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

**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.