



Kritika sociální konstrukce genderu

Doc. Petr Dvořák, Ph.D.

*Filosofický ústav AV ČR Praha
Cyrilometodějská teologická fakulta UP
Olomouc*

Osnova

1. Gender vs. pohlaví ve feministických teoriích
2. Biologický základ genderu
3. „Gendered body“, gender *je* pohlaví
4. Důsledky v praxi

Rozdíl mezi genderem a pohlavím

Dvojí chápání genderu:

1. Společenská role
2. Genderová identita a genderové vyjádření

Principy genderových teorií

1. Přirozené biologické a psychologické rozdíly mezi mužským a ženským pohlavím nehrají z hlediska společenské role muže a ženy žádnou roli, zejména v tom smyslu, že by první byly příčinou druhých.
2. Genderové rozdíly mezi muži a ženami jsou nahodilé, kulturně a historicky proměnné a lze je měnit.
3. Genderové rozdíly jsou důsledkem mocenských vztahů mezi pohlavími, muži a ženami.

Radikální feminismus, Shulamith Firestone

S. Firestone, *The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution*, William Morrow, New York 1970, s. 1–14.

A právě jako poslední cíl socialistické revoluce není jen odstranění privilegií ekonomické třídy, ale odstranění třídních rozdílů jako takových, stejně tak poslední cíl feministické revoluce musí být, na rozdíl od prvního feministického hnutí, nejen odstranění mužských privilegií, ale samotných rozdílů mezi pohlavími: pohlavní rozdíly mezi lidmi by neměly význam kulturně. Reprodukce druhu jedním pohlavím ve prospěch obou pohlaví by byla nahrazena (alespoň v možnosti) umělou reprodukcí: děti by se rodily oběma pohlavím rovným dílem, či nezávisle na obou pohlavích, podle toho, jak se na to chceme dívat. Závislost dítěte na matce (a naopak) by byla nahrazena mnohem kratší závislostí na malé skupině jiných obecně... Dělna práce by skončila odstraněním práce jako takové (kybernace). Tyranie biologické rodiny by byla zlomena.



Herbert Marcuse (1898–1979)

Eros a civilizace (1955)

Jednorozměrný člověk (1964)





Gender jako odraz mocenských vztahů

Raewyn, dříve Robert Connell, *Gender and Power* (1987)

Catherine MacKinnon *Difference and Dominance: On Sex Discrimination* (1984)

GENDERED SOCIETY



MICHAEL KIMMEL

FOURTH EDITION

OXFORD

James Damore



*Skutečnost, že důvodem pro to, že v Googlu nejsou technické a vedoucí pozice z hlediska obsazení genderově vyváženy nemusí být dána **pouze** diskriminací, ale může být z **části** vysvětlena rozdílnými preferencemi a schopnostmi, které jsou dány biologickými příčinami. **Ne všechny** rozdíly jsou společenským konstruktem nebo výsledkem diskriminace.*





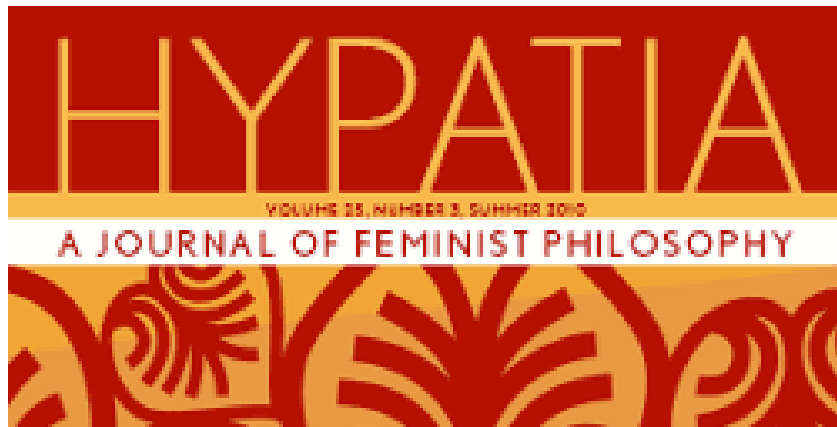
Lawrence Summers

Under-representation of women in science and engineering could be due to a "different availability of aptitude at the high end", and less to patterns of discrimination and socialization.



Nové popiračství vědy? (scientific denialism)

<https://areomagazine.com/2018/10/02/academic-grievance-studies-and-the-corruption-of-scholarship/>



WORDS OF POWER

A Feminist Reading of the History of Logic

Andrea Nye

ROUTLEDGE LIBRARY EDITIONS:
LOGIC



Gentický omyl a argumentace *ad hominem*?

Vnější kritika ze společensky nepříznivých důsledků

Moralizace a politizace teoretických otázek

Teorie má ospravedlnit praxi

(primát praxe – žité zkušenosti (emocí)

před teorií)

Inference from the conclusion

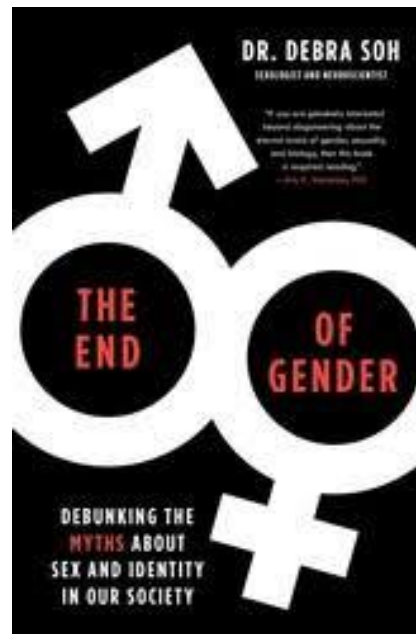
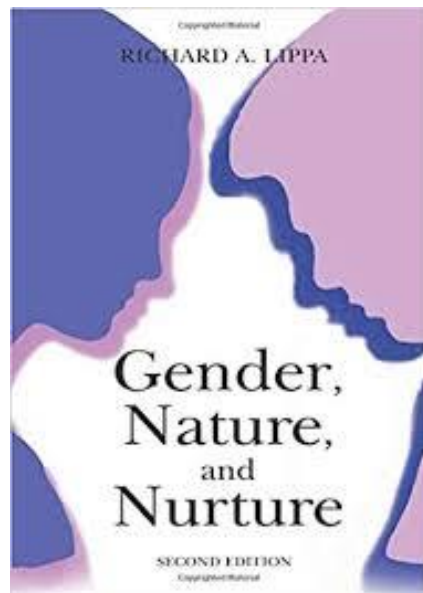
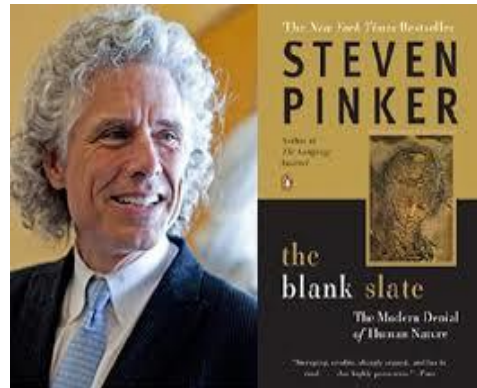
q

p → q

Tedy p

The purpose of logic was not to open the discussion to all viewpoints with the purpose of establishing a consensus, but to establish a model of discourse that excluded what was contradictory or irrational...

...The logic of the Prior Analytics is very much a thing of this world, a medium of exchange between men involved in men's affairs... The logician need not contend with the shifting mortal opinion of the thoughtful bodies of women, slaves, laborers, non-Greeks. In all its various elegant permutations, the syllogism put off indefinitely anything they might have to say. If it was seldom the problem of slavery or sexism that was discussed among men, this was because within the field of dialectical discourse the justice of the inferior position of slaves and women did not have to be called into question. Once rationality is defined as what is not emotional and emotionality established as the characteristic of women, once rationality is seen as a characteristic of mind, not body, and a slave is understood as what is only a body, there could be no discussion of the institutions of slavery or sexism.



Biologický základ genderu

Rozdíly mezi muži a ženami v osobnostních rysech

v chování

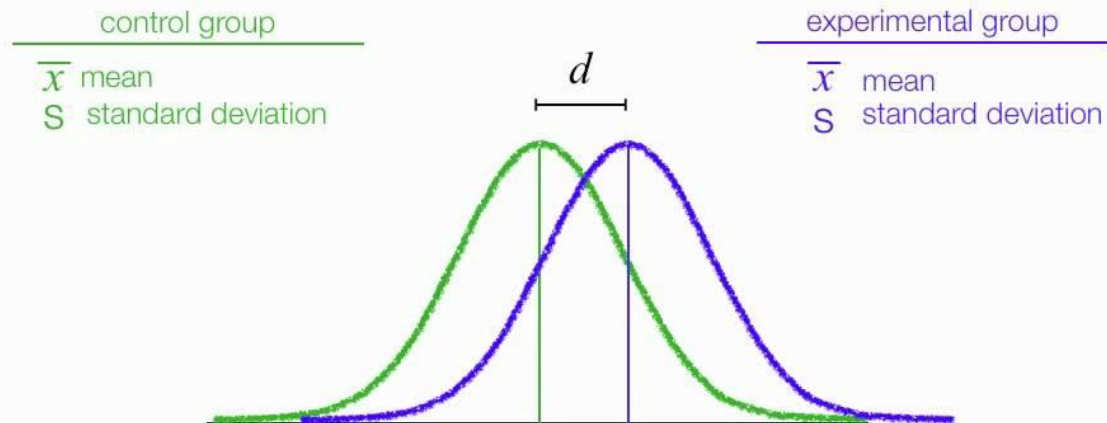
v některých schopnostech

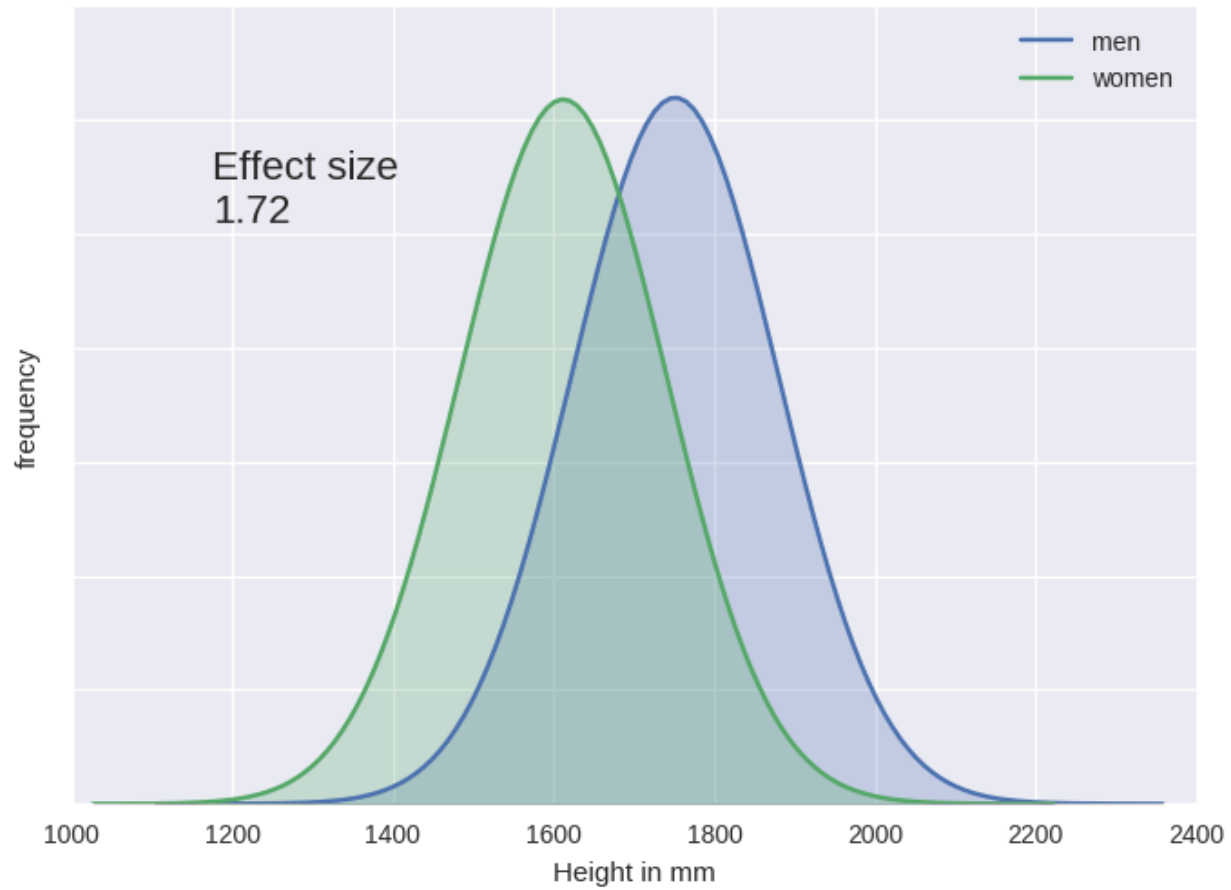
preferencích (věci/lidé, hračky, zaměstnání)

vliv hormonů, odlišné fyziologie (zejm. mozku)

Cohenův d-koefficient (Cohenovo d)

$$d = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}}{S}$$





Rozdíly v osobnostních rysech a jednání

Velká pětka osobnostní rysy:

otevřenost vůči zkušenosti, svědomitost, extraverte, přívětivost, neuroticismus

extraverte (nejvíce střední rozdíl u facetu asertivity), přívětivost (nejvíce velký rozdíl u "tender-mindedness"), neuroticismus (úzkostlivost, malý rozdíl) (Feingold 1994)

Podobné výsledky transkulturní studie (Costa, Terracciano, McCrae 2001) - rozdíly silnější v ekonomicky vyspělejších zemích

Chlapci, dívky (Dunedin, 18 let) - tentýž výsledek a navíc svědomitost (faceta: sebekontrola - malý až střední rozdíl) (Moffit, Caspi, Rutter, Silva 2001) predikce pozdějšího protispolečenského jednání

Společenské jednání

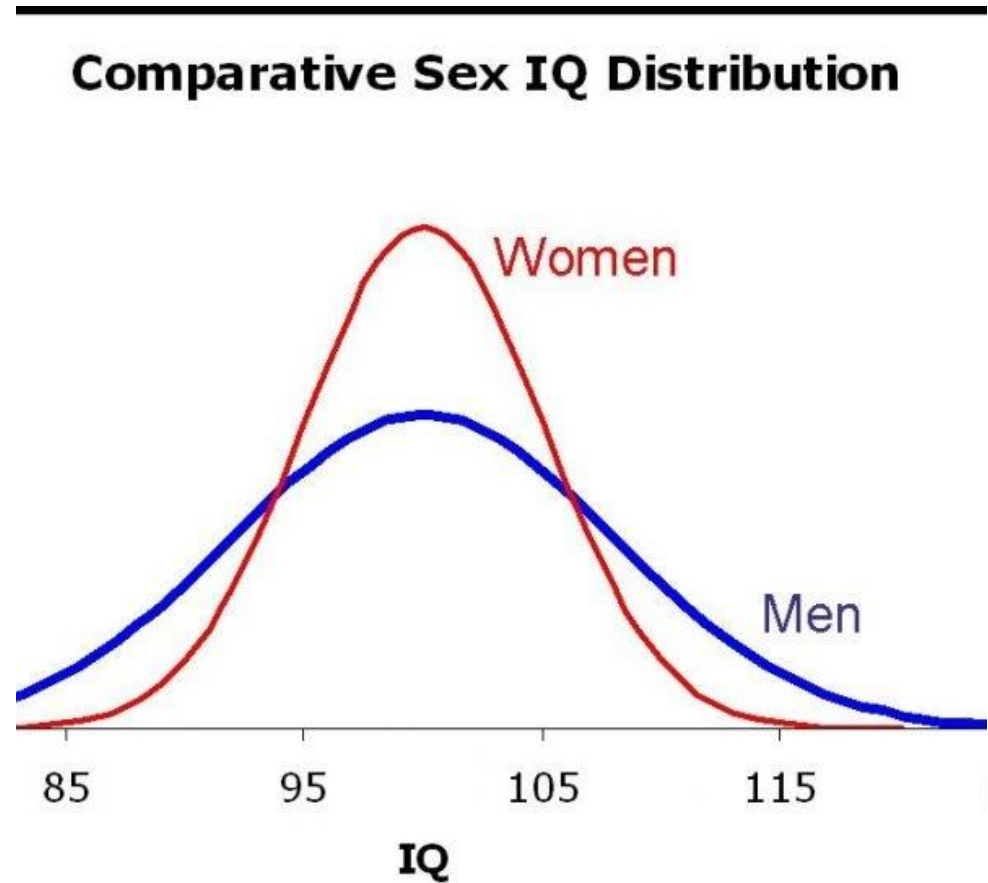
agresivita - velký rozdíl u dětí 4-5 let, střední u dětí 9-12, malá u vysokoškoláků (Hyde 1984)

podobně (Eagly, Steffen 1986) (Bettencourt, Miller 1996) obě malý rozdíl

Rozdíly ve schopnostech

Matematické schopnosti

Diane F. Halpern a kol. The Science of Sex Differences in Science and Mathematics, *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 8 (1), 2007, s. 1-51.



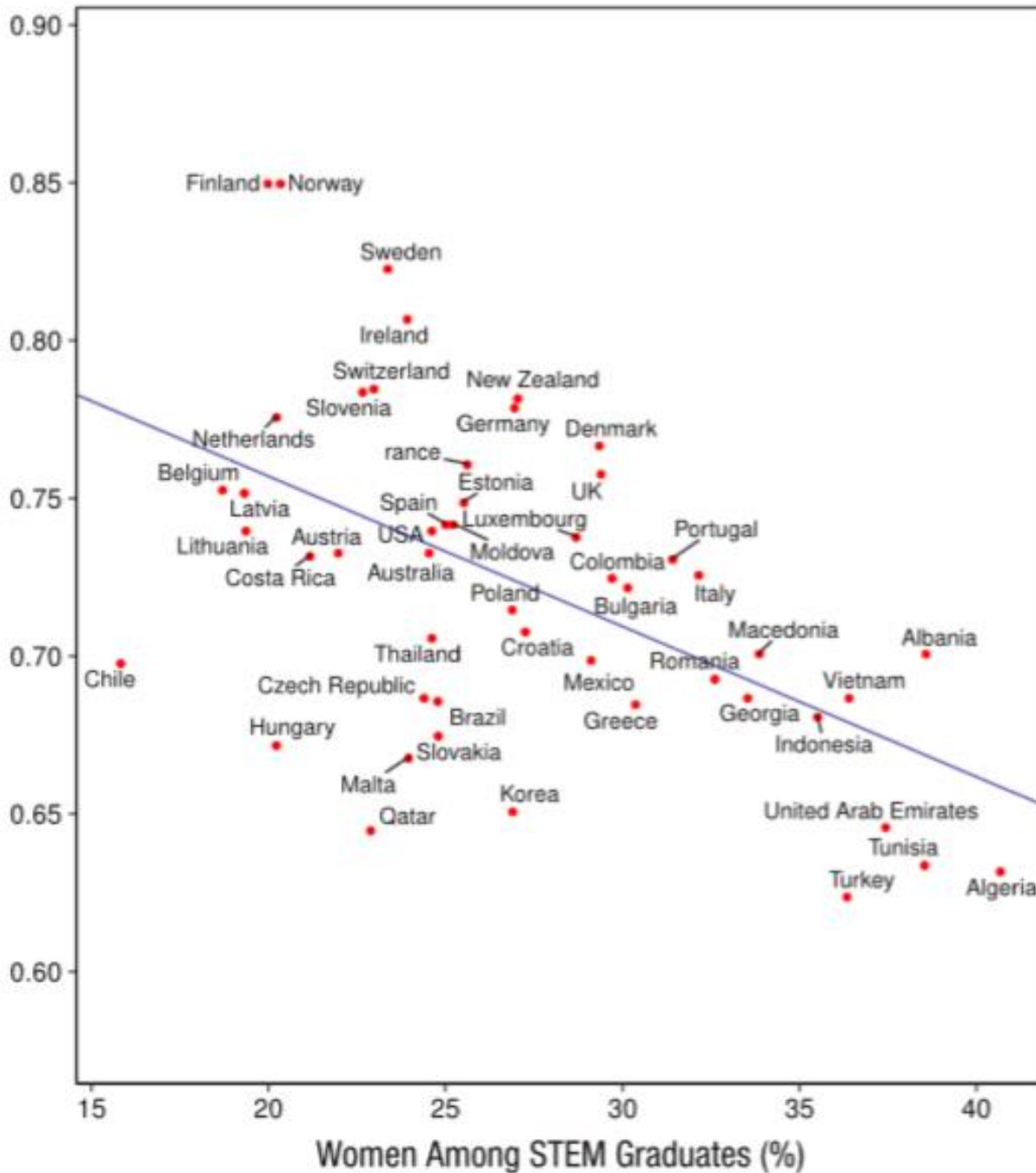
Rozdíly v zájmech a preferencích

- Richard A. Lippa, „Gender Differences in Personality and Interests: When, Where, and Why?“ *Social and Personality Psychology Compass* 4/11, 2010, p. 1098-1110.
- G. Stoet, D.C. Geary, The Gender-Equality Paradox in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education, *Psychological Studies*, 29, 4, únor 2018.
- E.S. Weisgram, R.S. Bigler, L.S. Liben, Gender, values, and occupational interests among children, adolescents, and adults, *Child Development*, 81 (3), 2010, s. 778-96.

Studie zkoumala rozdíly mezi pohlavími v hodnotách, které se týkají zájmů a volby povolání. Dívky vykazují větší preference k typicky ženským povoláním, chlapci k mužským.

Brenda T. Todd, „Sex differences in children's toy preferences: A systematic review, meta-regression, and meta-analysis, *Infant and Child Development*, 2017.

Britští psychologové Brenda T. Todd a kolektiv studovali, jaké hračky preferují děti různých pohlaví od 1 do 8 let. Jde o metastudii 16 studií (787 chlapců, 813 dívek). Autoři zjistili, že bez ohledu na geografickou lokalitu, věk dětí, přítomnosti dospělých, datum publikace či zda byly přítomny i genderově neutrální hračky chlapci preferují mužské hračky a dívky ženské, a to tím více, čím jsou starší. Kromě sociálních vlivů zde je patrný biologický vliv.



The Gender-Equality Paradox in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education, *Psychological Studies*, 29, 4 (G. Stoet, D.C. Geary) únor 2018

Založení rozdílů v mozku

S. J. Ritchie a kol., Sex Differences in the Adult Human Brain: Evidence from 5216 UK Biobank Participants, *Cerebral Cortex*, 28 (8), 2018, s. 2959-2975.

Ritchie a kol. studovali rozdíly v mozku mezi pohlavími 2750 žen a 2466 mužů mezi 44 a 77 lety, v průměru 61,7 let. Studie jednoznačně potvrzuje rozdíly v mozku mezi pohlavími.



Díla Judith Butlerové

Performative Acts and Gender Constitution: An Essay in Phenomenology and Feminist Theory. *Theatre Journal*, Vol. 40, No. 4 (Dec., 1988), pp. 519-531

Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity (1990; second edition 1999)

The Body You Want: Litz Kotz interviews Judith Butler, *Artforum*, November 1992.

Bodies That Matter: On the Discursive Limits of "Sex" (1993)

Arguing from conclusion?

Foucault and others have pointed out, the association of a natural sex with a discrete gender and with an ostensibly natural 'attraction' to the opposing sex/gender is an unnatural conjunction of cultural constructs in the service of reproductive interests. (PA)

The text also sought to undermine any and all efforts to wield a discourse of truth to delegitimize minority gendered and sexual practices. (Z předmluvy k GT 1999)

Significantly, if gender is instituted through acts which are internally discontinuous, then the appearance of substance is precisely that, a constructed identity, a performative accomplishment which the mundane social audience, including the actors themselves, come to believe and to perform in the mode of belief. If the ground of gender identity is the stylized repetition of acts through time, and not a seemingly seamless identity, then the possibilities of gender transformation are to be found in the arbitrary relation between such acts, in the possibility of a different sort of repeating, in the breaking or subversive repetition of that style.

Through the conception of gender acts sketched above, I will try to show some ways in which reified and naturalized conceptions of gender might be understood as constituted and, hence, capable of being constituted differently. In opposition to theatrical or phenomenological models which take the gendered self to be prior to its acts, I will understand constituting acts not only as constituting the identity of the actor, but as constituting that identity as a compelling illusion, an object of belief. In the course of making my argument, I will draw from theatrical, anthropological, and philosophical discourses, but mainly phenomenology, to show that what is called gender identity is a performative accomplishment compelled by social sanction and taboo. In its very character as performative resides the possibility of contesting its reified status.

I am suggesting that this self is not only irretrievably 'outside,' constituted in social discourse, but that the ascription of interiority is itself a publically regulated and sanctioned form of essence fabrication. Genders, then, can be neither true nor false, neither real nor apparent. And yet, one is compelled to live in a world in which genders constitute univocal signifiers, in which gender is stabilized, polarized, rendered discrete and intractable. In effect, gender is made to comply with a model of truth and falsity which not only contradicts its own performative fluidity, but serves a social policy of gender regulation and control. Performing one's gender wrong initiates a set of punishments both obvious and indirect, and performing it well provides the reassurance that there is an essentialism of gender identity after all. That this reassurance is so easily displaced by anxiety, that culture so readily punishes or marginalizes those who fail to perform the illusion of gender essentialism should be sign enough that on some level there is social knowledge that the truth or falsity of gender is only socially compelled and in no sense ontologically necessitated. (PA)

Sex nahrazen genderem

Considering that "the" body is invariably transformed into his body or her body, the body is only known through its gendered appearance. It would seem imperative to consider the way in which this gendering of the body occurs. My suggestion is that the body becomes its gender through a series of acts which are renewed, revised, and consolidated through time. (PA)

When Beauvoir claims that woman is an "historical situation," she emphasizes that the body suffers a certain cultural construction, not only through conventions that sanction and proscribe how one acts one's body, the 'act' or performance that one's body is, but also in the tacit conventions that structure the way the body is culturally perceived. Indeed, if gender is the cultural significance that the sexed body assumes, and if that significance is codetermined through various acts and their cultural perception, then it would appear that from within the terms of culture it is not possible to know sex as distinct from gender... Consider that there is a sedimentation of gender norms that produces the peculiar phenomenon of a natural sex, or a real woman, or any number of prevalent and compelling social fictions, and that this is a sedimentation that over time has produced a set of corporeal styles which, in reified form, appear as the natural configuration of bodies into sexes which exist in a binary relation to one another. (PA)

Teorie řečových aktů

Fenomenologie - subjekt se konstituuje svými akty (na rozdíl od fenomenologie u Butlerové nepreexistuje – vliv poststrukturalismu)

divadelní metafora gender as expressed/ as constituted by performative acts

Teorie řečových aktů

J. L. Austin, *How to Do Things with Words* (1955/OUP 1962)

Performativ vs. konstatativ

J. Searle, What is a speech act?, In Max Black (ed.), *Philosophy in America*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. pp. 221-239 (1965).

John Searle illocutionary force

Alex Byrne, Is sex socially constructed? *Arc Digital* (November 30, 2018)

Bodies That Matter (1993)

This then returns us to the second objection, the one which claims that constructivism forecloses agency, preempts the agency of the subject, and finds itself presupposing the subject that it calls into question. To claim that the subject is itself produced in and as a gendered matrix of relations is not to do away with the subject, but only to ask after the conditions of its emergence and operation. The "activity" of this gendering cannot, strictly speaking, be a human act or expression, a willful appropriation, and it is certainly not a question of taking on a mask; it is the matrix through which all willing first becomes possible, its enabling cultural condition. In this sense, the matrix of gender relations is prior to the emergence of the "human". **Consider the medical interpellation which ... shifts an infant from an "it" to a "she" or a "he," and in that naming, the girl is "girled," brought into the domain of language and kinship through the interpellation of gender. But that "girling" of the girl does not end there; on the contrary, that founding interpellation is reiterated by various authorities and throughout various intervals of time to reenforce or contest this naturalized effect. The naming is at once the setting of a boundary, and also the repeated inculcation of a norm.**

Such attributions or interpellations contribute to that field of discourse and power that orchestrates, delimits, and sustains that which qualifies as "the human."...

Performative Argument

1. "je to dívka"/"je to chlapec" pronesené příslušnou lékařskou autoritou jsou performativní výpovědi, které způsobují, že dítě náleží do kategorie "žena" nebo "muž".

2. Jestliže performativní výpovědi způsobují, že dítě náleží do kategorie "muž" nebo "žena", pak jsou tyto kategorie sociálně konstruované

Tedy, kategorie "muž" a "žena" jsou sociálně konstruované

Je "je to dívka" performativní výpověď?

Explicitní performativ obsahuje sloveso, které vyjadřuje činnost (křtím tě, děkuji, omlouvám se, sázím)

Implicitní performativ lze učinit explicitním příslušnou parafrází (je mi líto/omlouvám se)

"je to dívka" "tímto činím dítě dívkou"

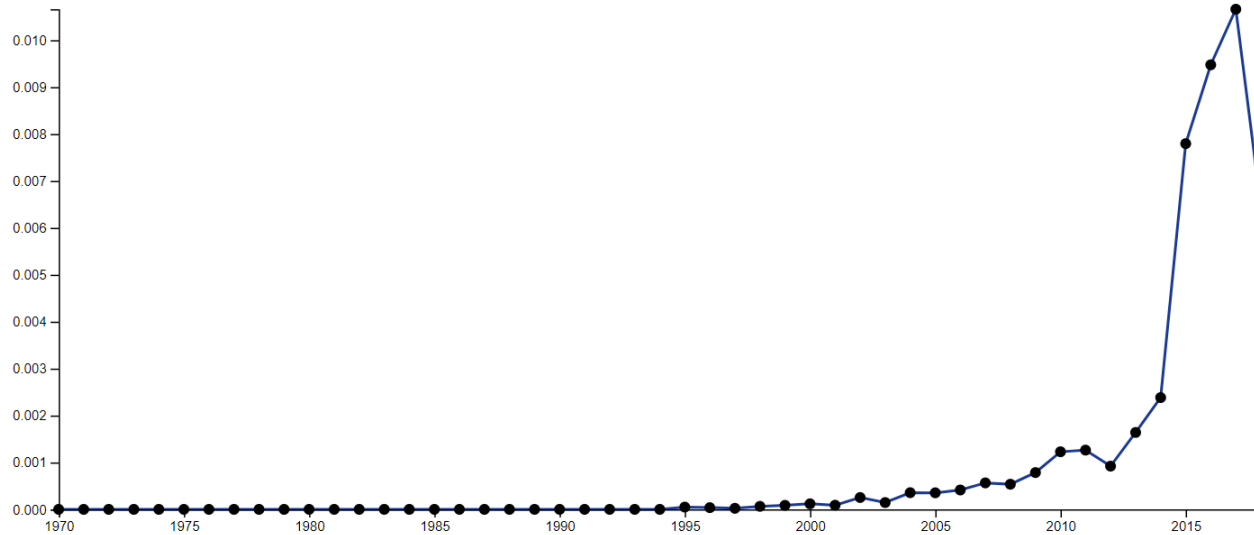
U performativů nemůže dojít k omylu podobně jako u konstatativů ("neměl jsem s omlouvat", nikoliv "neomluvil jsem se", ale "to dítě nemělo být dívkou", ale "to dítě nebylo dívka")

New York Times Media Analytics

<https://media-analytics.op-bit.nz/>

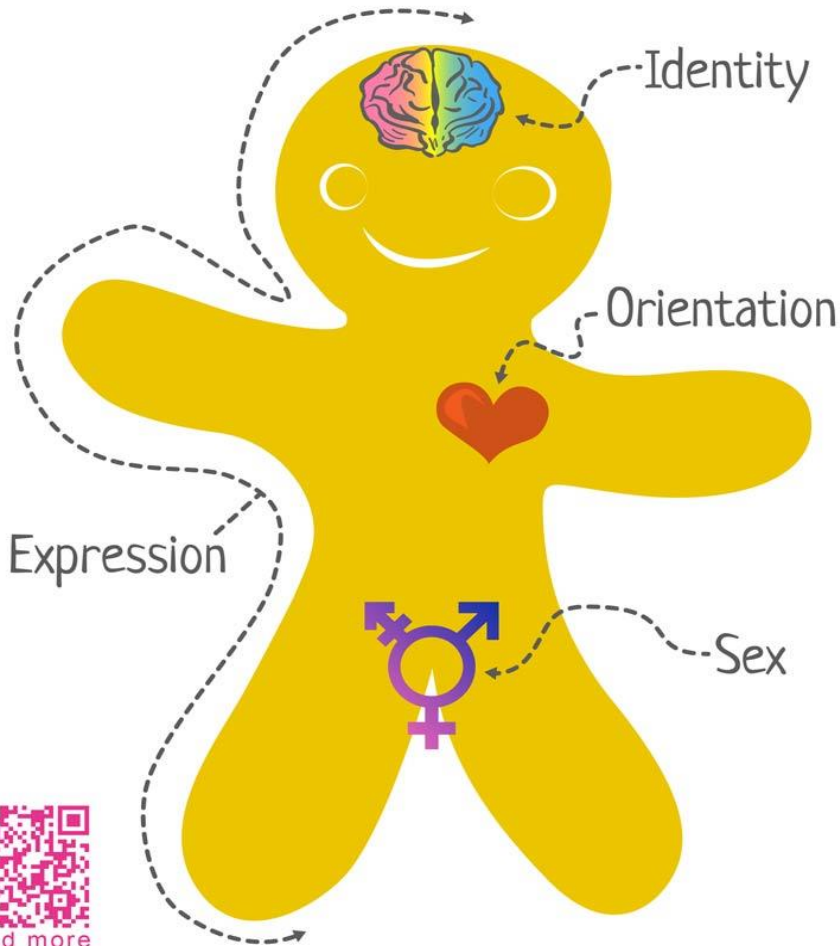
Time series of **transgender** between 1970 and 2018

Hover over the dots for details of the word



The Genderbread Person

by www.ItsPronouncedMetrosexual.com



Gender Identity

Woman ← Genderqueer → Man

Gender identity is how you, in your head, think about yourself. It's the chemistry that composes you (e.g., hormonal levels) and how you interpret what that means.

Gender Expression

Feminine ← Androgynous → Masculine

Gender expression is how you demonstrate your gender (based on traditional gender roles) through the ways you act, dress, behave, and interact.

Biological Sex

Female ← Intersex → Male

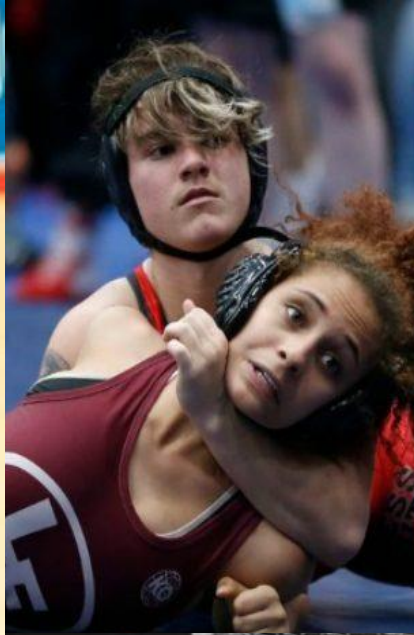
Biological sex refers to the objectively measurable organs, hormones, and chromosomes. Female = vagina, ovaries, XX chromosomes; male = penis, testes, XY chromosomes; intersex = a combination of the two.

Sexual Orientation

Heterosexual ← Bisexual → Homosexual

Sexual orientation is who you are physically, spiritually, and emotionally attracted to, based on their sex/gender in relation to your own.

Hannah Mouncey



Rachel McKinnon

VANITY FAIR

“Call me Caitlyn”

by B.J. BISSINGER Photos by ANNIE LEIBOVITZ

Bruce/Caitlyn
Jenner



TERFS

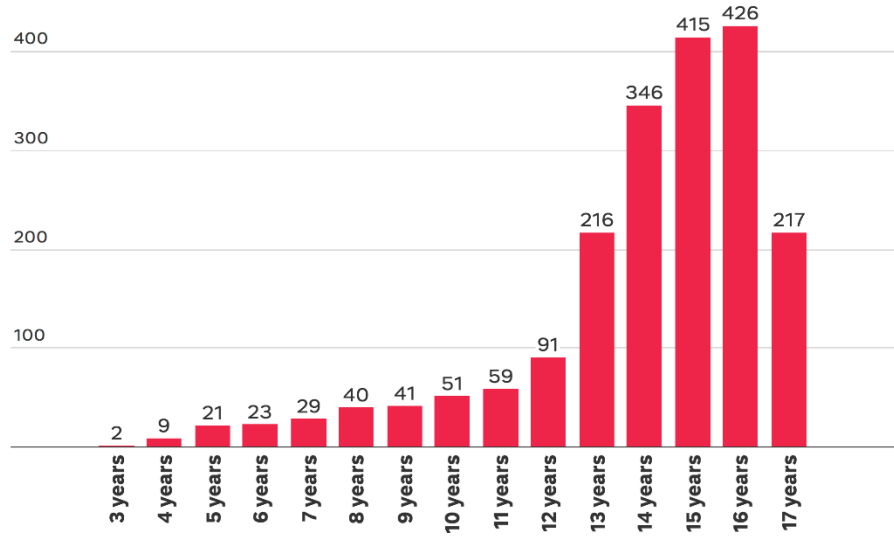




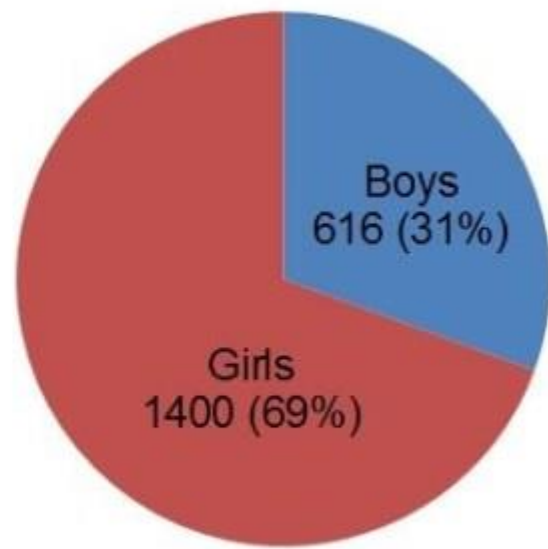
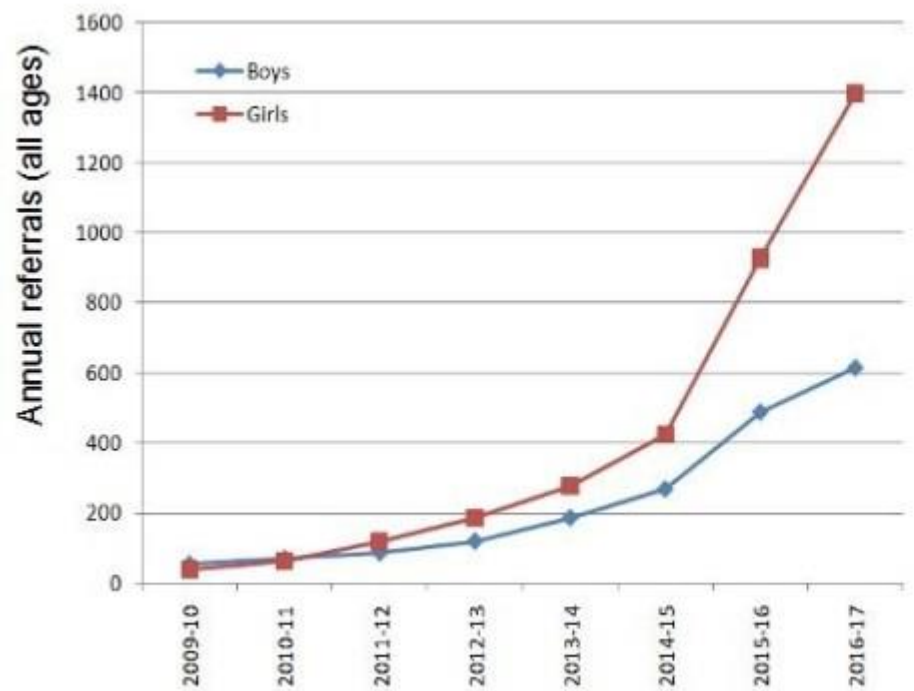
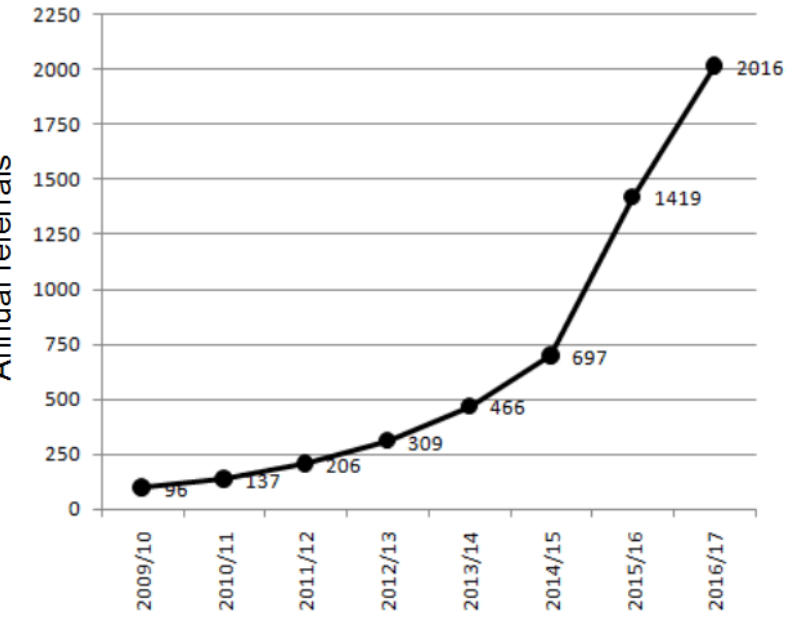
Hate crime

Parker Posey

Children referred to Gender Identity Development Service by age

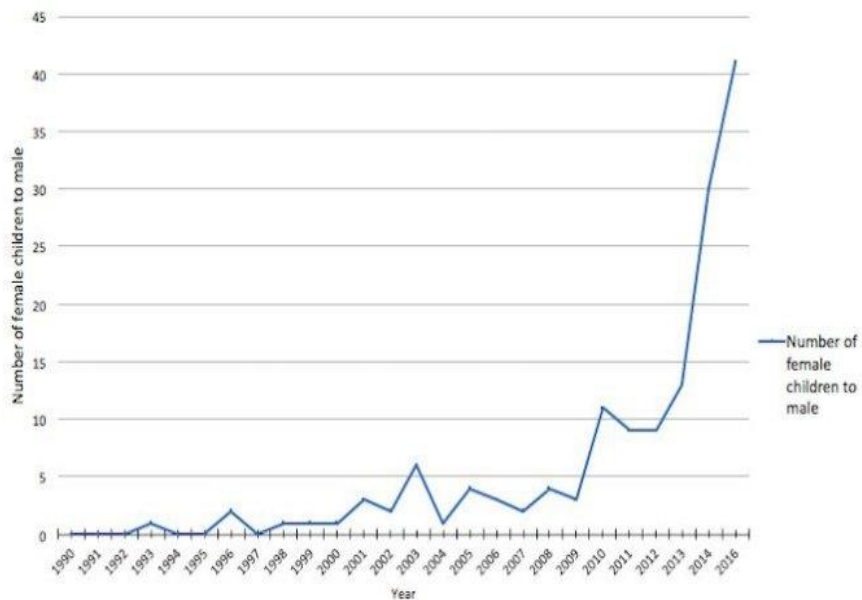


Total referrals in 2016-17.

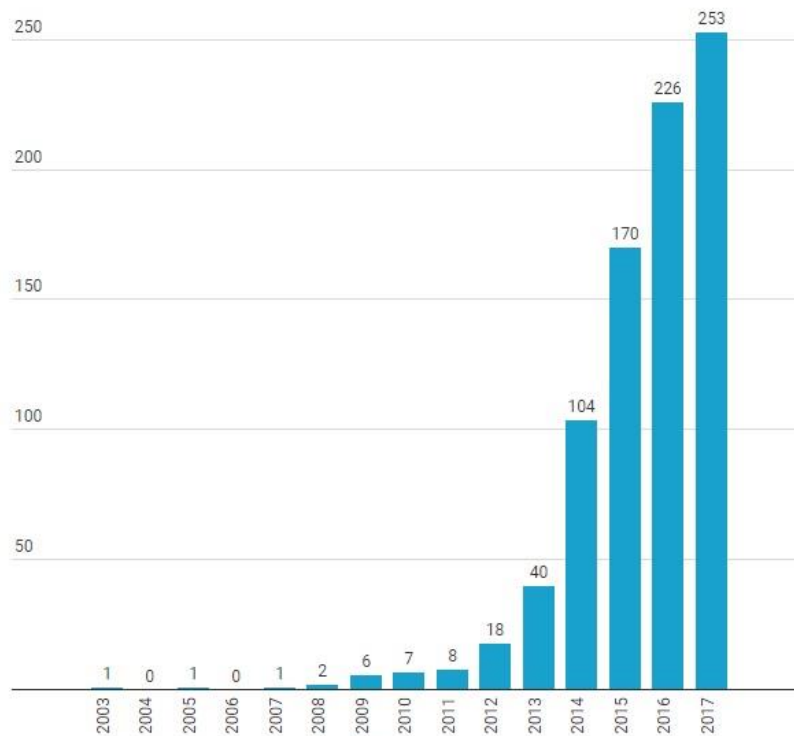


Annual referrals for 2016/17 (all ages)

Number of females identifying as transgender presenting to the Wellington Endocrine Service each year (1990 to end of 2016):



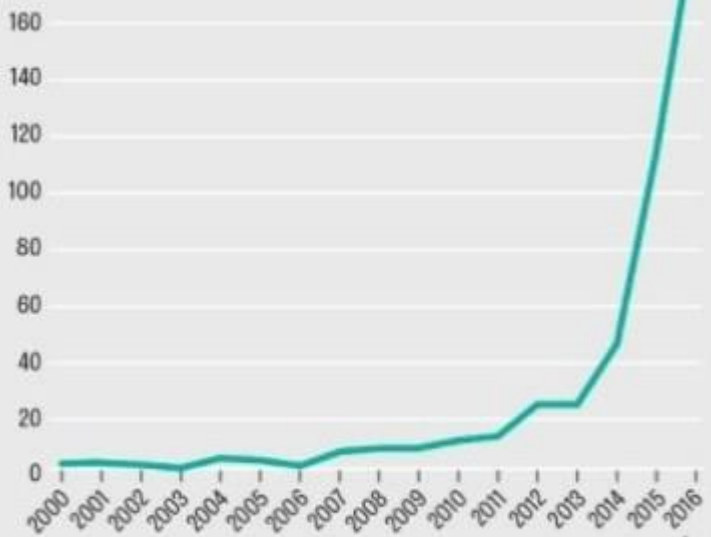
New referrals to the RCH gender service



Source: Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne - Get the data

FIGUR 1. Inkommande remisser

Antal sökande



ROGD

- Littman, Lisa (August 16, 2018). "Parent reports of adolescents and young adults perceived to show signs of a rapid onset of gender dysphoria". *PLOS One* (March 19, 2019 corrected ed.). 13 (8).



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THE SERIES

Who Are the Rich, White Men Institutionalizing Transgender Ideology?

Exceedingly rich, white men (and women) who invest in biomedical companies are funding myriad transgender organizations whose agenda will make them gobs of money.



By Jennifer Bielek
FEBRUARY 20, 2018

As an environmental activist who was deplatformed from a speaking venue by transactivists, in 2013 I developed curiosity about the power of this group to force this development. A year later, when *Time* magazine announced a transgender tipping point on its cover, I had already begun to examine the money behind the transgender project.

I have watched as all-women's safe spaces, universities, and sports opened their doors to any man who chose to identify as a woman. Whereas men who identify as transwomen are at the forefront of this project, women who identify as transmen seem

Děkuji za pozornost!