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Glossary

Body: Broadly speaking, an assemblage of parts. It need not be corporeal – an online profile, constituted by a collection of images and text, is a body. For Deleuze and Guattari, bodies are like *machines* in that the relationships between their constituent parts produce new affects. Both these internal relationships and the affects they produce can be understood as *flows*.

Deterritorialisation/reterritorialisation: When a flow *intensifies* and breaks free of the organising structure in which it has been *coded*, it is said to have been *deterritorialised*. *Reterritorialisation* is the process by which flows and bodies are *recoded* within a new organising structure.

Flows: Dynamic processes of change connecting one body to another. Language, for example, is a flow of information. *Coding* (or *over-coding*) is the process by which flows are shaped into bodies. Often this involves the exercise of institutional power. As the *intensity* of a flow (the 'speed' at which an affect is produced) increases, it can be *decoded*, freeing itself from the structures that direct and constrain it. See *deterritorialisation*.

Gender order: A theory advanced by Raewyn Connell. She argues that gender as a social system is organised around the opposed concepts of *hegemonic masculinity* and *emphasised femininity*, broadly associated, respectively, with strength and weakness.

Gender performativity: A theory advanced by Judith Butler. They argue that gender, rather than being an innate characteristic, is acted out in accordance with socially prescribed rules. This view stands in contradiction to an *essentialist* conception of gender, which identifies gender as immutably grounded in a person's identity.

Gender policing: Violence directed against individuals and communities who fail to conform to the roles demanded of them by the gender order.

Xenofeminism: An accelerationist form of feminism that argues for the liberatory potential of digital technologies.

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