# Article information:

Online sexist meme and its effects on moral and emotional processes in social media - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0747563220304027>

# Article summary:

1. The study investigates the moral and emotional processes associated with different online stances during a heated online discussion prompted by a sexist meme.

2. Aggressive stances were characterized by moral disengagement mechanisms and other-condemning emotions, while prosocial stances were characterized by prosocial reasoning and other-suffering emotions.

3. Intermediate stances also emerged, showing a more complex interplay between cognition and emotional moral processes beyond the mere polarization of two stances.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Online sexist meme and its effects on moral and emotional processes in social media" aims to investigate the moral cognitive and emotional processes associated with different online stances during a heated online discussion prompted by a sexist meme. The study analyzed Twitter comments in response to the public condemnation of a rude sexist meme made about Carola Rackete, the captain of the Sea-Watch. The results show that while moral disengagement mechanisms and other-condemning emotions have characterized aggressive stances, prosocial reasoning and other-suffering emotions have characterized prosocial ones.

The article provides valuable insights into the psychological processes underpinning online sexism. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. Firstly, the study only analyzed Twitter comments in response to one specific case of online sexism. Therefore, it may not be representative of all instances of online sexism or generalizable to other contexts.

Secondly, the study's focus on moral cognitive and emotional processes may overlook other important factors that contribute to online sexism, such as power dynamics, social norms, and cultural values. These factors could influence how individuals perceive and respond to sexist memes differently.

Thirdly, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For example, it is possible that individuals who engage in aggressive stances do so because they feel threatened or defensive rather than morally disengaged.

Finally, the article does not address potential risks associated with studying online aggression. For example, analyzing Twitter comments could expose researchers to harmful content or put them at risk of receiving backlash from users who disagree with their findings.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into the psychological processes underpinning online sexism, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings. Future research should aim to address these limitations by using more diverse samples and exploring alternative explanations for its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Power dynamics in online sexism
* Social norms and online sexism
* Cultural values and online sexism
* Alternative explanations for aggressive online stances
* Risks associated with studying online aggression
* Diverse samples in online sexism research

# Report location:

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