Finding and Citing Scholarly Resources

SOCl 4601: Sex, Sexuality, & Cultural Norms
Overview:

• Develop and modify keywords that describe an information need in order to search with maximum flexibility and effectiveness.

• Access the library’s catalog and research databases (GALILEO) in accordance with institutional policies.

• Differentiate between the types of sources cited and understands the elements and correct syntax of a citation for a wide range of resources.
Find Books+
- GIL-Find
- GIL-Universal
- Worldcat

Find Scholarly Articles +
- GALILEO Discover
- JSTOR
- SocINDEX

Find Websites
- Google
- Google Scholar
Finding Scholarly Articles

A **scholarly journal article** presents the findings of a study, research or experimentation. This type of article is written by experts in a discipline for other experts in the discipline. Scholarly articles are considered more reliable than most other sources because the results are based on research not conjecture or opinion.
Finding Scholarly Articles

A Scholarly Journal Article will usually have these elements:

• Author(s) credentials or academic affiliation
• A lengthy abstract
• Report on the research methodology
• Conclusion or results of the research
• Footnotes or in-text references
• A lengthy bibliography
Finding Scholarly Articles

- Articles
- Journals
- Databases
Finding Scholarly Articles: GALILEO

GALILEO, a state-wide consortium of over 2,000 educational institutions. It provides access to over 100 databases, 10,000 journal titles, and a number of multimedia resources. Accessible only through eligible institutions.
Developing an Effective Search Strategy

- Formulate a research question
- **Identify key search terms and phrases**
- Use standard search techniques to broaden and narrow search
- Identify appropriate information and cite
Never use sentence structure, such as your research question or thesis statement.

A **keyword** is a word used to search library catalogs (GIL-Find, GIL-Find Universal), article databases (GALILEO), and web search engines (Google Scholar) in order to locate results that match that word in a specified part or in any part of the item, such as the title or in the full text.
Developing an Effective Search Strategy

How does gay marriage impact society?

In what ways does sexual behavior vary by race and gender in adolescents?

How do depictions of sexual violence on television effect culture?
Identify Keywords

- Subject Dictionaries
- General Thesaurus/Dictionary
- Subject Headings
- Subject Encyclopedias
Search Techniques

Search techniques are the methods you use to search library catalogs (GIL-Find, GIL-Find Universal), article databases (GALILEO), and web search engines (Google Scholar) to find information.
Using Search Operators

AND

Type **AND** between your keywords to narrow your search. The database or search engine will only retrieve those articles or web pages that contain both words. Using **AND** will decrease the number or hits or articles or web pages in your result list.

*Example:* sexuality **AND** cultural norms
Using Search Operators

Type **OR** between your keywords to broaden your search. The database or search engine will retrieve those articles or web pages that contain at least one of these words.

Using **OR** will increase the number of articles or web pages in your result. Use **OR** between keywords that are synonyms or have similar meanings.

*Example:* same-sex marriage **OR** gay marriage
Using Search Operators

**NOT**

Type **NOT** before a keyword to exclude that keyword from your search. Using **NOT** will decrease the number of articles or web pages in your result list. The best use of **NOT** is when you are searching for a keyword that may have multiple meanings.

*Example:* marriage **NOT** civil unions
Quotation Marks

Quotation marks can be used to identify phrases.

By using quotations marks, you are telling the computer to only bring back pages with the terms you typed in the exact order you typed them.
Quotation Marks

“sexual socialization”

Instead of
Sexual AND Socialization

“sex tourism”

Instead of
Sex AND Tourism
Truncation

Truncation allows you to search various forms of a word by finding alternate endings.

The character (*) is placed at the end of the first few letters of a search term or at the end of its root.

*Note: A few databases will use a different character. (e.g. Lexis Nexis !)*
Truncation

Sex*
Retrieves
Sex
Sexism
Sexual
Sexuality

Teen*
Retrieves
Teen
Teens
Teenage
Teenager
Teenagers
Finding Scholarly Articles: GALILEO

GALILEO, a state-wide consortium of over 2,000 educational institutions. It provides access to over 100 databases, 10,000 journal titles, and a number of multimedia resources. Accessible only through eligible institutions.
Why Cite?

- Allow scholars to build upon knowledge.
- **Citing your sources ensures the prevention of plagiarism.**
- Citations ensure that proper credit is given to the original creator.
When to Cite: Quoting

The exact, word-for-word use of another writer’s work into your own writing.

- They **must** match the source word-for-word.
- Must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Must have an in-text citation attributed to the original author immediately following it.
- Block quotations (40+ Words) should be offset from the main text and single-spaced. Do not include quotation marks.
When to Cite: Paraphrasing

Putting an author’s words or idea from a source into your own words.

- Involves varying the sentence structure, not just changing the words.
- Slightly condensed
- Must have an in-text citation attributed to the original author immediately following it.
When to Cite: Summarizing

Putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s) in a condensed form.

- Considerably shorter in length
- Involves varying the sentence structure, not just changing the words.
- Must have an in-text citation attributed to the original author immediately following it.
The *ASA Style Guide* is designed for use by scholars preparing manuscripts for publication in American Sociological Association journals.

It is the preferred style for students of Sociology.
ASA: In-Text Citations

An in-text or parenthetical citation refers to the practice of giving credit to an author by citing their words and ideas in your paper. **Remember** to reference your internal citation at the end of your paper in the *works cited* list.
ASA: In-Text Citations

Citations in the text include the last name of the author(s) and year of publication.

**With author in sentence**
Naomi Wolf (1991) argues that women's magazines have instilled a message that women have to look a certain way to experience happiness and excitement.

**Without author in sentence**
It has been argued that women's magazines have instilled a message that women have to look a certain way to experience happiness and excitement (Wolf 1991).
ASA: In-Text Citations

Include **page numbers** when quoting directly from a work or referring to a specific passage. **Pagination** follows the year of publication after a colon, with no space between the colon and the page number.

**With author in sentence, using direct quote**
Naomi Wolf (1991:71) argues that “a girl learns that stories happen to 'beautiful' women, whether they are interesting or not.“

**Without author in sentence, using direct quote**
It is argued that "a girl learns that stories happen to 'beautiful' women, whether they are interesting or not" (Wolf 1991:71).
ASA: Reference Lists

- All references cited in the text must be listed in the reference section, and vice versa.

- List references in alphabetical order by first authors’ last names.

- Include first names and last names for all authors. Use initials only if they appear in the original publication.

- References should be double spaced.
ASA: Reference Lists

Books
Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. Name of Publication. Publisher’s city and state: Publisher’s name.


ASA: Reference Lists

Books

Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. *Name of Publication.* Publisher’s city and state: Publisher’s name.


ASA: Reference Lists

Journal Articles
Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. “Title of Article.” Name of Publication Volume Number(Issue Number):Page Numbers of article.


ASA: Reference Lists

Journal Articles
Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. “Title of Article.” Name of Publication Volume Number(Issue Number):Page Numbers of article.


ASA: Reference Lists

eResources
Articles and books obtained through the internet follow the same pattern as those previously mentioned, with the exception that the page numbers are omitted and the URL and date of access are included.

- Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. “Title of Article. “Name of Publication Volume Number (Issue Number). Retrieved Month DD, YYYY (URL).


- Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. Name of Publication. Publisher’s city and state: Publisher’s name. Retrieved Month DD, YYYY (URL).

ASA: Reference Lists

eResources
Articles and books obtained through the internet follow the same pattern as those previously mentioned, with the exception that the page numbers are omitted and the URL and date of access are included.

- Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. "Title of Article." Name of Publication Volume Number(Issue Number). Retrieved Month DD, YYYY (URL).


- Author1 (last name inverted), Author3 (including full surname, last name not inverted), and Author3. Year of publication. Name of Publication. Publisher’s city and state: Publisher’s name. Retrieved Month DD, YYYY (URL).

ASA: Reference Lists

- Websites
- Film and Video
- Government Documents/Public Documents
- Legislation
- Dissertation or Thesis
- Archival Sources
Final Thoughts

savannahstate.libguides.com/soci4601

Autumn M. Johnson, MLIS
Liaison to Social and Behavioral Sciences
johnsona@savannahstate.edu |912-358-4331


