**Online misogyny literature reading notes**

Ella Guest

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# 

# Theory

### Jane 2014 **- ‘**Back to the kitchen, cunt’

* Subtitle: speaking the unspeakable about online misogyny
* Misogynistic content should not be censored when it is being analysed
* ‘this discourse must not only be spoken of, but must be spoken of in its unexpurgated entirety.’
* ‘discursive field of e-bile'
* Otherwise a survey of online abuse of public figures

### Jane 2018 – Misogyny Online: A Short (and Brutish) History

* Copy of the introduction only
* Misogynistic messages are warning in themselves: “they put women on explicit notice that something worse than the message itself is about to happen
* Suggesting that women opt out of the public cybersphere or visit only white wearing the electronic equivalent of propriety-protecting, head-to-toes garments is disenfranchisement and entirely unacceptable
* Women who withdraw from the internet to avoid threats and harassment are making a *rational* choice, [however] it is not a *free* choice because they are being coerced into making these changes
* All interventions must involve two commonalities: a willingness to stop blaming female targets, and to start holding male perpetrators accountable for their actions
* Uses the term ‘“Rapeglish” to capture the tenor of sexual violence accenting much of the discourse’
* Anecdotal data that women attack other women about “women’s issues” such as how to perform feminism the ‘right’ way
* ‘When the rhetoric of sexual violence is used to abuse men online, it is often delivered via attacks on their female partners and family members’
* Calls for academics to use ‘unexpurgated examples’ of misogynistic content: “To fully grasp the nature and extent of the problem, we must bring it into the daylight and look at it directly, no matter how unsettling or unpleasant the experience might be.”

### Mantilla 2013 - Gendertrolling: Misogyny Adapts to New Media

* Trolling defined as aggressive online behaviour (too broad?), gendertrolling being the specifically misogynistic variant
* Gendertrolling distinct for a few reasons:
  + Participation, often coordinated, of numerous people (I.e networked harassment)
  + Gender-based insults, vicious language
  + Credible threats: rape, death, torture, doxxing
  + Intensity, scope, and longevity of attacks: sustained, persistent assaults
  + As a reaction to women speaking out – **attempting to silence via a chilling effect**
* Gendertrolling goes beyond generic online trolling to, like sexual harassment, “systematically target women to prevent them from fully occupying public spaces”
  + Can agree with the *result* of limiting woman. But I struggle to accept the presumption of intentionally – it's a logical fallacy (need to find specific term, attribution error?), and almost impossible to empirically validate. A result-focused approach is better, without mudding with unfounded assumptions about intent, that rightfully open the argument up to criticisms of bias

### O'Neill 2015 - Feminist Encounters with Evolutionary Psychology

* Product of an event the author hosted at KCL in 2015 as part of the ‘Critical Sexology’ seminar series
* Sex Roles 2011 special issue - ‘Feminism and Evolutionary Psychology: Allies,
* Adversaries, or Both?’
* Is it possible to counter the politically contentious elements of EP while utilising the insights scholarship in this field might provide for feminist theorisations of subjectivity and relationality, affect and embodiment?
* [in another paper] Cameron argues that the renewed intellectual and cultural authority of EP at this time can be understood as part of a wider backlash against feminism.
* Read paper by Celia Roberts – re-engaging questions about biology and nature

### Lumsden & Morgan 2017 – Cyber-trolling as symbolic violence

* Subtitle: Deconstructing gendered abuse online
* Chapter in the Routledge Handbook of Gender and Violence
* Considers trolling as a form of gendered abuse and symbolic violence (Bourdieu)
* Re-emergence of rape culture in preceding 5 years which “encourages male sexual aggression and supports violence against women”
* Cite their own recent content analysis of 175 British newspaper reports on trolling
* Gendered ‘symbolic violence’ in the form of rape and death threats, boy shaming and **female incompetence**
* “don’t feed the troll” asks victims to be complicit in the system of symbolic violence
* pick up from page 123

### Connell & Messerschmidt 2005 - Hegemonic Masculinity: Rethinking the Concept

* Concept of ‘hegemonic masculinity’ was introduced two decades previously
* Developed out of empirical evidence from a high school set project of multiple hierarchies, in gender as well as class terms
* Connell et al 1982, 1987
* Gramscian “hegemony” attempts to understand the stabilization of class relations, active struggle for dominance is implicit
* Gay liberation movement, as well of women’s: “The idea of a hierarchy of masculinities grew directly out of homosexual men’s experience with violence and prejudice from straight men”
* As of mid 1980s “hegemonic masculinity was understood as the pattern of practice (I.e., things done, not just as a set of role expectations or an identity that allowed men’s dominance over women to continue”
  + “HM was distinguished from other masculinities, especially subordinated masculinities. HM was not assumed to be normal in the statistical sense; only a minority of men might enact it. But it was certainly normative. It embodies the current most honored way of being a man, it required all other men to position themselves in relation to it, and it ideologically legitimated the global subordination of women to men.”
    - I.e. the idealised man
    - Synonymous with alpha?
* Then does into a discussion of the various criticisms of the term, which I only skimmed as out of scope of this research
* Fundamental feature of the concept is the combination of the plurality of masculinities and the hierarchy of masculinities
* “Hegemony works in part through the production of exemplars of masculinity (e.g. professional sports stars), symbols that have the authority despite the fact that most men and boys do not fully live up to them”
* HM concept formulated at the same time as “hegemonic femininity” which was soon renamed as “emphasising femininity” (why?)
* “gender is always relational”
* Kimmel (2005) has recently examined how the effects of a global hegemonic masculinity are embedded in the emergence of regional (white supremacists in the United States and Sweden) and global (al Qaeda from the Middle East) **“protest” masculinities**
* On the need to greater consider social embodiment:
  + “In youth, skilled bodily activity becomes a prime indicator of masculinity, as we have already seen with sport. This is a key way that heterosexuality and masculinity become linked in Western culture, with prestige conferred on boys with heterosexual partners and sexual learning imagined as exploration and conquest”
  + See geek masculinity, alpha/beta physicality, emphasis on exercise as form of self-development
* “any strategy for the maintenance of power is likely to involve a **dehumanizing** of other groups and a corresponding withering of empathy and emotional relatedness within the self (Schwable 1992)”

### Messner 2016 - Forks in the Road of Men’s Gender Politics: Men’s Rights vs Feminist Allies

* Presents the history of how the US men’s liberation movement of the 1970s split into anti-feminist and pro-feminist factions
* Three large transformations in the 80s and 90s:
  + Professional institutionalised of feminism
  + The rise of postfeminist sensibility
  + Shifts in the political economy (esp deindustrialisation and the rise of the neoliberal state)
* Anti‐feminist **men’s rights groups** and pro‐feminist men **allies** (aka ‘anti-sexist’)
* “from the outset, there was tension in men’s liberation’s attempt to focus simultaneously on men’s institutional power over women *and* on the ‘costs of masculinity’ to men”
* “less politically progressive leaders began to assert a false symmetry, viewing men and women as differently but equally oppressed by sex roles”
* “the men’s rights movement was not simply a kneejerk **backlash against feminism**; it was a movement that **co-opted the liberal feminist language** of symmetrical sex roles and then **turned this language back on itself**"
  + See flipping the narrative
  + E.g. Warren Farrell responded to feminist criticisms of the effects of women of “sex objects” with the equally negative effect of men as **“success objects”**
* Herb Goldberg’s 1976 book ‘The Hazards of being male’ asserted that male privilege is a ‘myth’ - men actually have it worse because the male sex role is more rigid, and women have already benefited from the women’s lib movement
* By late 70’s MRAs were using explicitly anti-feminist discourse about male victimisation (false rape allegations, divorce settlements, etc)
* Professionally institutionalized feminism
  + Successful and highly visible institutional reform (e.g. reformed police practices and legal responses, revising sexist curricula)
  + Broadened and stabilised the field of feminist action while simultaneously thinning its political depth
    - I.e. forgoing radicalism for sake of pragmatism and bureaucracy
* Post feminism
  + Narratives normally include an appreciation for feminist accomplishments, couple with a belief that the work of feminism is in the past, and thus that feminist collective action in no longer needed
  + Those who do see remaining gender inequalities are mostly ‘fence sitters’ (but surely this was also the case even at the height of women’s lib – the minority of people are activists)
* Deindustrialisation and ‘the decline of men’
  + when the broader culture is trumpeting the arrival of ‘involved fatherhood’, the constraints on young poor and working class men make the achievements of **the middle class ideal of an involved breadwinning father increasingly unreachable**
* Warren Farrel’s 1993 book The Myth of Male Power: men victimised by women’s less visible forms of power
  + Sexual harassment of women in the workplace not the problem, male employers and in fact disempowered and victimised by their secretaries’ ‘miniskirt power, cleavage power, and flirtation power’
  + But his more recent work is less combative, and ‘kinder, gentler’
* Then section on the potential future development of pro-feminist male allies movement

### Zuckerberg 2018 – Not All Dead White Men

* Subtitle: Classics and Misogyny in the Digital Age
* Uses the Red Pill and the collective term as well as manosphere
* Members use classics to justify their views, as well as the histories of Great Britain, Germany and Russia, especially the medieval period. Also cite articles for evolutionary psychology, philosophy, biology, and economics
* Drawing on classics allows them to attempt to perpetuate the idea that white men are the guardians of intellectual authority, especially when such authority is perceived to be under threat from women and people of color
* The election of Trump empowered these online communities to be even more outspoken about their ideology
* Coherent gender politics: policing the sexuality and reproduction of young women (particularly young white women)
* References Kimmel as focusing on the history of aggrieved masculinity in America
* Gynocentric society
* Use Stoicism to justify their belief that women and people of color are not just angrier and more emotional than men, but morally inferior as well
* PUAs reading Ovid’s Ars Amatoria as the first seduction manual, two millennia ago
  + Both rely of the ideas that women’s boundaries are permeable and consent is a flexible concept
* Sexism as a form of enlightenment – and they are the only logical people on the internet
* Self-reported survey within the community suggest that 75% of users are white, hetero, politically conservative, have no strong religious affiliation, and are between 18 and 35
* Very much focused on concerns of US men
* The myth of male privilege is a manifestation of the **apex fallacy** – the tendency to judge the status of an entire group based on a few outstanding members
* Terry Kupers defines toxic masculinity as "the constellation of socially regressive male traits that serve to foster domination, the devaluation of women, homophobia, and wanton violence”

### Poland 2016 – Haters, Harassment, Abuse, and Violence Online

* Chapter 2: Types of Cybersexism: What Online Harassment Really Looks Like
  + Basis on Anzovino et al 2018 misogyny taxonomy
* Derailing and mansplaining
  + Derailing: a for of interrupting that redirects women’s conversations
  + “not all men” a form of derailing
* Heavily cites examples from Herring (?)
* Gendered abuse and harassment
  + Typically takes the form of overt sexual harassment, gender stereotypes, and sexually explicit insults intended to demean, objectify, or assert dominance over women
  + Very broad, vague category
* Free speech and gender essentialism
* Quite polemically, does not reference much existing feminist theory
* Creating double standards
  + Tone trolling or tone policing (a form of derailing, suggesting women are to angry or emotional to be taken seriously)
* Online threats
* Doxxing and SWATiting

### Ashwell 2016 – Gendered Slurs

* Slurring terms usually require neutral correlates – which gendered pejoratives don’t usually have
* Examples: slut, bitch, sissy

### APA Task Force 2010

* “ sexualization occurs when
  + a person’s value comes only from his or her sexual appeal or behavior, to the exclusion of other characteristics;
  + a person is held to a standard that equates physical attractiveness (narrowly defined) with being sexy;
  + a person is sexually objectified—that is, made into a thing for others’ sexual use, rather than seen as a person with the capacity for independent action and decision
  + making; and/or
  + sexuality is inappropriately imposed upon a person.” pg 1
* vs healthy sexuality which involves “mutual respect between consenting partners”

### Shaw 2014 - The Internet is Full of Jerks, Because the World is Full of Jerks: What Feminist Theory Teaches us About the Internet

* Central thesis that all new media studies can learn from feminist theory (and critical race studies, LGBT studies, etc)
  + Especially for questioning neoliberalism
* Not useful for the lit review

### Henry & Powell 2015 - Embodied harms: Gender, shame, and technology-facilitated sexual violence

* technology faciliated sexual violence and harassment (TFSV)
* “We use this term to describe collectively the range of criminal, civil, and otherwise harmful sexually aggressive behaviors perpetrated against women with the aid or use of new technologies.” 759
* causes and effects of TSFV as “embodied harms”
* define six forms: “(a) the unauthorized
* creation and distribution of sexual images (including non-consensual sexting or
* “revenge porn”), (b) the creation and distribution (actual or threatened) of sexual
* assault images, (c) the use of a carriage service to procure a sexual assault, (d) online
* sexual harassment and cyberstalking, (e) gender-based hate speech, and (f) virtual rape”
* the article focuses of TFSV against adult women
* heavily cites Judy W - check out her references
* “virtual rape” - example of a Japanese online game with the goal of stalking and raping a woman
* “Feminist criminologists have had a long tradition of interpreting harm and injury within a subjective and phenomenological definition. Accordingly, harm is whatever is defined harmful by the subject.” (pg 771)
  + This doesn’t seem at all actionable/enforceable
* A lot about the legal challenges to recognising the different forms of harms

## **Reviews**

### Moloney & Love 2017 - Assessing online misogyny: Perspectives from sociology and feminist media studies

* review key analyses and concept of cis, hetero, misogynistic discourse
* highlight four terms to describe acts of online misogyny:
  + online sexual harassment
  + gendertrolling
  + e-bile
  + disciplinary rhetoric
* emerging concept of virtual manhood acts (VMA)
* ‘Misogyny, typically defined as hatred of or contempt for women, is an integral part of living in patriarchy (Johnson, 2014). Far from being an individual flaw or feeling, it is a culturally bound phenomenon that “fuels men's sense of superiority, justifies male aggression against women, and works to keep women on the defensive and in their place” (Johnson, 2014, p. 60).’ (page 3)
* online sexual harassment - Barak 2005
  + comparing to offline harassment
  + multiple types: gender harassment ,unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion
* gendertrolling - Mantilla 2013
  + not technological affordances enable online sexual harassment
  + trolling + ‘expressing seriously toxic beliefs about women’
* e-bile - Jane 2014
  + ability to rapidly disseminate rape and death threats
* disciplinary rhetoric - Cole 2015
  + punishing women who express feminist views
  + → chilling and self-censoring
  + rape threats being most common
* dominate, silence, and control women
* ‘VMA emphasize gender difference (i.e., men instead of women) and enforce gender inequality (i.e., men are superior to women)’ (page 6)
* Moloney & Love 2017 analysis of the Fappening on Twitter
* ‘Sexualization strips women of autonomy and human complexity and reduces them to objects good only for sexual consumption (APA Task Force, 2010; Johnson, 2014). This is a common tactic for masculine personas to assert dominance, heterosexual power, and/or sexual competence both online and in in‐person interactions (Flood, 2008; Moloney & Pelehach, 2014).’ page 7
* Opinion: not really a ‘review’ clearly quite biased reading to support introduction of own concept

### Ging & Siapera 2018 - Introduction to Special issue of online misogyny ‘the internet’s anti-woman spaces and discourse’

* emphasis on anti-feminism
* ‘mapping the new misogyny’ (pg 515)
* digital feminist responses
* lists range of terminologies: ‘gendered cyberhate, technology-facilitated violence, tech-related violence, online abuse, hate speech online, digital violence, networked harassment, cyberbullying, cyberharassment, online violence against women, and online misogyny.’ (page 516)
* ‘although the category of hate speech online covers both gender and the online environment, it is far too limited to include the diversity of experiences encountered by women.’ (pg 516)
  + This research seeks to understand the specific considerations of misogynistic hate speech online
* ‘We have chosen to use the broader concept of misogyny, which may not involve violence but almost always entails some form of harm; either directly in the form of psychological, professional, reputational, or, in some cases, physical harm; or indirectly, in the sense that it makes the internet a less equal, less safe, or less inclusive space for women and girls.’ (pg 516)
* Suggest more attention paid on online misogyny since Gamergate in 2014
* case studies from the global south show the unique concerns and context
* public domain, workplaces, domestic sphere
* Hess & Waller 2014 key targets for “digital pillory”: feminists, SJWs, ‘sluts’, women in tech and gaming, and women publicly questioning gendered power relations
* mentioning Alvares “online misogyny becomes a punitive means of violent reinforcement of gendered power relations” (p. 519)
* ends on the note that “there remains an urgent need to reconfigure the digital world as a space in which women and girls can function without fear of being threatened, abused, sexually exploited or silenced” (p 523)
  + us this as lead into how this review of the literature helps develops systems of defining, identifying, and thereby addressing online misogynistic discourse

# 

# Quantitative analysis

## Key word searches

### Fulper et al 2014 - Misogynistic Language on Twitter and Sexual Violence

* Tracked misogynistic tweets, found a significant association between number of misogynistic tweets and rape crime stats for each state
* FBI Uniform Crime Reports provides state level rape statistics
* Twitter data is 10% of stream in 2012
* 90 key terms – excluded ‘bitch’ because the use of it it broad
* 170 M geo-located tweets, 1.2 M (0.68%) of which contain misogynistic language

### Hewitt et al 2016 - The Problem of Identifying Misogynist Language on Twitter

* Collected a sample of tweets using misogynistic keyword compiled from reviewing previous research (cunt, slut, and bitch)
  + Includes a table of about 20 years in total, though only the 3 above were used for this research
* Bitch was specifically chosen because it can be ambiguous depending on context
* ~5500 tweets collected over a week period
  + Removed tweets promoting porn, commercial messages, on not clear English were removed (~21%) total
* A researcher manually coded as using misogynistic language (~68%) or not (~9%)
* Not very informative

## Classification

### Waseem & Hovy 2016 - Hateful Symbols or Hateful People?

* Subtitle: Predictive Features for Hate Speech Detection on Twitter
* **‘We presented a list of criteria based in critical race theory to identify racist and sexist slurs’ -** no reference to gender or feminist theory in building motivation for sexist tweets
* Over 2 month period retrieved 136,052 tweets
* Annotated almost 17k of which 3383 were labelled as sexist (by 613 users)
* Bootstrap corpus collection
  + Began with manual search of common slurs and terms used pertaining to religious, sexual, gender, and ethnic minorities
    - All terms queried for: **“MKR”**, “asian drive”, **“feminazi”,** “immigrant”, “nigger”, **“sjw”,** **“WomenAgainstFeminism”,**
    - **“blameonenotall”**, “islam terrorism”, **“notallmen”,**
    - **“victimcard”, “victim card”,** “arab terror”, **“gamergate”,**
    - “jsil”, “racecard”, “race card”
    - Why was #MKR included? It heavily skews the results (507 of 3375 English tweets)
  + English language tweets only
  + Two authors manually annotated, then had an outside annotator (a 25 year old woman studying gender studies and a nonactivist feminist) review the annotations
* Propose a checklist to identify hate speech. Based on McIntosh 2003 on privilege (focus on white privilege, not male). A tweet is offensive if it
  + Uses a sexist or racist slur
  + Attacks a minority
  + Seeks to silence a minority
  + Criticises a minority (without a well founded argument)
  + Promotes, but does not directly use, hate speech or violent crime
  + Criticizes a minority and uses a straw man argument (repeats above?)
  + Blatantly misrepresents truth or seeks to distort views on a minority with unfounded claims
  + Shows supports of problematic hash tags
  + Negatively stereotypes a minority
  + Defends xenophobia or sexism
  + Contains a screen name that is offensive, as per the previous criteria, the tweet is ambiguous (at best), and the tweet is on a topic that satisfies any of the above criteria
* Not clear if only one criterion needs to be met?
* Overall inter-annotator agreement 0.84.
  + **85% of all disagreements in annotations over sexism**, usually around lack of context
* Try to identify gender of authors
  + Sexist tweets: 50% men, 2% women, 47% unidentified
* Accuracy results are not reported separately for racism and sexism

### Jha & Mamidi 2017 - When does a compliment become sexist?

* Subtitle: Analysis and classification of ambivalent sexism using twitter data
* ambivalent sexism theory (Glick and Fiske 1996) - sexism has two forms, hostile & benevolent
* references Bolukbasi et al 2016 who showed that Word2Vec had a hidden gender bias due to bias in news articles used to train it - used a method called 'hard de-biasing' to correct
* repeatedly reference Waseem & Hovy, 2016 public dataset of sexist (and racist) comments
* data available at: <https://github.com/AkshitaJha/NLP_CSS_2017/>
* only 712 of 95k tweets labelled as BS (benevolent sexism)
* keyword and hashtag based search of Tweets
* ambivalent sexism theory cites three sources of male ambivalence: paternalism, gender differentiation, heterosexuality
* paternalism can be dominative or protective
* BS tweets retweet much more than HS, actually few unique tweets in the datasets
* tf-idf, support vector machines (using scikit), sequence to sequence model (bi-directional RNN encoder-decoder)

### Anzovino et al 2018 - Automatic Identification and Classification of Misogynistic Language on Twitter

* Basis for Farrell et al, defines 7 misogyny categories
  + Discredit, stereotype, objectification, sexual harassment, threats of violence, dominance, derailing
* Used by Fersini et al 2018
* Taxonomy categories inspired by Poland, B.: Haters: Harassment, Abuse, and Violence Online. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln (2016)
* I question how clearly distinct these categories are, especially the examples. This explains why annotator agreement of categories is very low
* Ranked from most to least common:
* 1. Discredit: slurring over women with no other larger intention.
  + Most common by far
* 2. Stereotype and Objectification: to make women subordinated or description of women’s physical appeal and/or comparisons to narrow standards.
* 3. Sexual Harassment and Threats of Violence: to physically assert power over women, or to intimidate and silence women through threats.
* 4. Dominance: to preserve male control, protect male interests and to exclude women from conversation.
* 5. Derailing: to justify abuse, reject male responsibility, and attempt to disrupt he conversation in order to refocus it.
* Used keywords from Hewitt et al 2016 (cunt, slut, bitch), then added more keywords and hashtags to search for tweets
  + Don’t say which keywords or hashtags
* Also monitored tweets mentioning potential harassed users (such as public feminists)
  + Don’t list users
* Identified users whose profiles explicitly declared them to be misogynistic (how?)
* Introduce a new metric for inter-annotator reliability so hard to interpret but generally
  + Moderate (0.48) for misogyny detection (binary?)
  + Fai (0.37) for misogyny categorisation

### Farrell et al 2019 - Exploring Misogyny across the Manosphere in Reddit

* 2019 - very good literature review and meta-lexicon
* nine lexicons of misogynistic rhetoric (physical violence, sexual violence, hostility, patriarchy, stoicism, racism, homophobia, belittling, and flipping narrative)
* data from 2011 to dec 2018
* results show increasing patterns of misogynistic content and users, as well as violent attitudes
* ideological shift away from men's rights topics that used to unite members toward more misogynistic and violent ideas
* citing Anzovino et al 2018 - taxonomy of manifestations of misogyny, five categories: discredit, stereotype and objectification, sexual harassment and threats of violence, dominance, derailing

### Fersini et al 2018 - Overview of the Task on Automatic Misogyny Identification at IberEval 2018

* Define 5 categories of misogyny:
  + Stereotype & Objectification: a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a woman; description of women's physical appeal and/or comparisons to narrow standards.
  + Dominance: to assert the superiority of men over women to highlight gender inequality
  + Derailing: to justify woman abuse, rejecting male responsibility; an attempt to disrupt the conversation in order to redirect women's conversations on something more comfortable for men
    - Very rare
  + sex harassment & threats of violence: to describe actions as sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, harassment of a sexual nature; intent to physically assert power over women through threats of violence
  + Discredit: slurring over women with no other larger intention
    - Most common category
* Don’t cite how they selected these categories and definitions
* Distinguishes active (individual) target and passive (generic) target
  + Active much more common in dataset than passive
* Three approaches to collecting data
  + Keyword search
  + Monitoring potential victims
  + Downloading history of identified misogynists
* July to Nov 2017, 83 M English tweets, 72 M Spanish
  + Then selected a subset of tweets with the co-presence of keywords?
  + English: 3251 training, 726 test
  + Spanish: 3307 training, 831 test
  + Datasets are balanced for misogynistic content, but not categories
* 32 English runs, 24 Spanish, 11 teams, 5 countries
* All teams very good at identifying misogynistic content (binary) but classification for category and target type were not good

### Jaki et al 2019 - Online Hatred of Women in the Incels.me Forum

* Subtitle: Linguistic Analysis and Automatic Detection
* Mixed-methods approach to analyse how the users of incel.me create in-group identity and construct major out-groups, esp women
* r/incels banned 7 Nov 2017, incels.me created soon after – suspended in Oct 2018
* Online misogyny expressed via flaming, e-bile, hate speech, or gendertrolling
* Because incels have a negative self-image, they do not fit the usual dynamic of defining in-group identity through positive self-portrayal
* Out group identity created by depicting women and normies (attractive men) as flawed and deplorable
* Red radicalisation, the threat and vulnerability gap in particularly relevant – ingroup (incels) and increasingly vulnerable, and threatened by the out group
  + See also flipping the narrative
* Used Wikipedia as reference corpus because shows similar (gender) bias
* Looked at occurrences of a set of 5 misogynistic key terms (bitch, landwhale, roastie, slut, whore)
* Most hate speech produced by ~10% of users
* Qualitative analysis of 100 (~3% of messages)
* Demographic profiling of text: most users flagged as adolescent, male, and slightly less educated
* ~2% of all messages contain common references to violence (e.g. kill, rage, shoot)
* ‘group dynamics lead to toxic discourse that cannot always be taken at face value because of echo chamber effects’
* Automatic detection only mentioned very briefly at the end - ‘the statistical accuracy of the model in 95.1%
* Useful list of references

### Nozza et al 2019 - Unintended Bias in Misogyny Detection

* Use of identity terms (such as ‘woman’) in non-misogynistic messages leads to false positives in classification
* Create a list of identity terms from synonyms for “woman” found on thesarus.com (and included plural forms
* Bias analysis has two affiliated goals: measuring and mitigating bias
* Very useful reference list for work on classification of misogyny and gender bias
* Dixon et al definition of unintended bias: model performs better for comments containing particular identity terms than for comments containing others
* Manually created a balanced synthetic dataset of misogynistic and non-misogynistic message mixing identity terms with negative and positives verbs and adjectives
* Build classifier on misogyny corpus from EVALITE 2018 then measured synthetic dataset
* Actual description of model building somewhat hard to follow

### Shushkevich & Cardiff 2019 - Automatic Misogyny Detection in Social Media: A Survey

* Survey of automated misogyny identification techniques in social media, especially Twitter
* Cite Clark & Grieve 2017 as demonstrating that sexist messages are more interactive and more attitudinal than racist ones
* A survey of models, but not much mention of how misogyny/sexism was defined, or really even strength of results
* Focuses a lot on summarising Iberval and Evalita 2018 papers
* Not very informative

### Clark & Grieve 2017 – Dimensions of Abusive Language on Twitter

* Use a ‘categorical form of a multidimensional register analysis to identify main dimensions of functional linguistic variation in a corpus of racists and sexist tweets (Waseem & Hovy 2016 dataset)
  + Had to create a categorical method because Tweets to short of standard MDA
* Degrees of interactive, antagonistic and attitudinal language
* Find that there is a significant functional difference between racists and sexist tweets – sexists tweets tend to be **more interactive and attitudinal** than racist ones
* Multi-dimensional analysis (MDA) extracts the most important dimensions of linguistic variation for a dataset through factor analysis, and interprets functionally
* Of the 16K original tweets, only 3K were still available (16%)
  + **Interestingly, relatively far fewer sexist tweets (18.5%) were still available that racist tweets (43.5%)**

### Davidson et al 2017 – Automated Hate Speech Detection and the Problem of Offensive Language

* Used a crowd-sourced hate speech lexicon to collect tweets containing hate speech keywords
  + Hatebase.org, tf biased sampling
  + How many terms? How many sexist?
* Then crowd-source label a sample as hateful, offensive, or neither
  + Give a definition of hate speech but not offensive?
  + Each tweet coded by at least 3 people – 92% agreement
* Only 5% hate, only 1.3% coded unanimously
  + Vs 76% offensive language
* Found that racist and homophobic tweets were more likely to be classified as hate speech but that sexist tweets are generally classified as offensive
  + Grouped by keywords? Depended on the quality of the keywords
* Don’t provide any demographic breakdown of annotators
* Define hate speech as: language that is used to expresses [sic] hatred towards a targeted group or is intended to be derogatory, to humiliate, or to insult the members of the group
  + Big issuing being intention...
* Released a more [restricted version](https://github.com/t-davidson/%20hate-speech-and-offensive-language) of the Hatebase lexicon (but it’s not the one they used?)
  + lexicon/hatebase\_dict.csv not found

### Rezvan et al 2018 - A Quality Type-aware Annotated Corpus and Lexicon for

### Harassment Research

* Provides a ‘quality annotated corpus’ and an offensive words lexicon capturing different types of harassment content: sexual, racial, appearance-related, intellectual, and political
* Sampled tweets using the offensive lexicon
* 453 terms in the sexual lexicon available on [GitHub](https://github.com/Mrezvan94/Harassment-Corpus/blob/master/Harassment%20Lexicon.csv), sexually explicit but not necessarily sexist
  + Need to email authors for dataset
* “Sexual harassment concerns sexuality and often targets females. The harasser might refer to a victim’s sex organs with slang or describe sexual relations with slang. However, slang itself is not sufficient to indicate sexual harassment”
* Three native English speaking annotators – 0.70 agreement for sexual corpus

### Lynn et al 2019 - Data set for automatic detection of online misogynistic speech

* Creation of a dataset of terms from Urban Dictionary labelled as misogynistic or non-misogynistic
  + 2285 definitions from 1999 to May 2016
  + 1034 misogynistic 1251 non-misogynistic
* Annotated by 3 independent researchers with domain knowledge
* used Urban Dictionary API with 2,606,521 definitions
* one researcher created initial list of 51 words typically associated with misogynistic content, used to filter 951,978 potentially misogynistic definitions
* selected sample of 2285 (how, why that number?)
  + why not 5000 mentition in Ging et al 2019
* two annotators classified, third did disagreements
* Dataset [available](https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/3jfwsdkryy/3)
* Appears to be definitions but not the terms (headwords) themselves?

### Lynn et al (unpublished) - A Comparison of Machine Learning Approaches for Detecting Misogynistic Speech in Urban Dictionary

* Describes the building of the Lynn et al 2019 classifier

### Ging et al 2019 - Neologising misogyny: Urban Dictionary’s folksonomies of sexual abuse

* Using data presented in Lynn et al 2019
* Movement of Manosphere discourse from 4/chan, Reddit and alt-right forums to Urban Dictionary
* Presents findings of ML and manual analysis of UD definitions covering sex and gender
  + ML on all definitions 1999-2016
    - subset by misogynistic terms
    - ML classifier to distinguish true from false
    - manually tagged 5000 definitions to train algo
    - most concerned with false positives
    - random forest model best because conservative classification
    - 9.53% of entire UD dataset identified as a misogynistic definition
      * most popular ones weren’t neologisms but extant words or terms - most related to sex or sexual anatomy
      * assumptions of definitions suggest more authors are male - male mode of address
    - Limitations: subtle or ironic misogyny often not classified, especially if no misogynistic hashtag
  + manual content analysis of random monthly snapshot of 30 top trending from Sept 2017 to April 2018
    - random number generator to choose date on which the snapshots were taken each month
    - average of 14.2% of trending terms were misogynistic
  + collated subset of sex or gender related trending headwords - 28.6% of dataset, a further 30.4% of which were misogynistic
  + identified recurring themes and discourses:
    - anti-feminist discourse of Manosphere, sexual violence, transgressive sex acts, digust for women (looks, intelligence, promiscuity, body parts
* Is Manosphere rhetoric entering everyday terminology?
* ‘Urban Dictionary is less a dictionary than it is a platform of folksonomies, which may exert a disproportionate and toxic influence on online discourses related to gender and sexuality.’ page 838
* interesting references:
  + Thornton 2017 - oxford online dictionary rabid feminist
  + Lindsay Rose Russell 2018 overlexicalisation of female promiscuity
  + Thompson and Wood 2018 ‘folksonomies of misogyny
* ‘Our definition of ‘misogynistic’ means explicitly endorsing – rather than simply describing – a misogynistic act, point of view or opinion.’
* ‘Misogyny is defined here as referring to women pejoratively (e.g. bitch,
* ho, cunt, skank, slut, whore, etc.), hitting or killing women, non-consensual sexual acts, sexual deception of women, sexual acts involving violence, humiliation or degradation of women, describing women as intellectually inferior, disgust for female genitalia and ridiculing of/disgust for femininity.
* ‘Male mode of address was defined as explicitly endorsing a male or masculinist point of view, explicitly interpellating other males or employing usage examples that take male subjectivity for granted.’
* quotes from page 847

### Park et al 2018 - Reducing Gender Bias in Abusive Language Detection

* Suggest three bias mitigation methods which can reduce gender bias by 90 to 98%
  + 1) debiased word embeddings
  + 2) gender swap data augmentation
  + 3) fine-tuning with a larger corpus

## Word Embeddings

### Garg et al 2018 - Word embeddings quantify 100 years of gender and ethnic stereotypes

* comparing temporal word embeddings to real world gender occupational statistics
* ? at least one decade only had an r-squared of 0.123 - significant but not highly correlated
* even lower for ethinicity - Asians 0.065 r-squared between embedding bias and occupation participation - how can actual participation only account of 6.5% of embedding bias??
* first section is written poorly - confuses high significance with strong correlation - then second section could actually have been strengthened by referencing how much variation isn't accounted for by occupation participation
* a narrative issue - the data actually supports their research, they just don't frame it well (or correctly)
* correlation matrix for gender embedding biases between decades shows two blocks - up to 1960s, and from 1970s - effect of the women's movement
* singe 1960s adjectives describing competence have become less biased towards men. however adjectives describing appearance have not changed in bias (assume biased towards women, but this isn't clearly stated)
* correlation matrix for Asian names shows two periods of shift - 1960s, sharp increase in immigration - and the 1980s, when second generation Asian-American population 'emerged'
* 33 page appendix on a 10 page article - maybe that's a good idea?

### Bolukbasi et al 2016 - Man is to Computer Programmer as Woman is to Homemaker?

* Subtitle: Debiasing Word Embeddings
* Developed a methodology to de-bias word embedding by removing associations of gender stereotypes (receptionist and female) but keeping desired associations (queen and female)
* Another example - father is to a doctor as a mother is to a nurse.
* Using word2vs, a 300 dimensional embedding trained on a corpus on Google News text consisting of 2 million English words (refer to as w2vNEWS)
* Use gender specific words (e.g. sister/brother) to learn a low dimensional gender subspace in the embedding, then use debiasing algorithm to remove the bias from gender neutral words
  + By capturing bias the embedding allows it to be reduced
* Only use 10 MTurk workers???

## Topic Modelling

### J.B. Mountford - 2018 - Topic Modeling The Red Pill

* ReturnOfKings.com (RoK)
* Using Connell and Messerschmidt 2005’s definition of hegemonic masculinity
* The masculinity of TRP is orientated to achieve the traditional hegemonic aims of sexual conquest, social dominance, and self-improvement using misogynistic philosophy, which delegitimises feminism’s arguments through anecdotal rebuttals
* Schmitz & Kazyak 2016 found two meta-themes: “cyberlads in search of masculinity”, and “virtual victims in search of equality”
  + Equality, not supremacy?
  + I.e. women as objects or (feminist) women as persecutors
  + Also references the Madonna/whore dichotomy
  + “the Evils of Feminism” methodology – feminist “myth-busting”
* Crawled all blogposts (~5k) on RoK and links within
  + Only used nouns??
  + But then refers to individual paragraphs as documents?
* Dataset [here](https://zenodo.org/record/1168790#.XhRfEeunzOQ), code [here](https://github.com/ChamRoshi/Topic-Modelling-The-Red-Pill)
* Compares to Ging 2017 which looked at 38 websites, but only one item each as using critical discourse analysis (breadth vs depth)
* Goals and growth the most popular topic – in 46% of documents
* Co-occurrence network suggests that ‘Pickup” is the other hub topic
* Gives topic labels and frequencies but not examples of content

## Other quantitative

### Chatzakou et al 2017 - Measuring #Gamergate: A Tale of Hate, Sexism, and Bullying

* large scale, quantitative study of the activity levels of Twitter accounts using #gamergate 2 years after gamergate happened
* only analyses tweets for sentiment - not hate
* doesn't address sexism
* 2017
* thee main users behaviours: harasser, victim, or bystander (bystander-defender or bystander assistant)
* GG users tend to have older Twitter accounts
* completely lacks any background in social or communications theory. states that it's 'counter-intuitive' that gamegater Twitter accounts are more popular/connected than random
* hypotheses are based on lay assumptions, not grounded in theory
* interpretation of results makes ungrounded assumptions/statements - ex. 'shouting tends to be ignored' but no evidence that they tested for this

### Fasoli et al 2015 - Social acceptability of sexist derogatory and sexist objectifying slurs across contexts

* Investigated how Italian men and women evaluate and accept sexist derogatory slurs (e.g. bitch) and sexist objectifying slurs (e.g. hot chick)
  + **Derogatory vs objectifying**
* Sexist Derogatory Slurs were rated as more offensive and less socially acceptable than Sexist Objectifying Slur
  + Non-threatening/degrading objectification as benevolent sexism?
* Differences in acceptability between workplace relationship (derogatory always unacceptable, objectifying less acceptable by men than women) and affective relationships (objectifying more acceptable)
* Swim et al 2001 3 main categories: traditional g**ender role prejudice and stereotyping**, demeaning and **derogatory**, s**exually objectifying**
* Offensiveness (detrimental ton of the slur) vs social acceptability (extent to which the slur is at odds with contextual social norms)
* Sexist derogatory slurs: derogate women by stressing hostile stereotypes of women along with a dimension of promiscuity and sexual looseness in which women’s morality is denied
* Sexist objectifying slurs: stress women’s physical appearance and attractiveness rather than promiscuity. This second class of sexist slurs communicates the subordinate status of women with respect to men’s sexual desires and reduces women to objects of men’s sexual interest
* Closely parallels with hostile & benevolent sexism distinction from Glick & Fiske 1996 ambivalent sexism
* Method is a small scale experiment
  + 36 participants in experiment
  + Presents w/ 13 sexist slurs and asked a few questions about each, without context
  + Then again rated acceptability in different contexts
  + Averaged ratings to get a single index for each attribute
  + Used factor analysis to validate two different classes of sexist slurs
  + Only bitch, whore, and slut were rated as commonly used terms derogatory terms, and foxy, pussy, and hot chick for objectifying

# Mixed-methods

### Hardaker & McGlashan 2013 - Real men don’t hate women: Twitter rape threats and group identity

* Mixed-method analysis of the harassment on Caroline Criado-Perez after here 2013 campaign to keep a woman’s face on a GBP note, with a focus on rape threats
* Courpus of 76K tweets that interact with Criado-Perez's account (I.e. tweets or mentions, not comments?) over 3 months, covering a period from one month before she identified an instance of abuse directed towards her (“tweet zero”)
* State that Twitter’s policies specify that static and offline publications must include the name and username of displayed tweets (I.e. anonymising actually against Twitter policy?)
* For topics of (sexual aggression) (abuse, rape, threats, and trolls) performed collocation analysis (co-occurrence) and employ Mutual Information (MI) statistical measure which assesses frequency of co-occurrence as well as likelihood those the two words occur together versus in isolation
  + Appears to be a very small set a keywords?
  + Also be looking at words such as ‘abuse’ or ‘threat’ itself really addressing the discussion of rape threats rather than threats themselves
* Developing the identity of a “real man” as requiring the absence of gender-based (sexual) aggression
* High-risk users appear to breach UK laws regarding threat, harassment, and obscenity while low-risk users empty sarcasm, insult, and mockery

### Gardiner 2018 - “It’s a terrible way to go to work”

* Subtitle: what 70 million readers’ comments on the Guardian revealed about hostility to women and minorities online
* Use comments blocked by moderators as a proxy for abusive comments
* About 2% of all comments were removed by moderators
* Threats to kill, rape, or maim were extremely rare, as was illegal hate speech
* Blocked comments were often abusive to the author or ad hominen attacks
* 3 parts: quant study of comments, survey of journalists, and sentiment analysis of the comments responding to the original article on the comment analysis
* articles written by women consistently attracted a significantly higher proportion of blocked comments (2.16%) than articles by men (1.62%)
* Data did not include race of article authors, however - ‘Of the ten regular writers on Comment is free who had the highest proportion of deleted comments, eight were women (four white, four BAME) and the other two were black men’
  + Keeping in mind only 27.6% of articles were written by women
  + 10 authors with the lowest proportion of comments were all men
* “women are more likely to experience abuse when they are perceived to be intruding on “male” spaces, and that abuse can therefore be seen as a reaction to a perceived loss of power”
* Sexualisation - “whereas 57% of the women had received abusive comments that focused on their body, private life or sexuality, only 17% of male journalists had experienced this.”

### Bartlett et al 2014 - Misogyny on Twitter

* Study 1 – all English language tweets containing ‘rape’ from 26 December 2013 – 9 February 2014, all of which from Twitter accounts based on the UK
* Study 2, all tweets in the English language containing ‘slut’ or ‘whore’ over the period 9 January – 4 February 2014, all of which were from Twitter accounts based in the UK.
* Mixed methods approach
* Key findings:
  + ~100K instances of rape from UK accounts, around 12% of which appeared to be threatening based on manual analysis of 500 random ‘rape’ tweets
  + Women almost as likely as men to use ‘slut’ or ‘whore’
  + ~131K cases of ‘slut’ and ‘whore’, ~18% misogynistic
  + High proportion of casual or metaphorical use of words
* Used a **relevancy classifier** to remove irrelevant tweets (such as those referring to rape seed oil)
* Used a classifier to distinguish references to media stories discussing rape from conversational uses (more conversational)

# 

# Qualitative analysis

### Masanari 2015 - #Gamergate and the Fappening

* States Reddit has become a hub for anti-feminist activism - exemplified by gamergate and the fappening
  + which she calls “toxic technocultures” which other groups considered outside of the culture, and valorise a highly masculine form of “rationality”
* r/KotakuInAction the “public face of GG”
* r/thefappening was only banned by Reddit until it was known that some of the photos were of an underaged girl
* both sites of coordinated harassment
* Gamergate is certainly anti-feminist but is the fappening? Or just straight up misogynistic?
* Focuses on how the technical design of Reddit enables the development of these cultures
* Also ties into ‘geek masculinity’
* Techno/cyberlibertarian ethics → women and people of color not choosing to participate
* Women see at sexual objects or unwelcome intruders in the space

### Love et al 2018 - Analyzing Virtual Manhood: Qualitative Analysis of Fappening-Related Twitter Data

* Collected tweets over a 30-day period (Aug 31-Oct 1 2014)
* Constructivist grounded theory approach to code and analyse the tweets
* Odd format - SAGE Research Methods Case Study - actual research in following article

### Moloney & Love 2017 - #TheFappening: Virtual Manhood Acts in (Homo)Social Media

* Based of qualitative coding of tweets related the the fappening they introduce the concept “virtual manhood acts”
* Point out that the majority of victims were white heterosexual women
* ‘Fappening fans’ used manhood acts to ‘signal a masculine persona’ (pg 604)
* ‘homosocial reproduction of manhood and its linkages to the oppression of women’ via ‘patriarchal hierarchies of power’ (604)
* Takes a interactionist perspective
* referencing Schrock and Schwalbe 2009 - manhood acts ‘advantage men at the expense of women’
* “Sexualization is a multifaceted process occurring when an individual’s value and worth come solely from his or her sexual appeal; one is objectified or regarded as an item for another’s sexual use; an individual is held to a narrow standard that equates attractiveness with sexiness; or sexuality is inappropriately imposed upon an individual (APA Task Force 2010).” (pg 615)
* “In addition to imposing incredibly narrow aesthetic standards, sexualization strips women of their intellect, autonomy, and achievements. What’s left is a “thing” meant for others’ sexual use” pg 615, again referring APA

### Koulouris 2018 - Online misogyny and the alternative right: debating the undebatable

* case study of the author and Milo Yiannopoulos, not useful for my purposes
* online misogyny ‘fuelled largely by a set of well-organised far-right, white supremacist determinations collectively camouflaged by the media-firendly terms “alternative-right”’ (p. 750)
  + Claims that online misogyny is predominantly caused by the alt right. But what about on the left (e.g. Bernie bros) or politically agnostic? Greatly overstates its point
* heavily anti-neoliberal, off topic for my purposes. Bit polemic-y

### Jones et al 2019 - Sluts and soyboys: MGTOW and the production of misogynistic online harassment

* “The analysis demonstrates that while the misogyny and violence produced by MGTOW is not extreme in nature, their appeals to rational thinking make it seem like common sense.” pg 1]
  + Ties in to hate speech vs offensive
* Content and analysis of 10K tweets by three of the most active MGTOW users of Twitter
  + How chosen? Severely limited for all looking at 3 users
  + 10K tweets using #MGTO (time period not given) and identified the most frequent users, and how received the most engagement (likes and replies)
  + 1688 tweets by those 141 users coded for active harassment, passive harassment, or none
    - intercoder reliability between 0.79 and 1
    - 29% harassing, 96% of which was passive harassment
  + then thematic analysis on coded tweets
  + complemented with information from www.mgtow.com
* “MGTOW are a group of men who vow to stop pursuing romantic relationships with women to focus on self-development and preservation; they are separatists who want to abandon the gynocentric order” pg 2
  + Taken some terminology from TRP and MRA but separate community.
  + Less overtly misogynistic but still “generate passive harassment”
    - “(i.e. broad-based harassment that has no specific target
    - and subsequently can impact many potential victims)” pg - I need to check the definition of harassment, would have expected there needs to be a pretty clear target
* studying how the rhetoric of MGTOW contains passive and/or active online harassment towards women and men
* cites Haider 2016 - violence a way to assert masculinity
* really useful literature review, well written and summarised
* cite Barak 2005 on active vs passive harassment
* 12 categories of harassment:
  + homophobia (e.g. male feminists called ‘gay’), violent control, sexual harassment, antifeminism, emasculation (e.g. cuck, simp), sexist statement, mental illness, transphobia, anti-semitisn, hostile political activism, racism, personal attack
  + 38% ‘sexist statement’ category description:
  + “Broad and more general sexism often expressed through gender stereotypes. For the most part, insults focus on depicting women as inferior (‘unintelligent’, ‘incompetent’), self-serving (‘selfish’, ‘lying’, ‘manipulative’), submissive (‘get back in the kitchen’) and sexual objects (sexual assets with depreciating ‘sexual market value’). Sexist statements also include insults that pertain to a specific gender, in this case specifically women. Examples include broad contempt such as ‘cunt’ and ‘bitch’, as well as specific references to sexual promiscuity (‘slut’, ‘whore’, ‘thot’, ‘hoe’, ‘skank’), deceit (‘gold digger’) and unintelligence (‘dumb blonde’).” pg 9
* MGTOw blame women and feminisms for the restrictions placed on mean rather than society and patriarchy
* “the high degree of passive harassment found in this study demonstrates the banality of the misogyny and sexism reflected in MGTOW rhetoric.”
* paraphrases Manne 2017 “sexism is the ideology that supports patriarchy while misogyny enforces it” pg 11
* “Another stereotype was the ‘female emotional brain’, which supposedly clouds women’s capacity for logic. Women were often described as too emotional to assess a situation logically and rationally, to the point of being equated with children.” pg 12

### Banet-Weiser & Miltner 2016 - #MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny

* “this particular historical moment is host to an especially virulent strain of violence and hostility towards women in online environments—a phenomenon that we refer to here as “networked misogyny.”” pg 171
* a ‘cultural and normative battle’ as misogyny is ‘naturalised’
* popular misogyny is a response to the increasingly more visible popular feminism
* geek masculinity - believe they are entitled to women, as with money and status, and blame feminism for not being able to get it

### Benton-Greig 2018 - Doing and denying sexism

* Subtitle: online responses to a New Zealand feminist campaign against sexist advertising
* 2012 NZ feminist group campaign against “retro-sexist” beer ads
* Analyse 753 online comments responding to news of the campaign
* Data not from social networking sites
* Through an iterative process of close readings of the corpus we identified dominant patterns of meaning and common rhetorical strategies.
* Heteronormative framing - nature’s (or less frequently, God’s) design for men and women to be attractive to each other in order to perpetuate the species.
* Trivialising – sexism as a problem but not in NZ – citing places with real sexism, such as Saudi Arabia
* Ads as evidence of women’s choice and empowerment
  + Postfeminist sensibility – Rosalind Gill - “sexy body” the primary source of women’s identity and capital – individual choice valorised
* Men as the real victims of sexist advertising
  + Feminism as the main perpetrator of sexism
* Feminist kill joys – dismissive – just a bit of fun – irony as an ideological defence against criticism – trivialising
  + ‘Simultaneously perform sexism in the attempt to deny it’
* Feminists as abnormal others – beleaguered “silent majority”
* Very few instances on extreme kinds of violent abuse, but “pervasive repetition of dismissive, trivialising, and othering responses.

### Ging 2017 - Alphas, Betas, and Incels

* Subtitle: Theorizing the Masculinities of the Manosphere
* Red Pill philosophy – liberating men from a life of feminist delusion
* Operationalises tropes of victimhood, “beta masculinity”, and involuntary celibacy (incels)
* hegemonic masculinity + ‘aggrieved manhood’ --> **hybrid masculinity**
* “mens liberation” inspired by second wave feminism in the 1970s to critique conventional understandings of masculinity, but split into pro- and anti-feminist factions over disagreement about whether male privilege adversely effects women
* Messner 2016 3 key changes since:
  + 1) institutionalisation and professionalisation of feminism
  + 2) widespread postfeminist cultural sensibility
  + 3) development of a neoliberal economy
* ‘aggrieved entitlement’ Kimmel 2015
* Nagle 2016 on the beta uprising
* Found 38 sites that heavily cross-referenced each other and performed thematic qualitative analysis and defined 5 key categories or interest groups:
  + 1) MRAs
  + 2) men going their own way
  + 3) pick up artists
  + 4) traditional Christian conservatives (TradCons)
  + 5) gamer/geek culture (only a subsection of which in within the manosphere, and which has important communicative and ideological differences)
* Some factions have little concordance (ex TradCons and geeks) while others overstate their differences even though their ideologies are very similar (ex. PUA and MRA)
* For each site took the top piece of content (blog post, article, discussion) on the day of collection – only 1??
* Transnational homogenization – global, local, and regional masculinities converge
* Move away from activism and lobbying to ad hominem invective and personalised attacks
* Combining with Islamophobia and racism – citing Richard Dawkin’s 2017 retweet on ‘Feminists Love Islamists’
* Information overload ---> emotional responses and “gut feelings” getting more support
* Pre-internet men’s rights groups mostly relied on sex role theory (messner 1998), whereas the manosphere depends on evolutionary psychology, esp genetic determinism
  + But superficial interpretation: women are irrational, hypergamous (“marrying up”), hardwired to pair with alpha males, and need to be dominated
* Homophobia language is common but the culture is generally accepting of homosexuality as it is any sexual expressions the are considered transgressive
* Masculinities conventionally described as subordinated (homosexuals) and marginalised (geeks) mobilising pro-gay discourse in a bid to establish internal hegemony over women - tf not hegemonic but hybrid masculinity – Nagle 2016
* Unclear to what extent aggrieved entitlement is genuinely felt or strategically motivated
  + Though there are objective factors that have disturbed white male privilege

### Van Valkenburgh 2018 - Digesting the Red Pill

* Subtitle: Masculinity and Neoliberalism in the Manosphere
* Content analysis of 26 documents from r/TRP
* Using the sidebar as it’s manifesto
* Findings parallel O’Neil’s (2018) on UK ‘seduction’ community – appropriating concepts from evolutionary psychology to legitimise and justify their seduction strategies, infused with latent neoliberal logic
* TRP homepage has a ‘NEW HERE?’ section which links to 26 documents to familiarise new visitors with the community
* Quotes are taken from documents that have been linked to the sidebar for at least 2 years – highly stable
* The operative illusion is not of human freedom (as per The Matrix reference) but the illusion of woman’s subjugation, or “The Myth of Female Oppression”
* Set ups of series of dichotomies:
  + The conservative, scientific, pragmatic, objective, and masculine on one hand
  + The liberal, religious, idealist, subjective, and feminine on the other
* Women characterised by **irrationality** and tendency to rationalise their feelings
* See O’Neil 2015 critique of EP
  + Underlying premise of which is that human behaviour and psychology have evolved to maximise gene production
  + Women are driven to marry men who are emotionally and economically stable but to have children with men who have “good genes” but won’t necessarily support offspring
    - --> cuckolding as an ‘optimal female mating strategy’
    - Become the “Alpha Fucks/ Beta Bucks” (AF/BB) principle
* EP academics have referred to PUA techniques as an “emerging science of human courtship”
  + Oesch and Miklousic 2012; Roberts, van Vugt, and Dunbar 2012
* Men should persist again “faux indicators of disinterest” to show women they have the positive trait of persistence
* Citing McCaughey 2008 – EP is attractive not because of its scientific rigor (is there any experimental evidence?) but because it legitimises the type of behaviour and worldview already encourage in these communities
  + Confirmation bias
* Sees desire for emotional safety and intimacy not as a basic psychological need of all humans by the results of a “Disneyesque” illusion and feminised conditioning which leads then to consent to exploitative relationships
  + Men are said to adopt stoicism only as a response to the unavoidable female nature
* The sidebar also highly regards neoclassical economics and rational actor theory
  + Heterosexual community as a marketplace where men exchange resources for sex from women – women as sellers and men as buyers
  + Citing Gary Becker (Nobel laureate); and Roy Baumeister’s “sexual economics theory”
  + A supply and demand issue due to differences in sex drive?
* Very heavily cites O’Neill 2018

### Marwick & Caplan 2018 - Drinking male tears

* Subtitle: language, the manosphere, and networked harassment
* Looking at how online harassment of women is often networked, being loosely coordinated within the manosphere
* Using critical discourse analysis to examine the word misandry, which they claim originates in the manosphere, and entered the mainstream
* Analysing its ideological and community-building functions
* Gamergate allowed for the development and refinement of harassment techniques such a doxing, revenge porn, social shaming, and intimidation
* The term ‘misandry’ encapsulates the theory that feminism in intrinsically prejudicial and threatening toward men, thus justifying the harassment of people who promote feminist ideas
* ‘networked misogyny’ term comes from Banet-Weiser and Miltner
* The contemporary men’s rights movement is as much against feminism as it is for men’s rights, as it is in reaction to the declining status of cisgender white men and the emergence of feminist activism
* Blais and Dupuis-Deri 2012 call this ‘masculinism’ - curbing the influence of feminism and revalorising masculinity
* Lily 2016 – the same assumptions underpin both the mainstream and the fringe – feminism as villains and men as victims
* Study use ‘misandry’ across 3 time periods: 1990s Usenet newsgroups, 1990s & early 2000s blog culture, social media & online press in the 2010s
* Since its creation in the late 19th century ‘misandry’ has been used synonymously with feminism and a false equivalent to misogyny
* Horowtiz 2013 – systemic discrimination against men within labour, families, and court systems
* 2014 ‘ironic misogyny’ became a discussion point in the media, as feminists used satire to make visible the power dynamics of straw-manning feminism s misandry
* Misandry serves as a boundary object, coordinating and conveying meaning amongst ingroup and outgroup participants

### Swim et al 2001 – Everyday Sexism

* Subtitle: Evidence for Its Incidence, Nature, and Psychological Impact From Three Daily Diary Studies
* Used by Fasoli et al 2015 for Italian social acceptability survey
* Drawing on 3 daily diary studies of everyday sexism by college women and men
* Categorised incidents as:
  + Traditional gender role stereotypes and prejudice
    - Endorsement of traditional gender roles or general dislike of women or subtypes of women
  + Demeaning and degrading comments and behaviours
  + Sexual objectification
* Doesn’t explain how categories were determined