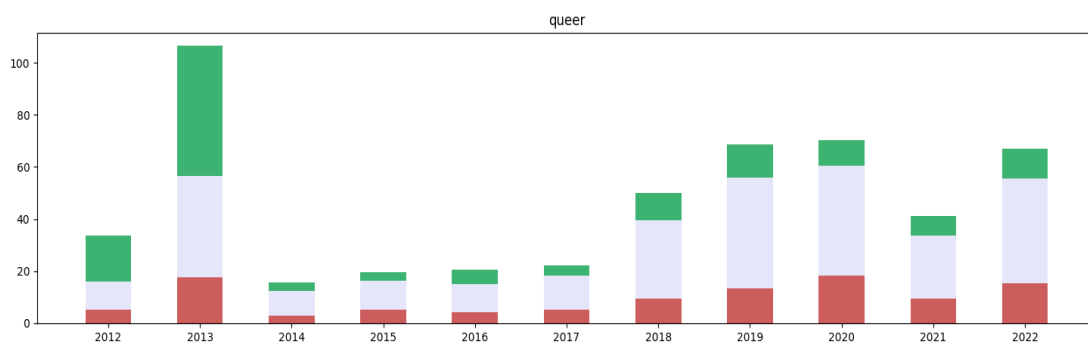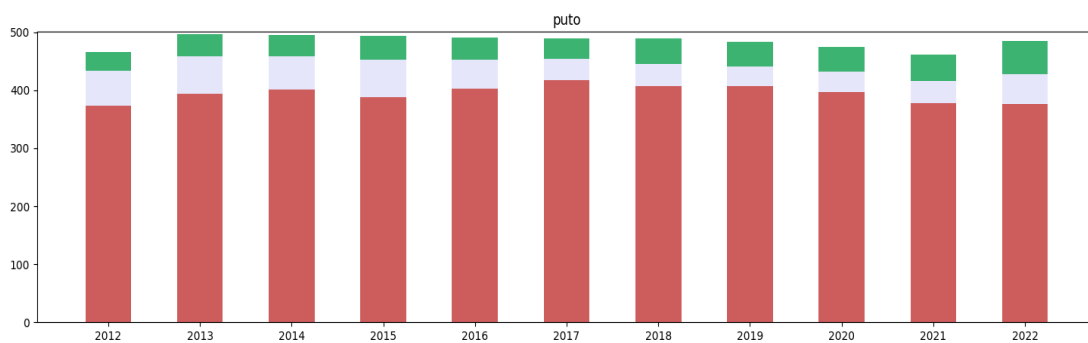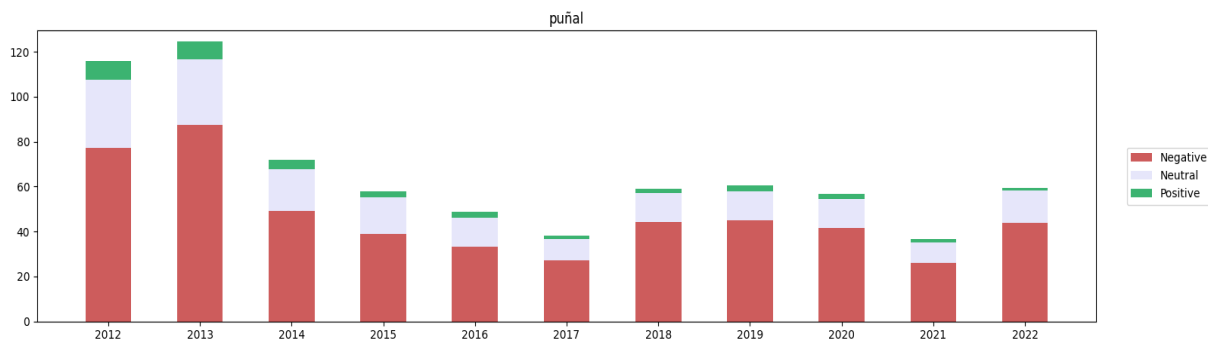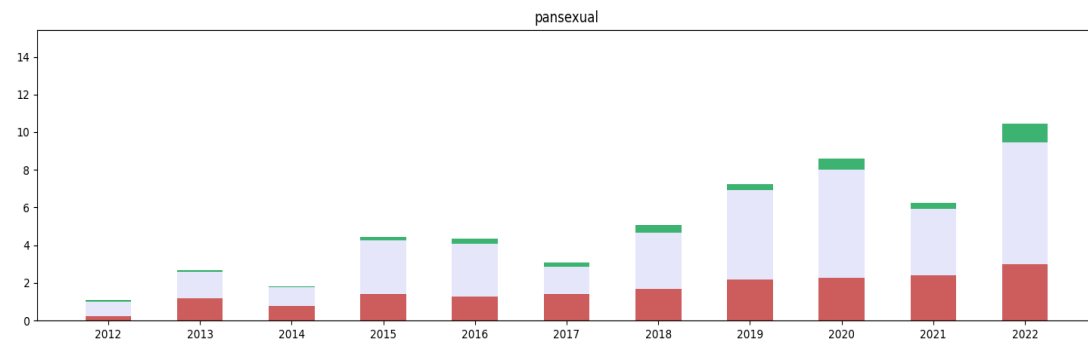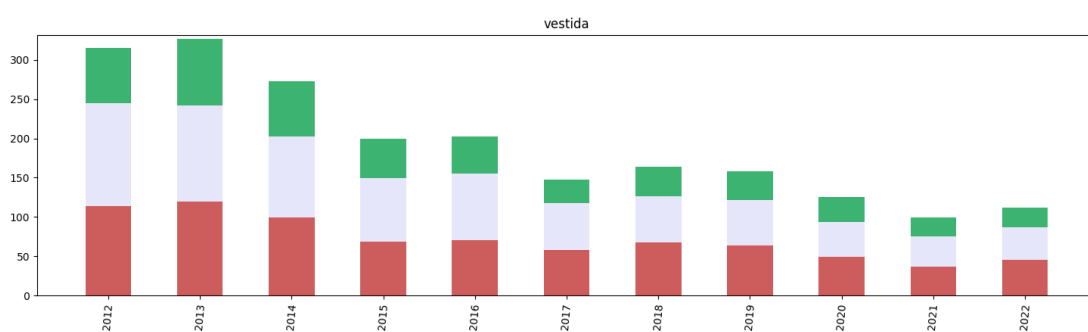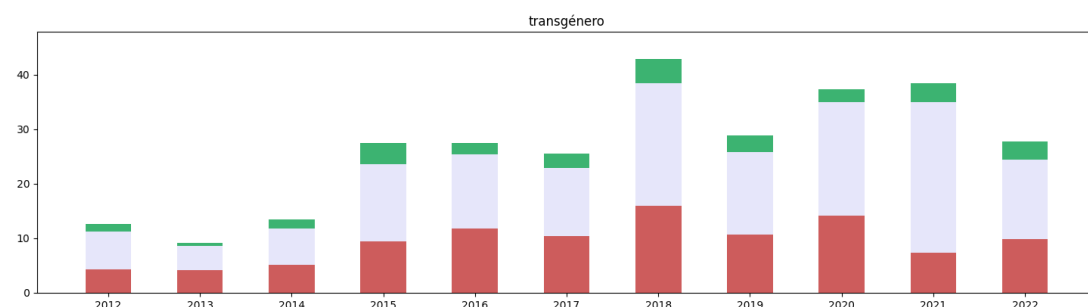| Año / Término	afeminado	asexual	bi	bisexual	closetera	crossdresser	drag	femboy
2012-2013	conosco	sexos	japi	hetero	imbeciles		battleship	
	varoniles	reproduccion	gona	heterosexuales	hahahaa		police	
	atractivo	trisexuales	am	heterosexual	dramaticos		regina	
	viril	serlo	gonna	serlo	xs		factor	
	matt	demasiadas	madrugando	pansexual	hipocritas		dragqueen	
	amanerado	preferencias	kasa	reproduccion	swag		kings	
	varonil	fingir	woodstock	homo	cren		mall	
	educado	lesvianas	draga	trisexuales	netaaa		culturas	
2014-2015	patetico	quisieran	gona	hetero	nop		race	
	atractivo	apoyarlos	ef	heteros	pss		temporadas	
	emojis	agradar	aim	pansexual	querras		rupaul	
	excesos	pretendientes	japi	transexuales	groseria		rupauls	
	traten	discriminen	campeon	heterosexuales	ammm		pauls	
	dani	orgullosos	dwh	inter	mentalidad		infinity	
	desperdicio	nacimos	cv	sexos	deprime		marra	
	filtros	sinceros	ar	bisexualidad	dejarse		cabaretito	
2016-2017	mamado	juzguen	ef	pansexual	atacando		rupaul	
	varoniles	sexualmente	área	masculino	valeria		queens	
	machos	discrimino	bicampeon	intolerante	belinda		rupauls	
	machista	camisas	fumar	cisgenero	hombrecito		rupaulsdragrace	
	cantantes	rudos	campeonato	intersexual	goey		queen	
	machitos	flexibles	ci	single	hater		race	
	femeninos	minoria	codigo	embarazo	seh		temporadas	
	desperdicio	gaylesbiana	doblete	anal	riata		season	
2018-2019	cantan	fem	mario	quiran	buuu		rupaul	
	amanerado	biologicamente	mtro	chicusuario	aplicate		queens	
	viceversa	heteronorma	refundacion	heterosexuales	darks		stars	
	operadas	pansexuales	idem	pansexual	baek		rupauls	
	aceptable	discriminadas	euroderma	heterosexual	sirvienta		ru	
	vulva	particularmente	radiogrupo	pansexuales	pedooo		season	
	inferior	vulva	sub	fem	insistentes		race	
	repudiados	alienigenas	goleo	transgenera	cojiendo		rpdr	
2020-2022	masc	polisexual	adi	bisex	pior	travestidecloset	lmd	fem
	pasivos	arromanticas	agustin	curiosos	wacala	piernitas	race	trannymx
	musculoso	pansexualidad	mich	heterobi	tmbn	travestiputita	rupaul	crossgirl
	masculinos	skoliosexual	tri	engañado	jajajajajajajajaja	crossdressingsissy	queens	femme
	halago	pansexuales	articulo	machosdotados	jajaka	crossdressing	ru	bubis
	varonil	demisexual	julian	casado	glodeja	trannylover	queen	contadas
	boomer	hermafroditas	cff	hetero	pendejes	bigass	rpdr	obveo
	heteronormado	orientaciones	lft	pansexuales	ternuritas	tvdecloset	reality	hotgirl

Table 3: The words most similar to the term's semantic vector across the years.

Year / Term	gay	homosexual	intersexual	joto	lencha	lesbiana	machorra	marica
2012-2013	bromance	espr	aigre	puñalito	porfis	lenchas	justina	maricones
	afeminados	adopcion	nombrecito	closeteros	chepa	lencha	esaa	jotitos
	chicos	matrimonio	tutifruti	cagadas	loquitas	machorras	frustrada	putitos
	bisexuales	parejas	talackova	miadas	espantan	amber	alondra	jotos
	heteros	homosexualidad	jenna	mayates	ekis	liam	pepa	raritos
	idiotas	newsblog	inmediatamente	bicicletita	vero	larry	marimacha	closeteros
	heteroflexible	matrimonios	efe	decirtelo	sara	friendzone	despecho	putos
	buga	abandono	gaaay	manas	cabaretito	gaylesbiana	trailera	manas
2014-2015	homosexualidad	homosexualidad	intergenero	machorras	lesbianitas	masculinas	nop	maricones
	lgtb	colombia	trasvesti	ropita	brenda	emos	gacha	putitos
	heteros	ue	venus	espantan	timida	milf	groseria	putomaricon
	heterosexuales	igualitario	actualmente	habladores	divierto	sinceros	esooo	jotitos
	bisexuales	vaticano	gasta	panochas	loquitas	barbas	loquilla	putito
	television	prejuicios	identifica	closeteras	primas	patanes	delevigne	soccer
	temas	eeuu	ritchie	ammm	raritas	estilistas	pss	garganta
	osos	catolico	pedofilo	feas	vane	senos	querras	mayates
2016-2017	lgbt	homosexualidad	cisgenero	manas	amika	parecidas	valeria	putitos
	igualitarios	adopcion	intolerante	hombrecito	thearmyroyal	evidencia	maquillo	maricones
	sex	cristianos	incluya	closeteras	twin	cogidas	uste	raritos
	bisexuales	igualitario	binario	culos	valeria	montserrat	espantar	jotitos
	homofobia	sacerdote	independiente	raritos	micheladas	reirse	lesbianismo	ardor
	lgtb	union	discriminatorio	enamorandonostv	amigays	curiosos	engañan	después
	guapos	homofobia	lgbtt	riata	ño	ridiculez	ocurrente	jotos
	demisexual	rechazo	noala	raritas	adorables	cantantes	xk	maricón
2018-2019	homo	heterosexuales	intersex	mana	lili	mutuamente	netaaa	jotitos
	too	rechazan	particularmente	pedooo	aplicate	topaba	quién	maricones
	guapos	sacerdote	consúltalo	mensa	oph	ofendieron	nuca	colosal
	actores	heterosexual	siglas	aplicate	lok	pastrana	asca	dilo
	fem	burlarse	garantizara	carlitos	goe	monserrat	hahahahah	vara
	varoniles	homosexualidad	transvesti	buuu	asca	infecciones	karime	putitos
	autores	transplante	aliadas	xddd	monserrat	casandose	nms	perdedores
	amigues	ofensivo	lgbtttqxyz	pedota	polinesios	canarios	axilas	ojetes
2020-2022	sugar	heterosexuales	intersex	pendejusuario	jajajajaa	bisexuales	mamesss	maricones
	boys	incidentales	orientaciones	machita	chulas	trasvestis	veanle	chillon
	pasivos	catolico	hermafroditas	menso	juntaba	panic	apestosa	mamon
	furry	religioso	ignoradxs	tmbn	vidente	tomboy	ternuritas	puñetas
	twinks	heterosexual	transgeneros	jajaa	rupollo	vidente	castrosa	mariposon
	latinos	divide	identidades	jajajajaa	lloramos	terfa	cheto	hediondo
	chicxs	onvres	asexuales	jotolon	osooo	lesbico	encabronada	blandengues
	homos	aceptados	pansexuales	jajajajajajajajaja	arruinen	believe	criticona	aguante

Table 4: The words most similar to the term's semantic vector across the years.

Year / Term	maricón	mariposon	mariquita	mayate	panes	pansexual	puto	puñal
2012-2013	mamador	layun	calzones	manas	pasteles	demisexual	emputado	pomo
	maricòn	jarioso	jotitos	sudo	jamon	trisexuales	cuidense	clavaron
	irias	xavi	maricas	jarioso	deliciosos	atea	vucetich	matame
	pitote	jugara	raritos	intimidades	ricos	amber	wevos	cuidense
	sidoso	omar	bichos	foco	peces	lesbicas	peles	punal
	ogete	pomo	putitos	okis	tostados	opinen	maten	tomale
	reportate	semis	manas	compare	chocolates	curiosidades	mariconadas	aguantate
	mariconusuario	moises	jotos	shiii	mantequilla	heteroflexible	jodiendo	resuelve
2014-2015	madrazos	desvergue	sanchez	webo	peces	generos	hdp	lavate
	chicharo	puños	maricas	papelito	pasteles	pateticos	mueranse	clavando
	muller	tirandose	calzones	wuey	panaderia	hermafrodita	madridistas	hieren
	beetle	nuño	putomaricon	puños	cinco	metaleros	cogiendo	calamaro
	escuda	borrando	marica	queres	chocolate	inventan	puños	tinieblas
	mariconadas	atleti	rogandole	barco	tenango	intenten	ptm	escuda
	pacquiao	revancha	culhuacan	corra	ricos	angelina	cagada	ternurita
	tirandose	telerisa	mariconeses	aahhh	tostados	meh	américa	bravs
2016-2017	ardor	nuño	sanchez	gad	dulces	trastorno	callense	espalda
	púes	ardor	maricas	continuacion	pasteles	trios	ardor	claves
	descarado	aurelio	escondite	pepsi	postres	sw	marrano	profundo
	ardida	mugroso	calzones	mariconsitos	muerto	generos	culero	hocicon
	ojalá	zidane	bichos	amplio	peces	somo	webos	clavan
	molotov	chaco	después	chakal	deliciosos	signo	cojones	chachita
	cojones	calla	putitos	prro	panaderia	obsesivocompulsivo	valiendo	maricón
	enamorandonostv	dt	raritos	superbowl	pan	gender	acabarla	webos
2018-2019	fantoche	chales	sanchez	cacharon	peces	respetuosa	alaverga	halagos
	gachupin	pendejooo	maricas	yunes	muerto	asumen	chingao	tiernos
	miedoso	perdedores	colosal	pajaritos	dulces	transgenera	telosico	morenacos
	jijo	quejaban	dilo	buro	bimbo	particularmente	saquese	cacheton
	mariguano	chofis	escondite	besotes	pan	cisgenero	wilos	conca
	ardor	mantenidos	bichos	dodgers	deliciosos	chicusuario	ardor	arrastrados
	putote	miado	calzones	peque	platillos	fem	aver	mantenidos
	aver	gabo	jotitos	yuya	frijolitos	sexos	carlitos	incompetentes
2020-2022	hediondo	descerebrado	catarinas	chakales	muerto	polisexual	mamaria	lopitos
	ratlista	sacaton	sanchez	espiando	dulces	asexuales	ratlista	orto
	changoleon	pianistas	ctm	cogidota	deliciosos	skoliosexual	alaverga	chango
	lopitos	violin	alfredo	lampiño	peces	cisgenero	graban	buey
	violin	pejendejo	aguante	empina	chocolate	lithsexual	pelaste	manito
	agachon	suelas	dilo	mamarlo	pasteles	nb	sientate	bastardo
	cienfuegos	tartufo	chivas	teng	pescados	arromanticas	huevotes	osico
	perdedor	inmundo	vara	hhh	postres	intersex	nomames	sapo

Table 5: The words most similar to the term's semantic vector across the years.

Year / Term	queer	rarx	trans	transexual	transgénero	travesti	vestida
2012-2013	etaro	feito	vision	transgenero	travestismo	show	alborotadas
	folk	esoo	coahuila	trasvesti	diversidad	strippers	jotitas
	kumbia	ultimamente	grasas	diversidad	lgtb	queens	maquillada
	garbage	pensandolo	privado	travestismo	aceptara	paquita	zapatillas
	pasiones	decirtelo	laboral	lgbttti	activistas	artistas	desnuda
	town	ojitos	escala	actualidad	acoso	conj	ranchovestida
	room	memito	bike	acoso	homos	transexuales	novias
	fallen	loquitas	cis	hetero	marcharan	ultima	peinada
2014-2015	folk	bro	transgenero	transgenero	dafneen	show	alborotadas
	indie	high	queer	intersexuales	migrantes	lorena	alborotada
	kumbia	gacha	lgbt	jenner	intersexuales	transexuales	pausini
	punk	últimamente	caitlyn	activista	integrantes	bisexuales	jotitas
	dragqueen	pensandolo	lgbttti	caitlyn	venus	chicas	lawrence
	fun	celoso	saturadas	venus	organizaciones	maquillaje	maquilladas
	sex	cogiendo	transexuales	dafneen	realizan	transgenero	mesera
	boyfriend	okay	genero	genero	activistas	ligue	blusa
2016-2017	teamo	divertidos	transgenero	transgenero	amparos	tinder	blanco
	transgender	rbd	genero	fluido	luchan	cis	alborotada
	as	seh	transexual	genero	basado	chicas	alborotadas
	lgbttti	hater	paola	binario	padecen	drags	harley
	gorditos	chistosos	transexuales	transgeneros	intersexuales	bisexuales	quinn
	rupaulsdragrace	paca	resistencia	intersexuales	exigimos	feminismo	vestido
	folk	cuerdo	transfemicidios	eeuu	activistas	vaginas	dejaron
	pet	adorables	alessa	bisexuales	deportista	sexys	jotas
2018-2019	levis	cagados	cis	transgenero	trasvestis	transexuales	vestido
	bisexualas	mensa	lgbttti	intersexuales	intersex	activos	alborotada
	hermafroditas	dañado	transexuales	intersexual	particularmente	fetiches	vestidos
	intersex	lqm	transexual	intersex	lgbtttqxyz	intersexuales	mezclilla
	positivos	psss	transgender	travestis	transvesti	intersex	peinada
	manfloras	ximena	transgenero	cis	garantizara	transsexual	gala
	binarias	nah	tvs	pansexuales	tttrans	pasiva	celeste
	sumisos	feito	feministas	muxe	discriminadas	curiosos	azulado
2020-2022	cuirs	raras	transgirl	transgenero	ttt	tvcloset	alborotada
	intersex	hater	lgbttti	patologizante	lgttbi	travestidecloset	vestido
	pansexuales	exigentes	recordarles	trangenero	lesbicos	activas	gala
	resistimos	pensandolo	ellestransmexico	intersexual	hermafrodita	travestismexico	disfraces
	chicxs	pendejusuario	dali	ttt	acuden	morenas	vestidos
	binarixs	pendejes	transgender	intersexuales	hubbard	piernitas	maquillada
	pansexualas	ñoña	playboy	acomodan	hombrestrans	crossdresser	vestir
	inquisitivos	ofendidas	morenas	trannymx	validar	travesty	darks

D FNOMT and Translations

Search terms used for scraping data from X, their translations, and alternative FNOMT variations used for search. We advise that this table contains harmful language towards the LGBT+ community in both English and Spanish.

Table 6: FNOMT search terms, their translations, lexical variations. We do not claim that this is a complete list of FNOMT that address the LGBT+ community, but these were the words most commonly used at the time of this study, some terms were considered but disregarded as described in Section 4.

Term	Translation	FNOMT
Afeminado	Effeminate	afeminados, afeminadito, afeminaditos
Asexual	Asexual	asexuales, asexualito, asexualita, asexualitos, asexualitas
Bi	Bi	bis
Bisexual	Bisexual	bisexuales, bisexualito, bisexualitos
Closetera	Closeted	closetero, closeteros, closeteras, closeterito, closeterita, closeteritos, closeteritas
Crossdresser	Crossdresser	crossdressers
Drag	Drag Queen	drags, draga, dragas
Femboy	Femboy	femboys, femboysito, femboysitos
Gay	Gay	gays, gaysito, gaysita, gaysitos, gaysitas
Homosexual	Homosexual	homosexuales, homosexualito, homosexualita, homosexualitos, homosexualitas
Intersexual	Intersexual	iintersexuales
Joto	Faggot	jota, jotos, jotas, jotito, jotita, jotitos, jotitas
Lencha	Dyke	lenchas, lenchita, lenchitas
Lesbiana	Lesbian	lesbianas, lesbianitas, lesbianitas
Machorra	Dyke	machorras, machorrita, machorritas
Marica	Fag	maricas, mariquita, mariquitas
Maricón	Faggot	maricon, maricones, mariconsito, mariconsita, mariconsitos, mariconsitas
Mariposon	Fairy	mariposones, mariposonsito, mariposonsita, mariposonsitos, mariposonsitas
Mayate	Dyke	mayates, mayatito, mayatitos
No Binario	Non-Binary	no binarie, no binarios, no binaries
Panes	Pansexuals	No FNOMT
Pansexual	Pansexual	pansexuales, pansexualito, pansexualita, pansexualitos, pansexualitas
Puñal	Faggot	puñales, puñalito, puñalitos
Puto	Faggot	puta, putos, putas, putita, putito, putitos, putitas, putx, putxs, pute, putes
Queer	Queer	queers, queersito, queersita, queersitos, queersitas
Rarx	Nongendered Weirdo	rarxs, rarito, raritx, rarita, raritos, raritxs, raritas
Transexual	Transexual	transexuales
Transgénero	Transgendered	transgenero, transgeneros, transgeneros
Trans	Trans	No FNOMT
Travesti	Transvestite	travestis
Vestida	Dresser	vestidas