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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Misandry and Men's Equity in Selected Novels by Female Authors

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to shed light on the concept of misandry in selected novels by Octavia E Butler and Margaret Atwood. Several previous studies dealt with the concept of misogyny in detail and depth, so it became necessary to present a different point of view. This study reached the following results, analysing the female and male characters to accurately determine the concept of misandry. This study gives a different model of female novelists' novels to inform the reader of the existence of two sides of female writers, and the novelist Suanne Laqueur was taken as a counter example to the point of view of Octavia E Butler and Margaret Atwood by introducing the idea of violence against men.

Keywords: Butler, Atwood, Laqueur, Misandry, Men**Introduction**

The term, Misandry means; be offensive or the hate of men, is a controversial thing that has been presented in many forms of literature in history (Anderson & Umberson, 2001). This study will discuss the representation of misandry in selected female authors' novels, but before that we need to take over view look in historical and literary background for example the first novel comes to the readers' mind deals with misandry is *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker. This novel is set in the early twentieth century and sheds the light on the of black women's lives in the America. Misandry is presented through the Celie's character, the protagonist, she is a subjected of abuse at men's hands throughout her miserable life. Celie faces rape, violence and arranged marriage mostly all men in her life abuse her including her own father. Her experiences with abusive men have shaped her life. She writes a tough message to God, expressing her deep anger towards all men (Walker, 1982). For Celie's ideas of misandry came from her experiences of misogyny, because she faces various forms of violence, abuse and discrimination at men's hand in her community.

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The second notable novel is *The Women of Brewster Place* by Gloria Naylor. This novel presents the lives of African-American women who live in same Place called Brewster Place, in unknown city. The idea of Misandry presented through Mattie Michael's character, an old woman who has been abused by cruel men in her life. Her bad experiences have left her with hatred and misandric thoughts toward men in her life. She raises her boy alone and is often resentful of the fact that women are left to bear the brunt of the parenting responsibility while their partners are absent or uninvolved. The novel shows the psychological and physical trauma that women like Mattie have experienced when they face men and how it change their thoughts, actions and ideas (Awkward, 1993). The final example is *The Bell Jar* by Sylvia Plath. This novel is a kind of an autobiographical novel that shows the psychological breakdown of Esther Greenwood. The theme of misandry is clear and presented throughout Plath's novel. The main character, Esther is surrounded by different men who are killers of her hopes and wishes, and they try to control her by limiting her independence (Dowbnia, 2014).

Esther's experiences with men have left her mentally, physically, and psychologically weak. She writes;

I didn't want my picture taken because I was going to cry. I didn't know why I was going to cry, but I knew that if anybody spoke to me or looked at me too closely the tears would fly out of my eyes and the sobs would fly out of my throat and I'd cry for a week. I could feel the tears brimming and sloshing in me like water in a glass that is unsteady and too full. (Plath, 1978)

Margaret Atwood

She is a Canadian novelist, poet, activist and brilliant critic. Atwood spent over sixty years in literary works and she has got a large number of awards and prizes, this list contains the Booker, the Governor General, and the Arthur C. Clarke Awards. Her work is purely feminist and supportive women's rights, perfect societies, and the hard relationships, particularly between males and females. She Born in 1939, Atwood's father worked as an entomologist and her mother was a dietician. Atwood's was a brilliant writer particularly in literature and she began her career at a young age, at that age she wrote *The Circle Game* her first book while she was a student at the University. She finished her Bachelor and Master's degree in English at Harvard University. Her literary career began in 1961, with the appearance of *Double Persephone* her first volume of poetry. Later on Atwood published many books of poetry, *The Animals in That Country*, *The Journals of Susanna Moodie*, and *The Door*. Atwood's first novel *The Edible Woman*, appeared in 1969 and its genre is a satire story about a girl who finds herself unable to eat food and navigate her relationships with men (Donnelly, 2008).

Atwood's point of view toward men shaped by her negative experiences and bad observations of her world. Her novels present the power of the patriarchal system and how males find their ways to hold authority over females. In her famous novel *The Handmaid's Tale*, for example, she builds a dystopian, dark, and negative society where women are abused by men. In her novel, Atwood criticizes the patriarchal system of this society and ask what would happen if women's reproductive rights were taken away (Atwood, 1985). Critics classify *The Handmaid's Tale* as feminist novel, but she has been critical of the term in the past. She has argued that the term "feminist" can be reductive, limiting, and exclusive. Instead, she believes in the importance of intersectionality and recognizing the complexities of gender, race, class, and sexuality. Her approach to feminism has been intersectional before the term even came into existence. In addition to her literary work,

she has consistently been involved in environmental activism. Atwood has been vocal about the need for government action to combat climate change and protect natural resources (Friedman, 2003).

Octavia E. Butler

She is an Afro-American science fiction novelist born in USA, 1947. She came from poor family her father worked as a shoeshine man and a house cleaner and above all that he was an abusive father. Butler's mother was ill with diabetes, but this circumstances inspired her to study and shine. She was an introvert girl and her shyness made her wrote in journals to express herself. Butler's first book *Patternmaster* appeared in 1976, she later published it *Seed to Harvest*. She continued to write in the genre of science fiction, exploring themes of race, identity, and power. Butler was also active in political issues and vocal about cases that she encountered in her life. In her works, she criticized racism, inequality, gender discrimination, and environmental degradation. She has won several awards, including the Hugo, Nebula, Locus, and MacArthur Genius Grants. Her prominent works are; *Kindred*, *Parable of the Sower*, *Bloodchild*, among others. Her books have been translated into more than ten languages and have influenced the careers of other writers (Cross, 2015).

Many critics consider Butler a feminist author who wrote about the hard fact of growing up as an Afro-American woman in society. She was known for subtly incorporating social commentary into her novels through racism, inequality, gender discrimination, environmental degradation, and social justice issues. Butler's works are known for their realistic portrayal of sadness, and anxiety and their brilliant way to speculative fiction. She gives a voice to voiceless Afro-American women who would have been otherwise unheard in their societies. She passed away in 2006 at the age of 58. She will always be remembered for her contributions to world literature and her influences on African American culture (Cross, 2015). She is a role model for young African American authors who use writing as a tool for social change. Butler's legacy and works will live on forever through her novels, which continue to inspire and guide future generations of African American women writers.

Suanne Laqueur

She is an American writer who is famous in the literary world for her thought-provoking works. Laqueur was born in New York City and she spent her childhood in Westchester County. She finished her study at Cornell University and worked in the field of humanities for years. However, she had a deep love for literary writings and stories, which led her to master a career as a novelist. Her career as a novelist began in 2013 with the publication of her debut novel, *The Man I Love*. This novel tells the life of a male and female musicians who fall in love at events of the 9/11, was widely praised for its deep emotions and perfect portrayal of her characters. It also earned Laqueur a loyal following of readers who were captivated by her spectacular voice and style (Kaplan, 2020).

Later on, she wrote several more novels, like; *Give Me Your Answer True*, *Here to Stay*, and *An Exaltation of Larks*. Laqueur's novels present many themes, including love, loss, psychological and physical trauma, family, and cultural identity. Her emotional intelligence, vivid characterization, and bringing humanity to breathe easily on the page is praised. Empathy and compassion is also one of the main themes in her novels. Laqueur believes that if society was to progress and evolve, the individuals must learn to understand and respect each other experiences and point of view. A struggle to over come their own bias and prejudice is their main characters in her novels. Characters who ultimately will be able to see the value of empathy and acceptance.

One can see Laqueur's political and social ideas in her writings. According to her, literary works can influence people to be different from what would normally be suited for a normal human being. Her works involve use of hers to deal with difficult social issues such as racism, homophobia and mental illness as well as challenging reader around their own bias and stereotyping (Kaplan, 2020). On the whole, Laqueur is a good and thoughtful author whose novels have had a significant contribution to world literature. Her novels encourage her readers to reflect on their experience more profoundly and suggest that they should dedicate themselves to their lives in an effort to gain a better empathy and understanding.

Octavia E Butler's novel *Down*

It is difficult and multifaceted about the main role of male characters. In her work Butler elucidates how male characters utilized their powers and interests and the social and cultural constructions that create the cultural identities and mentality of their persons. In Butler's novel, *Down*, she portrays how power, gender and identity form a system of oppression and violence. One of the main themes of the novel is the women's marginalization, exploitation and abuse men's power. Butler's *Down* is built as a dystopian future where society has fall down, and a some survivors is eking out an existence in the ruins of what was once Los Angeles. Among these people are a small number of females who are struggling to survive in this hard situation that is hostile to their existence. One of the key ways in which they are oppressed is through the sexual abuse perpetrated by males (Davis, 2000).

Throughout Butler's novel, *Down* the male characters present as tools of the systems of oppression and abuse that keep marginalized women and others. "I'm not a man," he said. "I'm not a human being" (Butler, 1988, p 16). For example, Harry, the leader of the survivors, is a white male who uses abuse and physical and psychological violence to prove his power and superiority. He abuses women in this group, using his physical strength and size to control over them. Similarly, the young boy, Taylor, is shown to be struggling with his role as a male in this hard society that requires him to be violent and aggressive in order to survive. Even when he tries to be kind and compassionate, he is still confronted with the harsh realities of a world that is built on violence and exploitation. Butler also presents gender performance and how constructed in the novel. Throughout the novel, the readers see how male characters are socialized to be aggressive, competitive, and dominant, while female characters are taught to be submissive, nurturing, and dependent. Even in a world where traditional gender roles are no longer enforced, these social constructions continue to shape the interactions between men and women.

The tentacles were elastic. At her shout, some of them lengthened, stretching toward her. She imagined big, slowly writhing, dying night-crawlers stretched along the sidewalk after a rain. She imagined small, tentacled sea slugs-nudibranchs-grown impossibly to human size and shape, and, obscenely, sounding more like a human being than some humans. Yet she needed to hear him speak. Silent, he was utterly alien. (Butler, 1988, p 67)

One of the most important examples of males' abuse is the relationship between Harry and Larkin, one of the female character in the survival group. Despite her intelligence and resourcefulness, Larkin is forced to rely on Harry for protection and support. She is constantly subjected to his sexual abuse, which she reluctantly submits to out of a sense of fear and desperation. This dynamic illustrates how gender power are strong in this world.

Butler through her novel *Down*, presents themes of racism, gender identity, and social and cultural inequality. And presents men as monsters and the majority of them are sexual abuser. The novel explores the theme of misandry or hatred of males. Misandry refers to prejudice, dislike, or hatred toward males, men or boys. This study will analyze the occurrence of misandry in Butler's novel.

Butler's Adulthood Rites

Butler in her novel *Adulthood Rites* presents the difficult and important role of men in a society ruled by women. Through a male human-oankali hybrid Akin, Butler gives an image of the male character as a source of inspiration and a source of a dangerous future. Men in Butler's novel are passive victims of a matriarchal system; they also have significant influences and powers. The main theme in the novel is the clash between masculinity and femininity. Because of their physical power and aggression, male characters are often seen as threats to female characters in the world of *Adulthood Rites* which values cooperation and mutual support (Butler, 1988). Butler focuses on this tension through the character of Akin and his experiences as a child and young adult. Akin is constantly told by the oankali that he must learn to control his emotions and be more nurturing and cooperative if he is to be accepted as a member of their society. Akin conflict with this expectation, feeling frustrated and stifled by the demands of his oankali companions. He longs to be more independent and assertive but finds himself conforming to the expectations of those around him. In addition to these challenges, Akin also embodies a kind of inspiration for the future of masculinity against femininity.

"They forced you to have kids?" the man asked.

"One of them surprised me," she said. "It made me pregnant, then told me about it. Said it was giving me what I wanted but would never come out and ask for."

"Was it?"

"Yes." She shook her head from side to side. "Oh, yes. But if I had the strength not to ask, it should have had the strength to let me alone. (Butler, 1988, p 54)

Akin is compassionate and thoughtful, sensitive to the needs of others and willing to learn from his faults. Akin seeks out relationships with males and females alike, recognizing that both genders have something great to present. His openness and curiosity are qualities that mark him as a potential leader and role model for other males in the novel.

Akin's experiences and observations also underscore the dangers of men's violence and aggression. Throughout Butler's novel, we see how male characters are used as instruments of violence and control by those who seek ultimate power. For instance, the Resisters are a people who refuse the oankali and wish to retain their dominance. Akin's father, Jodahs, is used as a piece of wood by resisters to beat the oankali with his anxiety and anger, against his family. Akin also underscores how traditional notions of masculinity can cause great harm to the one who suffers psychological and physical trauma.

The author is in no way going for the stereotypical clichés of males offering some big bang of violence and danger. Butler, however, focuses on how males are just as capable of the nurturing, compassion, cooperation as females provided the opportunity. Butler's science fiction novel with the theme of misandry or the hatred or discrimination against males is novel type. The writer appears to have set it in a post apocalyptic or dystopian world, where genetically modified people (some of which may have been made an alien species called Oankali), but where misanthropy as a force within makes, the individual

at the mercy of the alien force. Akin, protagonist of *Adulthood Rites*, is a human-alien hybrid, artificially created by the cruel Givers to compensate for their own sterility, and his existence is opposed by almost everyone in society. The most glaring example of misandry in the world is the fact that males are dispensable and are always considered breeding stock by the Oankali.

Aliens have a genderless species that reproduces its genetic material with the genetic material of other creatures in *Adulthood Rites*. They have to find people who have the desired qualities and features and cross them with them in order to do this. However, they are very much averse to men's genetics, which they view to be unbalanced and prone to violence. So the Oankali practice selective breeding only with the girls of other creatures, boys are kept in a different enclave and are regarded as animals. Today, women are thought of a lot more than as a means to end, but rather a commodity that should be heavily protected because she can reproduce, while men are the means to the end. Many of the human being characters in *Adulthood Rites* also view males as inferior and expendable, just like many of the inhabitants of this misandrist community mirror. For instance, when Akin is caught up in the hands of some people, they do not give him a punishment instead the torture and physical violence made to him on the basis of his gender. Despite the fact that Akin poses no real danger to the human characters he is quick to conclude that Akin is a threat and they are easy to treat him with suspicion and hostility. Indeed, the pattern of misandry is only reinforced by the fact that many of the male characters in *Adulthood Rites* are portrayed as unmanly, hysterical fool, or ineffectual. Take the example of Jodahs, Akin's father who is shown bumbling and inept in way he cannot protect his family or fight for himself (Butler, 1988). Both the Oankali women and men are likewise represented as strong and decisive, and the Oankali men as passive and non threatening.

In their works, *Adulthood Rites* is the one that discusses the spreading of misandry, or hatred and discrimination against males, and how it affects society. In Butler's novel, the surviving humans are saved from self destruction, and now forced interbreeding with a group, the Oankali. The Oankali are biological and cultural different to human beings and are only women. This becomes a background to Butler's consideration of the difficult question of gender, power and control. *Adulthood Rites* has a great deal of misandry as a theme which is communicated in many ways. This is one of the most important instances of this, this being men being shown as weak, inferior, and mentally unstable. There are no words in which Butler doesn't have a meaning; she portrays men as not being able to handle their emotions, and therefore, they act super impulsively and violently. In contrast, women are depicted as being rational, intelligent, and in control of their emotions. For example, Lilith Lyapo, a human female who has been chosen to be the liaison between the Oankali and humans, is portrayed as calm and measured, even when faced with difficult situations. In contrast, most of men in the novel are portrayed as violent, irrational, and prone to fits of anger.

"Human beings fear difference," Lilith had told him once. "Oankali crave difference. Humans persecute their different ones, yet they need them to give themselves definition and status. Oankali seek difference and collect it. They need it to keep themselves from stagnation and overspecialization. (Butler, 1988, p 43)

Misandry is also shown in the dynamics of power and control between the Oankali and human beings. The Oankali are portrayed as having complete control over the breeding program, and they are shown as being physically and intellectually superior to their human counterparts. However, human beings are described as weak and powerless. The Oankali can obliterate humanity and control their own future as a result of their breeding program.

In particular men are vulnerable because they cannot resist the will of the Oankali. Their capacity for agency is taken away from them as they are portrayed as power less and unable to use the agency that is a given to them.

Overall, Butler's novel presents a misandric theme in a thoughtful, complicated way. In *Adulthood Rites*, male characters seem weak and vulnerable while female character demonstrate rational, intelligence and control. This narrative perpetuates negative stereotypes about males and works to deprive them of agency and therefore, contributes to the idea of misogyny. Besides that, it also brings out how too much of power without proper handling can bring many problems up, and the way that even affects a society.

Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale

As in Margaret Atwood's novel, the dystopian world is portrayed in a community called Gilead. *The Handmaid's Tale* depicts such a world if we continue with the oppression of women and how insufficient men are in the society. The novel depicts the working of males in society and how they are meaning part of suppressing the females. The main character Offred, however, at first is taken through a journey by Atwood. In Gilead, Offred is forced to become one of the few females permitted to breed. The power in Gilead is held by male characters who in turn use their power to keep their dominance over female characters. *The Handmaid's Tale* presents a world where males have absolute control over females, and they use religious ideology and the Bible to justify their actions.

with their clothes on or off, sexually abused or not; at any rate killed. There were places you didn't want to walk, precautions you took that had to do with locks on windows and doors, drawing the curtains, leaving on lights. These things you did were like prayers; you did them and you hoped they would save you. And for the most part they did. Or something did; you could tell by the fact that you were still alive. (Atwood, 1985, p 66)

The role of female in Gilead is to uphold the laws and the structure of the society that subjugates female characters. Male characters are the enforcers of the laws that have been established to keep females in their positions. The community in Gilead limits the role of females to childbearing, cleaning, and providing pleasure to males. These roles are enforced by males, and the males are the ones who benefit. And they are the keepers of the positions of superiority and power; the fact that they use power to ensure the status quo. The Commander's role is one of the most important roles of the male characters of the novel. The Commander being the head of Gilead and the upper ranking official of the community is who dictates the orders and the structure of the community. The main decision that the Commander makes concerns the treatment of women in the community. All the same, the Commander is the symbol of the upper class or as we tradition called it the ruling class in Gilead and is meant to maintain the balance of power, that is the rule of men (Bouson, 2000).

To enforce the laws in which they keep females in their positions, male characters in the novel are also very important in the subjugation of female characters. Their physical power and the accepted role of men in the social system allow male characters to ward away females from gaining any power or independence. *The Handmaid's Tale* explores a world where males are the oppressors, and females are the oppressed. The males in this community are not only complicit in the subjugation of females, but they are also active participants. *The Handmaid's Tale* explores a community where male characters have been conditioned to believe that their role in community is to dominate and control females.

They are taught that females are their toys or less than this. Atwood's novel depicts a dystopian world in which women are oppressed and reduced to their fertility.

Men are sex machines, said Aunt Lydia, and not much more. They only want one thing. You must learn to manipulate them, for your own good. Lead them around by the nose; that is a metaphor. It's nature's way. It's God's device. It's the way things are. Aunt Lydia did not actually say this, but it was implicit in everything she did say. It hovered over her head, like the golden mottoes over the saints, of the darker ages. Like them too, she was angular and without flesh. (Atwood, 1985, p 42)

The patriarchal society is evident in her novel, as the main protagonist Offred, a hand-maid, is subjected to sexual abuse and control, but *The Handmaid's Tale* also portrays the existence of misandry. Misandry, the dislike, hatred or hostility towards males as a gender, is an important theme in the novel that serves to expose the destructive nature of both patriarchy and misandry.

The cultural hierarchy in the novel is based on genders roles, and how males are in control in every aspect of community. Females are viewed as inferior and are reduced to their reproductive abilities, and their bodies are policed. However, in this patriarchal system, there are also presence of misandry, where males are dehumanized and treated as objects. In the novel all the men are stripped of their individuality, being defined by what their role in the system is. *The Handmaid's Tale* provides a deep take on Commander, who is one of the most severe examples of misandry from the novel. He is portrayed as a pitiful Commander who simply wants Offred to open up and become intimate and genuinely connect with her. Their relationship is however, transactional, simply to use Offred as a tool for his pleasure, despite however obviously she feels for him. This is where The Commander is objectified and emasculated, exposing how toxic the patriarchal system is that keeps men to be in rigid norms and perfectly convex the traditional roles. In *The Handmaid's Tale*, a series of misandry examples are another prominent one as the Salvaging is a ritual where male characters are punished and executed for their crimes (Bouson, 2000). The Salvaging part of the male characters is reduced down to their gender and their bodies are put on display in brutal public violence. The Salvaging, which includes women, such as Aunt Lydia and the other 'Aunts' who participate in it, is its own kind of system of oppression, of physical and psychological abuse; women are both victims of the system, and its perpetuators. The misandry in the novel is present to warn of the dangers of extremist views regardless of gender, race and religion. What the novel studies is the vicious cycle of hate against one gender directing itself on the other, leading to a sort of barbaric abuse and oppression. And atwood has stressed that the *Handmaid's tale* is not a feminist novel but a novel of power and its abuse. The themes of the book actually are beyond gender identity, but equally dangerous is how males doing to females.

Suanne Laqueur's *A Charm of Finches*

The opposite pictures of violence and abuse against female characters in previous novels we have different example and new point of view by the American Novelist Suanne Laqueur by giving the readers pictures of physical and psychological violence and abuse against male characters. Suanne Laqueur's novel *A Charm of Finches* presents the issue of violence against males, a topic that is often underrepresented in discussions of gender violence (Corkery, 2018). Men in her novel experience different forms of violence, both physical and psychological, highlighting the complexity of masculinity and how gender roles can lead

to violent behaviors. The male character, Javier Landes, is a survivor of childhood abuse at the hands of his mother. This psychological trauma has deeply affected his mental health and relationships with others, causing him to conflict with intimacy and self-destructive behaviors. Laqueur portrays the aftermath of this abuse through Javier's character development, illustrating how the cycle of violence can continue for generations if not addressed. Additionally, Javier's boyfriend, Steffen Finch, faces physical and psychological violence in the workplace as a male nurse. He is subject to gendered division and harassment by females, who believe that males are not suited for the caregiving profession. Even when Steffen reports the abuse, his superiors ignore his claims, perpetuating a toxic environment (Laqueur, 2020).

Javier's friend, Troy, endures psychological violence in his relationship with his wife. She insults him, belittles his efforts, and often practices violence during arguments. Troy's character shows how societal expectations of masculinity can pressure males into staying in abusive relationships or suffering in silence. *A Charm of Finches* explores the importance of acknowledging the presence and effects of violence against males. Males are socialized to believe they are stronger than the girls, are less likely to ask for help or to report being violently assaulted. The silence has repercussions in the novel and the breaking of the violence cycle is highlighted in the characters.

Finally, Laqueur demonstrates that in the case of the bearing witness to violence, it is men who are the victims and that these laws do not apply to men. It is not to be overlooked that males are also victims of violence and community should actively try and create an environment where all members, regardless of gender, feel safe and empowered (Dutton, 2006). The novel strikes a powerful note to uphold the strength of daring to fight against all forms of violence.

Conclusion

This study analyzes the meaning of Misandry and Men's Equity as a literary condition selected novels had been written by female novelists. Misandry is known in his affect not only on authors, but also readers who have read this kind of novels. The main characteristics of Misandry is to be offensive or the hate of men, is a controversial thing that has been presented in many forms of literature in history.

This study deals with females selected novels to find out the psychological and social effects on some of the characters in these novels. Studying these influences in Margaret Atwood, Octavia E. Butler, and Suanne Laqueur's novels. Finally the study finds the following results, analyzing the female and male characters to accurately determine the concept of misandry. This study gives a different model of female novelists' novels to inform the reader of the existence of two sides of female writers, and the novelist Suanne Laqueur was taken as a counter example to the point of view of Octavia E Butler and Margaret Atwood by introducing the idea of violence against men.

Conflict of interest

No conflict of interest.

Author contribution

The author prepared the entire research in terms of methodology, results, conclusions, and all research details.

Data availability

No data availability.

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كراهية و انصاف الرجال في روايات نسوية مختارة

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على مفهوم كره الرجال في روايات مختارة لـ اوكتافيا بتلر و مارغريت اتوود. تناولت عدة دراسات سابقة مفهوم كره النساء بتفصيل وتعمق، لذلك أصبح لزاماً أن يتم طرح وجهة نظر مختلفة. توصلت هذه الدراسة إلى النتائج الآتية تحليل الشخصيات الانثوية و الذكورية لتحديد مفهوم كره الرجال بدقة. وتقوم هذه الدراسة بإعطاء أنموذج مختلف من الروايات النسائية لتعريف القارئ بوجود جانبيين من الكتاب الإناث، وتم أخذ الكاتبة سوان لكور بوصفها مثالاً مضاداً لوجه نظر اوكتافيا بتلر و مارغريت اتوود من خلال طرحها فكرة العنف ضد الرجل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: بتلر, اتوود, لكور, الكره, الرجال