**Themes of online misogynistic discourse**

*High level overviews*

* Ging & Siapera 2018
  + intro to special issue of online misogyny, outlines needs for future research
* Jane 2014
  + introduces ‘discursive field of e-bile’ and need to face it uncensored
* Jane 2018
  + introduces term ‘rapeglish’, emphasis that women who withdraw from the internet may be making a rational choice but not a free one
* Poland 2016
  + types of cybersexism
    - basis of Anzovino et al 2018 misogyny taxonomy
  + derailing (including not all men)
  + gendered abuse and harassment:
    - overt sexual harassment, gender stereotypes, and sexaully explicit insults intended to demean, objectify, or assert dominance over women
* Anzovino et al 2018 - create a taxonomy for classifying misogynistic language on Twitter
  + Categories inspired by Poland 2016 (not compiled from multiple sources)
  + In turn used by Fersini et al 2018 and inspired Farrell et al
  + In order of frequency: discredit, stereotype and objectification, sexual harassment and threats of violence, dominance, and derailing
  + low inter-annotator agreement of categories - to specific or too much overlap?
    - moderate agreement over whether a tweet was misogynistic, but overall fail to agree on categories
  + Started with 3 keywords from Hewitt et al 2016 (cunt, slut, bitch) then added more keywords and hashtags to search for tweets - but don’t share which
* Fersini et al 2018 in the overview of the IberEval task then uses the Anzovino et al dataset
  + distinguish between active (individual) target and passive (generic) target - this is important for the discussion of harassment
    - active much more common in the dataset (%)
  + task/competition to build the best model for the dataset
  + All teams very good at identifying misogynistic content (binary) but classification for category and target type were not good
* Farrell et al present a through lit review to develop a ‘meta-lexicon’ across sources
  + define a lexicon for each of 9 types of misogynistic rhetoric:
    - physical violence, sexual violence, hostility, patriarcy, stoicism, racism, homophobia, belittling, and flipping the narrative
  + cite Anzovin et al 2018 taxonomy of ‘manifestations of misogyny’ but also uses Zuckerburg and others

*Misogynistic pejoratives*

* Ashwell 2016 - gendered slurs
  + Slurring terms usually require neutral correlates – which gendered pejoratives don’t usually have
* How to handle ‘bitch’: Fulper et al disregard but Hewitt et al include
* Fulper et al used 90 key terms (excluding bitch) to identify misogynistic tweets
  + found a significant association between number of misogynistic tweets and rape crime stats for each state
  + 0.68% of Tweets in the dataset (10% stream) contained misogynistic language
* Hewitt et al - identified 20 terms but only used 3 (cunt, slut, bitch) in analysis
  + don’t say what research lead to list of 20 terms or why they only used those 3
  + specifically include bitch
  + sample ~5500 tweets over a one week period
  + removed tweets promoting porm, commercial messages or non-clear English (~21%)
  + One researcher manually code as misogynistic (~68%) or not (~9%)

*Benevolent vs hostile sexism*

* More implicit, but also far more pervasive - extends beyond the manosphere
* Glick and Fiske 1996 introduce ambivalent sexism theory
  + suggest sexism has two forms: hostile & benevolent
  + three sources of male ambivalence: paternalism (dominative or protective), gender differentiation (competitive or complementary), heterosexuality (hostility or intimacy)
* Jha & Mamidi 2017
  + fewer unique BS than HS but BS many more retweets because more acceptable, even considered positive
    - benevolent: 7205 total, 712 unique tweets
    - hostile: 3378 total, 2254 unique
  + using keyword and hashtag searches of tweets
  + To collect data searched for phrases and hashtags associated with benevolent sexism. Do not say how terms identified or give complete list. Partial list was: ‘as good as a man’, ‘like a man’, ‘for a girl’, ‘smart for a girl’, ‘love of a woman’, ‘#adaywithoutwomen’, ‘#womenday’, ‘#everydaysexism’, and ‘#weareequal’
  + cite oxford dictionary definition of sexism “‘prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex’.”
  + Benevolent sexisim ‘puts women on a pedestal, but reinforces their subordination’ (pg 7)
  + build machine learning classifiers
* Italian dataset?

*Everyday sexism*

* Swim et al 2001
* Mendes et al 2019 misogynistic abuse as low level “banter”

*Manosphere*

* Zuckerberg 2018
* Ging 2017
* Van Valkenburgh
* Ging et al 2020
* O’Neill 2015
  + can evolutionary psychology insights be used in favour of feminism or is entirely in backlash to feminism?
* Jones el al 2019 - Sluts and soyboys: MGTOW and the production of misogynistic online harassment`
* Farrell et al 2019 - study Manosphere subreddits from 2011 to Dec 2018
  + shows increase in misogynistic content and the number of users engaging with it as well and increasingly violent attitudes
  + show that there has been a shift from specifically men’s rights topics to more misogynistic and violent ideas
  + lead into mention of origins of the men’s rights movement and the split into feminist allied and anti-feminist camps (who ‘flip the narrative’)
* Gamergate allowed for the development and refinement of harassment techniques such a doxing, revenge porn, social shaming, and intimidation - Marwick & Caplan hub a networked harassment

*Masculinity*

* **Connell & Messerschmidt 2005 - hegemonic masculinity**
* Messner 2016
* Moloney & Love 2017 - introduces term virtual manhood acts (VMA)
  + also sexualisation/objectification
* Moloney & Love 2018
* Massanari 2015 - gamergate and the fappening of Reddit and ‘geek masculinity’
  + “However, it both repudiates and reifies elements of hegemonic masculinity
  + (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005).” pg 332
* Jones et al 2019 - MGTOW and toxic masculinity
  + cites Haider 2016 - violence a way to assert masculinity
* Marwick and Caplan the current men’s right movements is as opposed to feminism as it is in support of mens rights. It is a reaction to the decline in advantages of cisgendered white men [page 4]

*Incels*

* Jaki et al 2019 - Incels.me Forum
  + How incels, as a hate group, create in-group identity and define out-group (especially women)
  + flaming, e-bile, hate speech, and gendertrolling common
  + define out group (women and normies (i.e. attractive men) as ‘flawed and deplorable’
  + flipping the narrative - see themes as vulnerable, under increasing threat. Same narrative in mens’ rights activism - women are really the ones with power
  + do understand how much ‘hate speech’ there is looked at occurrence of 5 misogynistic key terms (bitch, landwhale, roastie, slut, whore)
    - 30% of discussion threads included at least one
    - same as Hewitt et al plus two more niche. Don’t say how selected
* Ging - Alphas, Beta, and Incels

*Sexualistion/objectification*

* Moloney & Love 2017
  + “Sexualization strips women of any worth beyond sexual desirability and is thus also used as a means for men to (re-) assert their dominance, heterosexual power, and/or sexual competence” (606)
  + “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)
* APA Task Force 2010 - definition of sexualization vs healthy sexulity between consenting partners
* Flood 2008
* Frazian 2007

*Anti-feminism*

* `“Feminist\_brevity\_in\_light\_of\_masculine\_long-windedness:” code, space, and online misogyny`
* Marwick & Caplan 2018 emphasis on misandry → MRA being fundamentally opposed to feminism
  + The term ‘misandry’ asserts that feminists are prejudiced against, and pose a threat to, men. This in turn justifies the harassment of people who support feminist ideas [page 2]
  + Since its creation in the late 19th century ‘misandry’ has been used synonymously with feminism and a false equivalent to misogyny
* ‘Attack of the 50-foot social justice warrior: the discursive construction of SJW memes as the monstrous feminine’
* Benton-Grief 2018
* Massanari 2015 - Reddit a hub for anti-feminism as exemplified by gamergate and the fappening

*Alt-right*

* Koulouris 2018 suggests that online misogyny is *predominantly* caused by the far right and white supremacist sub-culture which has been given the media-friendly term ‘alt right’. Based on his debate with Milo Yiannoplous in 2015. Does not justify why he thinks the far right is the main cause, other than his disagreements with neoliberalism.

*Trolling*

* Mantilla 2013 - introduces term gendertrolling
* Lumsden & Morgan 2017

*Threats of violence: Physical and Sexual*

* Henry & Powell - technology-facilitated sexual violence
* Ging 2019 - incels incite violence

*Harassment*

* Need a definition of online harassment
* `Women scholars’ experiences with online harassment and abuse: Self-protection, resistance, acceptance, and self-blame`
* Filipovic 2007
* ‘Technology facilitated coercive control: domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms’
* Anvozino et al 2018 monitored the tweets of potential harassed users (esp public feminists) but don’t say who or how selected
* Henry and Powell - technology-facilitated sexual violence
* Marwick and Caplan 2018 - ‘networked harassment’ often seen in the Manosphere
* ‘active’ harassment targets specific victims vs passive harassment which does not have a single target (Barak 2005) but cited in Jones et al 2019
  + Jones looks at the volume of active and passive harassments in MGTOW twitter community, 96% of harassment in their study was passive, casual sexism being the most prominent category
* Messnet 2016 on passive, everyday harassment

*Intersectionality*

* `On misogynoir: citation, erasure, and plagiarism`
* `The intersectional internet: race, sex, class, and culture online`
  + chapters relating to misogyny?
* Moloney & Love 2017 discussion on emphasis on cis het misogyny
* Anglo-normative
  + Fersini et al, Anvozino et al look at both English and Spanish tweets
* Jaki et al look et the intersections with homophobia and racism
* Jones et al 2019 show how MGTOW harassed many intersecting identities
  + homophobia, transphobia, anti-semitism, racism, mental illness

*Feminist resistance*

- `Shameless hags and tolerance whores: feminist resistance and the affective circuits of online hate`

- `#MeToo and the promise and pitfalls of challenging rape culture through digital feminist activism`

*Responses to online misogyny*

- `Policing responses to crime against women: unpacking the logic of Cyberabad’s “SHE Teams”`

*Other uncategorised Theory*

* `#MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny`
* `Sexual harassment in online communications: Effects of gender and discourse medium`
* ‘Villainous Avatars: The Visual Semiotics of Misogyny and Free Speech in
* Cyberspace’
* ‘Mediating Misogyny: Gender, Technology, and Harassment.’
  + Need to pick out key chapters
* Manne 2017 - distinction between sexism and misogyny

**Other background to the literature review**

*Key data on prevalence*

* Fulper et al 2014 - found a significant association between number of misogynistic tweets and rape crime stats for each state
  + 0.68% of Tweets in the dataset (10% stream) contained misogynistic language
* Farrell et al 2019 - study Manosphere subreddits from 2011 to Dec 2018
  + shows increase in misogynistic content and the number of users engaging with it as well and increasingly violent attitudes
* Bartlett et al 2014
* From Henry and Powell
  + “One non-governmental organization, Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA), reported that in 2011, 74% of victims who made a complaint to the organization were women, although the proportion of harassers according to gender was far less significant (e.g., 40% estimated male harassers, 34% female).”

*Existing datasets for automatic detection*

* Lynn et al 2019
* Waseem & Hovy 2016
* Anzovino et al 2018

*Difficulties identifying online misogyny*

* Hewitt et al 2016
* Jha & Mamidi 2017 do not show how they developed the list of terms and hashtags associated with benevolent sexism used to sample tweets
  + Common gap in the operationalisation of concepts
* Anzovino et al 2018
  + only used Poland 2016 to determine categories
* → Need for a wholistic approach to reviewing the literature and identifying categories of online misogyny
  + Most research that has operationalised concepts of online misogyny has relied on a single source
  + Farrell et all come the closest to this with there ‘meta-lexicon’
* 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. Similar to the bias around the n-word
  + Propose a synthetic test dataset to measure the unintended bias, then suggest ways of mitigating
    - Synthetic dataset takes the list of female identity terms and creates a mix of 50% misogynistic (e.g. “Women should be killed”) and 50% non-misogynistic examples (e.g. “Women should be protected”)
  + Using the dataset from Fersini et al 2018
    - build a reference model, then train of the debiased dataset
* Shushkevich & Cardiff 2019 survey model used for automatic misogyny detection in social media, but don’t mention how misogyny/sexism defined
* Clark & Grieve 2017 used the Waseem & Hovy 2016 dataset. Because they had to rehydrate the dat on 16% of the original tweets we still available. Interestingly, relatively far fewer sexist tweets (18.5%) were still available that racist tweets (43.5%). They found that sexist tweens tended to be more interactive and attitudinal than racist ones, showing that hate speech takes different forms depending on the object of hate.
* Davidson et al 2017 - on the subjectivity of offensive versus hate speech. found that racist and homophobic tweets were more likely to be classified as hate speech while sexist tweets more likely to be classified as offensive.
  + Collect tweets based on hate speech keywords from hatebase.org then used crowd-sourced annotation to label tweets of hateful, offensive, or neither. Each tweet coded by 3 people, with very high agreement (92%).
  + Shows that there is either bias in the hatebase lexicon, or among the crowd sourced annotators. Did not provide demographic information of the annotators.
* Sarcasm and humour
  + Moloney and Love 2017 on ‘humour as a tool for oppression’
    - ‘Humor is not used only as a cover for direct assaults. Humor aids oppression when it serves as a neutralization tool that partially absolves an oppressor from conflicted feelings or sympathy for the oppression target.’ 617
* Individual vs group
  + Marwick & Caplan `networking harassment’ loosely coordinated within the manosphere
  + pile ons

*Analysis without theory*

* Waseen & Hovy label tweets as ‘racist’ or ‘sexist’. Developed list of criteria based on critical race theory, but not discussion of gender or feminist theory to define criteria for ‘sexist’. Quite broad, subjective criteria such a ‘attack a minority’ or ‘seeks to silence a minority’
  + Had two initial annotator, then a third reviewed the annotations (just disagreements?)
  + 85% of all disagreements in annotations were over sexism
  + Can’t classify what you can’t define
  + Sexist dataset heavily skewed by inclusion of the niche hashtag #MKR which referenced an Australian game show *my Kitchen Rules* about which there were many sexist tweets against female participants
    - Shows how subjective selection of hashtags can bias the dataset