

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

### Buku/Jurnal

- Ahmed, S. (2015). Introduction: Sexism - A problem with a name. *New Formations*, 86, 5-13.
- Alatas, S., & Susanto, V. (2019). Cyberfeminisme dan pemberdayaan perempuan melalui media baru. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 17(2), 165-176.
- Andalas, E. F., & Prihatini, A. (2018). Representasi perempuan dalam tulisan dan gambar bak belakang truk: Analisis wacana kritis multimodal terhadap bahasa seksis. *SATWIKA: Kajian Ilmu Budaya dan Perubahan Sosial*, 2(1), 1-19.
- Arivia, G. (2006). *Feminisme: Sebuah kata hati*. Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Beauvoir, S. (1956). *The second sex*, English translation by H. M. Parshley. London: J. Cape.
- Bengtsson, M. (2016). How to plan and perform a qualitative study using content analysis. *NursingPlus Open*, 2 (2016), 8-14.
- Benokraitis, N. V. (1997). *Subtle sexism: Current practice and prospect for change*. London: Sage Publications.
- Berg, B. L. (2001). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Berger, C. R., Roloff, M. E., & Ewoldsen, D. R. (2014). *The handbook of communication science*. Bandung: Penerbit Nusa Media.
- Bongiorno, R., et al. (2020). Why women are blamed for being sexually harassed: The effects of empathy for female victims and male perpetrators. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 44(1), 11-27.
- Bossetta, M. (2018). The digital architectures of social media: Comparing political campaigning on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat in the 2016 U.S. election. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 00(0), 1-26.
- Brant, C. R., Mynatt, C. R., & Doherty, M. E. (1999). Judgments about sexism: A policy capturing approach. *Sex Roles*, 41, 347-374.
- Brown, A. (2017). What is so special about online (as compared to offline) hate speech?. *Ethnicities*, 0(0), 1-30.
- Cinelli, M., et al. (2021). The echo chamber effect on social media. *PNAS* 2021, 118(9), 1-8.
- Dragotto, F., Giomi, E., & Melchiorre, S. M. (2020). Putting women back in their place. Reflections on slut-shaming, the case Asia Argento and Twitter in Italy. *International Review of Sociology*, 30(1), 46-70.
- Drakett, J., et al. (2018). Old jokes, new media – Online sexism and constructions of gender in Internet memes. *Feminism & Psychology*, 28(1), 109-127.
- Drueke, R., & Zobl, E. (2016). Online feminist protest against sexism: The German-language hashtag #aufschrei. *Feminist Media Studies*, 16(1), 35-54.

- Erjavec, K. & Kovačic, M.P. (2012). "You don't understand, this is a new war!": Analysis of hate speech in news web sites' comments. *Mass Communication and Society*, 15(6), 899-920.
- Fakih, M. (2013). *Analisis gender dan transformasi sosial*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Farihah, I. (2013). Seksisme perempuan dalam budaya pop media Indonesia. *Palastren*, 6(1), 223-244.
- Foster, M. D. (2015). Tweeting about sexism: The well-being benefits of a social media collective action. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 54, 629-647.
- Frenda, S., et al. (2019). Online hate speech against women: Automatic identification of misogyny and sexism on Twitter. *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems*, 36, 4743-4752.
- Gagliardone, I. et al. (2014). *Mapping and analysing hate speech online: Opportunities and challenges for Ethiopia*. The Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, University of Oxford, England. Diambil dari <http://pcmlp.socleg.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Ethiopia-hate-speech.pdf>.
- Gervais, S. J., & Hoffman, L. (2012). Just think about it: Mindfulness, sexism, and prejudice toward feminists. *Sex Roles*, 68, 283-295.
- Ging, D., & Siapera, E. (2018). Special issue on online misogyny. *Feminist Media Studies*, 18(4), 515-524.
- Ging, D. (2019). "Bros v. hos: Postfeminism, anti-feminism and the toxic turn in digital gender politics", dalam Ging, D. & Siapera, E. (Eds). *Gender Hate Online: Understanding the New Anti-Feminism*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Glick, P., & Fiske, S. T. (1996). The ambivalent sexism inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70(3), 491-512.
- Guba, E. G. & Lincoln, Y. S. (2011). "Kontroversi paradigmatis, kontradiksi, dan arus perpaduan baru", dalam Denzin, N. K. and Lincoln, Y.S. (Eds.). *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research (Third Edition)*, terj. Dariyatno. (Chapter 8, p. 205-232). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hall, K. J. (2016). "They believe that because they are women, it should be easier for them.": *Subtle and overt sexism toward women in STEM from social media commentary*, disertasi doktoral. Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, Amerika Serikat.
- Hare, I., & Weinstein, J. (2009). *Extreme speech and democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Herniti, E. (2013). Bahasa seksis dalam Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. *Adabbiyat*, 12(1), 116-133.
- Hine, G. E., et al. (2017). Kek, Cucks, and God Emperor Trump: A measurement study of 4chan's politically incorrect forum and its effects on the web. *AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media (ICWSM) 2017*.

- Holland, K. J., & Cortina, L. M. (2013). When sexism and feminism collide: The sexual harassment of feminist working women. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 37(2), 192-208.
- Hudaya, H. (2011). Kajian kepemimpinan perempuan dalam keluarga: Perspektif tafsir. *Musawa*, 10(2), 187-204.
- Ilyas, W. J. (2015). Perempuan dan korupsi: Seksisme dalam pemberitaan media online. *Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 17(3), 271-284.
- Jha, A., & Mamidi, R. (2017). When does a compliment become sexist? Analysis and classification of ambivalent sexism using Twitter data. *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Natural Language Processing and Computational Social Science 2017*, 7-16.
- Kirk, S. A., & Kelsey, S. (2012). *Computer-mediated communication across cultures: International interactions in online environment*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Komnas Perempuan. (2021). Cegah 2021: Catatan Tahunan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2020.
- Krippendorff, K. (2004). *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology*, 2nd edition. London: Sage Publications.
- Lakoff, R. (1973). Language and woman's place. *Language & Society*, 2, 45-80.
- Lillian, D. L. (2007). A thorn by any other name: Sexist discourse as hate speech. *Discourse & Society*, 18(6), 719-740.
- Lynch, T., et al. (2016). Sexy, strong, and secondary: A content analysis of female characters in video games across 31 years. *Journal of Communication*, 66(4), 564-584.
- Maulida, I. H. (2020). *Kepercayaan dan sikap pengguna Twitter dalam merespon konten akun Twitter anonim (Studi etnografi virtual pada replies akun Twitter @askmenfess)*, skripsi sarjana. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia.
- Means, K. K. (2021). "Not like other girls": Implicit and explicit dimensions of internalized sexism and behavioral outcomes. *WWU Graduate School Collection*. 1020. <https://cedar.wwu.edu/wwuet/1020>.
- Mills, S. (2008). *Language and sexism*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Moloney, M. E., & Love, T. P. (2018). Assessing online misogyny: Perspectives from sociology and feminist media studies. *Sociology Compass*, 12(5), 1-12.
- Mulvey, L. (1975). Visual pleasure and narrative cinema. *Screen*, 16(3), 6-18.
- Muqtada, M. R. (2014). Kritik nalar hadis misoginis. *Musawa*, 13(2), 87-98.
- Nasrullah, R. (2018). Riset khalayak digital: Perspektif khalayak media dan realitas virtual di media sosial. *Jurnal Sositologi*, 17(2), 271-287.
- Neuman, W. R., et al. (2014). The dynamics of public attention: Agenda-setting theory meets big data. *Journal of Communication*, 64, 193-214.
- Nurhadi, Z. F. (2017). Model komunikasi sosial remaja melalui media Twitter. *Jurnal Aspikom*, 3(3), 539-549.

- Panjaitan, T. K. S., Tayo, Y., Lubis, F. M. (2020). Fenomena penggunaan akun *pseudonym* dalam memenuhi motif identitas pribadi pada pengikut *autobase @karawangfess* di Twitter. *Channel Jurnal Komunikasi*, 9(2), 161-172.
- Parahita, G. D. (2019). The rise of Indonesian feminist activism on social media. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 4(2), 104-115.
- Pirus, M. S., & Nurahmawati, H. (2020). Javanese women identity regarding 3M: Macak-manak-masak values. *International Journal of Culture and History*, 7(2), 54-68.
- Prentice, D. A., & Carranza, E. (2002). What women should be, shouldn't be, are allowed to be, and don't have to be: The contents of prescriptive gender stereotypes. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 26(4), 269-281.
- Purwoko, H. (2002). Bahasa atau komunikasi: Mengkritisi 'metode-penelitian bahasa'. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 6(2), 203-228.
- Qibtiyah, A. (2010). Self-identified feminists among gender activists and scholars at Indonesian universities. *ASEAS - Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, 3(2), 151-174.
- Qibtiyah, A. (2019). *Feminisme muslim di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Suara Muhammadiyah.
- Rahmah, R. I., Yohanes, B., & Suhartono. (2020). Bahasa seksis pada perempuan penceramah agama Islam (Analisis wacana kritis). *Bahasa dan Seni: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Pengajarannya*, 48(1), 1-17.
- Rhoads, M. (2010). Face-to-face and computer-mediated communication: What does theory tell us and what have we learned so far?. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 25(2), 111-122.
- Richardson-Self, L. (2018). Woman-hating: On misogyny, sexism, and hate speech. *Hypatia*, 10(10), 1-17.
- Rismaya, R. (2020). Pelanggaran prinsip kerja sama dan kesantunan berbahasa dalam cuitan Twitter bertema *internalized sexism* 'internalisasi seksisme': Suatu kajian pragmatik. *Metahumaniora*, 9(3), 346-360.
- Rollero, C. (2013). Men and women facing objectification: The effects of media models on well-being, self-esteem and ambivalent sexism. *Revista de Psicología Social: International Journal of Social Psychology*, 28(3), 373-382.
- Rosyidah, F. N., & Nurwati, N. (2019). Gender dan stereotipe: Konstruksi realitas dalam media sosial Instagram. *Share: Social Work Jurnal*, 9(1), 10-19.
- Saifudin, A. (2019). Teori tindak tutur dalam studi linguistik pragmatik. *LITE*, 15(1), 1-16.
- Saptandari, P. (2013). Beberapa pemikiran tentang perempuan dalam tubuh dan eksistensi. *Biokultural*, 2(1), 53-71.
- Saraswati, L. A., & Nurbaiti. (2021). BTS Army's #BTSLoveYourself: A Worldwide K-Pop fandom participatory culture in Twitter. *Lililacs*, 1(1), 1-8.
- Schreier, M. (2012). *Qualitative content analysis in practice*. London: Sage Publications.

- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech act: An essay in the philosophy of language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Sihombing, Y. P. (2016). Isu seksisme komunikasi visual dalam bingkai semiotika (Studi kasus pada iklan United Nation Woman). *Jurnal Inovasi*, 10(1), 45-58.
- Sharifirad, S., & Matwin, S. (2019). When a tweet is actually sexist. A more comprehensive classification of different online harassment categories and the challenges in NLP. Retrieved from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.10584v>.
- Stubbs-Richardson, M., et al. (2018). Tweeting rape culture: Examining portrayals of victim blaming in discussions of sexual assault cases on Twitter. *Feminism & Psychology*, 28(1), 90-108.
- Susilo, D., & Kodir, A. (2016). Politik tubuh perempuan: Bumi, kuasa, dan perlawanan. *Jurnal Politik*, 1(2), 317-330.
- Swim, J. K., & Cohen, L. L. (1997). Overt, covert, and subtle sexism: A comparison between the attitudes toward women and modern sexism scales. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 21, 103-118.
- Syafitri, N. K., Rullyana, G., & Ardiansah. (2020). Autbase @collegemenfess, a Twitter account used as information retrieval tool. *Khazanah al-Hikmah: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, dan Kearsipan*, 8(2), 161-172.
- Syahputra, R. H., & Yuliati, G. D. (2016). Komunikasi homoseksual berbasis teknologi. *Jurnal Komunikasi Indonesia*, 5(1), 137-153.
- Theda, F. (2014). *Representasi perempuan dan pergerakan feminisme dalam media*, skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Indonesia, Depok.
- Thurlow, C., Lengel, L., & Tomic, A. (2004). *Computer mediated communication: Social interaction and the internet*. London: Sage Publications.
- Tong, J., and Zuo, L. (2018). "Twitter, the media ecology and environmental communication", *Tweeting the Environment #Brexit*. Bingley: Emerald Publishing Limited, 25-32.
- Utami, P. (2010). Framing media merekam feminisme Indonesia. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 4(2), 103-118.
- Valenzuela, S., Correa, T., & de Zuniga, H. G. (2017). Ties, likes, and tweets: Using strong and weak ties to explain differences in protest participation across Facebook and Twitter use. *Political Communication*, 00, 1-18.
- Waseem, Z., & Hovy, D. (2016). Hateful symbols or hateful people? Predictive features for hate speech detection on Twitter. *Proceedings of NAACL-HLT 2016*, 88-93.
- Watie, E. D. S. (2011). Komunikasi dan media sosial (*Communications and social media*). *The Messenger*, 3(1), 69-75.
- Weitzer, R., & Kubrin, C. E. (2009). Misogyny in rap music: A content analysis of prevalence and meanings. *Men and Masculinities*, 12(1), 3-29.
- Wibowo, W. (2018). *Konsep tindak tutur komunikasi*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.



Wiesenhofer, H., et al. (2010). Is Twitter an individual mass communication medium?. *Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2010*, 1712-1717.

Wu, A., & Marks, M. (2020, March 6). *Sexism in victim blaming: Is it only a female problem?*. Retrieved from [osf.io/jyqsb](https://osf.io/jyqsb).

Wulandari, S. W., Purwaningsih, E., & Hawasi. (2016). Sexist language used in 'The Jakarta Post'. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra*, 4(1), 87-100.

Zulfiyah, W., & Nuqul, L. N. (2019). Pengaruh *sexism* dan *self esteem* terhadap *self objectification* pada mahasiswi. *Proyeksi*, 14(1), 1-11.

### Internet

Amarasthi, N. P. (2018, 8 April). Konco wingking: Domestifikasi ala perempuan Jawa. *Brikolase*. Retrieved from <http://www.brikolase.com/2018/04/08/konco-wingking-domestifikasi-ala-perempuan-jawa/>.

Amnesty International. (2018, Maret). As a company, Twitter is failing to respect women's rights online. *Amnesty International*. Retrieved from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2018/03/online-violence-against-women-chapter-1>.

Ananthaswamy, A., & Douglas, K. (2018, 18 April). The origins of sexism: How men came to rule 12,000 years ago. *NewScientist*. Retrieved from <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg23831740-400-the-origins-of-sexism-how-men-came-to-rule-12000-years-ago/>.

Asmarani, D. (2015, 9 Maret). 10 pemahaman keliru tentang feminisme. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/10-pemahaman-keliru-tentang-feminisme>.

Barker, M. (2014, 24 September). What is 4Chan? And why does it threaten women like Emma Watson?. *Independent*. Retrieved from <https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/comment/what-4chan-and-why-does-it-threaten-women-emma-watson-9751486.html>.

BBC.com. (2018, 8 Maret). UNESCO: Seksisme banyak ditemukan dalam buku pelajaran. *BBC News*. Retrieved from [https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/majalah/2016/03/160308\\_majalah\\_perempuan\\_buku](https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/majalah/2016/03/160308_majalah_perempuan_buku).

Benitez, L. (nd). Digging for gold and finding sexism. *Rhetorikos*. Retrieved from <https://rhetorikos.blog.fordham.edu/?p=875>.

Council of Europe. (2016). *Background note on sexist hate speech*. Retrieved from <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168059ad42>.

De Cristofaro, E. (2016, 16 November). 4chan raids: How one dark corner of the internet is spreading its shadows. *Independent*. Retrieved from <https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/gadgets-and-tech/4chan-raids-how-one-dark-corner-internet-spreading-its-shadows-a7416631.html>.

Ermalena, Y. (2020, 12 Mei). Bahasa merupakan alat kontrol sosial dalam berkomunikasi baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. *Ministry of Social*

- Affairs, Republic of Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://puspensos.kemsos.go.id/en/Publikasi/topic/705>.
- FoxNews. (2010, 5 April). Fox on sex: It's a fact, sex makes us dumb. *FoxNews*. Retrieved from <https://www.foxnews.com/story/fox-on-sex-its-a-fact-sex-makes-us-dumb>.
- Haryadi, S. K. (2020, 22 Juli). 5 pemikiran patriarkal cowok-cowok muda di media sosial. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/5-pemikiran-patriarkal-cowok-cowok-muda-di-media-sosial>.
- Jauhariyah, W. (2016, 14 Juli). Akar kekerasan seksual terhadap perempuan. *Jurnal Perempuan*. Retrieved from <https://www.jurnalperempuan.org/wacana-feminis/-akar-kekerasan-seksual-terhadap-perempuan>.
- Kirandita, P. (2020, 30 Oktober). 'Perempuan selalu benar' sebuah generalisasi seksis. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/perempuan-selalu-benar-sebuah-generalisasi-seksis>.
- KemenPPPA.go.id. (2021). Ringkasan data kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Retrieved from <https://kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id/ringkasan>.
- Latansa, M. M. (2020, 19 Agustus). Unggah postingan berbau seksisme, pihak E3 minta maaf. *Kincir*. Retrieved from <https://www.kincir.com/game/mobile-game/unggah-postingan-berbau-seksisme-pihak-e3-minta-maaf>.
- Linggasari, Y. (2016, 15 Juli). Stop jadikan humor seksis wajar. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/stop-jadikan-humor-seksis-wajar>.
- McKelle, E. (2013, 11 November). 5 ways society breeds vagina-hate (and how to combat it). *Everyday Sexism*. Retrieved from <https://everydayfeminism.com/2013/11/ways-society-breeds-vagina-hate/>.
- MediaIndonesia.com. (2021, 11 Februari). Pertumbuhan pengguna Twitter melamban pada 2021. *Media Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://mediaindonesia.com/ekonomi/384006/pertumbuhan-pengguna-twitter-melamban-pada-2021>.
- Melati, N. K. (2021, 12 Januari). Kritik terhadap feminisme atau memang anti-feminis?. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/kritik-feminis-gerakan-anti-feminisme-Indonesia>.
- Melville, S. (2016, 31 Mei). Sexism typology: Literature review. *The Policy and Internet Blog*. Retrieved from <https://blogs.oii.ox.ac.uk/policy/sexism-typology-literature-review/>.
- Pacific Standard. (2017, 17 Februari). How does Twitter influence the way we communicate. *Pacific Standard Magazine*. Retrieved from <https://psmag.com/news/how-does-twitter-influence-the-way-we-communicate>.
- Putri, A. (2020, 11 November). Lingkar setan kebencian internet: Anti-political correctness, 4chan, dan @txtdarifeminis. *Remotivi*. Retrieved from <https://remotivi.or.id/mediapedia/620/lingkar-setan-kebencian-internet-anti-political-correctness-4chan-dan-at-txtdarifeminis>.

- Putri, B. U. (2020, 8 September). Politikus Demokrat minta maaf dan hapus cuitan 'paha mulus'. *Tempo*. Retrieved from <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1383847/politikus-demokrat-minta-maaf-dan-hapus-cuitan-paha-mulus>.
- Rahardjo, M. (2015, 25 Februari). Bahasa itu apa? (Materi kuliah sosiolinguistik). *UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang*. Retrieved from <https://www.uin-malang.ac.id/r/150201/bahasa-itu-apa-materi-kuliah-sosiolinguistik.html>.
- Riana, F. (2019, 6 Januari). Jokowi dan #2019gantipresiden paling banyak dicuit di Twitter. *Tempo*. Diambil dari <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1162097/jokowi-dan-2019gantipresiden-paling-banyak-dicuit-di-twitter>.
- Seftian, K. (2021, 10 Agustus). Mengenal seksisme dan contoh-contohnya yang sering tidak disadari. *Magdalene*. Retrieved from <https://magdalene.co/story/apa-itu-seksisme>.
- Setiawan, R. (2020, 10 Maret). Komentator Liga 1 cabul dan kurang ajar kepada supporter perempuan. *Tirto*. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/komentator-liga-1-cabul-dan-kurang-ajar-kepada-suporter-perempuan-eD3K>.
- Stokes, R. J. (2017, 19 Desember). The disgusting reason so many men ask women to 'show bobs and vagene' on Facebook. *Your Tango*. Retrieved from <https://www.yourtango.com/2017308614/what-show-bobs-vagene-mean-sexist-why-men-ask-women-online-facebook>.
- Surahmat. (2020, 23 Maret). Ada seksisme dalam bahasa Indonesia, bagaimana kita harus menanganinya?. *The Conversation*. Retrieved from <https://theconversation.com/ada-seksisme-dalam-bahasa-indonesia-bagaimana-kita-harus-menanganinya-133625>.
- VOA Indonesia. (2018, 3 Desember). Aliansi Laki-Laki Baru, lawan kekerasan terhadap perempuan. *VOA Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/aliansi-laki-laki-barulawan-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan/4684321.html>.
- We Are Social. (2020, Januari). *Digital 2019: Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2019-indonesia>.
- Wiryono, S. (2020, 25 September). Tersangka pelecehan dan pemerasan di Bandara Soetta ditangkap di Kosan Balige Toba Samosir. *Kompas.com*. Retrieved from <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2020/09/25/14390451/tersangka-pelecehan-dan-pemerasan-di-bandara-soetta-ditangkap-di-kosan?page=all>.
- Yasser, T. (2015, 7 Oktober). Creating a semantic map of sexism worldwide: Topic modelling of content from the "Everyday Sexism" project. *The Policy and Internet Blog*. Retrieved from <http://blogs.oii.ox.ac.uk/policy/creating-a-semantic-map-of-sexism-topic-modelling-of-everyday-sexism-content>.