

# Multipluralism with education in Google books: Mechanisms descriptive about transsexuality and social representations and rights of adolescents

**Maria Sylvia de Souza Vitalle**<sup>1 <u>id</u></sup>, **Dr. Barbara Soares Da Silva**<sup>2\* <u>id</u></sup> <sup>1, 2</sup> Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

\* Corresponding Author: Dr. Barbara Soares Da Silva

# **Article Info**

ISSN (online): 2582-7138 Impact Factor: 5.307 (SJIF) Volume: 05 Issue: 01 January-February 2024 Received: 06-12-2023; Accepted: 09-01-2024 Page No: 572-576

#### Abstract

The work presented was prepared according to the need to understand the representations of human beings in their recognized historical rights identified throughout mainly adolescence as an important stage of life. This research is also motivated to understand public health policies identified in alignment with the representations of the human being in the phases of life, especially those aimed at transsexuals. I used the following lexical items added in English using the search engine through Google Books and, concomitantly, scanning in Brazilian Portuguese in a correspondence search engine called Brazilian Corpus made available by the Linguateca1 initiative. Therefore, these are recognized masculine genders, women, gays, lesbians, homosexuals, transgender people; person, transgender, transgender person, transsexual person, spiritual person, transgender person, transsexual person, gender queer, gender dysphoria, gender identity, gender diverse, gender non-conforming minors, gender non-conforming, gender affirming, non-binary; non-binary; transgender, gender diversity, non-conforming adolescents, LGBTQ, nonconforming people, minority genders, gender transition, family, adopted family (as well as their own plural forms). The phases of life have been operationalized by the following measures: man, woman, adolescent, adolescence, adult, boy, girl, child, elderly, child, young person and adolescent (as well as their plural forms). The data for the analysis consists of publications made available by Google Books in the period 1800 to 2008, totaling approximately 500 million words, in addition to the use of the SKETCH ENGINE Corpus which brings together publications in English and Brazilian Portuguese in this analysis. The Portuguese Corpus contains around 1 billion words of data from newspapers and magazines on the Internet in four Portuguese-speaking countries between 2012 and 2019 and is called the Portuguese Web (ptTenTen20). To this end, several analyzes were carried out, focusing in particular on the results related to the rights of transsexual people and when these rights began to be recognized in publications and the possible health policies addressed to adolescents and education.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.54660/.IJMRGE.2024.5.1.572-576

Keywords: Transgender; Vulnerabilities in adolescence, Terminologies and rights, public health policies, Stages of life, Corpus

#### **1. Introduction**

In this sense, discover the most frequent linguistic patterns identified, starting by understanding the concept of:

The search for word frequencies in Multipuralism with education in *Google books:* Descriptive mechanisms on the transsexuality and social representations and rights of adolescents.

It was due to the need to understand what lines of agreement exist between the social groups that make up a person's journey. In particular, for this research, the focus will be even more attentive to *adolescents and transsexuals*. Therefore, as a postdoctoral student at the Federal University of São Paulo, in Brazil, I continue to deepen my studies in this very necessary and urgent topic for our social community since 2022.

- a. social representation of transsexuals;
- b. exploration of the rights of that social group; d) historical patterns of public policies through *Google Books* in association

The objective of the research is to understand what collocations exist in published terminologies in which adverbs, adjectives and nouns can be found that can offer clarifications regarding the key words and passages chosen for research. Collocation is defined as the "appearance of two or more words within a short 'distance' of each other in a text," according to Sinclair (1991, p.170).

This approach provides the interpretation and understanding of the reality to which this research lends itself. This research seeks to inform a study whose objective is to investigate frequent patterns of words in the language

identified in public policies and transgender rights in conjunction with the genders identified in these searches, as well as possible vulnerabilities observed in data collected from Google Books covering the period from 1800 to 2008, in addition to data collected from Corpus Sketch Engine, which cover the period from 2012 to 2019. Therefore, we set out to answer the following research questions:

- 1. What are the possible representations of the rights of transsexuals according to the data banks chosen for this research?
- 2. What are the possible representations of possible public policies regarding adolescents according to the search mechanisms?

# **1.1 Justification**

Bring to the discussion the topic of gender in terminology and linguistics gradually contributes to a growing and necessary social awareness that

It can alleviate and soften behaviors seen in relation to transphobia. Besides, One of the bases of this study is to analyze the recurring patterns in the different stages of life, where curiously you can realize that the

life expectancy of a trans person is only 35 years (COSTA-VAL&GUERRA, 2019) and Brazil unfortunately presents very high rates of murders due to gender phobias other than those called 'expected' by the actual society.

The National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals (Antra), in collaboration with the Transgender Europe institution, confirms that the number of murders

for transphobia reached 132 between October 2018 and September 2019 and 163 in the entire year 2018. These figures place Brazil in first place and tops the list of countries that kill the most due to transphobia.

Given this, the present study is justified by the clear need to address the topic focused on the various health and education services in the state of São Paulo and in Brazil as a whole of vulnerabilities and genders identified along the path.

# 2. Objectives

# 2.1 General Objective

As a general objective, the search goes deeper into what they are, possibly, discoveries in the intersection of information on gender in addition to checking in the various publications which are the true ones transformations and perspectives, experienced by transsexuals throughout the publications.

# 2.2 Specific objective

The specific objective was to understand the discovery

process of the sexuality and orientation adolescent/young people sexual Transgender/Gender Variant Researched on Google Books via BYU and the Sketch Engine database; Investigate future life prospects, the hope of creating transgender public policies and new terminologies based on social representations located in this investigative work.

The present study addresses an exploratory, empirical research, descriptive and qualitative approach.

Despite the use of extremely analytical and statistical tools Throughout the terminological study, the interpretations of said data will be those that will provide coherence and uniformity to the work. According to Minayo (2014), Those who carry out qualitative analyzes separate the different modalities of the applied instruments and collected materials, highlighting the categories empirical studies and establishing comprehensive bases for the research topic and/or initial question.

# From this perspective,

The qualitative method is the one that is applied to the study of history, relationships, representations, beliefs, perceptions and opinions, products of the interpretations that humans make about how they live, build their artifacts and about themselves, feel and they think. [...] This type of method, which has a theoretical basis, in addition to making it possible to reveal still little-known social processes related to particular groups, facilitates the construction of new approaches, review and creation of new concepts and categories during the research. It is characterized by empiricism and the progressive systematization of knowledge until the understanding of the internal logic of the group or process under study. Therefore, it is also used to develop new hypotheses, build

qualitative indicators, variables and typologies (MINAYO, 2014, p. 57).

# 3. Research methodology and database

The data used in this research deals with lists of appearances of bigrams found in English publications indexed by Google Books. The method consists of taking the Google Books, bringing a collection of millions of publications digitized by the Google company from library collections around the world. The format of this database, as well as its extension, which is explained in the section procedures. Bigrams are sequences of two words placed side by side. side by side in a text. For example: 'Brazilian politics', 'young transsexual' and 'trans men'.

Furthermore, collocation is defined as the "appearance of two or more words within a short 'distance' from each other in a text", according to Sinclair (1991, p.170). There is also, in Hoey (1991, p.197), an indication that "the placement, For a long time, it has been the name given to the relationship that a lexical element with elements that most likely appear in their context (textual)" and with respect to semantic terms, those can positively influence or negatively in the words that accompany others or even in the meaning and significance of the text. Below are some steps used to begin the data analysis of this research.

# **3.2.1. Result and discussion of preliminary Data 3.2.2 Previous Data Analysis: Corpus Now**

Portuguese Corpus and the Contemporary American English Corpus were taken into account as a pre-analysis to continue the analysis via Google Books. 1.0) Access via registration to the portal https://app.sketchengine.eu/ and write in Match the search term of interest – in this case the term 'transgender' in Portuguese.

0	:ON	ICO	RE	A	IC	E		2	ing	-	viel	201	10 (p	ter)	mX																								50	irka	86	72.64	-	0	0	0	83	1
		anaphra The Line			0	ş																								4	2	<u>*</u>		6	-		x	٣	Ŧ	22		-	8	(600		+	0	-
		Details																				Lif	cort	id.		KAN		5	i.		int.																	
	. 0	() int		1880.	está	inter of		0.0	róp	• 5			-	80.6			ian	ote :	reda	de -	-	-	he qu	+ 100	69 1	-	-	• •		wig.		ona	-	ste	-	614	in-	-'A	s ing	lead	es 14	is per-	***		1.5	é muit	to inve	1.
	. 0	() ist	3	nes	AFP-	-	i-A	-	lor		ir.	-	-	mi	Lie	. P	pia	Assi	on		1421	and s	io ca	nton	85 1	ining	-	. 24	-	- 25		en e	1 (1)		1.1	-	1.0	85.8	mini			10.04	nclut	40 10	un	pais re	cords	11
	. 0	Oux		ocrat	a rife	ters	lerty	20.0		s.i	-	-	par	614	e pa		100		rine		***		berta	-	-					iera	in	carg	1.00		dad	np	dir.	ano -	-	+Cin	pind	na la		Lant		a ontre	vota i	1
	. 0	0.44		40.0		in 54	152		-		104	15 72	cad		qui	bar	here		-	1.52	1 00	mo	-	nutr	er 1	18750	-		-	cor	10 1	5.58	en 16	idon	e vi	0.00	110	ito".		inou P	loen	sobre	-	pone	N	-	1550	12
	. 0	(i) set	3	-	i-Ma	. 74	e 10	-	'n	.,	550	174	69	4.74	160	-	6e 13	e n3	0.40	-	in i	-	poro		019	-	-		went	-	. 10	ma	8.09	-00	64.		0.54	05 58	pator	està	5 (18)	ados (	1 589	opone	rtin i	1000	rente.	12
	• 🗆	() set		mult	er ha	15.0	esta			pi	cn 1	io in	spor	arte	÷	-	on		-	acel	hçi	10 C	mag	e550		ranky	-		158	-	esci	-	ne	ie pe	14.5		peci	nca	no pr	opar	a es	bds e	m 20	17.45		Orag p	ode s	• 5.
		() int	2	crete	-54.14	vista	-		N	nh	-	4	Č.e	54.0	ixier	eie -	te p	-	a fot	1.04	ive:	na, 3	-	-	-	-	-		- "A	-	e de	Qui	·	-	to d	ing	ada i	a in	ina q		fora	pela O	1000	# 10 T	-	un de	15 855	
	. 0	0 44	3	es 10	main	pes	005	a	02	-	eier	-	reia		da i		-00	-	-	Da N	bi a l	prin	erat	n.th	we b	-			0.00	-	1.04	00 1	spo	10.50	-	10.00	tra	si, co		anna	1.00	/04/ E	en.	(Sesi)	VOIR	Sara	aper	1.6
	. 0	() we		e Ma	1.16	etos	por	m	-	-19	-	Mon	e p	ir bi	ce.	-	601	09	por i	pen	85)	547	mai	-	er 1	-	-		-		-	10.0	970	541	-	ada	na p	oites	. 110	atter	nar	e par	har n	enos.	esta	c à me	gen i	15
	- 0	() unit		uter	-	è um	des	afo	-	10	019	tre	~	-	Att		011	ini	Ber	evid	n. 1	55.8	105.1	-	-	-			308	-	ern	e	ione	faz	2.0	the e		tates	1-15		nune	+ 1014	sta d	1 CR.15	a LG	OTAR	iente s	1.
		() with	14	eran	0 000	çar	(h)	00	n J	da	-	- 10	Cat	in.	-	-	npel	. 00	deci	efio e	en 1	1971	week	kor	-	-	-	1.1	-	-30	in	(VA	557	der.		ded		-	cap	ordeu	toi et	ais far	1050	tra di	1 6 2.			1
	. 0	() one	21.3	1.871	225.0	1 940	ua	res	10	1.0	- 24	n d		-	-		06 14		1014		150	o de	empi	***		19150			anti	ns S	ac.	-	62.1	а.w	rited		6.ce	580 N	45.78	des se	cian	1-20-	1.51	vari 1	intes	expres	51.045	12
	0 0	() ung	tr as	wh o	ine	-	-		ich	21		2.00	58-1		01	198	cont	an	-	a de	1.81	Ebi	ap	-	-	-	-		m	100	-	-11		cad		1825	05	1155	80	iare I	Jerd	Weg	iner 1	IF CBS	an s	-	Gerda	11
	- 0	() ung	tr d		-	ator		4.		-	-	-	ica.		-0	ong	1 001		hato	14.0	e Dr	-	-	-	-	-	-			nice.	art	es d		12.86	813		de	sade	9490	to see	ust.	tescol	ne te	um N	no d	le 17 ar	105, 0	0.15
	- 0	0 105		init?	ca ne	the	18 19		140		-	-	pin		on			-	-	a-N	io ci	***	tento	eto d	do 1	-			este	n alg		-	des	- 10	-	tan	9.0	sint to		um C	100	inte di	e Inde	igled	8-0	2 acim	a da e	• 6
	- 0	() res	1. 1	HIG	a tal	duy.	side	-06		ad.	- 45	5-A	5 01	inen	26.0	••	124	15.6	ter	sen	185	0.0	00 SA	na u	mb	-	-		156	ieru	a. a	6.02	150	rs Te	-	. 16	0;	ener	to hir	14.61	ono	seco	6483	e (prill	ICR 5	(exual)	+ 585	02
	. 0	() res	1.4	ne, he	aters	atte	100	des	om		ina:	na	cada	con		-	er o		o hor	Tess			0560	-	Der 1	-					12	1-0	onsi	be at		atre	-	tatin	05 e	ancre	new.	1105.8	05 0	white i	nevi	duars e	e colet	
	- 0	() rea	1.10	un s	u tras	agér	eres					det	da h	(I-				10.5	o hor	nois			-	uni e	01 9	-	-				ter	de 1	clo	vole	-	ions	ini	edora	1.115	richt	iria i	u vent	etria	de on	ton	moral	ética.	11
	- 0	0 100	R V	I-p	obr	in	eq	res		.,	and .	-	; ha i	(e al	evel.	-	50 0	1005	o fice			al, 1	ister	ÚNÍ O	01 9	ranag	-		iend	s est		ign	-		-	ein	ches	perm	itda	1 80 0	mai	0.000	Bos -	-	Art	30-5	ao per	- 5
	~ 0	C) ies	1.14	le del	es d	105	dan		-	-	-	-			41	50-	0.0	1953	o hor		-			-		-			a 10	wite		105 1	- 103	isc.		8310	5.00	Serà a	(res	erea :		min		scale	erte	00.00	carts	10

Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 1

**2.0**) Search result that took into account two words on the left and two to the right according to transgender placement:

	~
ransgêneros podem usar em e nais focadas em que banheiro feclarou Roem sobre seu opoi	do para aprovar um "projeto de lei dos banheiros", que busca regular os banheiros que os edificios do governo. «i>=«ip>«p>«p>«p>«p>»;"As prioridades legislativas do delegado Marshall estiveran o eu posso usar como uma mulher <b>transgènero</b> do que como os seus eleitores vão ao trabalho", enete. «is>=v[p>«p>«p>«p>=»;"Este é um enome problema para as pessoas que vivem aqu". «is> Jeentificar o problema mais importante de seus potenciais eleitores: a Rota 28, principal

Fig 2

# 3) Lower frequency associated with the word Transgender: 'rights'

competente; III – Art. 5o – O cidadi denúncia pessoal	processo administrativo, que terá início mediante. I – reclamação do ofendido; II – ato ou ofício de autoridade comunicado de organizações não governamentais de defesa da cidadania e direitos humanos. -(p>- <s ão homossexual, bissexual ou <b>transgênero</b> que for vitina dos atos discriminatórios poderá apresentar sua mente ou por carta, telegrama, telex, via internet ou fax ao órgão estadual competente eíou a organizações nã de defesa da cidadania e direitos humanos. §10 – A denúncia deverá ser fundamentada</s 
	***

#### Fig 3

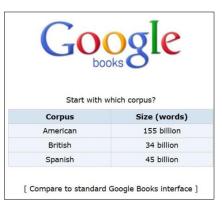
3.1) Highest frequency associated with the word Transgender: 'Identity'

confrontos entre feministas radicais e transgêneros. </s> Mas nem todas as feministas radicais se opõem aos transgêneros, e organizações como a WQLF muitas vezes são chamadas de Feministas Radicais Trans-Exclusionárias (TERFs, as usiga em inglês), termo que costumam rejeitar. </s></s> Essa corrente rejeita a identidade transgênero e diz que mulheres trans são homens que alegam ser mulheres. </s></s> sets min. sup asençar em espaços exclusions para mulheres como, por exemplo, prisões femininas ou abrigos para vitimas de violência doméstica, poderia representar riscos à segurança. </s></s>

Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 4

And below is the first screen of Google Books after previously registering on the portal:



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.



	BILLION														G	200	zle			ACCE	55: 1/:
	CLECK ON A BA	A TO SEE T	HE WORD!	HRASE IN C	ioosis no	0KS											_				
0	DECADE	3850	1820	1830	1640	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1993	1990	2000
LIST	SZZE (MEL)	378	655	1,437	1,938	2,953	2,353	2,844	4,408	5.632	7,520	10,087	7,089	5,795	6,167	8,104	13,192	14,011	15,511	19,816	26,882
*	TOKENS	0	0	8	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	. 7	-4	28	69	4,251	36,136
CHART.	PER HIL	6.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	8.60	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.34
																					1
WORD																					
COLLO																					
tota																					
																				_	
1000		_	_	_	_					_	_	_			-			_	_		
100	1.25 seconds																				

Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 6

Above the initial results after choosing the word transgender and choosing two placed on the right and two placed on the left. Since the 1990s, it is possible to find recorded books over the Internet that mention the transcriber 'Transgender'.



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 7

In comparison, the term LGBT first appears in the "Internet world" only after 1970, and still very timidly.

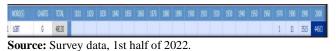


Fig 8

Pesquisar págin	as em Inglés + Qualquer visualização + Qualquer documento + 1 de jan. de 1970 - 31 de dez. de 1979												
	books.google.com.br > books - Traduzir esta página												
Nenhuma Imagem disponível	LGBT Danmark collection of newspaper and magazine clippings												
disponiver	1973 · Prévia não disponível This collection complements other parts of the LGBT Danmark collection of												
	newspaper and magazine clippings on LGBT topics.												
	📟 Mais edições												
	books.google.com.br > books - Traduzir esta página												
Nenhuma imagem disponível	LGBT Danmark collection of newspaper and magazine clippings												
disponiver	Nikoline Werdelin · 1975 · Prévia não disponível												
	Names of cartoonists and their comic strips represented include: Alison Bechdel (Dykes to watch out for = Dykes på væggen), Claire Bretecher (Den nye mand),												
	Howard Cruse, Matt Groening (Life in Hell = Livet I helvede), Ralf König, Olfax												
All of Al	books.google.com.br > books · Traduzir esta página												
	Mathematics for Health Professionals - Página 266												
GLOIML HEALTH NURSING	Ida Marle Martinson, G. R. Kepner - 1977												
21ST CENTURY	ENCONTRADO NO TEXTO - PÁGINA 266												

Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 8

Above, by clicking on the element found, we can read the news of the era or view the book scanned by Google. Procedure 3.3 will clarify the additional steps followed for data analysis.

# 3.3. Procedure in the Google books n-gram database

The data for this research comes from the N-Gram database from Google Books1. An n-gram is a sequence of words, so a unigram is a word, a bigram is a sequence of two words, a trigram is a sequence of three words, a quadrigram is a sequence of four words and a staff, of five. words. Google Books offers these five options.

On the Google Books N-Gram web address you will find several Language options for n-grams: English, Spanish, Russian, etc. for the language English, there are the following versions: 26 1. English version 20120701 2.

English version 20090703 3.

One Million English Version 20090705 4. American English Version 20120701 5.

American English Version 20090715 6. British English Version 20120701 7. British English

Version 20090715 8. English Fiction Version 20120701 9. English Fiction Version 20090715 The Google Books search interface provided by Brigham Young University (through the online corpus project by Professor Mark Davies) searches more quickly and efficiently than Google Books directly.

# Ngram.

However, this interface does not provide access to the full 'English 20120701' collection, but only to American English (items 4 and 5 above) and British English (items 6 and 7 above).

Since the option for the American database is almost five times larger than that of the British database, we opted for the American database, which corresponds to the 'American English (155 billion)' option in the Google interface BYU Books. This option actually refers to point 5 above, American English version 20090715 and not point 4, American English version 2012071.

Although the BYU interface help does not make it clear which of the two bases you used, the results indicate that it is from the 2009 base and not the 2012 base because the results only show up to the 2000s; If the 2012 base had been used, the results would show the 2010s.

This indexing itself is based on data recorded by Google Books from the libraries where the publications were automatically scanned and may contain inaccuracies, as there is no information on whether the data was subsequently manually verified. Furthermore, even if the bibliographic record in the database is reliable, a book published in Great Britain may have been written by an American author and vice versa, calling into question the representativeness of the text as a copy of one of these variants.

This resource is available for free at: http:// storage.googleapis.com/ books/ ngrams/ books/ datasetsv2.html

# 4.1 Final Considerations

Regarding the final considerations of this work, to answer To answer the questions of this ongoing research, an analysis was carried out interpretative-qualitative of the data, since, despite the effective use of tool, the ability to extract representations by social groups it happens satisfactorily with human eyes.

Regarding the first research question, the results showed a range of representations that are still being explored. Since the negatively evaluative representation of the human being was the most constant between the search by term, carried out by applying noun as 'multiple', 'identities ', etc. Another very common representation is that of ore accentuated evaluation, carried out through adjectives such as 'greater in crossdresser' or even 'self-declared European' right next to transgender, as used to illustrate this study, etc. This set of representations show characteristics frequently attributed to being human from the historical point of view and the locations implicit in the published texts and their biases, as far as we have been able to verify, this is the first description of this type in the literature, in which we seek to cross data and even seek in future analyzes to understand whether: "to be transgender is to have multiple identities", such as "to be one person is to be a transgender person", or "to be declared is to be transgender" -. This analysis requires a scan statistical through patterns and probabilities, but we are not far from this - on the contrary if there is space for this research to take place, there will be lexical space for minorities to recognize themselves in all stages of human life. In response to the second research question, The analysis seeks to verify if there may be differences between the representations both from a historical and gender point of view.

If it were possible to summarize the initial findings of this research, it would be might suggest that the conception of a human being can be filled with prejudices throughout their lives if we take into account terms such as transgender.

This is not surprising, but at the same time, the crossing of these data with the searched genres is still under analysis and the considerations Qualitative and interpretive insights must be shared further in advancing this investigation. In all cases, however, the highest rated item tended to be be in the singular, while the worst valued, in the plural, as in the case of "transgender arrested." Therefore, what this research seeks to offer, For the first time, it is an overview of how human life is represented historically in terms of its possible public policies while at the same time writes, publishes and comments on the rights of transsexuals and, their differentiation between gender exploitation and its perceived vulnerabilities show that more information can be identified that tries to detail the multiple possible identities and the conceptions that truly policies that should be more recurrent. Vitalle et. al (2019) leads us to reflect on the question of adolescence as a whole, seek evidence-based practice, demystifying work with this life cycle in its various aspects, whether physical and/or emotional health, legal or social. It also suggests that thinking In this, it means being closer to the topic, from the most common problems from adolescence to the most current and controversial issues, which range from drug use, school difficulties, dentistry, sport, nutrition and diet, the rights and duties of adolescents, violence, fashions, sexuality, sexual and reproductive rights and intervention programs. Its interdisciplinary and multiprofessional nature puts highlight the depth of the different perspectives of the different specialists, favoring a unified approach for better care, monitoring and understanding of gender and its confrontations.

It remains to be understood to what extent the valuation located here brings new terminologies that truly represent these social groups and what will be the moment in history when we will no longer need respond to publications that only value people's choices the opposite of Your rights. Research is ongoing and healthy debate is always very welcome for new considerations over time and throughout of the publications.

# 4. References

- 1. Ran, Marcia, Murta, Daniela. From the diagnosis of gender identity disorder to the redescriptions of the experience of transsexuality: a reflection on gender, technology and health. physics Revista de Saúde Coletiva, Rio de Janeiro. 2009; 19(1):15-41.
- 2. Benevides, Bruna; Nogueira, Sayonara Naider Bonfim. Dossier on murders and violence against Brazilian transvestites and transsexuals in. São Paulo: Expressão Popular, ANTRA, IBTE, 2019.
- 3. Berber Sardinha T. Corpus linguistics: history and problems. Delta. 2000; v.16, n.2.
- 4. Brazil. Ministry of Health Statute of Children and Adolescents. Ministry of Health 3rd ed. Brasilia: Editora do Ministerio da Saúde, 2008, 96 p. – (Series E. Health Legislation).
- 5. Hamilton *et al*. William L. Hamilton, Jure Leskovec, and Dan Jurafsky. 2016.
- 6. Diachronic word inlays Reveal Saint
- Minayo, MC de S. The challenge of knowledge: qualitative research in health. 14th ed. - São Paulo: Hucitec, 2014.
- Moscovici S. Social representations: research in social psychology. Rio de Janeiro, Vozes, 2003. 404 pages (trans. Pedrinho A. Guareschi, from the English original Social Representations: Explorations in Social Psychology [Gerard Duveen (ed.), New York, Polity Press/Blackwell Publishers, 2000]).
- 9. Nascimento FK et al., Brazilian transgender children and adolescents: Attributes associated with quality of life. Latin American Nursing Magazine. 2020.

- 10. SINCLAIR, J. Mch. Corpus, Concordance, Collocation. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 1991.
- 11. SILVA, Bárbara Soares da. Representations of the human being in Google Books: a Corpus Linguistics perspective on the stages of life. 99 f. 2019. Thesis (Doctorate – Applied Linguistics and Language Studies). Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo.
- 12. SAKS, Mike; ALLSOP, Judith. Health Research: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods. Saint Paul. Rock, 2011.
- 13. VITALLE, MSS; MEDEIROS, EHGR Adolescence: an outpatient approach. Barueri: Manole, 2008.
- 14. VITALLE, MSS; SILVA, F; PEREIRA, A; WEILER, RME; NISKIER, SR; Adolescent
- 15. Medicine: Fundamentals and Practices: Editora Atheneu; 1st edition, 2019
- 16. WORLD PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TRANSGENDER HEALTH
- 17. (WPATH). Standards of Care (NDA) for the health of trans and gender variant people . World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH). 7th version. 2012.