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Conflation of words "sex" and "gender" has arisen from Christian prudishness in a language that doesn't have gendered words (English). "Sex" is a homograph - word w 2 meanings. Sex=intercourse. Also sex=man, woman, boy, girl, male,female. Gender=masculine, feminine, neutral.

In our almost physical discomfort of uttering word "sex" we have substituted it with word "gender". "Gender is also a homograph. Gender=social stereotypes of appearance and behaviour imposed on people depending on their sex. Gender=a linguistic term for nouns in many languages.

Examples					
Masculine		Common endings used with masculine nouns			
le cheval	the horse	-age	le fromage	the cheese	
le chien	the dog	-r	le professeur ^[1]	the teacher	
le livre	the book	-t	le chat	the cat	
le bruit	the noise	-isme	le capitalisme	capitalism	
Feminine		Common endings used with feminine nouns			
la colombe	the dove	-ie	la boulangerie	the bakery	
la chemise	the shirt	-ion	la nation	the nation	
la maison	the house	-ite/-ité	la fraternité	brotherhood	
la liberté	liberty	-nce	la balance	the scales	
		-lle	la fille	the girl	
		-nne	l'indienne	the Indian	

I have seen "sex" and "gender" used, to refer to human sex, not only as synonyms, but "gender" being used as the preferred (polite, more professional, less smutty) form, all over the English literature, scientific or otherwise.

It was only a matter of time bf the pendulum swung the other way. "Sex" has a certain finality about it - it's factually observable, confirmed in nature, essential for human function and reproduction. "Gender" is a bunch of enforced, socially constructed stereotypes - arbitrary.

Gender - masculinity and femininty - is applied to humans - men, women, boys, girls. By its nature, gender is discriminatory to female sex, and as all stereotypes, nobody fits squarely into its categories. Unlike with sex, which accurately describes 99.9% of population.

Traditional Gender Stereotypes.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>
<i>Not aggressive.</i>	<i>Aggressive.</i>
<i>Dependent.</i>	<i>Independent.</i>
<i>Easily influenced.</i>	<i>Not easily influenced.</i>
<i>Submissive.</i>	<i>Dominant.</i>
<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>
<i>Home-oriented.</i>	<i>Worldly.</i>
<i>Easily hurt emotionally.</i>	<i>Not easily hurt emotionally.</i>
<i>Indecisive.</i>	<i>Decisive.</i>
<i>Talkative.</i>	<i>Not at all talkative.</i>
<i>Gentle.</i>	<i>Tough.</i>
<i>Sensitive to other's feelings.</i>	<i>Less sensitive to other's feelings.</i>
<i>Very desirous of security.</i>	<i>Not very desirous of security.</i>
<i>Cries a lot.</i>	<i>Rarely cries.</i>
<i>Emotional.</i>	<i>Logical.</i>
<i>Verbal.</i>	<i>Analytical.</i>
<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Cruel.</i>
<i>Tactful.</i>	<i>Blunt.</i>
<i>Nurturing.</i>	<i>Not nurturing.</i>

How does discrimination justify itself? By claiming that it's natural. We have seen racial stereotypes defended as natural, and anything from bias in research to misinterpretation of evidence, ideology and censorship of opposing views was used to legitimise it.

By hijacking words that mean "sex" (woman, man) and using them as synonyms for words that mean "gender" (masculine, feminine) gender has exploited the factual validity associated with sex in order to justify and legitimise itself.

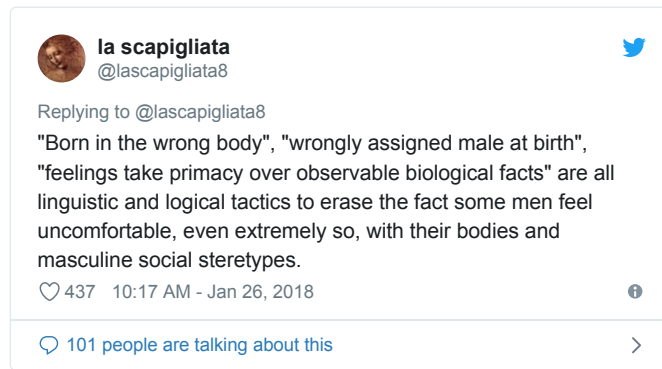


Something like this would not work in languages that have gendered words - such as French - but in English, erroneous conflation of sex and gender has gone unnoticed, becoming a social convention, reflecting our collective discomfort with talking about sexual intercourse.

Gender legitimises itself by claiming gender stereotypes are "inborn" + like any religion or ideology, it seeks to dominate by claiming it's more natural and important than the thing it seeks to replace. This tactic has been so successful that "gender" is replacing "sex" in law.

This is the mental and verbal gymnastics used to justify identity claims such as "transwomen are women". If a man is "too feminine" to justify belonging to

"masculine group", and he was "born this way" then he must be a woman.



Women are discriminated based on their sex, using gender stereotypes. Redefining sex-based protections as gender-based protections legitimises discrimination of women and worse. Perpetrator - gender - assumes it's victim's name and is now the only, real victim.

DARVO refers to a reaction perpetrators of wrong doing, particularly sexual offenders, may display in response to being held accountable for their behavior. DARVO stands for "Deny, Attack, and Reverse Victim and Offender." The perpetrator or offender may Deny the behavior, Attack the individual doing the confronting, and Reverse the roles of Victim and Offender such that the perpetrator assumes the victim role and turns the true victim -- or the whistle blower -- into an alleged offender. This occurs, for instance, when an actually guilty perpetrator assumes the role of "falsely accused" and attacks the accuser's credibility and blames the accuser of being the perpetrator of a false accusation.

Institutional DARVO occurs when the DARVO is committed by an institution (or with institutional complicity) as when police charge rape victims with lying. Institutional DARVO is a pernicious form of [institutional betrayal](#).

As for word "transwoman", there are many precedents in English language. Sealion is not a lion. Cantelope is not antelope. When new laws/definitions are being proposed, best way to avoid pitfalls is 2 examine them critically and ask: What impact will this have in the real world?

The Ultimate Cheatsheet for Critical Thinking

Want to exercise critical thinking skills? Ask these questions whenever you discover or discuss new information. These are broad and versatile questions that have limitless applications!



Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... benefits from this? ... is this harmful to? ... makes decisions about this? ... is most directly affected? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... have you also heard discuss this? ... would be the best person to consult? ... will be the key people in this? ... deserves recognition for this?
What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... are the strengths/weaknesses? ... is another perspective? ... is another alternative? ... would be a counter-argument? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... is the best/worst case scenario? ... is most/least important? ... can we do to make a positive change? ... is getting in the way of our action?
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... would we see this in the real world? ... are there similar concepts/situations? ... is there the most need for this? ... in the world would this be a problem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... can we get more information? ... do we go for help with this? ... will this idea take us? ... are the areas for improvement?
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... is this acceptable/unacceptable? ... would this benefit our society? ... would this cause a problem? ... is the best time to take action? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... will we know we've succeeded? ... has this played a part in our history? ... can we expect this to change? ... should we ask for help with this?
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... is this a problem/challenge? ... is it relevant to me/others? ... is this the best/worst scenario? ... are people influenced by this? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... should people know about this? ... has it been this way for so long? ... have we allowed this to happen? ... is there a need for this today?
How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... is this similar to _____? ... does this disrupt things? ... do we know the truth about this? ... will we approach this safely? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... does this benefit us/others? ... does this harm us/others? ... do we see this in the future? ... can we change this for our good?