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Homologies that harm trans people. Other challenges come, though, from a transgender subreddit rtransgendercirclejerk. This subreddit is a parody, whereby trans people mock transgender-related topics. As a parody, trans man poster sammcollw writes, “No one should assume anyone should to have sex with transgenders. It’s sick they always try to push their beliefs onto us. I only like BIOLOGICAL FEMALES!!!! That’s not transphobic! It’s called a preference people!!!!” In utilizing the infamous Am I the Asshole? (AITA) type posts on Reddit, another poster ThatsALotOfOranges made the mock post, “AITA for not wanting to have sex with a transgender?” They went on to write, “I’m a straight man. I fully support the LGBTs [lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender] and think gay marriage should be legal and all that. But it’s not my thing. I am only into biological females.” ThatsALotOfOranges went on to pretend to be this straight man at the bar. They continued, “I was at bar with some friends when I saw what looked like a woman from behind. But when she [yes, I’m using her preferred pronouns instead of her biological pronouns. As stated, I’m an ally to the LGBT] turned around and I saw her face, noticed she was actually a transwoman.” Going on, ThatsALotOfOranges wrote, “I didn’t want anyone to think I’m gay. So I politely explain to this dude (gender neutral term) that I’m straight, that I only am attracted to females, and that her penis disgusted me.” The poster goes on to say the trans woman was rude and concludes, “How is it transphobic to not want to have sex with someone? I had even told him I support the transgenders! Why do that transgenders think they’re entitled to sex with me?” Parody is a reflexive strategy that both imitates and makes fun of social practices while destabilizing reality (Pullen and Rhodes 2013). Parody can be a form of queer resistance that deconstructs discourses through subverting them through textual strategies including exaggeration (Dhaenens and Van Bauwel 2012). On the subreddit r/transgendercirclejerk, parody becomes a form of trans resistance and play. This parody mocks and subverts dominant transphobic discourses, including discourses and logics used by super straights. Famously, Butler (1990; 1993) turns to drag to examine how parody can denaturalize the gender binary. Parody becomes a type of performance that can undo gender and an important part of a gender politics (Pullen and Rhodes 2013). On r/transgendercirclejerk, trans posters parody and exaggerate super straight discourses—making fun of how super straights claim to not be transphobic while engaging in transphobic discourses. This parody becomes a different way of exposing the illogic of the super straights while also working to undo dominant discourses around heterosexuality and non-desires for trans people. The subreddit r/transgendercirclejerk exposes the illogic of transphobia without transphobes by revealing how they are actually just transphobic as transphobia without transphobes. In this time of both rising trans visibility and anti-trans laws, this article turned to Reddit and super straights in order to examine discourses about heterosexuality and how people engaged in discursive strategies to claim to not be transphobic while still engaging in transphobia. As gay people gained more rights in US society, heterosexuality shifted, whereby heterosexuality, especially heterosexual masculinity, could often not rely on explicit homophobia to shore up itself (Dean 2013). Now with more visibility of trans people, some heterosexual people are finding new ways to shore up heterosexuality without relying on explicit transphobia. That is, in this moment of changing ideas around gender and sexuality, some people are using bioessentialist frames of biological sex, “born this way” ideologies of sexual identity, and personal preference discourses to both assert and construct their heterosexuality as superior and naturally occurring and to try to legitimate their non-desire of and exclusion toward trans people without wanting to be seen as explicitly transphobic. Interestingly, people are partly using diverging discourses around gender and sexuality—that gender is socially constructed but sexuality (and sex) is inherent and natural—to try to engage in a type of progressiveness of supposedly accepting trans people and the malleability of gender while still engaging in discriminatory practices toward and beliefs about trans folks. Importantly, these discursive strategies are similar to the naturalization frame that is central to how people engage in racist actions and logics while reinforcing the myth of nonracialism (Bonilla-Silva 2010). For example, people may think segregation—both neighborhood segregation and only having intraracial friendships and partners—is naturally occurring or almost biologically driven ignoring how policies and practices and socialization processes shape why neighborhoods are segregated and why people form friendships with people of similar racial backgrounds (Bonilla-Silva 2010). Similarly, biological essentialism, “born this way” and personal preferences—how to construct sexuality, identity, and desire as naturally occurring, erasing larger historical and current practices and processes that shape sexuality, identity, desire, and transphobia today. More specifically, one strategy used to engage in transphobia without wanting to be seen as transphobic is bioessentialist frames of biological sex, reproduction, and eugenics. Notably, the notion of biological sex was born out of evolutionary science, whereby white scientists constructed white people as the most evolved for having the most sexual dimorphism (Henderson 2020; Patil 2022). Black people—including the long racist history of associating Black women with masculinity as part of denying their humanity (Collins 2005; Spillers 1987)—were seen and constructed as having low sexual dimorphism, and hence, seen as not being as evolved or as civilized (Henderson 2020; Patil 2022). Even today, this notion of biological sex has been used to deny African women such as Caster Semenya from competing in Olympic sports (Adjepong 2020). These discourses around biological sex work to maintain the sex binary and its link to sexual dimorphism and middle-class whiteness. These discourses and the white middle-class constructions of biological sex and sexual dimorphism also exclude people of color, from being desired and recognized as human (Gill-Peterson 2018). This current bioessentialist strategy, then, of denying trans people, especially trans people of color, their full humanity through relying on notions of biological sex—while still claiming to not be transphobic—comes from this larger white supremacist history. People also rely on bioessentialist notions of sexuality and being “born this way” to engage in another discursive strategy of excluding trans people while claiming to not be transphobic. Notably, the concept of sexual identity is also tied to this white supremacist eugenic history, whereby sexual identity, and especially heterosexuality, gets invented to discipline people to reproduce—and mainly, to get middle-class white people to reproduce to further the white race (Ferguson 2005; Foucault 1976; Somerville 2000). Indeed, “born this way” and biological essentialist discourses and ideologies have often been used by people in power to actually justify and legitimate inequality and to further eugenic visions of society (Schilt 2015; Bessant 2008). And some posters on Reddit adopt this logic to argue that their heterosexual or super straight identity is inherent, and hence cannot be discriminatory toward trans people. Intriguingly and insidiously, super straights adopt a strategy used to expose inequality—gay rights uses of “born this way”—to now reassert heterosexuality as superior and to entrench inequalities against trans people, while claiming to not be transphobic. Furthermore, people also use the contemporary dating and hookup discourse of “personal preference” to also engage in exclusionary actions toward trans people while claiming to not be transphobic. As scholars have shown though, especially in relation to personal preference discourses around race, personal preference might be perceived as more respectful language but this discourse still maintains inequality (Robinson 2015; Forbes and Stacey 2022). Importantly, desire, “personal preference,” and partner selection are not really about the individual, as notions of desirability shape people’s life chances whereby lacking desirability can translate into negating and ignoring people and denying their resources (Han 2021). Personal preference discourse, especially the over-focus on discussing trans people’s genitals and having a genital preference, can also impact trans people outside of just dating such as the discrimination they face in the workplace, in bathrooms, and in the public sphere (Schilt and Westbrook 2009; Westbrook and Schilt 2014). While people utilize personal preference and genital preference discourses to claim that one’s exclusive desires for cis people are inherent and hence cannot be transphobic, these discourses and ideologies can have larger trans antagonistic consequences in the public and political realms. While overt transphobia is on constant display in this historical moment of rising anti-trans laws and anti-trans backlash, understanding more covert—and at times progressive and liberal—ways that transphobia operates is also crucial in addressing trans antagonism and working toward trans liberation. Indeed, the logics and discourses examined on Reddit such as biological essentialist discourses of sex often operate in other settings, including some feminist spaces, to exclude trans people. As these logics of transphobia without transphobes might be harder to challenge compared to more overt transphobia, it is imperative to name and expose these ideologies and logics, including their historical links to white supremacy, in order to resist them. We can learn from trans people pushing back against these discourses and logics through reason, parody, and play to continue the work of ending violence and discrimination and building a world of gender liberation. References Adjepong, Anima. 2020. “Voetsek! Get(Tiag) Lost: African Sportswomen in ‘the Sporting Black Diaspora.’” *International Review for the Sociology of Sport* 55 (7): 868-83. . Auxier, Brooke, and Monica Anderson. 2021. “Social Media Use in 2021.” Pew Research Center: Internet, Science & Tech. . Bessant, Judith. 2008. “Hard Wired for Risk: Neurological Science, ‘the Adolescent Brain’ and Developmental Theory.” *Journal of Youth Studies* 11 (3): 347-60. . 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The term ‘super straight’ means when one is attracted towards the opposite gender on the condition that the person is cisgender. Cisgender is defined as ‘being a person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex the person had or was identified as having at birth.’ ‘Super straight’ peoples predilection for cisgender relationships has led to outrage and debate online, with accusations of transphobia emerging. The topic of sexuality never fails to highlight divisions, and the ‘super straight’ issue has proven such. This March 2021, those who define themselves as ‘super straight’ have faced backlash online. The resurgence of the term is thought to have come from a TikTok user who defined himself as “super straight” and asked people not to be “superphobic” towards him.On 6 March 2021, those in the LGBTQ+ community - and allies - started to hijack the hashtag #superstraight on Twitter. Page 2 Alcohol can be enjoyable for a number of reasons, triggering the brain’s endorphin system, increasing confidence in people and making social settings more fun. However,... Have you ever wondered what that pink slime is that gathers in the bathroom, usually around the taps, bath and plughole? It’s just soap, right?... The brain is a complex organ. Not only does it remember your past and process the present, but it can also predict the future ...-. Global health baselines have shot up over the last 100 years, but that doesn’t mean we’re where we need to be. The WHO estimates that... The amount of time it takes to get an accurate diagnosis for a particular mental health disorder could get slashed from years to weeks if... An estate planner shared a truly bonkers story as she confirmed what happens to your “medical metal” after your death. Human beings are obsessed with... The rush for weight loss drugs like Wegovy and diabetes drugs like Ozempic (which is also used for weight loss) has drained Novo Nordisk’s supplies... After years of watching my dog stress, toil, and shriek, over fireworks and other loud noises, a \$20 Amazon purchase dramatically reduced our practically symbiotic... As women fight for the basic right of bodily autonomy, men are struggling to answer even the most basic questions about a woman’s body. Men... Astrologer Maryaam Lewis-Herbert, known online as Shawty Herbs, has outlined the 6 signs from the stars that could point to you being incredibly intuitive at...

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