UNIV 110 TW: Scholarly Inquiry and Research Methods (Class Three)

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Review of Class Two

- Developing research questions
- Developing preliminary outlines for research questions
- Scholarly vs. Popular sources
- Close reading of a research article
- Literature review
Review of the Research Process

- Define your research topic
- Develop your research questions based on that topic (including the iterative process of revising the topic based on your preliminary search results)
- Develop an outline for your research question
- Search for different types of sources
- Read your sources
- Organize your content in writing
Class Three:

Learning Objectives:
● Keyword searching – Library OneSearch and the Internet
● Subject heading searches & controlled vocabularies
● Searching for books
● Citing sources
Recap

Primary vs. Secondary sources:

**Primary sources** are original documents containing firsthand information about a topic.

**Secondary sources** summarize, comment on, or analyze the material in a primary source.
Finding Sources

- Library OneSearch → Books, journal articles, media and more
- Individual academic databases → Journal articles, conference proceedings & review articles
- Databases & Internet → Government documents, dissertations & theses, patents, etc.
Finding Sources

One perfect source? No perfect all-in-one source
Searching is an iterative process.

Refer to the NCSU Libraries tutorial
Keyword Searches

Online search engines

- Bing, Wolfram Alpha
- Google and its advanced search (setting -> advanced search)
  - keyword site:website_or_domain
  - quick demo (dead sea scroll site:www.twu.ca)
- Google Scholar (Library Homepage -> Google Scholar Search)
  - Off campus access
  - Citation info, cited by info
  - Setting -> Library Links
Library OneSearch

- What is it?
  - A one-stop search box for all types of sources in our collection
- How can I access it?
  - Main search box on Library Homepage
  - Advanced Search feature
  - Different tabs

A tutorial [page](#) for Library OneSearch
Library OneSearch

Benefits of using OneSearch

- A familiar search interface (EBSCOhost interface)
- Useful when doing cross-disciplinary research
- Easy to find the full text of a journal article
- Citation formatting is available
- Handy when doing a quick survey of a topic (Research Starter entry available)
Library OneSearch

- Working with the search results
  - Set limiters/facets for your results
  - Getting/exporting the citation info for sources
  - Persistent links (permalink)
  - Full Text Finder for e-resources
  - *Expand Your Search* section

Quick demo
Metadata

Literally, "data about data." Structured information describing information resources/objects for a variety of purposes.

- Defined by ODLIS (Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science)

Metadata contains the basis for identifying crucial information like a title or an author or a publisher.

We will walk through a metadata display for a record in OneSearch result.
Subject Headings

The most specific word or phrase that describes the subject, or one of the subjects, of a work, selected from a list of preferred terms (controlled vocabulary) and assigned as an added entry in the bibliographic record to serve as an access point in the library catalog.

- Defined by ODLIS
Controlled Vocabulary

A controlled vocabulary is an established list of standardized terms used for both indexing and retrieval of information. An example of a controlled vocabulary is subject headings used to describe library resources. A controlled vocabulary ensures that a subject will be described using the same preferred term each time it is indexed, making it easier to find all information about a specific topic during the search process.

- Cited from Library and Archives Canada page
Subject Headings

- Basically they are the descriptive ‘tags’ applied to records to indicate the main themes of the source (books or articles).
- In Library OneSearch, you can locate subject headings by going to the left side facet *Limit by Subject* on the results page.
- Or on the individual sources page, *subject headings* or *subject terms* are hyperlinked in the OneSearch results.
# Keyword vs. Subject Headings Searches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword searches</th>
<th>Subject heading searches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find words but not context</td>
<td>search subject terms or other control vocabularies (the ‘aboutness’ of the source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can give you irrelevant results</td>
<td>give you relevant results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is good for quick searches</td>
<td>is good at getting most or even everything on the topic (in your library collection)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to Bill Badke’s Prezi presentation: [Keywords and subject headings - two ways of searching](#)
Keyword vs. Subject Headings Searches (a search example)
Keyword vs. Subject Headings Searches

Search by subject headings when:

- there are several ways you could describe your topic
- you are getting a lot of results that are not relevant
- you want to see most or even everything in the database on the topic

Note:

- Not all databases have subject headings searches.
- Library OneSearch has *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) for books and other subject headings for journal articles.

Refer to Bill Badke's Prezi presentation: [Keywords and subject headings - two ways of searching](#)
Subject headings vs. keywords

You can search for a subject heading to find related articles....

Subject headings vs. keyword video by WMHSLibrary
Searching for Books
Searching for books with known citations

- Library OneSearch -> Books, with Title search in the dropdown
- Search for the book title with quotation marks around Demo
Searching for books with keywords

- Library OneSearch -> Books
- Or general keyword search in OneSearch and refine the results by print books or e-books
- For print books (call number, status, place a hold etc.)
- For individual e-books
  - Weblink or online access for full text

For EBSCO ebooks,

- Permalink to individual books
- Hyperlinked subject terms
- Cite info
Searching for Books

- Persistent link to OneSearch results page
- In the Advanced Search box for OneSearch, you can search books by ISBN
- Search for books (that we don’t have) in Worldcat and BC ELN OutLook OnLine
Demo in OneSearch

- Keyword search
- Title search
- Subject heading search
BREAK
Constructing Your Search Strategy

- Break down your research question into key concepts or pull keywords from your research question
- For each key concept, come up with keywords that convey the idea
- Any synonyms or alternative terms?
- Connect keywords with Boolean operators (in uppercase)
- Possibly use truncation symbols, quotation marks and brackets
- Apply the search string in OneSearch or individual databases
Pulling Keyword Terms from Research Questions

“Given the challenges facing homeless children in inner city Vancouver, what is the best way to ensure that they get a good education?”
"Does the development of global free trade actually improve the economic life of the poorest producers of goods?"
Pulling Keyword Terms from Research Questions

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1H6KP1Z_koAOUL5BepyRiEkDeFCCG22o9_rZfbCVEDv4/edit#slide=id.g127de1dadb_2_91

Pulling keywords from research questions tutorial by Bill Badke
Stop words

Don’t need to include them in your search strings.

Examples:

*then, an, a, at, with, this, that, on, which, etc...*
### Boolean Operators

- **students OR staff**: Staff that are also students (or students that are also staff).
- **students AND staff**: Staff that aren’t at the same time students.
- **staff NOT students**: Students that are also students (or students that are also staff).

**Diagram:**

- Two circles: One for students and one for staff.
- The students circle overlaps with the staff circle.
- The overlapping area represents staff that are also students or students that are also staff.
- The non-overlapping parts of the circles represent students or staff, respectively.
**Boolean Operators**

**AND** is demanding
- Used to narrow the search

**OR** gets you more
- Used to broaden the search

**NOT** excludes words from your search
Other Operators

*, ? - truncation symbol finds all forms of the root term before the asterisk

For example, operat* searches for operation, operator, operational, operating...

$, # - wildcards (different uses in different search interfaces)

“ “ - searching for exact phrases (some search interfaces use single quotation marks)

For example, “Global warming” searches for “global warming” altogether.

() - for nesting when more than one operator is involved in the search string
In-class exercise

Research question:

Does plastic surgery help improve self-esteem?
## Keywords / Key Concepts and related terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept #1</th>
<th>Concept #2</th>
<th>Concept #3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plastic surgery</td>
<td>improve</td>
<td>self-esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmetic surgery</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>self-confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aesthetic surgery</td>
<td>boost</td>
<td>self-image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Constructing Search Strings

- cosmetic surgery \textbf{OR} aesthetic surgery

- \textbf{AND}

- improve \textbf{OR} raise \textbf{OR} boost

- \textbf{AND}

- self-esteem \textbf{OR} self-confidence \textbf{OR} self-image \textbf{OR} self-conceit

**Demo: Apply this in separate search rows in advanced search feature**
Constructing Search Strings

(cosmetic surgery OR aesthetic surgery) AND (improve OR raise OR boost) AND (self-esteem OR self-confidence OR self-image OR self-conceit)

**Demo: Apply this search string altogether in the single keyword search box**
Search Strategy Worksheet

- Refer to the handout
- In-class exercises (try to develop search strings for your research question and apply that in OneSearch)
Citing Sources

Commonly used citation styles

- APA, MLA, Chicago (Turabian)
- Refer to Purdue OWL site

Some handy tools:

- Cite link in Library OneSearch
- Citation machine
Book Citation Examples

APA (6th edition)

Last name, First Initial. Middle Initial (optional). (Year of publication). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

Last name, First Initial. Middle Initial (optional). (Year of publication). Title of work. Available from [URL].

MLA (8th edition)

Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Publisher, Publication Date.

Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Publisher Location: Publisher, Publication Year. Ebooks Platform Title. Web. [Access Date, Month. Year].
Book Citation Examples

Chicago / Turabian (16th edition)

Including Footnote / Notes page; Bibliographies

1. Firstname Lastname, *Title of Book* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication), page number.

**Indenting the first line for footnotes or Notes page**

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication.

**Hanging indent for bibliographies**
Citation Formatting

In Microsoft Word, Home -> Paragraph -> Indents and spacing -> Special
Citation Management Tools

Video ‘Benefits of Citation Management Tools’ by Western Libraries
EndNote

- EndNote guide and login via the Library Homepage
- First-time users register first (free of charge for the web edition)
Any questions?

About Assignment 3...

- Keyword title search
- Subject heading search
  - Include the subject terms (hyperlinked on individual books’ search pages) as subject headings
- You have the option to change your research question. You could adjust it while you are finding sources for this assignment.

Please bring your laptops or tablets for the next class. Thanks!