Finding resources for Film
The aim of today’s session

To help you find good quality information on film

By the end of this session you will:

• be able to identify which LSBU resources will provide good quality material on your topic
• have practiced using some of these resources
• be able to identify where you can find good quality resources outside LSBU
Film LibGuide

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/film

- Library catalogues
- Databases
- Training materials
- Contact details
- Current awareness
Contact details for 1:1 support

Contact details for library account enquiries

Links to Libguides for the library, IT Support, Moodle, MyLSBU

Tabs for resources and referencing
Journal articles

Written by experts in your area:
• Academics
• Practitioners
• Researchers

Can be:
• results of a piece of research
• a literature review
• a case study

Peer review
• Quality check
• A process by which the methodology and results are discussed and checked by independent experts in the same field.

How to access them
• Not via Google!
• Mostly online
• Massive databases containing thousands of journals and millions of articles

You are expected to use journal articles in your assignments
Searching for journal articles

• **Keywords**
  • Identify alternative terms
    • synonyms (similar/identical meanings)
    • alternative spellings

• Keep a note of every search you do
  • adjust key words as you go along
Researching your topic

What are the keywords?

How has social media influenced film criticism?
Researching your topic

What are the keywords?

How has social media influenced film criticism?
How has social media influenced film criticism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film criticism</td>
<td>OR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Twitter    blog

Film review    film analysis
Focussing and broadening your search

• Use **AND** to focus your search (this will give you fewer results)
  • eg post-production **AND** editing

• Use **OR** to broaden your search (this will give you more results)
  • eg sound **OR** acoustic **OR** audio **OR** phonic

• Use **NOT** to exclude a topic (this will give you fewer results)
  • eg exposition **NOT** dialogue
Truncation and phrase searching

• Use * to find different possible endings to a word
  eg manag* would find manage, manages, manager, managers, management etc

• Use “” [quotation marks] to search for a phrase
  eg “film analysis” AND “narrative theory”
How has social media influenced film criticism?

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Social media”</td>
<td>Twitter OR blog*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Film critic*”</td>
<td>“Film review*” OR “film analy*”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online databases

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/film/journals

- Academic Search Complete
- Performing Arts Periodicals Database
- SAGE Premier
- Taylor and Francis
Academic Search Complete

Wide subject base
International
Academic journal articles
Performing Arts Periodicals Database

- Dance, theatre, film, radio, television
- Journal articles, reviews, newspaper articles
Practice Time!

Choose a topic or assignment title

Pick out keywords

Build a search strategy using:
- Truncation
- Phrase searching
- AND, OR, NOT

Search for journal articles

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/film/journals
Referencing
Referencing

Why reference?

• To prove that substantial research has been done to support your analysis

• To give credit to other people’s work

• To enable others to follow up on your work

To avoid plagiarism!
What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the work or ideas of another as your own.

- Penalises honest students
- Degrades academic standards
- Reflects on your academic record

- Persistent or blatant plagiarism could lead to expulsion from the university
Two parts to LSBU Harvard referencing

• In-text citations – in your assignment

• Reference List or Bibliography – at the end of your assignment
In-text citation

Format: (Author, year) or (Author, year, page)

Examples:

• For end of sentence
  … other authors have denied this (Hartley, 1999).

• As part of sentence
  Hartley (1999) suggests that …

• As part of direct quote
  “transformation is key to …” (Hartley, 1999, p.74).
Reference List

- Should only contain the details of sources you’ve cited in your work.

- Put all your references in one list under the heading ‘Reference list’.

- Do not list resources by type.

- List references in alphabetical order by the authors’ surnames/names of corporate authors or by the first letter of the reference.
Referencing help

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/film/referencing

- LSBU Harvard Referencing Guide
- FAQs
- Advice
- Links to lessons and tutorials on Moodle
1:1 support

Book a 1:1 with an Information Skills Librarian
go.lsbu.ac.uk/askalibrarian
• Database Searching e.g. Journal articles
• Referencing
• Using RefWorks

Email queries: askalibrarian@lsbu.ac.uk

Research Helpdesk
3 Bridge
Mon-Fri 12.00-4pm
Any questions?