GenderWatch

Provided by ProQuest, GenderWatch provides authoritative historical and current perspectives on the evolution of gender roles as they affect both men and women. Subject coverage includes supports gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) studies; family studies; gender studies, and women’s studies disciplines. Combining more than 230 academic, gray, and popular literature titles, GenderWatch provides more than 125,000 full-text articles on wide-ranging topics like sexuality, religion, societal roles, feminism, masculinity, eating disorders, day care, and the workplace. The 200+ titles featured in the database also include alternative press journals, such as The Advocate, Columbia Journal of Gender and Law, Divorce Magazine, and Transitions. Archival material, some dating back to the 1970s, is included with additional items continually added.

Searching

As with all ProQuest databases, there are a number of ways to conduct a search. The initial screen is the Basic Search screen.

You can type in the words you are looking to search in the text box. Note that the search will run over all fields, so you may get more returned articles than you are interested in. You can use Boolean operators, wildcards and exact phrase searching in the Basic Search. (These will be discussed more fully later in the document.) You can else check the Peer reviewed box below the search bar to further limit your results to those types of items.

Since there are numerous databases provided by ProQuest, you do have the option of search multiple databases at once. By clicking on the Change databases button at the top of the page, you will be taken to a list of all the ProQuest databases Briggs Library currently has access to. Check the ones you want to include and then click the Use Selected Databases button at the top or bottom of the list. Your search will now include results from across all of the databases selected.
Search Tips
You can use Boolean operators to limit your search either using the drop down choices in the Advanced Search tab or by creating a search string in the Basic Search field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
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| Quotation marks “ “ | Searches for words between the quote marks exactly as they appear.  
*Example*: “information literacy” |                                                                 |
| AND       | Searches for items where all of the terms appear. More inclusive with fewer results.
*Example*: university AND achievement |                                                                 |
| OR        | Searches for all the search terms listed. The more terms listed the more results you get.
*Example*: information OR literacy OR media |                                                                 |
| NOT       | Removes certain words from the search. Allows you to limit result you might not want.
*Example*: “information literacy” NOT K-12 |                                                                 |
| Nesting () | Groups similar terms together for better search results. 
*Example*: “information literacy” AND (college OR university) |                                                                 |
| NEAR/n    | Looks for items that contain two search terms, in any order, within a specific number (‘n’) of words apart.
*Example*: “body image” NEAR/3 women |                                                                 |
| PRE/n     | Looks for documents that contain one search term within a specified number (‘n’) of words before a second term.
*Example*: nursing PRE/4 education |                                                                 |

Wildcards allow you to search for multiple terms at one time.

- The asterisk (*) represents any number of characters at the end of a word. For example, searching environ* will return results containing environment and environmental.
- The question mark (?) replaces any single character inside or at the end of a word. Multiple ?s can be used to represent multiple characters. For example, ad?? will return added, adult, and adopted.
Advanced Search
GenderWatch also offers an Advanced Search option, located above the search bar, where you can combine terms using Boolean operators and limit your search to specific fields. If you are not comfortable creating search strings, using the advanced search interface is a useful alternative. You are also able to limit your search to scholarly publications and by publication type and date as well as other limiting parameters.

Thesaurus
A thesaurus is also available above the search bar on the Advanced Search page. A thesaurus is a controlled vocabulary created by the database provider to add continuity to searching. If you find that your search is not giving you any results (or as many as you think you should have) verify with the thesaurus that you are using the correct term(s).

A new browser window opens, and you can either search for terms in the thesaurus or browse the terms using the alphabetic links. The result of your search will be a list of terms for you to choose from to continue your search.

You can see that terms that are further subdivided have blue box next to them, allowing you to expand to find the term that best suits your search. You can then either
click on the link to search that term or write it down to add to your search string. Once you have checked all the terms you want to use, select whether you want to combine multiple terms using the Boolean Operators AND, OR, or NOT and then click Add to Search. The window will then close and your selected terms will be listed as a search string in the search bar.

\[SU\_EXACT("Sexual\_orientation\_discrimination")\ AND\ SU\_EXACT("Bisexuality")\]

**Command Line Search**

Command Searching, also available above the Basic Search bar, allows you to enter a search string using all of the Boolean operators available to you, as well as command search in fields. If you cannot remember the field codes, there is a drop down box from which you can choose the code and populate the search.
Search Results

Once you’ve entered your search using whatever technique you are most comfortable with, you will be taken to a results page.

As you can see, there is a lot of information provided on the results page. You can limit your search by publication type, date, subject, etc. by clicking on one of the tabs to the left of the results list.

If you see Full Text or Full Text - PDF below an item’s title, you know that document is available to you in full text. Simply click on the link to the article. If a journal article is not available in full text from this database, clicking on the UMM Find It button by or below the article’s title links you to a page indicating where the article is available.
Clicking on the title of the article will open up the complete record for the article. This will include all the necessary items need to correctly cite the article including the article title, author(s), source (journal name), and date information. The record will also include subject headings which are terms that describe what the article is about, many of which are hyperlinked to other articles with the same heading. An abstract (summary) of the article may also be present.

Heterosexual Marking and Binary Cultural Conceptions of Sexual Orientation


Abstract

In this article, the authors focus on cultural conceptions of sexual orientation revealed through their examination of heterosexual marking. Heterosexual marking consists of behaviors believed to convey heterosexual status, regardless of intent and accuracy. Data is from 12 focus groups with 57 young adults. The authors found that a common motive for heterosexual marking is to fend off the possibility that one could be perceived as gay or lesbian, and that some behaviors used to mark heterosexuality involve direct conveyance that one is not gay or lesbian. The authors also describe various ways that the heterosexual marking system delineated by participants obscures the existence of bisexuality and other nonbinary sexual identities. The authors conclude that this system reflects and reinforces anonymized and dichotomous conceptions of sexual orientation. Lastly, the authors discuss these findings in relation to past research and highlight the significance of these findings for the identity practices of bisexuals and others.

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