

Annotated Bibliography

Canada's Centre for Digital and Media Literacy. "Queer Representation in Film and Television | MediaSmarts." *MediaSmarts* |, <https://mediasmarts.ca/digital-media-literacy/media-issues/diversity-media/queer-representation/queer-representation-film-television>. Accessed 25 January 2022.

~

This source provides information on queer representation in both television and cinema. One aspect that makes this source unique is that it analyzes queerness through both of these mediums as well as their differences and what has set them apart over the years. This will be extremely useful in talking about the history of queer coding in media and why it's been needed mostly in the past and different examples of media where it is prevalent. This source also goes into what defines something as queer media which is important to think about the media I am going to talk about in my video essays and the different ways each one is a piece of queer media.

Harris, Ailish. "What Are Queer Coding and Queerbaiting?" *Her Campus*, 2 September 2019, <https://www.hercampus.com/school/utah/what-are-queer-coding-and-queerbaiting/>. Accessed 25 January 2022.

~

I selected this source because one, it's written by a queer person and so the article is accurate in the respect that a queer person better understands these differences and the effects each one has had on the community at the time. Furthermore, it goes over the differences between queer-baiting and coding which will be one of my main topics of discussion in my queer video essay. It discusses the main differences between them, as well as getting into how it's been blurred and how a lot of media can be interpreted or argued as both depending on who is critiquing. It also has me begin to think about my own interpretation of media through these lenses.

Phares, Matthew. "History of LGBTQ+ Representation in Media | Matthew Phares' Civic Issue Blog." *Sites at Penn State*, 6 February 2020, <https://sites.psu.edu/phares01/2020/02/06/history-of-lgbtq-representation-in-media/>. Accessed 25 January 2022.

~

While this source doesn't go too in depth about the specific effects of queer coding on actual queer people or critiquing modern day queer-coding or representation, it provides a broad and thorough overview of the history of queer representation and the different stereotypes that have been present in different eras and how these set the different archetypes still present in today's media. It also provides statistics on queer representation especially the change of them. Overall, I selected this source because while it's not super in depth, it helps provide me with the bigger picture of an overarching topic that I am going to talk about in the video essay.

Wilhelm, Mike. "What makes the best video essays so great?" *Creator Handbook*, 1 March 2019, <https://www.creatorhandbook.net/what-makes-the-best-video-essays-so-great-b9d310ec1b74/>. Accessed 25 January 2022.

~

I found this useful because it provides information on what makes video essays video essays and how to make a distinguishable video essay. It also will help me separate just a review of media to actually analyzing the media and its implications along with my own opinions. It also helps me think about what aspects of the video essay to focus on, such as style and substance. While it's not super detailed, it gives the basics on what makes a good video essay. It's beneficial to me because it also lists various other Youtube channels and creators of video essays and how they developed their own unique style and the variety on how a video essay can be structured.

Prochnow, Alexandria. "An Analysis of Autism Through Media Representation." *ETC: A Review of General Semantics*, vol. Vol. 71, no. No.2, 2014, pp. 133-149. *JSTOR*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24761922>. Accessed 25 January 2022.

~

This source briefs on the fundamental symptoms of autism and people on the spectrum and the different stereotypes and tropes that people with autism will have in media and the ways they will be coded. The four types they talk about are the different/quirky, magical/savant, undiagnosed/unlabeled, and realistic. They discuss different media that included these types and how they showed themselves through these characters. However, some limitations within this source are that the media that it talks about are older and not as relevant to today's society which is something I intend to focus a lot on. In addition, this source is from 2014 and uses

outdated terms such as high and low functioning. These terms are not used or accepted within the autism community as they invalidate a lot of people's experience.

Toon Ruins. *Autism Representation in the Media*. 1 May 2019. Youtube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aM9bZqyeX8c>. Accessed 25 January 2022. Youtube Video.

~

I selected this source for one because it's a video essay and it's useful for me to watch and observe how others structure their own video essays and what they have done to establish their own style. As I watched this video I learned about what aspects of it kept me interested and what parts bored me and how I relate and incorporate these own characteristics into my video essays. As for the content that is in the video itself, this source talked about the relevance and importance of special interests and how they contribute to media. They mostly go into the diversity, or lack thereof, of autism in the media and how diverse the community is.

Asagiri, Kafka. *Bungo Stray Dogs, Vol. 3 (light Novel): The Untold Origins of the Detective Agency*. Yen Press, 2020.

~

This source is useful because this series has one very prevalent autistic coded character named Ranpo Edogawa. This light novel centers around him when he's a teenager and is going through the death of his parents and navigating a new world and environment he's in. Another reason I selected this is because it's from a series I know a lot about and can deeply analyze this character and what particular about him is autistic-coded. For one, he is incredibly smart and uses deductive reasoning to solve cases. While this trait of his is similar to a special interest, it also isolates him from the rest of people and he feels like he constantly doesn't understand what anyone else is thinking and proceeds to have a meltdown-type episode. He also has trouble navigating and understanding others emotions.

Lorre, Chuck, and Bill Prady, creators. *The Big Bang Theory*. Warner Bros. Television, 2007. CBS.

~

This is a show where Sheldon is one of the most well known-autistic coded characters, and one of the most controversial. His entire character is made up of stereotypical autistic traits. Furthermore, he's one of many examples of autism in a white man and contributes to autism

usually only being represented in this type of person. Again, his habit of info-dumping and not understanding social cues or interaction is often turned into a joke. He's depicted as unempathetic and is a "weirdo" stereotype where every autistic trait he has is shown as something annoying or funny. This source shows how media is usually only willing to represent one "type" of autistic person that is white, a man, is good at math/science, and is annoying to the other cast of characters.

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban: The Illustrated Edition*. Scholastic Incorporated, 2017.

~

I selected this source because one, it's well known and people can better understand the arguments or points I'll make, and two because Remus Lupin and Sirius Black are so queer-coded that most people have accepted and labeled them as such. For one, Remus' lycanthropy is stated to be a metaphor for AIDS, which was associated and blamed on gay people and is supposed to act as something similar in the Wizarding world. In both the books and movies they have a deep and personal relationship with one another and a lot of the tropes and scenes with them would be romantic had they been heterosexual. These characters are also one example of the line between queer-coding and baiting being blurred.

Stine, Stephanie, director. "System Failure." *She-Ra and the Princesses of Power*, season 1, episode 6, Dreamworks, 13 November 2018. *Netflix*.

~

This show is already extremely an explicitly queer but this character, Entrapta, is incredibly autistic coded, and not always in a good way. Similar to Sheldon, this source will be a good way to discuss autistic-coding that is harmful to the community. For one, yes she is extremely smart and science and technology is her special interest, however the show often portrays her special interest as harmful to others and it is often made into the butt of a lot of jokes. Furthermore, while Entrapta is in her late 20's or early 30's there is a scene where she is put on a leash which infantilizes her which is a main issue when portraying autistic people.

Buck, Chris, and Jennifer Lee, directors. *Frozen*. Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, 2013.

~

I selected this source because Elsa from *Frozen* is an a very infamous queer-coded character, but also a slightly lesser known autistic-coded one as well. While some of my other sources such as *Bungou Stray Dogs* and *She-Ra* might be lesser known among general people, *Frozen* is extremely popular and is understood by all ages so it will be beneficial to include it. For Elsa's queer-coding, her repressing her powers and being told by her parents it's something to hide mirrors the queer experience of being in the closet or internalized homophobia. When her powers are revealed and rejected by others and she runs away and learns to be herself, again mirrors the queer experience. As for autistic-coding, her need for gloves reminds me of sensory issues and comfort items, and she has always had socializing and anxiety issues since she was a child. She also has trouble regulating and understanding her own emotions, as well controlling her needs and feelings.