

Daniels, Dayna B. "You Throw Like a Girl: Sport and Misogyny on the Silver Screen." *Film & History: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Film and Television Studies*, vol. 35, no. 1, 2005, pp. 29-38. *ProjectMUSE*, doi:10.1353/flm.2005.0009. In this article, Daniels investigates how words directed toward male athletes in movies may have possibly contributed to society's beliefs about girls and women and their involvement in sports today: "Has the practice of motivating men through language that demeans women in myriad, twentieth-century 'Hollywood' motion pictures about men and their sporting practices, perpetuated and reinforced the second-class status of girls and women as athletes?" (33).

The author shares many examples of how women have been portrayed in sport genre films. According to the Daniels, "Investigating the variety of roles for women in sport films and their relationships to (or the absence of relationship with) men, may tell us a great deal about the struggles that women athletes face today" (33). The women in these films play the role of "wife" or "cheerleader," and the characters (or females in general) are spoken about in derogatory and sexist ways. This is even evident in the lighthearted family movie *The Sandlot*. When a group of young baseball players are fighting, one boy states what appears to be the ultimate insult: "You play like a girl!" Today, those roles and statements are so normalized in films that they go unnoticed by viewers.

When discussing the media, movies and TV shows absolutely must be included in the conversation. This article gives great insight into how females and female athletes have been characterized in films, and the examples and information given has aided and strengthened my research.

Huffman, Suzanne, et al. "How Campus Media Cover Sports: The Gender-Equity Issue, One Generation Later." *Mass Communication and Society*, vol. 7, no. 4, 2004, pp. 475-489. *Communication & Mass Media Complete*, doi:10.1207/s15327825mcs0704_6. In 1972, Title IX banned gender discrimination in federally funded schools, including athletics. Male and female athletes are expected to have equal quality resources and opportunities. The authors of this article wanted to assess whether campus media reflected those changes, and promoted women's and men's sports with equality.

Huffman, Tuggle, and Rosengard designed a study to learn if Title IX translated into equal campus media coverage of male and female athletics. Based on their findings, the answer is no. "College newspapers in the study covered male athletes and events in 72.7% of their sports stories, and college television operations devoted 81.5% of their sports stories to males" (482).

They asked four research questions comparing the ratio in campus media of stories featuring women's/men's sports, women/men being interviewed about sports, women/men reporting about sports, and campus newspapers/newscasts regarding coverage of male/female athletes in specific sports. The authors (and two trained graduate students) conducted this study with 39 universities.

This article and study relates well to my research question, and has provided me with an opportunity to continue the study of campus sports media through my own primary research. By extending their study 14 years later and at a different location (The University of Central Florida), I can contribute new knowledge to the academic conversation.

Kane, Mary Jo. "The Post Title IX Female Athlete in the Media." *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance*, vol. 60, no. 3, 1989, pp. 58-62. *LexisNexis*,

doi:10.1080/07303084.1989.10603973. Kane first notes that the post-Title IX female athlete has gained more social acceptance. However female athletes are more often given recognition for being "sexy," instead of for their participation and excellence in their sport. The perception of the female athlete tends to give society the impression that all female athletic involvement has shed the negative images of the past. Kane challenges that perspective and argues that today's female athletes remain heavily restricted in their sport participation, and that that is still linked to gender role conformity:

There are two important themes that run throughout the mass media literature on female sport involvement. The first is that female sporting events and female athletes are grossly underreported and thus underrepresented throughout all mass media. In many cases, this underrepresentation is so severe that it creates the impression that females are primarily absent from the sporting scene. The second major theme is that even when young girls and women are portrayed in the media, they are often presented in traditionally stereotypic ways (59).

Kane continues the discussion by highlighting research that examined media images and messages regarding the female athlete. The studies addressed both the amount and type of coverage given to women athletes in mass media areas such as magazines, newspapers, and television.

Kane's article closely aligns with my research of multimodal pieces and female athletes. This article, written nearly 20 years ago, shows the history of female athletes in the media, and having that knowledge of past trends will allow me to better develop my

own research methods. Through primary research I can determine how those trends have changed or improved, if at all.

Priest, Laurie. "The Whole IX Yards: The impact of Title IX: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly." *Women in Sport & Physical Activity Journal*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2003. *SPORTDiscus*, doi:10.1123/wspaj.12.2.27. In this study, Priest reviews the impact of Title IX on girls and women in sport. She also discusses the process followed by the Commission on Opportunities in Athletics to review Title IX.

Priest performed lots of primary research concerning Title IX. She highlighted many of the major changes in the availability of athletic opportunities for girls and women at all levels and compared the statistics of the twenty years between when Title IX occurred in 1971-1972 and 2000-2001. In those twenty-nine years, the number of females participating in collegiate sport increased by over 400% from 29,977 to 150,916. Priest states, "What is interesting to note is the 36% participation rate increase for men in collegiate sport from 1971-72 to 2000-01. And today, college females still have 58,000 (38%) fewer opportunities to participate in intercollegiate sport than their male counterparts (NCAA, 1982,2001)" (2003).

Title IX is an important point on the timeline of female involvement and recognition in sport. In order to continue my research project with credibility, I must have full knowledge of the effects and aftermath of Title IX. This article shared a lot of important numbers and statistics that will help me as I continue my research.

V., Amy. Personal interview. 5 Nov. 2018. As an additional form of primary research, I interviewed a fellow student-athlete at the University of Central Florida. I chose one of my teammates, Amy, because I knew that she was heavily involved in sports prior to

coming to UCF, and I felt that her thoughts and experiences could contribute new insight to my research. The objective of this interview was to improve my research by hearing another person's experience of participating in sports as a young girl, and also to determine the importance of role models in sport.

Amy was first introduced to sports in 2nd grade, when her parents signed her up for basketball at the YMCA. She continued playing basketball through elementary and middle school until her senior year of high school. Amy's negative experiences while playing basketball, a male-dominated sport, supported research in articles that I had previously read. Her male classmates who were on the boys' basketball team would tell her that she wasn't as good as them, and would give her a hard time for being a girl playing basketball. When asked if she had any athlete role models when she was young, she said that she didn't know of many famous female athletes, and as a child was only familiar with male basketball players. However, Amy believes that role models and mentors are extremely important for young athletes. She told me that her cousin Ashley, an alumni of UCF softball, inspired her to work hard at her sport and helped her earn her position as a collegiate athlete today.

This interview gave me great insight into another athlete's perspective and experiences. Amy's thoughts and responses emphasized the importance of athlete role models, especially for young children. At a young age, Amy recognized the unfair treatment towards herself and her team, because she was a female. This shows that gender inequality is not only found in collegiate or professional athletics, and that it is an issue that must be addressed at all levels of sport.