

**THE REALITY OF MISOGYNY ON ANDREW TATE'S TALK
SHOWS ON PIERS MORGAN YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023**

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SHOWS ON PIERS MORGAN YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

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2023**

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I state that the thesis entitled "*The Reality of Misogyny on Andrew Tate's Talk Shows on Piers Morgan YouTube Channel*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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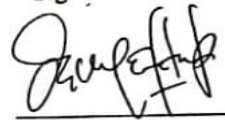
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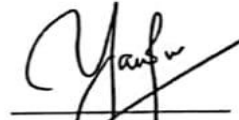
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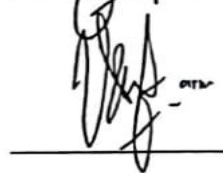
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MOTTO

وَوُفِّيَتْ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا عَمِلَتْ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يَفْعَلُونَ

“And every soul will be fully compensated (for) what it has done; and He knows best what they do.”

(QS. Az-Zumar: 70)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, Mr. Hery Sudayat, and Mrs. Siti Muthoharoh, who have given all their love to me under any circumstances and in any case and have not forgotten to always provide encouragement and motivation for me to do my best in every process and journey. I also dedicate this work to my two beloved sisters, Herdiana Dwi Fauziyah and Hafizah Najwa Al-Jannah, and my entire extended family, especially my grandmother who never stopped praying for the best for me. And all of them are basically those who have been involved and who have accompanied me throughout my life and are one of the reasons behind my joy. I am so grateful for all the love, support and prayers you have given.

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Alhamdulillah, all praise is due to Allah SWT, who has bestowed mercy and grace upon me so that I can complete my thesis at the right time. Also, prayers and greetings should always be given to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, who guided us from darkness to light.

On this occasion, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.P.D., who has provided advice, direction, and guidance throughout the process of working on my thesis. I would not forget to express my thanks to all the lecturers in the Department of English Literature, who have provided extraordinary knowledge and learning while I was studying.

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The author acknowledges many unresolved issues and areas where further work is needed. As a result, feedback in the form of criticism and recommendations is highly anticipated for enhancement.

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ABSTRACT

Safitri, Arinda (2023). *The Reality Of Misogyny On Andrew Tate Feminist Stylistics*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Misogyny, Feminist Stylistics, Discourse Analysis, Talk Show*

This research focuses on how misogyny is represented in Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics. Researchers assume that the issue of misogyny is still experienced by women, both verbally and non-verbally, and is not only experienced by adult women. But it also happens to men. Misogyny itself is not always about hatred but also acts of discredit, stereotyping, objectification, dominating, and so on. Therefore, researchers are interested in taking up this topic. Moreover, this research uses qualitative research methods to analyze the language of misogyny in Andrew Tate through feminist stylistics theory (Mills, 1995). The results of this research show that Andrew Tate uses sexist language based on three levels: first, at the word level Andrew Tate uses generic pronouns and lexical gaps. Second, at the sentence level Andrew Tate uses 5 categories, namely ready-made phrases, presuppositions and inference, jokes and humor, transitivity choice, and feminism and ideology. Third, at the sentence level Andrew Tate uses 3 categories such as characterization and level, fragmentation, and focalization to express inequality towards women through sexist language. This research is supported by previous research in terms of theory. However, this research is different, especially in its research object. Therefore this study can achieve the significance of the study as mention in chapter one theoretically and practically related to analysis misogyny by feminist stylistics. This study has limitations in word level analysis, especially in the analysis of sexism in language and sexism and meaning, metaphors and schemata. Therefore for further researchers it is suggested to take the movie as the object of the study. Because, movie is a mass media that has a wide range of influence which allows researchers to get more data. So they can find all the types of misogyny in feminist stylistics.

ABSTRAK

Safitri, Arinda (2023). *Realita Misogini Pada Feminis Stilistika Andrew Tate*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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Kata kunci: *Misogini, Feminis Stilistika, Analisis Wacana, Talk Show*

Penelitian ini berfokus pada bagaimana misogini direpresentasikan dalam stilistika feminis Andrew Tate. Peneliti berasumsi bahwa isu misogini masih dialami oleh perempuan, baik secara verbal maupun non-verbal, dan tidak hanya dialami oleh perempuan dewasa saja. Namun hal ini juga terjadi pada pria. Misogini sendiri tidak selalu soal kebencian, tapi juga tindakan mendiskreditkan, melakukan stereotip, objektifikasi, mendominasi, dan sebagainya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk mengangkat topik ini. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk menganalisis bahasa misogini dalam Andrew Tate melalui teori stilistika feminis (Mills, 1995). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Andrew Tate menggunakan bahasa seksis berdasarkan tiga tataran: pertama, pada tataran kata Andrew Tate menggunakan kata ganti generik dan celah leksikal. Kedua, pada tataran kalimat Andrew Tate menggunakan 5 kategori yaitu frasa siap pakai, praanggapan dan inferensi, lelucon dan humor, pilihan transitivitas, serta feminisme dan ideologi. Ketiga, pada tataran kalimat Andrew Tate menggunakan 3 kategori yaitu penokohan dan tataran, fragmentasi, dan fokalikasi untuk mengungkapkan ketidaksetaraan terhadap perempuan melalui bahasa seksis. Penelitian ini didukung oleh penelitian terdahulu dari segi teori. Namun penelitian ini berbeda terutama pada objek penelitiannya. Oleh karena itu kajian ini dapat mencapai makna kajian sebagaimana disebutkan pada bab satu secara teoritis dan praktis terkait analisis misogini menurut stilistika feminis. Penelitian ini memiliki keterbatasan dalam analisis tataran kata, khususnya pada analisis seksisme dalam bahasa dan seksisme serta makna, metafora dan skema. Oleh karena itu bagi peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk mengambil film tersebut sebagai objek penelitian. Sebab, film merupakan media massa yang mempunyai jangkauan pengaruh yang luas sehingga memungkinkan peneliti memperoleh data lebih banyak. Jadi mereka bisa menemukan semua jenis misogini dalam stilistika feminis.

مستخلص البحث

سافيتري، اريندا (2023) واقع ميسوجيني على أندرو تيت الأسلوبية النسوية. البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتورة يابوك ويدياستوتي هيراواتي، الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية: كراهية النساء، الأسلوبية النسوية، أندرو تيت، التحليل النقدي للخطاب

يركز هذا البحث على كيفية تمثيل ميسوجيني (misogyny) في الأسلوب النسوي لأندرو تيت. يفترض الباحثة أن قضية ميسوجيني لا تزال تعاني منها النساء، لفظيًا وغير لفظيًا، لا تتعلق ميسوجيني في حد ذاتها دائمًا بالكراهية، بل تتعلق أيضًا بأفعال تشويه السمعة، والقولبة النمطية، والتشويه، والهيمنة، وما إلى ذلك. ولذلك يهتم الباحثة بتناول هذا الموضوع. يستخدم هذا البحث مناهج البحث النوعي لتحليل لغة ميسوجيني عند أندرو تيت من خلال النظرية الأسلوبية النسوية (ميلز، 1995). تظهر نتائج هذا البحث أن أندرو تيت يستخدم لغة منحيزة جنسياً على أساس ثلاثة مستويات: أولاً، على مستوى الكلمة، يستخدم أندرو تيت الضمان العامة والفجوات المعجمية. ثانياً، على مستوى الجملة، يستخدم أندرو تيت خمس فئات، وهي العبارات الجاهزة، والافتراضات والاستدلال، والنكات والفكاهة، واختيار العبور، والنسوية والأيدولوجية. ثالثاً، على مستوى الجملة، يستخدم أندرو تيت ثلاث فئات مثل التوصيف والمستوى، والتجزئة، والتركيز للتعبير عن عدم المساواة تجاه المرأة من خلال لغة متحيزة جنسياً. إلا أن هذا البحث مختلف، خاصة في موضوعه البحثي. ولذلك يمكن لهذه الدراسة أن تحقق أهمية الدراسة كما ورد في الفصل الأول نظرياً وعملياً المتعلقة بتحليل ميسوجيني من قبل الأسلوبية النسوية. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على قيود في تحليل مستوى الكلمة، وخاصة في تحليل التحيز الجنسي في اللغة والتمييز الجنسي والمعنى والاستعارات والمخططات. لذلك يقترح على الباحثين الإضافيين أخذ الفيلم كموضوع للدراسة. لأن الفيلم عبارة عن وسيلة إعلامية لها نطاق واسع من التأثير مما يسمح للباحثة بالحصول على المزيد من البيانات. حتى يتمكنوا من العثور على جميع أنواع ميسوجيني في الأسلوبية النسوية.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Misogyny is an ideology of hatred or looking down on women which of course cannot be accepted by the general public. We can see this ideology or attitude through his words, whether openly or covertly (Dijk, 2006). It is not uncommon for misogyny ideologies to be found on social media such as; Instagram, Twitter and YouTube. The discovery of the issue of misogyny on the YouTube platform according to Espocito & Zolo (2021) that the ideology of misogyny in the media gives rise to digital crimes in the use of gender-based language. Such as degrading, humiliating and threatening actions, as well as the use of gender stereotypes that harm women in the social realm.

One of the videos from the YouTube platform which contains the use of misogyny in feminist stylistics, contain a specific form of hate speech whose targets are women. It can be found in the video entitled "Andrew Tate on The Problems of Modern Men and The Need for Masculinity". As an influencer, the opinions expressed by Andrew Tate's can represent society's views on gender. This is because social influencers have an important role in social commerce (Aragoncillo & Orus, 2018). The same thing also applies in understanding feminist stylistics where sexist language has profound and pervasive effects on interpersonal relationships and people's perceptions of their environment which is closely related to women's values (Mills, 1995). So, with this discourse we can not

only see the speaker's perspective but also take implied messages from the speaker through the choice of words, sentences and discourse used in communicative situations. Therefore, it is very important to analyze talk shows from YouTube media. By using the theory of misogyny by Anzovino (2018) and feminist stylistics by Mills (1995), we can understand misogyny in Andrew Tate's talk show.

In Andrew Tate's Talk Show video with Piers Morgan, they discuss "The Problems of Modern Men and The Need For Masculinity". The discussion was motivated by the case of Andrew Tate, who was banned from 4 social media because of his inflammatory views. Because of this controversial case, he was also nicknamed "The King Of Toxic Masculinity". Andrew Tate is a controversial influencer who has many controversial cases that include misogyny and are provided on the Piers Morgan YouTube channel. Tate's language use and opinions have all aspects of misogyny and feminist stylistics, which became the theory and object of this research. Because, according to Henley (1975), that instead accept the lack of linguistic features that define women. On the contrary, they emphasize that it is social barriers and patriarchal values that determine how women are viewed, discussed and conceptualized. Not only that, the theory of feminist stylistics also underlines patriarchal values which ultimately lead to unfair treatment of women because the provisions governing this situation are made and controlled by men (Henley, 1975). So this offers a functional explanation of why language has certain properties and how people can understand those properties (Goldsmith, 2008).

Many previous researchers have conducted research on misogyny. These include social media, such as: Instagram and Twitter. Research on Instagram found that misogynistic language is easy to detect in the form of comments because of the public nature of Instagram social media. So people are free to utter hate speech against women (Simões et al., 2021; Tewari, P., & Mehendale, S., 2022). In contrast to Instagram media, Twitter media users actually directly make tweets as a reaction to maintaining the patriarchal order and perpetuate sexist norms which shift social norms related to women's roles (Fuchs, T., & Schäfer, F., 2021; Dehingia et al. al., 2021).

On the other hand, misogynistic utterances can also be analyzed linguistically using feminist stylistics theory. There are many researchers who have already conducted the research in feminist stylistics. Some of them are (Raslie et al., 2022; Caldeira S.P., 2020; Rohmah, S., & Suyanto, B., 2023) who studied about feminist stylistic analysis of beauty products advertised on Instagram, which analyzes the existence of manipulation strategies in gender imagery for advertising beauty products via the Instagram platform. Using a feminist theoretical approach Verdonk (2002) and Mills (1995), the study results found that beauty product advertising often uses characteristics that are stereotypically shown to women. These findings also emphasize the importance of understanding manipulative strategies applied in advertising, which can trigger losses in the women's community, as well as decreased self-confidence. So, that the presence of this research can educate women about gender liberation and empowerment

based on their rights, norms and ideals so that they can be welcomed and viewed more favorably.

The other similar studies which also conducted in twitter such as (Morikawa, E, A., 2019; Alaghbary, G. S., 2022; Nadeem, A., 2019; Ceia et al., 2022; Balakina et al., 2019; Thelwall, M., 2021). They are analyzed about the unusual use of social media Twitter as a political communication tool. Using a critical stylistic approach they researched domestic political rumors. The findings of this research reveal that politicians often use the Twitter social media platform as a political practice tool to show their identity in their digital track record. They also often show patriarchal values under the guise of politics. Not infrequently they also use various linguistic features such as lexical, syntactic, pragmatic and semantic as persuasive strategies in their ideological manipulation. And this of course supports them in increasing their personal branding in creating a space that is shared in a community (Dijk, 2006). It doesn't stop there, they also try to dominate gender roles and highlight their views on the role of women in politics. This of course makes gender a form of ideological construction of femininity and masculinity. So, several researchers have suggested that Twitter has become a medium and platform for subcultural groups to show identity and power. In this research, they apply the theory of Fairclough & Mills (1995), with a focus on naming, opposition and equality.

Therefore, it is different from previous studies. In this research, researchers will specifically analyze how Andrew Tate represents misogyny in various social contexts through talk shows on Piers Morgan's YouTube channel. Researchers

used a combination of two theories: misogyny by Anzovino (2018) and feminist stylistics by Mills (1995). Researchers assume that in a hybrid media system on the YouTube platform, talk shows are one of the popular platforms in all elements (Bos & Brants, 2014; Cranmer, 2011; Ernst et al., 2017). Talk shows are considered capable of increasing insight and opportunities, as well as being a medium that can influence the number of viewers. The presence of talk shows on YouTube media helps to provide opportunities for actors/public figures to grow their personalization and personal branding potential (Kessler & Lachenmaier, 2017; Cranmer, 2011). According to Scannell, all forms of broadcasting programs that are active, accessible and aimed directly at the audience, whether via TV, radio, YouTube or other hybrid media are public discourse (Scannell, 1991). So, by combining the two theories above, we can find out how Andrew Tate represents misogyny in talk shows by analyzing speech at the level of words, phrases or sentences, and discourse (Mills, 1995). So from Andrew Tate's words we can see that gender discrimination is still influenced by patriarchal ideology and social class, which justifies the importance of this research.

B. Research Questions

1. How is misogyny represented in Andrew Tate's talk shows on Piers Morgan YouTube Channel?

C. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study gives approach perspectives on how to analyze misogyny by using the theory of feminist stylistics purpose by (Mills, 1995). This

study shows the feasibility of uncovering misogyny by using Mills (1995) feminist stylistics. Practically, this research contributes to reflecting the presence of misogynistic language in stylistic feminist discourse that can be found on YouTube media. It is hoped that this research can also be used as a lesson to be more selective in communicative activities and understand every implied meaning of verbal and non-verbal language. Apart from that, this research is also a source of information for the study of misogyny analysis in feminist stylistics discourse, especially in talk shows.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focused on analyzes the dialogue spoken by Andrew Tate, in the form of words, phrases and discourse that contain misogynist language in talk show on Piers Morgan YouTube Channel based on Misogyny theory by Anzovino and feminist stylistics (Mills, 1995). This research is also limited to videos discussing misogyny on Piers Morgan's uncensored YouTube channel during the December 21st and 29th, 2022 campaign.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Misogyny is speech that condemns certain genders, the targets of which are mostly women. Misogyny can also be seen in various ways, including sexual harassment, gender discrimination, degrading women, violence against women, and sexual objectification.
2. Feminist stylistics is a linguistic discipline whose studies focus on analyzing discourse analysis using a feminist approach to determine a language style.

The aim is to find out how women are portrayed and represented by social actors in spoken dialogue.

3. Discourse analysis is a linguistic study that examines language use. Specifically, discourse analysis examines discourse in the use of language as a tool for understanding social position. In its scope, discourse analysis examines only language and its context.
4. Talk show is an interactive activity or conversation event to discuss a particular topic that is currently being discussed. In a talk show there is usually one person or several people from a group who are of course guided by the host. And in this research, the researcher chose an entertainment talk show as the object of his research.
5. YouTube is a medium that can contain long duration videos with various trending features in it which can be easily accessed by all users around the world and has influential insights.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about discourse analysis, Feminist Stylistics by Sara Mills, and misogyny.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a unified language structure that refers to the relationship between social context and language use, which also includes the meaning between components in the language structure (Rahardjo, 2021). In this case, discourse has a broader position than clauses and sentences because discourse contains ideas and concepts in a text. According to Leech & Short (2007), discourse is a form of linguistic communication that is seen as a transaction between speakers and listeners to achieve social goals. Foucault (1972) also stated that discourse is a complete series of utterances in a structured and systematic action and contains ideas formed in a certain context. Thus, discourse studies focus on language use. Because language is a central aspect that describes a subject, and through language, ideology is absorbed in it (Rahardjo, 2021). Therefore, Discourse analysis is a linguistic study that can be interpreted as an effort to research the use of language. Discourse analysis specifically examines discourse, which in this sense is the use of language as a means of understanding social positions (Rahardjo, 2021). In this scope, the analysis carried out is still limited to language and context. As time goes by, discourse analysis continues to develop to determine the level of the relationship between language and its

context and the power contained in it. At this level, discourse analysis will turn into critical discourse analysis.

B. Feminist Stylistics by Sara Mills

According to Mills (1995), feminist stylistics is an analytical tool that does not only aim to describe sexism in a text, novel, poetry, film, news, advertising, and so on. However, it also examines how perspective, agency, metaphor, or transitivity are closely related to gender problems. Apart from the various meanings contained in stylistics and feminism, Mills (2006) emphasizes that ideas related to gender are only a record of the existence of sex differences. Furthermore, Mills said that feminists are more concerned with efforts to express implied messages and how readers accept or reject these messages. Considering that in feminist studies, based on social construction, men and women have self-identity and power in speaking and acting according to their gender roles. Therefore, Mills (1995) provides three levels of analysis, namely; word level, sentence level, and discourse level. To find out how gender values are reflected either intentionally or unintentionally in a text.

1. The Word Level

According to Mills (2005), word-level analysis examines how sexism appears in language and how it impacts readers, especially women. Mills believes that the first step that must be researched is the theoretical and general aspect of sexism. We can analyze it through how many gender-specific pronouns are used, the terms

used, and the use of certain sexist language that refers to negative opinions about women.

a. Sexism in language

In language, sexism is reflected as an expression that has the power to invite, influence, trigger and support hatred and crime against women which then results in gender injustice Mills (1995). So, it is important for us to sort out every vocabulary we use. Because, what we say determines our view or perspective on the environment, especially in the context of "understanding sexism".

1) Linguistic Determinism

Linguistic determinism argues that the existence of different language structures in all elements shows that there is a diversity of perspectives in the way society views the world (Mills, 1995). According to feminist experts, sexist interpretations will continue to exist as long as all elements are sexist. So that the existence of language reform does not make any changes because what needs to be addressed is the source (all elements in society) not changes to the linguistic features/characteristics.

2) Generic Pronouns

According to Mills (2005), several studies have been conducted by previous researchers, and the results of their findings reveal that the use of the common pronoun 'he' which often appears in texts describing male subjects is indirectly sexist. The impact of using these pronouns is that some jobs are stereotyped

according to their gender. For example; The use of the word leader has the pronoun 'he' and secretary has the pronoun 'she'.

3) Generic nouns

In general, people usually use the word 'man' as a common noun. For example, the use of the words 'mankind' and 'workman', in these two examples, is suspected to trigger disputes because the use of these words is directed only at men. Even though the facts on the ground say that 'men' are not gender free. It would be better if we said 'person' or used the suffix '-er' instead. For example, we can change the use of the word 'salesman' to 'salesperson', then we can change the use of the word 'policeman' to 'police officer'.

4) Women as the Marked Form

According to several theorists, in some forms we often find that when referring to women, they use the suffixes 'lady', '-enne', '-ess, and so on. However, this affix does not apply to men. For example, in the use of professions such as 'actress', 'hostess', and 'stewardess', this may be due to the large presence of women in all levels of society. So, the several examples above make the general form look like it is disguised as a man and does not represent a woman.

5) Effects of Sexist Language-Use

In feminist studies, the use of sexist language certainly has certain impacts regarding gender. We can see this from one of the effects, namely a feeling of being different, foreign and not being considered. Which then triggers stereotypes

and ends up reflecting them negatively. Not only that, they also consider themselves to be the benchmark for what women are permitted and prohibited to do in the realm of society.

b. Sexism and meaning

In the study of sexism and meaning, this almost creates some debate regarding meaning. In particular, it focuses on how the resulting meanings can be gender specific. This emphasizes how the presentation of language structure, especially word elements that are closely related to gender, can provide a certain meaning so that existing phrases related to gender can be recognized clearly regardless of various implications. So this will seem neutral, and look like the content of just one word. Therefore, in this section the experts only focus on the topic of whether we should accept with open arms the understanding given in our culture.

1) Naming and Androcentrism

In feminist studies, naming has always been a topic that is often debated. In his study, married women would lose their last name and replace it with their husband's last name. Even if they keep using their last name, it won't have any effect and will actually seem like a middle name. Even when a woman gets married, they are addressed as 'Mrs.' from 'Ms..' and this is of course inversely proportional to men. They actually use the name 'Mr.' regardless of marital status. In feminist studies, women are even called their husband's wife and this can certainly be seen as a form of discrediting women.

2) The Semantic Derogation of Women

There is the term opposite pair in English, which refers to gender (male and female). For example, the use of 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' if a man says 'Mr.' Reflected as a figure who is strong and in control, this is very different from women who are actually seen as third parties who are having an affair with another woman's husband. The terms in English are traditionally considered as information processing efforts and lead to many binary words. One of them is the binary term 'feminine and masculine'. Where the mention of the binary term for men appears first, because it is thought that if the words 'man and wife' are reversed to 'wife and man' then the harmony of the sentence will be damaged.

3) Endearments and Diminutives

In feminist studies, it is not surprising that if there are disparaging expressions, they can indirectly be categorized as degrading actions. It is quite difficult to understand, but it often happens that some words or expressions that may be said with great affection can be considered as a demeaning action. For example, the terms men use to call women such as 'doll', 'honey', 'sugar', 'baby' et cetera. At first glance, this term of address or expression is like a feeling of affection shown by men. However, the fact is that this is considered an act of comparing women with some object. However, this does not apply to men. That's why, some phrases look like expressions of affection but are more often directed at women than men. This gives rise to power dynamics, unbalanced patriarchal power.

4) Female Experience: Euphemism and Taboo

According to (Mills, 1995), euphemism is a term used to refer to something that is considered taboo but conveyed with a more subtle expression. One example of a euphemism that is popular among women is 'menstruation'. In this case, 'menstruation' is often considered a 'red flag' or 'wrong time of month'. This is considered a taboo term by society but is expressed with subtle meaning when speaking.

5) Lexical Gaps: Male Point of View

In the history of feminism, according to (Mills, 2005), In history, feminism contains various important examples of women who found themselves unable to express their meaning in the available language. There are many women who have problems expressing their feelings through existing vocabulary. Thus, in language the problem of lexical gaps becomes part of a larger linguistic problem such as the inability to express oneself in the available discourse structures.

2. The Sentences/Phrases Level

If words are able to provide meaning based on the text and context. So, phrases and sentences are able to produce meaning based on co-text, context, history of usage, and background information needed for understanding. To create a meaning often requires a meaning production process that can explore ideological understanding that can influence the feminist perspective on the phrase. In line with theory (Mills, 1998) that a word can be considered neutral but

can be sexist depending on the context in which it is used (because language cannot be separated from context).

a. Ready-Made Phrases

Some sentences are exaggerated to the point of giving rise to sexist implications. It's the same with proverbs which contain sexist meanings. So, anyone who utters sexist proverbs is certainly considered an expression that is in accordance with their true personality. However, it is not uncommon to find someone who has difficulty responding to proverbs in communicative situations because of the ideological implications that if they are still conveyed, the speaker must accept responsibility for what is said.

b. Presupposition and Inference

The meaning of a sentence must be understood according to different criteria and the meaning of the main words that make it up. When a text is addressed to female readers or explores gender issues, it is assumed that there is some understanding of the context. Only from their point of view can these sentences be interpreted. It is important to elaborate and question basic knowledge and ideas because these expressions are based on subjective experience.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is an element that has an important role in organizing our thoughts and language. Metaphors are one of the foundations of our thinking, both at the level of language use and language learning. Every time we use a metaphor, we

are using assumptions and background knowledge that can distort our interpretation and thinking about something. For example, the use of metaphors when comparing men to animals regarding their bad behavior is still considered normal for men. However, the opposite applies to women.

d. Jokes and Humor

The field of humor is a complex matter because gender cannot be identified at the level of use of certain words. At first glance, sexism might be disguised as fun. And the audience may even unknowingly contribute to maintaining the sexism embedded in the text while laughing. However, when things like that happen, women often think they are too stiff and can't make a joke that can lighten the mood. Rarely do we find women who can be funny. Instead, they become actresses, or the butt of men's jokes.

e. Transitivity Choice

Transitivity analysis is divided into three aspects, namely what actions are contained in a text, who does them, and for whom the actions are done. The main focus in this learning model is that when creating a text, there are many options available that allow the text to be written differently. However, by examining this transitivity model, we can create broader overall conclusions about how a character views the world and how they relate to other people.

f. Feminism and Ideology

In society, we can see carefully how ideology is so attached to every element, especially women's ideology, which is not in accordance with the facts of women's existence. However, instead of being forced, women appear to be active in getting and rejecting things based on their interests and values. In this approach, ideology may be seen as something that is unstructured, and can be negotiated by certain individuals. Ideology itself is a collection of demands that are logical, but can be discussed, accepted and opposed by the group itself.

3. The Discourse Level

According to (Mills, 1995), through its textual patterns and structures, at the discourse level, feminist stylistics links words and phrases to become a larger part of an ideology. Mills argues that to examine the types of language used in a text, they must play out at the level of stereotypes. Sara Mills calls this a 'gender framework'. Start by examining the choice of language used to describe the character in the text and then the role occupied by a woman. After that, it outlines several language choices to interpret fragmentation in women's bodies. Finally, focus on getting a broader and bigger scheme of how women's roles are represented in several books.

a. Characterization and Roles

According to (Mills, 1995), when a character is formed from words originating from writing which is then followed by a message containing an ideology that is reflected by the reader based on their knowledge, then that is

where the values of men and women will be represented. In this case, women are usually reflected according to the standards that exist in society, which focus on sexual attractiveness such as legs, breasts, skin and hair. This is different from men, which is reflected in their body shape which shows a trustworthy nature and is able to be a protector for women (Mills, 1995). However, the core of the problem is not only their body but their identity. For example, the greeting used to women in the text. Usually they are called 'mother of two, Mrs. Reign' or it could also be like 'Regina the stunning blonde girl'. They often refer to women according to their relationships with other people. Meanwhile, men are suited to the job 'Brad, the famous baker man' (Mills, 1995). And usually in a text the role of women is also limited by stereotypes that are shared in society. For example, in a text they are represented as a housewife, teacher, and/or secretary. They carry out several activities that can illustrate their caring role towards society.

b. Fragmentation

In literary works, we often find fragmentation of women's bodies. This is because there are two very significant impacts on women. Firstly, in the text the woman's body will be objectified. Second, from his point of view the female protagonist cannot focus. Thus, it becomes important in the fragmentation of female characters which is closely related to male focalization which depicts women as objects of male gaze (Mills, 1995). However, this is nothing compared to the many reflections of women which are fragmented in physical elements, whether in advertisements, romance literary works, pornography, and so on. For

example, women are usually represented through provocative poses or photos, while men will only do it at certain times.

c. Focalization

In a text or story, the focalization position is determined based on the story and the level of persistence. Not only that, focalization also has two characteristics, namely internal and external. According to (Mills, 1995) the level of focalization is proposed to be three different, namely, fixed, variable and multiple focus. This is determined by whether the focus is set on only one narrator, there are two dominating focuses, not fixated on just one character's point of view. This is done so that focalization can play its role in manipulating reader sympathy. Thus, the presence of focalization in the text makes readers see a story through a certain vision that is represented implicitly.

d. Schemata

The schema description is so simple, namely, it describes our feelings when reading a new story. 'Schemas are thought to be deterministic' meaning that the perceiver wants to interpret their experience in a certain way. For example, we can think of racial prejudice as an expression of a way of thinking towards new people who have negative attitudes based on group strategies within a particular ethnicity (Brown and Yule, 1983: 247). In some stories, it produces different points of view about women, especially when it comes to romance.

C. Misogyny

Misogyny is a specific form of hate speech whose targets are women (Merriam-Webster, 2021). According to Kramarae (2000), male privilege, patriarchy, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, degrading women, violence against women, and sexual harassment are examples of oppression. This topic has been raised for years, even decades, because it is very sensitive and needs to be discussed because it involves gender discrimination. Misogyny comes in many forms; threats, insults, and many others, both offline and online. As stated by Anzovino (2018) that misogyny can occur in various forms including social exclusion, discrimination, hostility, sexual harassment, and threats of violence. Anzovino et al. (2018) also developed a taxonomy to identify different types of misogynistic messages and divided them into groups with different manifestations. The phenomena of misogyny that are designed include discrediting women (using insults without any reason other than offending women), stereotyping and objectification (attempts to make women subservient, or descriptions of women's physical attractiveness, and/or standardized comparisons), sexual harassment and threats of violence (using various threats to bully and silence women, as well as physical force to gain control over women), domination (to maintain men's position in all their interests, maintain a dominant position, and keep women away from the conversation), and finally derailment (an attempt to rationalize the abuse, providing a denial of the man's responsibility).

D. Andrew Tate

Andrew Tate is a former kick boxer turned social media influencer, who has gained significant attention for his content revolving around masculinity, money and gender roles. Due to some of this content being considered misogynistic and hateful, Tate was banned on YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok during August of 2022 (Sung, 2022). Despite his controversial status he has managed to amass a large and dedicated group of followers.

Raised in Luton, the former kickboxer has long been making headlines for creating controversy. In 2016, Tate sparked controversy during his appearance on the reality program Big Brother, where he was ejected from the program after hitting a woman with a belt (Das, 2022). According to Tate himself, the footage had been edited and was “a total lie trying to make me look bad” (Radford, 2023). The year after, more controversy followed when posts containing homophobic and racial slurs were found on Tate’s Twitter page. Later the same year, more controversy followed when Tate was criticised by mental health charities for claiming depression was not real, as well by stating women should “bear some responsibility” for being raped when wading in on the discussion of MeToo (Das, 2022).

In December of 2022, the controversial influencer might have reached its peak when Tate and his brother Tristan were detained by Romanian authorities as part of an investigation into allegations of human trafficking and rape, which in they both denied. In April of 2023, the two brothers were placed under house arrest while being investigated on allegations previously mentioned. A spokeswoman

for the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism in Romania said that authorities were continuing to investigate, which also previously searched the brother's home in Romania under the belief that the property was connected to human trafficking and rape (Gross, 2023).

An important aspect to consider when investigating controversial influencers such as Tate, is to apply the aspect of populism to it. Political leaders who are considered to be populists often rely on social media in order to get their message across (Gandini et al., 2022). Because populist leaders rely on social media, it can be beneficial to investigate them from the viewpoint of influencers. Both populist leaders and influencers rely on values such as authenticity and trustworthiness; it is a way to distinguish themselves from others within the field and give what they say greater impact (Gandini et al., 2022; Pöyry et al., 2019). Populist leaders often work through social media to be able to talk to “the people”, often they are seen as speaking directly to the ordinary person which can be appealing. This populist style is often more appealing rather than the context of what the individual is saying. This is because they create a space where millions of people online can hear and discuss their opinions, away from what can be seen as the traditional media which can work as gatekeepers to what individuals appear on their platforms (Gandini et al., 2022). From this perspective, one can see why influencers like Tate are so popular, even if many people disagree with his sentiments and opinions.

To conclude, Andrew Tate is a complex influencer on social media. The message that Tate wants to convey about self-help and motivation for young

males might be beneficial and good. However, what makes Tate complex is that the message is often combined with misogyny towards women. What Tate says can often be based upon stereotypes and be targeted towards women, while still trying to motivate young men. In this way, Tate tries to motivate but is often criticised for statements that are considered discriminatory towards women and/or other groups.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This section contains information about research methods, consisting of research design, research instruments, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, a qualitative research design was used in this research. Generally, qualitative research is used in social sciences and humanities, especially those related to patterns of human behavior because they cannot be measured by number (Aminuddin in Harahap, 2020). This approach allowed for participation in objective observations of feminist stylistics and social phenomena. By using descriptive analysis through words and language, qualitative research investigates the behavior, perspectives and actions of research subjects (Moleong, 2009:6). The social phenomena raised in the research focus related to inequality and inappropriateness.

In looking at the social phenomenon in society, the analysis in this research was carried out using a combination of feminist stylistics theory by Sara Mills (1995). This approach allowed for the exploration of the misogyny on feminist stylistics that can be found in Sara Mills theory by analyzing the words, phrase, and discourse used by the actor's speech.

B. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the researcher is an observer and interpreter who plays an important role in analyzing every dialogue delivered by Andrew Tate in a talk show on Piers Morgan's YouTube channel. The researcher carefully studied and interpreted the dialogue text of Andrew's misogyny argument on the talk show to gain insight into how Andrew's speech shows the reality of misogyny by identifying words, phrases and discourse using feminist stylistics. The researcher's subjective perspective and expertise in feminist stylistics discourse analysis and qualitative method analysis ensure a comprehensive study of Andrews' speech as a public figure.

C. Data and Data Sources

The data used in this research are words, sentences or phrases, and discourse that contain misogyny in Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics. The data source in this research is a talk show video on the YouTube channel 'Piers Morgan Uncensored'. In this research, the researcher took two videos discussing the issue of misogyny as the object of his research. The first video was published on December 21, 2022 with a video duration of 46 minutes 4 seconds. The second video, published on December 29, 2022, is 8 minutes 29 seconds long. And the two videos discuss the issue of misogyny in Andrew Tate, who is controversial because of his inflammatory views.

D. Data Collection

In this research, the data collection process was divided into several stages. First, researchers collected 2 part videos from the YouTube channel 'Piers Morgan Uncensored'. Second, researchers watched the two videos repeatedly. Third, the researcher transcribed the two talk show videos and examined the dialogue. Finally, the researcher highlighted and marked the words, sentences/phrases, and discourse that indicate misogyny represented by Andrew Tate in the talk show.

E. Data Analysis

In the next stage, researchers analyzed the data using 3 levels of analysis from (Mills, 1995). At the first level, researchers identified the words that contain misogyny spoken by Andrew Tate in the two talk show videos. At the second level, the researcher identified the representation of women in the talk show video through the sexist elements contained in the phrases or sentences uttered by Andrew Tate. At the third level, researchers analyzed Andrew Tate's character or role, then how he positioned women in his perspective, and whether there was a fragmentation process carried out in the two talk shows.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion of this research. The representation of data in the findings and the discussion are elaborated based on the analysis of three level theories, which consist of words, phrases or sentences, and discourse in talk show videos.

A. Findings

This chapter contains the main data in the form of words, phrases or sentences, and discourse that contain sexist elements in the speech from Andrew Tate. Researchers collected twenty-seven data which were analyzed using three stages based on (Mills, 1995), such as, the word level analysis, the phrase or sentence level analysis, and finally the discourse level analysis. All data taken is based on research questions and research objectives.

1. Word Level Analysis

In the Word Level Analysis section, Sara Mills' theory primarily focuses on identifying and examining sexist words in language and understanding the relationship between these words and their meanings. The analysis begins by identifying generic pronouns. Additionally, the analysis explores the use of sexist words and their implications, including lexical gaps; male point of view.

a. Generic Pronoun

In this section, the researcher analyzes the data using word level analysis in the form of 'Generic Pronoun'. Researchers found that the use of the pronouns 'he' or 'she' that often appears in texts to describe male or female subjects is indirectly sexist.

Datum 1 (see appendix no. 11)

Andrew Tate explains to the audience about the misogynistic accusations against him.

*"..Am I a misogynist. I don't think I first anything **she** said I don't even truly believe. It's I can if you're prepared to listen to me I'll explain to you exactly. Why? **She's** not really completely utterly wrong. If you can go through the points against."*

According to Mills (1995) the generic pronoun "**she**" is an example of gender-specific or sexist language. In general, this pronoun is considered to refer to women in general. For example, datum 1 shows the word 'she' as a sexist pronoun that refers to women in general. This can be seen from a fragment of Andrew's statement that "***she's** not completely utterly wrong*". Indirectly, this statement means that the pronoun "she" here is women in general on social media who consider Andrew to be a misogynist, they are not completely guilty. Therefore, in this data there is only one generic pronoun which gives rise to the discourse that the word 'she' is indicative of misogyny represented by Andrew Tate in the talk show.

b. Lexical Gaps: Male Point of View

The existence of lexical gaps in language certainly creates greater linguistic difficulties. It's not just difficult to communicate and deliver a discourse. However, this also influences men's perspective on women as objects.

Datum 2 (see appendix no. 5)

Andrew Tate explains his perspective when he sees women on an airplane.

*“..I don't mean them as **jokes**. I mean they're an overall public commentary and observation. I do mean what I say if I were to see a girl on a private plane on Instagram for example. I would assume that a man put her on that private plane, I would not assume she bought it herself well if it was perhaps that makes me misogynistic.”*

From the data above, the word "jokes" refers to how Andrew takes the dominant discourse (male) and stereotypes the role of women. The existence of lexical gaps in language affects Andrew's perspective on women as well as netizens' perspective on Andrew. The data above illustrates how women's roles are openly stereotyped by Andrew. Women were considered incapable of being on a plane or even buying a plane unless a man asked them to. And Andrew emphasized his opinion by saying that what he said was not a joke. Andrew explicitly uses the dominant male discourse so that what he conveys is taken seriously and can represent men's point of view in general about women. Then, from the data above the word 'jokes' indicates misogyny which gives rise to the discourse that women cannot afford to buy and board planes without a man's role.

2. Phrase or Sentence Level Analysis

In the second analysis stage, the researcher will analyze based on the phrase or sentence level. In this section, in analyzing the level of phrases or sentences, the analysis carried out more than just choosing words that contain sexist meanings but also represented through certain phrases and sentences. So, the analysis of phrases and sentences is not only based on context but also on the background or historical information that underlies it. At the phrase/sentence level, the analysis examines ready –made phrases, presupposition and inference, jokes and humor, transitivity choice, and the last feminism and ideology.

a. Ready-Made Phrases

Sexist language can not only be detected through the words. But we can also detect sexist language by marking the phrase or sentence that demeans women and sexist to women. The statement has been found by the researcher in the excerpts data written below.

Datum 3 (see appendix no. 8)

Andrew Tate conveys his view of the world to the audience.

“..The world is not black and white the world is gray it's very difficult to sit and make black and white assumptions about anything to sit.”

From the data above, the sentence ‘*The world is not black and white the world is gray*’ refers to how Andrew’s role as a man represents the views of men in general. The statement stated that according to him, as a man, he felt that

whatever he did was difficult, even just sitting. Andrew describes how men in general who live in the world experience anxiety, which can sometimes be on their side and sometimes not. Researchers admit that this statement can lead to opinions and strengthen patriarchal values that only men have anxiety and that life is quite difficult and complicated. Implicitly, this expression perpetuates patriarchal values and the stereotype that being a man in general in the world is not as easy as it seems to women in general. Even by making assumptions, men will encounter quite complicated consequences. This statement also provides an example of how anything conveyed by a public figure can represent and perpetuate patriarchal values and stereotypes that are detrimental to certain genders. Then, it can be concluded that the sentence above indicates misogyny represented by Andrew Tate in the talk show in the form of sentence.

Datum 4 (see appendix no. 12)

Andrew describes his relationship with women.

“..I'm a realist, I absolutely not only love women, I adore women, I have good relationships with women.”

The statement above indirectly describes the stereotypical values represented by Andrew Tate on the talk show. This expression looks like flattery or praise for women in general. However, the context is different if a man who is known to be a misogynist says things like those mentioned above. So, this statement will be considered a form of sexist comment against women. Of course, this can strengthen stereotypes in society and perpetuate any discrimination against women in their social environment.

b. Presupposition and Inference

In this section, the meaning of a sentence must be understood based on the context of the sentence itself. Because only from their point of view can the sentence be interpreted.

Datum 5 (see appendix no. 6)

Andrew compared the social strata of women in general with Ariana Grande or Beyoncé in the class of international singers

“..What if it was Ariana Grande or Beyonce, well that's slightly different, isn't it? Why? Because they're famous yeah, of course, and they're famous and very rich if I saw well, if I saw a 19 year old girl from Moldova where the average wage is 200 a month and she was on a private jet. I would assume that with the balance of probabilities considering. I'm an adult it's very likely because of her beauty a man has put her on that private plane. Yes, if that makes me misogynistic instead of just perspicacious enough to understand how the world works so be it I'm a realist.”

Datum 5 shows a statement based on subjective experience. Andrew Tate assumes that he would like to be compared to a woman from a higher social class. Because he considers all sides of a woman, and one of them is the balance of probabilities. And for men like him, it is very possible that if he sees a beautiful woman, a man will put her on a private plane. And he admitted through his own statement that he was a realist. Who doesn't care how others view him as a misogynist. Of course, this statement will be considered different if it is directed

at women, even if it is just to explore gender-related issues. However, this sentence will be interpreted differently according to gender.

Datum 6 (see appendix no. 13)

Andrew tried to convince the host that not a single woman had said anything negative to him since he last canceled his appointment.

“..Not a single woman has come up to me on the street since I've been canceled not a single one has said anything negative.”

The data above illustrates how he has never had a single woman visit him since the last time he canceled. And since then not a single woman has said anything negative to him. This sentence at a glance gives two points of view according to gender. For Andrew, perhaps this is normal because every woman who knows him will definitely call him a misogynist. But, he is still a realist Andrew. He will tell the truth without any cover-up or exaggeration. However, from a woman's perspective, perhaps this is something that is bullshit because not all women have the power to do things beyond their control.

c. Jokes and Humor

The field of humor in feminist studies has always been a fairly complex discussion. Because gender roles restrict the use of certain unidentifiable words. In fact, at first glance sexism looks fun because it is disguised by a few words that have a pleasant effect on the audience.

Datum 7 (see appendix no.20)

Andrew clarified other people's views about him.

“..I think the world's just lost its mind for me to stand up and say a man should protect a woman now gets to be called a misogynist and canceled if I said that 10 years ago everyone would say.. Yes.”

The statement above represents a joke and humor delivered by Andrew Tate. In terms of phrases, what Andrew conveys provides an implied message for the audience, especially feminists. Andrew conveyed to his interlocutor what his subjective experience was when he stood up to convey his perspective as a man who had to protect women. And people responded by calling him a misogynist. Then, Andrew also inserted a little joke and humor that if he had said that how many years ago, everyone would immediately respond with relief. And this is an important note that in fact, behind the jokes and humor conveyed by Andrew Tate, there is an implied message aimed at women. Regardless of Andrew's ideology which states that he is a realist, he always expresses the truth about his perspective on women.

Datum 8 (see appendix no. 21)

Andrew clarified other people's views about him.

“And, what's funny is everyone who argues against me and says men shouldn't protect women especially all the feminists if they were with their boyfriend and a man broke into their house guess who they'd expect to go downstairs?”

Datum 8 has almost the same context as datum 7, namely regarding Andrew's statements towards women which are packaged in the form of jokes and

humor. In this statement, Andrew said how his perspective on women is always misunderstood by most people. He explained to his interlocutor how when he was opposed by people on the pretext that a man should not protect women, especially all feminists, if they were with their girlfriends. Then, Andrew responded to the conflict by inserting jokes and humor. He said what if ‘*a man broke into their house guess who they'd expect to go downstairs?*’ Those who have a different perspective might take the question raised by Andrew seriously. However, if we look at it from Andrew's perspective as a man, what he did was the right action and should have been done to protect feminists.

d. Transitivity Choice

This section is divided into three aspects, namely what actions are contained in a text, who does them, and for whom the actions are done. However, the main focus of this transitivity model is how a character views the world and how they relate to other people.

Datum 9 (see appendix no. 14)

Andrew explains to the audience what a masculine man should be like.

“..Every single one of them has said positive things. I wish more men were like you, you understand your masculine roles. You understand what you're supposed to do. You understand you're supposed to protect women you're exactly the kind of man I'd be looking for I've never had a negative interaction with a female ever since I've been dubbed the biggest massages.”

Datum 9 shows some phrase or sentences that indicate a representation of how Andrew states that he is happy to meet a masculine man, a man who realize their position as protectors of women. A man who understands what his responsibilities should be. This is a positive thing that as a man you should understand what you should do. Andrew's statement indirectly shows the world that he is on good terms with everyone regardless of gender. Especially with women, he does not hesitate to protect whatever he considers to be the right action regardless of the wider society's view of him. Whatever Andrew said seemed sexist, but whatever he said was a form of atonement for what he did in the past.

Datum 10 (see appendix no. 25)

Andrew describes his role as a man.

“I say that life as a man is exceptionally difficult.”

The fragment of what Andrew said above is an illustration of his overall perspective on feminism. This statement was formed from what Andrew had previously said about women and men. The sentence 'life as a man is exceptionally difficult' seems to emphasize that life as a man is not fortunate. Looking at the previous data, both presented at word level and sentence level analysis, Aandrew expressed his view that as a man he had done whatever he should have done. However, in fact the public's view of him has not changed and still considers him a misogynist. That's why this statement came from Andrew Tate.

e. Feminism and ideology

In society, ideology is embedded in every element, especially women. The ideology of women is considered incompatible with the facts of women's existence. However, ideology itself is abstract. That is why ideology can be discussed, accepted, or challenged.

Datum 11 (see appendix no.3)

Andrew gives the audience an idea of the value of a man in Genghis Khan.

*“..Let's take a look Genghis Khan had endless women and children as a reward for Conquest he tweeted on the most searched man on the planet. I've conquered Earth on the highest status male on the planet, **females do not expect loyalty from me, they only expect that of lesser men**, then there was this imagine having less than 10 children because you're a who doesn't have four wives genetic.”*

The representation of feminism and ideology can be seen from Andrew's statement above. In the sentence 'females don't expect loyalty from me, they only expect that from lesser men'. In terms of meaning, this phrase is indicated as discrediting the role of women. And of course this makes women's position in the eyes of society lower. In contrast to men who actually receive praise for what they do even though perhaps not everything is in accordance with the fact of the existence of men.

Datum 12 (see appendix no. 7)

Andrew describes how feminist want to equal the position of men.

“..Only tonight they have banned any women from going to University. ***Fantastic, let's get the feminists to go and teach them a lesson the feminists are so tough and they stand up and say they can do anything a man can do.***”

From the sentence in bold above, it indirectly reflects how a woman wants to be independent and does not want to be looked down upon by men. This can be seen in how Andrew said ‘*they stand up and say they can do anything a man can do*’ as if to emphasize that the discourse conveyed by women is an effort to combat stereotypes against women themselves.

Datum 13 (see appendix no.10)

Andrew provides his spiritual experience in life from an atheist to a Moslem.

“..*Because I am now Islamic and it's funny because I used to be an atheist and when you're an atheist you believe that religion causes more problems than it fixes and then you come to a realization and you start to learn the truth of yourself and the truth of God and you realize that religion is actually the cure for most of the problems in the world.*”

The statement above contains an ideology which is based on the subjective perspective of Andrew Tate. He gave a moral message through the discourse he delivered. This is evident from Andrew's words which link his belief in how he views God with existing reality.

3. Discourse Level Analysis

This section is the final step in the analysis process according to (Mills, 1995). In this section, the analysis stages are divided into four categories, namely; Characterization and Roles, Fragmentation, Focalization, and Schema. This analysis is different from word level analysis, and phrase level analysis. Therefore, researchers must explain in more detail the ideology contained therein. In this section the researcher analyzes data findings based on three categories out of the four existing categories.

a. Characterization and Roles

A total of ten data that researchers found were based on characterization and role categories. The data is of course presented in the form of discourse which represents stereotypes towards certain genders based on the characters in the discourse.

Datum 14 (see appendix no. 1)

Andrew tried to explain to the audience how he was different from the leaders in England in terms of skin color and personality.

*“..While we're discussing the leaders of the UK although I do think they're doing a terrible job it's kind of hard for Megan to say that the UK is a racist country **when the leader of the UK is darker skinned than her, and the mayor of London is darker skinned than her, and I am a person who's probably darker skinned than her, and I've never experienced any kind of bigotry against myself besides the fact I'm a straight male..**”*

From the data above, we will see how Andrew describes his character and role in the talk show. It can be seen from the data presented that Andrew is having a conversation with his interlocutor regarding leaders in England. Andrew described how a journalist was reluctant to convey that England was a racist country. Andrew even explicitly described himself as a different skin color from the leaders in England. He explained that he does not feel fanatical about what he has on his body. He considers it to be his physical character. He also exclusively admits his role in life as a heterosexual man.

Datum 15 (see appendix no. 4)

Andrew gave his assessment of the woman on the plane.

*“..Finally if a girl follows me, and **she's hot**, and I see a single picture of it a private jet, it's block. Women can't afford Jets. Women are all brokies why are you flying around on some man's jet? **You should have been a virgin.**”*

The data above shows how the characters and roles of women are described in Andrew Tate's speech. From these remarks, it is indicated that there are stereotypes depicted through the character of a woman from her external appearance. Andrew assumed that if he saw a woman who was visually and physically sexy and that woman was on a private jet. He thought that the woman was no longer a virgin. Implicitly, Andrew has degraded the role of women based on their visual character. Not only that, he also indirectly discredited the idea that a woman does not have the power to own a private jet compared to a man. This is evident from Andrew's statement 'women can't afford jets. Women are all brokies.'

Datum 16 (see appendix no. 15)

Andrew explained to everyone that not a single woman had said anything negative about him.

“..There's not been a single woman who's accused me of a crime, not single woman's accused me of rape, not single woman's come out and said anything from my entire past of 36 years.”

From the data above we can see how Andrew Tate describes his character and role as a man in his discourse on a talk show. Andrew implicitly conveys that he has been a traditionally masculine man for the last 36 years. Andrew has never done anything that degrades or harms women. Indirectly, he has carried out his role as a traditional masculine man who is supposed to look after and protect women.

Datum 17 (see appendix no. 18)

Andrew explains the true role of masculinity.

“..There's no such thing as too much masculinity if it's genuinely masculine. Genuine masculinity is not out here to hurt people, it's absolutely the opposite it's out here to protect, and when bad things happen they call traditionally masculine men. If you need a firefighter you need a masculine man. When you call the police because of the problem you have, you want masculine men and as soon.”

From the data above, it describes how Andrew represents the character and role of a traditionally masculine man. Andrew assumes explicitly through his

discourse that a masculine man is present as a protector for women, not vice versa. And implicitly Andrew is trying to show that this is not just about ideology but how a man realizes his role as a masculine man, that in every move women make, they definitely need a masculine man. Of course, this also supports evidence regarding society's perspective on the role of men.

Datum 18 (see appendix no. 19)

Andrew explains the true role of masculinity.

“..As a woman or a man is in trouble when you look for backup you look for masculine men. And masculine men have a duty to provide and protect those they care about we have a duty to do things we don't feel like doing because we know we're supposed to do them and that's why we stayed in the Titanic and died, those were masculine.”

Datum 18 has almost the same discourse context as datum 17. From the data above, it shows Andrew describing the character of a woman who always needs a man's role in her life. Even Andrew also emphasized that based on his perspective as a masculine man, he has an obligation to do things that he doesn't even want to do. According to Andrew, that's why in the film Titanic, a man dies, and that's masculine according to him.

Datum 19 (see appendix no. 22)

Andrew tries to give the audience an understanding that soldiers in general are men according to their role.

“..Women we send women in the armed forces too would you have to generalize when you make points absolutely and utterly completely correct but by and large traditionally soldiers are men exceptions do not disprove the rule.”

This data shows how female characters are represented by Andrew Tate in his discourse. We can see how Andrew implicitly tries to generalize women. He assumes that soldiers are men and that is in accordance with their gender roles. Researchers captured Andrew's implicit message that a woman should return to her traditional gender-appropriate character and role. This is of course based on stereotypes which prove that women in traditional gender always need men as protectors. That's why most soldiers are men. And women should not have anything to do with weapons.

Datum 20 (see appendix no. 23)

Andrew tries to give the audience an understanding that soldiers in general are men according to their role.

“Correct, but if you were to take the average Soldier they are a male if you're allowed to say who's a male and who isn't nowadays I'm assuming their gender I apologize if you ever take the average Soldier they're a male which means that exceptions are the female soldiers which because there's a lower percent of them.”

Datum 20 has continuity in terms of discourse context with datum 19. It can be seen that Andrew is trying to generalize the role of women who are included as soldiers or armed soldiers. Considering that the percentage of women

is quite low, Andrew indirectly wants women to continue to carry out their gender-appropriate roles, to be protected, loved and looked after.

Datum 21 (see appendix no. 24)

Andrew provides a deep understanding of how the roles of men and women occur in life.

“A lower probability exceptions do not disprove the rules men do the fight right now in Ukraine men cannot leave women are allowed to leave because men have to fight in the front line and women are allowed to go to Dubai that is how it is.”

In datum 21, Andrew conveys his discourse which represents women's values according to their traditional roles. He really puts women in their place. As stated in the data above 'men cannot leave women, are allowed to leave because men have to fight on the front line.'

Datum 22 (see appendix no. 26)

Andrew shares valuable lessons and experiences about what the roles and responsibilities of a man should be.

“I say the most beautiful and the most terrifying thing about being a manager born without value Society doesn't care about you. You're only going to be cared about based on how useful you are. You have the chance to build yourself up and become a superhero if you're prepared to do the hard work and be indeigable enough to never quit. But if you're going to stand around and wait for a handout nobody's going to ever respect you and I think that a lot of people have forgotten about how difficult and how competitive it is as a man always in constant competition with each other and it's your

duty as a man to stand up and say I want to be as important and strong and good-hearted and God-fearing as possible and I need to work hard to achieve those things.”

Based on the data above, the researcher saw how Andrew gave an analogy about a manager who was born without values. Implicitly, Andrew provides an understanding of the role of men in society based on his perspective. He gave a very meaningful message to open men's minds to become more aware of their character and roles based on gender. In fact, he also emphasized what the character of a man should be, who must work hard, be strong, not give up easily and fear God.

Datum 23 (see appendix no. 27)

Andrew advised men in general to be free to do whatever they should do without having to act like men.

“This is what's crazy all these people who talk about toxic masculinity and how bad it is for men to be traditionally masculine. A traditionally masculine man does things. he doesn't feel like doing, but because it is his duty to do them. he charges into the burning building because it is his duty not because he feels like it because it is his duty we're now teaching the new generation of men that they don't have duty and they can just act on their feelings and act how they feel and they don't have to act as a man.”

From the statement above, we can see the character and role of a masculine man as described by Andrew from his point of view about men who have to do many things but actually don't want to do them. The discourse conveyed by Andrew is considered capable of being an example for the next

generation so that they know how to act without having a sense of obligation and necessity as in their time.

b. Fragmentation

In this section, the fragmentation of women is shown in the text by focusing on physical appearance. Fragmentation represents how men view women by highlighting language that is related to or explains exploitation of women's bodies.

Datum 24 (see appendix no. 2)

*“..Andrew Tate is back for now. Anyway he was first removed in 2017 the saying **women should bear some responsibility as victims of rape** and he hasn't exactly been shy since his reprieve.”*

From the data above, it indirectly illustrates how Andrew Tate views women as the cause or responsibility for rape victims. If we examine this discourse more deeply, the statement indirectly says that the existence of rape victims is because the women themselves may have an attractive physical and visual appearance, thereby triggering men's attraction to these women, resulting in rape victims. However, of course this is not justified because it seems to undermine women's values and discredit women's character and roles based on traditional gender.

c. Focalization

According to (Mills, 1995), focalization analysis is divided into two characteristics, namely internal and external. This is so that we can find out

whether the focus is only assigned to one character, or whether there are actually two dominating focuses.

Datum 25 (see appendix no. 9)

Andrew asked why women didn't ban men, even though women could do whatever men did during the war.

"..I think the feminists are going to arm themselves. They're going to show us that they can do anything a man can do. They're going to go over there to combat. They're going to teach child of adolescents. Why can't you just say on that you know what it's completely wrong. Because it's not my point. They could ban all men they could ban all sure but, they're not."

From the data above, Andrew expressed his views on women. From this statement, the researcher sees Andrew as the main focus of the discourse. Andrew reflected on how women previously seemed to want to equalize their position with men, but it turned out that this was not the case. The reality on the ground says that women are not as bad as what men think or point of view towards women. Andrew thinks women can do everything to be equal to men, but it turns out they don't. So indirectly women's values here are reflected as characters that are not good enough but also not bad enough depending on the context by Andrew as the main character in the talk show.

Datum 26 (see appendix no.16)

Andrew Tate tried to explain to everyone that people like him must have made mistakes for whatever it was.

“..I've done anything wrong ever. Anybody else with my level of Fame any football or any other movie star at least has people who've come out and accuse him of rape XYZ.”

If in the previous data we see how women's values are reflected by Andrew representing men. This time we will see how Andrew describes his own values. Here, of course, Andrew uses the first person's point of view because he himself is the main character in the story. However, despite this, Andrew remained sporty and stated clearly and directly how he considered himself not good enough. This is proven by his own confession that he has made various mistakes. Andrew also added that for a public figure like him, having people who don't like and hate us is considered normal.

Datum 27 (see appendix no. 17)

“..I have no woman who's come out and ever said I've hurt her no woman has come out and ever said I've done damage to her or been horrible to her. Everybody who ever interacted with me has said I've been a nice person all of them so this random Twitter nobody who seems to know so much is full of.”

The data above has almost the same context as data 26. Andrew is trying to explain again how his values as a man have been. And he uses first person point of view to represent his own story.

B. Discussion

This research focuses on how misogyny is represented by Andrew Tate based on words, phrases and discourse in the talk show. This research uses feminist

stylistic analysis from Sara Mills (1995). In this discussion, after analyzing all elements based on the three levels of analysis, Andrew Tate represents women with different styles and ideologies.

Researchers have also analyzed at the level the words Andrew Tate uses in the talk show to describe women. In talk shows, Andrew uses the common pronoun 'she' to refer to and describe female characters in general. Researchers also found lexical gaps or male point of views which were analyzed using the sexist meaning described by Andrew Tate in the talk show. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that to describe Andrew's character and perspective towards women. He uses sexism in language and sexism in meaning as a tool to image women.

In sentence level analysis, researchers found five categories out of the six existing categories. In this section, researchers analyze phrases or sentences based on the text and context. First, are ready-to-use phrases. In this category, researchers found expressions conveyed by Andrew Tate which were addressed to himself regarding the general public's perspective on him. Andrew even expressed his ideology as a man who is a realist towards women, which he conveyed in the form of ready-made phrases. Second, is supposition and inference. In this category, the researcher found sexist phrases that Andrew used in the assumption, namely about 'what if he saw a beautiful woman' and the inference from Andrew's perspective was that the woman would be taken onto a private jet. And he emphasized that if that's why he was labeled a misogynist, he accepted it because he was a realist. Other data also implicitly illustrates how Andrew made assumptions about his attitude of rejecting women at that time, and after that no

more women came to him on the street. Indirectly, this proves that at that time Andrew accepted the woman who came to him. It is possible that up to now every woman who meets Andrew on the street will definitely approach him. And this represents how women are valued from a man's perspective.

Third, are jokes and humor. In this section the researcher illustrates the stereotypes aimed at women. In phrase form, the data shows that an Andrew who is labeled a misogynist should not be there to protect a woman, especially when the woman is with her partner. However, this perspective seems to be misunderstood by society. So Andrew tried to explain it by inserting jokes and humor to appreciate the differences in perspective. Fourth, is the transitivity choice. In this section, based on the data presented by the researcher, it shows that men take more action and women are the objects who are affected by what men do. This data indirectly shows that patriarchal values still control women. However, from a different perspective it could also mean that what Andrew Tate did in the discourse he delivered on the talk show was a manifestation of the values of traditionally masculine men who generally look after and protect women. Lastly, is feminism and ideology. In this section, based on existing data, the researcher reveals Andrew's efforts and endeavors to maintain his perspective towards women who indirectly want to be seen as equal to men. Andrew also defines himself about his ideology in terms of his relationship with God.

Furthermore, in the discourse level analysis the researcher analyzed and explained the data in three categories, including; characterization and roles, fragmentation, and the final focalization. In the character and role category, the

researcher saw a description of the character and role represented by Andrew Tate based on the two genders. From a man's perspective, Andrew depicts traditionally masculine men as figures who protect, care for, look after, and are of course responsible for women, one example of which is providing for them. Meanwhile, regarding women, Andrew described that the role of women cannot be separated from the role of men in it. Andrew explained that in various aspects of life the role of men in a woman's life is not overlooked. Even when in a dangerous or perhaps urgent situation, they need a man. Overall, the characters and roles of men and women are told in various contexts. It depends on the reader or audience how they interpret what Andrew Tate says. In the talk show, Andrew does not necessarily only give a positive view of men. Based on the data, in some of his discourses, Andrew also said how a man's bad qualities/values are towards women, which you can examine in datums 15, 19, 20 et cetera, for example. There, Andrew indirectly represents how men view women, in fact, not infrequently, each of Andrew's statements explicitly shows the existence of stereotypes towards women. Likewise, women are not always portrayed in a bad light. In fact, in some of Andrew's discourse, it is implicitly seen how strong female characters are seen even though their role as women is always demeaned and looked down upon.

The second category is fragmentation. Based on the data, researchers found that there was fragmentation by men towards women by assuming responsibility for rape victims against women. Andrew believes that women who are physically and visually attractive or sexy make men tempted to act evil or even criminally towards women, regardless of their values. So he places women as the

perpetrators of the crime. Lastly, is focalization. Based on existing data, the researcher said that to represent his views on women, Andrew used a first person perspective or internal model because Andrew himself was the main character in the discourse he conveyed on the talk show. So, it is very visible that in every discourse that Andrew conveys, he shows patriarchal values towards women. That is why in talk shows it is seen that women are not gender free. So, if it is concluded from the three analyses above, based on the feminist stylistics analysis theory, Andrew Tate uses the most sexist language at the discourse level analysis, especially in the categories of characterization and role. Because, at the discourse level, characterization and role analysis allows us to understand how men and women are represented in society. Character allows a person to get ideological messages conveyed through gender roles. We can see the representation of women in how Andrew depicts women through their physical appearance and their roles. Meanwhile, Andrew represents men in terms of their ability to protect women. This reinforces traditional gender stereotypes that women are seen as mere objects of beauty and men as protectors and protectors. Then, from all the data that has been analyzed, researchers found that Andrew Tate is indicated as a misogynist.

However, on the other hand, there are several similarities and differences between this research and previous research. According to (Raslie et al., 2022; Caldeira S.P., 2020; Rohmah, S., & Suyanto, B., 2023; Danne, M., 2023; Edwards, E. B., & Esposito, J., 2018; Prins, K., & Wellman, M. L., 2023; Ging, D., & Garvey, S., 2018), in their findings they found stereotypes aimed at women

which of course trigger losses in the female community. Not only that, the existence of stereotypes aimed at women results in a lack of self-confidence in women. Therefore, there are similarities between previous research and this research which both focus on stereotypical values of women which result in women not being able to be free as a gender. Apart from that, in their analysis both studies use the same theory from (Mills, 1995) as an analytical tool to find out how women are represented. In almost the same studies were also conducted (Morikawa, E, A., 2019; Alaghbary, G. S., 2022; Nadeem, A., 2019; Ceia et al., 2022; Balakina et al., 2019; Thelwall, M., 2021) in his research which found that patriarchal values were demonstrated in the world of politics. Not infrequently they also highlight the role of women in politics and at the same time try to dominate gender roles by manipulating their ideology. What this research has in common is that by using the same theory (Mills, 1995) they both describe the role of women as objects in life. They focus on the efforts made by women to appear patriarchal in character or try to match the position of men. Meanwhile, the main difference between previous research and this research lies in the media used by researchers to frame various kinds of stereotypes aimed at women and their role in society. Of course, the existence of these media differences makes our perspective more open about how the two genders are portrayed in the media as a form of understanding gender in society.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings and discussion, this chapter aims to answer the research questions in the previous chapter based on data that has been analyzed using three levels of analysis consisting of words, phrases and discourse. Then, based on these results the researcher presents conclusions and suggestions for future studies.

A. Conclusion

Firstly, misogyny is represented in Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics in the form of words. In their findings, researchers found that in his discourse, Andrew Tate used sexist language which was demonstrated through the use of generic pronouns and lexical gaps used to represent women based on his point of view in the talk show.

Secondly, misogyny is represented in Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics in the form of phrase or sentence. In their findings, researchers found sexist language indicated in several categories, such as; ready-made phrases, suppositions and inferences, jokes and humor, transitivity choice, and the last feminism and ideology. Andrew uses several categories above to describe the existence of gender stereotypes which are certainly detrimental to women in the social realm.

Thirdly, misogyny is represented in Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics in the form of discourse. In their findings researchers found sexist language in their

discourse which was indicated in three categories such as, characterization and role, fragmentation, and focalization. These three categories are used by Andrew Tate to represent actions that discredit women, stereotypes, objectification and domination.

From the result I can conclude that misogyny on Andrew Tate's feminist stylistics can be found. Not all of the types could be found in Andrew Tate. I only found two categories in word level analysis such as, generic pronoun and lexical gaps. In phrase or sentence level analysis I only found five categories such as; ready-made phrases, suppositions and inferences, jokes and humor, transitivity choice, and the last feminism and ideology. Then, in discourse level analysis I only found three categories such as; characterization and roles, fragmentation, and focalization. But, I could not find some categories in word level analysis especially in categories of sexism in language, one category in phrase level analysis namely metaphor, and the last category in discourse level analysis namely schemata. I could not find some categories above because has limited in data.

This study supports the previous study in terms of its theory. But, this study is in contrast with them especially in the object of the research. This study stands out although it supports some previous study. Because in this research, women are represented from two perspectives as subjects and objects by actor Andrew Tate in a talk show. Supported by the existence of research objects that are different from previous research, this makes researchers get more points to better

understand how the reality of misogyny is portrayed in YouTube media, especially on talk shows as a form of understanding stereotypes and objectification, discredit, sexual harassment and threats of violence, dominance, and derailing in the social realm based on gender Anzovino et al (2018). Therefore this study can achieve the significance of the study as mention in chapter one theoretically and practically related to analysis misogyny by feminist stylistics.

B. Suggestion

This research has limitations in word level analysis, especially in the analysis of sexism in language and sexism and meaning, metaphors and schemata. Therefore for further researchers it is suggested to take the movie as the object of the study. Because, movie is a mass media that has a wide range of influence which allows researchers to get more data. So they can find all the types of misogyny in feminist stylistics.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Arinda Safitri was born in Sidoarjo on November 28th, 2000. She graduated from SMAN 1 Porong in 2018. During school, she joined Japanese and English club. After she graduated from the school, she continued to study in the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During her study at the university, she activated in some organizations such as Advance Debate Community (ADC), Student Executive Board, and many others. It was beneficial to her in acquiring new relationships, experiences, also in terms of critical thinking and problem solving. Not only that, she also got experience about public speaking from some event in university.

APPENDIX

1. Title: Piers Morgan Takes On Andrew Tate AGAIN! The full interview #2

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QcZSVu3CCY&t=1565s>

Uploaded on 21 Dec 2022

NO	UTTERANCE	CATEGORY	THE TYPES OF ANALYSIS		
			Word	Phrase	Discourse
1.	“..While we're discussing the leaders of the UK although I do think they're doing a terrible job it's kind of hard for Megan to say that the UK is a racist country <i>when the leader of the UK is darker skinned than her, and the mayor of London is darker skinned than her, and I am a person who's probably darker skinned than her, and I've never experienced any kind of bigotry against myself besides the fact I'm a straight male..</i> ”	Characterization and Roles			✓
2.	“..Andrew Tate is back for now. Anyway he was first removed in 2017 the saying <i>women should bear some responsibility as victims of rape</i> and he hasn't exactly been shy since his reprieve.”	Fragmentation			✓
3.	“..Let's take a look Genghis Khan had endless women and children as a reward for Conquest he tweeted on the most searched man on the planet. I've conquered Earth on the highest status male on the planet, <i>females do not</i>	Feminism and Ideology		✓	

	<i>expect loyalty from me, they only expect that of lesser men,</i> then there was this imagine having less than 10 children because you're a who doesn't have four wives genetic.”				
4.	“..Finally if a girl follows me, and <i>she's hot</i> , and I see a single picture of it a private jet, it's block. Women can't afford Jets. Women are all brookies why are you flying around on some man's jet? <i>You should have been a virgin.</i> ”	Characterization and Roles			✓
5.	“..I don't mean them as <i>jokes</i> . I mean they're an overall public commentary and observation. I do mean what I say if I were to see a girl on a private plane on Instagram for example. I would assume that a man put her on that private plane, I would not assume she bought it herself well if it was perhaps that makes me misogynistic.”	Lexical Gaps: Male point of view	✓		
6.	“..What if it was Ariana Grande or Beyonce, well that's slightly different, isn't it? Why? Because they're famous yeah, of course, and they're famous and very rich if I saw well, if I saw a 19 year old girl from Moldova where the average wage is 200 a month and she was on a private jet. I would assume that with the balance of probabilities considering. <i>I'm an adult it's very likely because of her beauty, a man has put her on that private plane. Yes, if that makes me misogynistic</i>	Presupposition and Inference		✓	

	<i>instead of just perspicacious enough to understand how the world works so be it. I'm a realist."</i>				
7.	<i>"..Only tonight they have banned any women from going to University. Fantastic, let's get the feminists to go and teach them a lesson the feminists are so tough and they stand up and say they can do anything a man can do."</i>	Feminism and Ideology		✓	
8.	<i>"..The world is not black and white the world is gray it's very difficult to sit and make black and white assumptions about anything to sit."</i>	Ready- Made Phrases		✓	
9.	<i>"..I think the feminists are going to arm themselves. They're going to show us that they can do anything a man can do. They're going to go over there to combat. They're going to teach child of adolescents. Why can't you just say on that you know what it's completely wrong. Because it's not my point. They could ban all men they could ban all sure but, they're not."</i>	Focalization			✓
10.	<i>"..Because I am now Islamic and it's it's funny because I used to be an atheist and when you're an atheist you believe that religion causes more problems than it fixes and then you come to a realization and you start to learn the truth of yourself and the truth of God and you realize that religion is</i>	Feminism and Ideology		✓	

	<i>actually the cure for most of the problems in the world.”</i>				
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2. Title: Andrew Tate On The Problems Of Modern Men And The Need For Masculinity

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxbZ314qNWc&t=20s>

Uploaded on 29 Dec 2022

NO	UTTERANCE	CATEGORY	THE TYPES OF ANALYSIS		
			Word	Phrase	Discourse
11.	“..Am I a misogynist. I don't think I first anything <i>she</i> said I don't even truly believe. It's I can if you're prepared to listen to me I'll explain to you exactly. Why? <i>She's</i> not really completely utterly wrong. If you can go through the points against.”	Generic Pronouns	✓		
12.	“.. <i>I'm a realist, I absolutely not only love women, I adore women, I have good relationships with women.</i> ”	Ready- Made Phrases		✓	
13.	“.. <i>Not a single woman has come up to me on the street since I've been canceled not a single one has said anything negative.</i> ”	Presupposition and Inference		✓	
14.	“.. <i>Every single one of them has said positive things. I wish more men were like you, you understand your masculine roles. You understand what you're</i>	Transitivity choice		✓	

	<i>supposed to do. You understand you're supposed to protect women you're exactly the kind of man I'd be looking for I've never had a negative interaction with a female ever since I've been dubbed the biggest massages."</i>				
15.	<i>"..There's not been a single woman who's accused me of a crime, not single woman's accused me of rape, not single woman's come out and said anything from my entire past of 36 years."</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓
16.	<i>"..I've done anything wrong ever. Anybody else with my level of Fame any football or any other movie star at least has people who've come out and accuse him of rape XYZ."</i>	Focalization			✓
17.	<i>"..I have no woman who's come out and ever said I've hurt her no woman has come out and ever said I've done damage to her or been horrible to her. Everybody who ever interacted with me has said I've been a nice person all of them so this random Twitter nobody who seems to know so much is full of."</i>	Focalization			✓
18.	<i>"..There's no such thing as too much masculinity if it's genuinely masculine. Genuine masculinity is not out here to hurt people, it's absolutely the opposite it's out here to protect, and when bad things happen they call</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓

	<i>traditionally masculine men. If you need a firefighter you need a masculine man. When you call the police because of the problem you have, you want masculine men and as soon.”</i>				
19.	<i>“..As a woman or a man is in trouble when you look for backup you look for masculine men. And masculine men have a duty to provide and protect those they care about we have a duty to do things we don't feel like doing because we know we're supposed to do them and that's why we stayed in the Titanic and died, those were masculine.”</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓
20.	<i>“..I think the world's just lost its mind for me to stand up and say a man should protect a woman now gets to be called a misogynist and canceled if I said that 10 years ago everyone would say.. Yes.”</i>	Jokes and Humor		✓	
21.	<i>“And, what's funny is everyone who argues against me and says men shouldn't protect women especially all the feminists if they were with their boyfriend and a man broke into their house guess who they'd expect to go downstairs?”</i>	Jokes and Humor		✓	
22.	<i>“..Women we send women in the armed forces too would you have to generalize when you make points absolutely</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓

	<i>and utterly completely correct but by and large traditionally soldiers are men exceptions do not disprove the rule."</i>				
23.	<i>"Correct, but if you were to take the average Soldier they are a male if you're allowed to say who's a male and who isn't nowadays I'm assuming their gender I apologize if you ever take the average Soldier they're a male which means that exceptions are the female soldiers which because there's a lower percent of them."</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓
24.	<i>"A lower probability exceptions do not disprove the rules men do the fight right now in Ukraine men cannot leave women are allowed to leave because men have to fight in the front line and women are allowed to go to Dubai that is how it is."</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓
25.	<i>"I say that life as a man is exceptionally difficult."</i>	Transitivity Choice		✓	
26.	<i>"I say the most beautiful and the most terrifying thing about being a manager born without value Society doesn't care about you. You're only going to be cared about based on how useful you are. You have the chance to build yourself up and become a superhero if you're prepared to do the hard work and be indeigable enough to never quit. But if you're going to stand around and wait for a</i>	Characterization and Roles			✓

	<p><i>handout nobody's going to ever respect you and I think that a lot of people have forgotten about how difficult and how competitive it is as a man always in constant competition with each other and it's your duty as a man to stand up and say I want to be as important and strong and good-hearted and God-fearing as possible and I need to work hard to achieve those things."</i></p>				
27.	<p><i>"This is what's crazy all these people who talk about toxic masculinity and how bad it is for men to be traditionally masculine. A traditionally masculine man does things. he doesn't feel like doing, but because it is his duty to do them. he charges into the burning building because it is his duty not because he feels like it because it is his duty we're now teaching the new generation of men that they don't have duty and they can just act on their feelings and act how they feel and they don't have to act as a man."</i></p>	Characterization and Roles			✓