

What is a bibliography? What does 'citation' mean?

Condensed TA Analysis assignment details

This document is a condensed overview of the textual analysis assessment task and may not contain all of the necessary requirements for success in this task.

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As you have been tasked to provide textual analysis of a particular film, you will need to use an informed approach to your analysis.

This will involve both macro analysis (cultural/societal/political influences, bibliographical information on the filmmaker, and related information) and micro analysis (the analysis of the mise-en-scene elements of the extract, filmmaker's intent).

In order to have specific insight into these two major elements, you will have to perform some research and possibly include some of that information within your Textual Analysis Submission piece.

If you use other people to inform your own ideas it is important that you acknowledge those people. To do this you need to state in your essay whenever you have used someone else's ideas (citation) and at the end you need to provide a formal list of those resources (a bibliography).

You will already have different amounts of information on and understanding about this. This lesson is to ensure everyone understands what is required.

Citing in the Text

There are two issues you should consider here.

When citing ideas, you just need to acknowledge the author and the date of publication.

When it is a direct quote, a page number is also required.

If it is a short quote then quotation marks are used, otherwise it is indented.

However, there are certain formalities used when we acknowledge the use of other people's materials.

Look at the examples below to see how we do this.

(The full bibliography listing is provided at the end of the section.)

A short quote from the author where the author's name fits naturally in the text

Dhunpath (2000, p.546) states: "The focus is not on the factual accuracy of the story constructed, but on the meaning it has for the respondent."

A short quote from the author where the author's name does not fit naturally in the text

"The focus is not on the factual accuracy of the story constructed, but on the meaning it has for the respondent" (Dhunpath 2000, p.546).

An idea from a text that is cited from elsewhere that fits naturally in the text

One of the key areas that researchers have linked to hegemonic masculinity is sport. Waldo et al. (1998 cited Carragher & Rivers 2002, p.467) have suggested that gender atypical behaviours such as disliking sports are perceived as not being masculine and their research suggests that many would be easily identified by peers and teachers as not fitting a typical mould.

An idea from the author where the author's name fits naturally in the text

While Ashley (2003) alludes to the fact that there is a perceived need for boys to fit in with narrow macho stereotypes which requires that boys exclude themselves from any activities that are popular with girls.

An idea from the author where the author's name does not fit naturally in the text

Life histories are narrative self-disclosures about life experience and in this approach the researcher asks the respondent to provide their ideas and experiences regarding a specific theme, either orally or in writing (Polit & Hungler 1987).

An idea from a source with more than two authors

It is the degree to which the young men can negotiate and navigate the multiple, complex, and yet simultaneously often narrow, gendered pathways available (Kehler et al. 2005).

Example of a Full Bibliography

Bibliography

Ashley, M., 2003. Primary School Boys' Identity Formation and the Male Role Model: An Exploration of Sexual Identity and Gender Identity in the UK Through Attachment Theory. *Sex Education*, 3 (3), 258-270.

Carragher, D. J. & Rivers, I., 2002. Trying to Hide: A Cross-National Study of Growing Up for Non-Identified Gay and Bisexual Male Youth. *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 7(3), 457-474.

Dhunpath, R., 2000. Life History Methodology: "Narradigm" Regained. *Qualitative Studies in Education*, 13, 543-551.

Kehler, M.D., Davison, K.G. & Frank, B., 2005. Contradictions and Tensions in the Practice of Masculinities in School: Interrogating Embodiment and 'Good Buddy Talk'. *Journal of Curriculum Theorizing*, 21 (4), 59-72.

Kimmel, M. S., & Mahler, M., 2003. Adolescent Masculinity, Homophobia and Violence. *American Behavioural Scientist*, 46 (10), 1439-1458.

Polit, D. & Hungler, B., 1993. *Essentials of Nursing Research. Methods, Appraisal and Utilization*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

Developing a Bibliography

In the IB Film Textual Analysis assessment you must make a note of each resource you use and from this you create your bibliography.

An entry needs to be made in your bibliography for each and every item you use in your essay. This is necessary if you use a direct quote from a source or if you discuss someone else's ideas or views. Putting someone else's ideas in your own words does not mean it is now your idea. This still has to be acknowledged in the bibliography.

Bibliographical entries should follow a recognized system of citation or referencing style. You can use a web-based citation tool such as EasyBib, Noodletools, Son of Citation Machine or Citethisforme. Most of these are either free or offer some free services. (As you develop your text, add any references to a bibliography in your text, so you are not just relying on a web-based free service to store your references.) There is also a reference facility included in Microsoft Word, in both the PC and Mac versions.

Whatever you use, it is helpful to be aware of elements of a reference or citation that is common to all referencing systems, because you need to select that information for the citation systems. Always include the following information in your bibliography:

- Author
- Date
- Title
- Place of publication/web-address or URL
- Publisher

Make sure that you follow the same format for citations. For example, if you use the Harvard style of citation the basic order is:

Author - Date - Title - Place of publication - Publisher

Author(s)

The author can be an individual, more than one person, an organization, a painter, an email writer. Basically, the person who created the source of information. If you can't find an author's name (say for a website), use the title to begin the bibliography entry or citation).

Date/year of publication

For print items, get the date of publication from the copyright details on the back of the title page of the book. If there is more than one date, use the latest date. Sometimes, it is difficult to find a date on a website – though always try the home page.

Using emails

The sender of the email is the author, so is listed first.

Using images

Be careful about using images in your essay, as you may have to contact the image-maker to get permission. For the Textual Analysis Submission piece, you can sketch out the shot/sequence and insert it into your paper. Refer to the exemplars provided in the Textual Analysis Submission overview lesson for examples.

If you do an interview

If you carry out an interview for your EE, the person who you're interviewing is the "author". Your name should appear as the interviewer.

Journals/magazines/periodicals

For these regularly-issued print items, the issue and/or volume numbers are important, and you make a note of these after the title of the journal, which should be typed in italics.

Using a video (YouTube, Vimeo, etc.)

The "author" is the person who posted the video

Order of bibliography

It is alphabetical according to the author name. All one sequence, irrespective of format.

Textual Analysis: Cultural Analysis with Bibliography

You are about to submit your *Cultural Analysis* and a *Works Cited* document that will include all of the bibliographical sources that you intend to use for your *Textual Analysis Essay* assignment.

Although you are still working on this assignment, you are expected to have at least seven sources that are applicable.

In order to follow the correct format, refer to previous lessons and the following exemplars.

Download - [Textual Analysis: The Piano \(1993\)](#)

Download - [Textual Analysis: The Darjeeling Limited \(2007\)](#)

Download - [Textual Analysis: La Mujer Sin Cabeza \(2008\)](#)

Before you submit your *Cultural Analysis* and Bibliography please review your work along with the assessment rubric.

Doing so will ensure that you have satisfied the requirements and met the standards by which your submission will be assessed.

TA - Cultural Analysis with Bibliography

Provide your responses into a PDF document for submission. Place this in your Textual Analysis website portfolio page.

Note: For this assignment, title your document in the following way -

Last Name_First Name_IBFilm_CAB_Cohort Year

For example, if your name is Sanjay Kumar, and you are submitting this assignment, the file will be titled -

Kumar_Sanjay_IBFilm_CAB_M2019