

Misoginia y Twitter: revisión sistemática

Resumen:

La misoginia o la aversión a las mujeres no solo abunda en el mundo offline, sino que, como en cualquier ámbito donde hay interacciones sociales, también permea el mundo online en redes sociales como Twitter, convirtiéndose desgraciadamente en otro lugar inseguro y violento para las mujeres solo por ser mujeres. El objetivo del trabajo ha sido la revisión bibliográfica de artículos científicos sobre la misoginia y la plataforma Twitter. En un principio, para el fin de este trabajo se localizaron 91 artículos de los cuales se seleccionaron 76 en un primer cribado. Finalmente se escogieron los 31 que figuran en el apartado de referencias.

En los resultados se aprecia el avance en el desarrollo de modelos de detección y clasificación de misoginia en Twitter en diferentes idiomas donde se observa como limitación común la dificultad de separar ironía del verdadero acoso, aunque esta traba empieza a ser superada. También se han observado qué tipo de comunidades o tipo de usuarios publican tweets misóginos y de qué tipo a través de qué medio (memes, usando hashtags, etc). Finalmente, también se exploran formas de reducir este acoso a través de la implicación de la propia red social.

A la vista de los resultados, se puede concluir que la misoginia en Twitter es un fenómeno extendido y complejo, muy fácilmente propagado por la infinidad de cuentas que se pueden crear en segundos y, a su vez, permanente en forma digital (Hewitt, Tiropanis & Bokhove, 2016) que puede causar consecuencias en el mundo material. La creación de modelos de detección de misoginia es un gran paso en reducir el acoso, pero Twitter tiene que tomar la iniciativa en implementar o mejorar intervenciones usando estas herramientas para proteger a sus usuarios.

Palabras clave: “Misoginia”, “Twitter”, “Discurso de odio”, “Manosfera”

Abstract:

Misogyny or aversion to women is not only rife in the offline world, but, as in any sphere where there are social interactions, it also permeates the online world in social networks such as Twitter, unfortunately becoming another unsafe and violent place for women just for being women. The aim of the study was to review the bibliography of scientific articles on misogyny and the Twitter platform. Initially, for the purpose of this, 91 articles were found, 76 of which were selected in a first screening. In the end, the 31 articles (plus one dictionary entry) listed in the references section were selected.

The results show that progress has been made in the development of models for detecting and classifying misogyny in Twitter in different languages, where the common limitation is the difficulty in separating irony from real harassment, although this obstacle is beginning to be overcome.

It has also been observed what kind of communities or types of users post misogynistic tweets and through what medium they post them (memes, using hashtags, etc.). Finally, ways to reduce this harassment through the involvement of the social network itself were also explored.

In view of the results, it can be concluded that misogyny on Twitter is a widespread and complex phenomenon, very easily propagated by the infinity of accounts that can be created in seconds and, in turn, permanent in digital form (Hewitt, Tiropanis & Bokhove, 2016); which can have consequences in the material world. Creating misogyny detection models is a big step in reducing hate speech towards women, but Twitter needs to take the lead in implementing or improving interventions using these tools with to protect its users.

Key words: “Misogyny”, “Twitter”, “Hate speech”, “Manosphere”

INTRODUCTION

In the Oxford dictionary, misogyny is defined as “a feeling of hate or dislike towards women”. These feelings and their consequent behaviours also affect online spaces, where women are usually the target of many hate speech posts, comments and tweets. Those hateful comments can be seen and shared by multitude of accounts, forever existing on the internet (Hewitt, Tiropanis & Bokhove, 2016). Misogyny online has consequences in the offline world, as well as in the mental health of the individuals suffering from it. This paper pretends to conduct a systematic review on the topic of misogyny in Twitter to explore the state of this literature, ranging from methods to detect misogynistic tweets to the kind of users participate in these hate speech campaigns.

METHOD

The research was conducted using Web of Science, PsycINFO and CSIC. All papers included were full-text, both in Spanish and English and published among the period of 2015-2023

KEY WORDS: “Misogyny”, “Twitter”, “Hate speech”, “Manosphere”

IDENTIFICATION:

91 articles

1st REVIEW:

76 articles

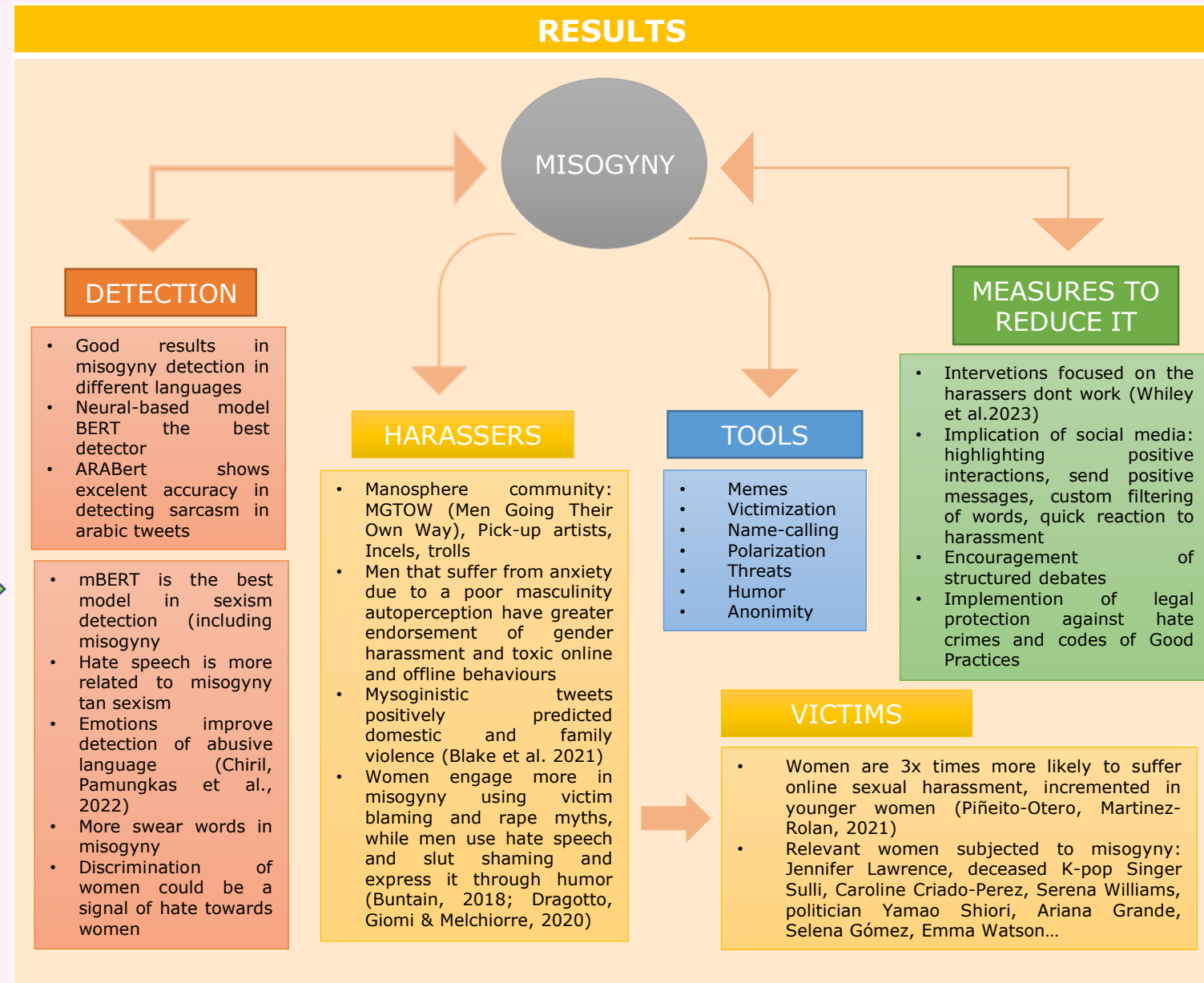
2nd REVIEW:

31 articles

DISCUSSION

With the expansion of social media, the number of attacks aimed to marginalized groups also increases, and women are no exception. The internet is a core medium in the generation and propagation of polarized and offensive discourses due to the help of memes and the own anonymity of the user. Lately, a multitude of models have been created to detect misogynistic and sexist attacks in numerous languages and can be used in the future as a tool to reduce hate speech. Social media themselves need to “step up” to conduct more effective interventions against harassment using these techniques of detection as a first move.

RESULTS



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