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

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Alloway Library
Trinity Western University

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Review of Class Three

- Keyword searching
- Subject heading searches
- Searching for books
- Citing sources
Assignment #3

- Coming up with broad keywords for your research topic
- **Limit by Subject** section on the results page
- Hyperlinked subject terms (how to apply multiple subject terms in advanced search)
- APA citation details
  - Publisher’s city (US, Canada, others)
  - Electronic sources (how to cite ebooks)
    - [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/)
  - Multiple authors [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/06/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/06/)
Searching in OneSearch

- Keywords are not case-sensitive
- OneSearch automatically adds codes to your keyword which you can ignore
- Advanced search feature
Citing sources

Citation tools

- Citation machine [http://www.citationmachine.net/](http://www.citationmachine.net/)
- Cite link in Library OneSearch - not 100% accurate
- Double check with info from Purdue OWL site for APA and SFU’s guide on APA

Creating hanging indent for your references

- Home -> Paragraph -> Indentation -> Hanging indent

Citation management tools

- EndNote
Creating Folders in OneSearch results

- Temporary folder for chosen items in the results
- Register a free *My EBSCOhost account*
- Select items from the OneSearch results to be saved in My Folder (divided by the types of sources)
- My Custom folders available (can share these folders with other My EBSCOhost account users)
Class Four

Learning Objectives:

- Introduction to today’s journal literature
- The role of journals in scholarly inquiry
- Searching for journal articles
- Searching for other sources
- Citation management tools
Periodicals

Publications that publish on a regular basis (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly...)

- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Scholarly journals
- Trade publications
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scholarly Journals</th>
<th>Magazines</th>
<th>Trade publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authors</strong></td>
<td>Academics and scholars in the field</td>
<td>Professional writers, not necessarily experts</td>
<td>Industry experts, professionals, or practitioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>Facilitate scholarly communication between members of a particular academic discipline and/or the public → <em>Scholarship as Conversation</em></td>
<td>Provide general information and entertainment to a broad audience</td>
<td>Provide information to members of a particular industry or profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intended audience</strong></td>
<td>Other scholars or researchers in the field</td>
<td>General audience</td>
<td>Other professionals or practitioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Format</strong></td>
<td>A structured format of the content; cover art is plain and usually few advertisements</td>
<td>Glossy cover art; ads in the content</td>
<td>Usually have colorful covers, and quite often have ads specific to the profession, trade or industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
<td>Extensive research articles and analysis written in formal academic styles; Language is very specific to scholars in the field and hard for the general public to understand.</td>
<td>No specific knowledge or vocabulary is needed for general public to understand the content.</td>
<td>Exclusively professional, industry, or trade information; Often require professional knowledge and vocabulary for the content to be fully understood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher</strong></td>
<td>Academic organizations</td>
<td>Commercial publishers</td>
<td>Usually professional and trade organisations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part of the table adapted from the SFU [site](https://www.sfu.ca).
## Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Scholarly Journals  | *Science*  
|                     | *Journal of Sport & Social Issues*           |
| Magazines           | *Scientific America*                         |
|                     | *Canadian Living*                            |
| Trade publications  | *Engineering Dimensions*                     |
|                     | *BC Economic Review & Outlook*                |
Scholarly Journals

Image cited from this site
Scholarly Journals

- Peer-reviewed (refereed)
- Contains original research
- Publishes periodically
  - ISSN (unique identifier for periodicals on all media)
  - Volume number (usually each year starts a new volume)
  - Each copy is an issue
  - DOI - Digital Object Identifier (for recent e-journal articles only)
- Cite others’ work in the references/bibliographies section
- Can be print or electronic
Some terminology

**Journal:** An ongoing publication appearing periodically (anywhere from daily like a newspaper to quarterly or even annually)

**Article:** An individual chapter within a journal.

**Volume:** Many journals indicate each year of publication with a number; volume 15, for example, would be the fifteenth year of a journal's publication.

**Issue:** Each individual appearance of the journal within a year; volume 15, issue 3, for example, would be the third time the journal published something within the year. Issues are often designated as "no." for "number.

**Journal database:** A search tool to find articles in journals by keyword and subject heading; journal databases are often set up by subject discipline, e.g. Business Source Complete, ATLA Religion Database.
Peer Review

- Who are the ‘peers’?
- A quality control process
  - Single blind review
  - Double blind review
  - Open review
- Peer-reviewed = refereed
- How to determine whether a journal is peer reviewed or not
  - check the journal’s website
Why bother?

Why bother with journal articles at all?

- Because they often have cutting edge material
- Because they are often very specific to particular issues
- Because they are short and thus easier to handle than books
- Because there is value in journal articles that you can use in your assignments

Cited from Bill Badke’s online course materials
Roles of Journals in Scholarly Communities

- Building a collective knowledge base
- Communicating information
- Validating the quality of research
- Distributing rewards
- Building scientific communities


Also refer to this article, The Role of Peer Review for Scholarly Journals in the Information Age.
How are journal articles created?

Journal publication: ideas + quality control = new article

Paper is revised and published in journal

Author has an idea

Author does research

Author writes paper, sends to a journal

Paper is peer reviewed

(rejected)

or
Open Access Journals

- What is open access?
- Why open access journals?
- A guide on Open Access [http://libguides.twu.ca/oa](http://libguides.twu.ca/oa)
Open Access Journals

DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journals

PLoS - an open access publisher covering subjects across all science and medicine

BioMed Central Journals - a collection of open access journals in sciences and social sciences

Open Biology - an open access journal publishing high impact biology at the molecular and cellular level
Predatory Open Access Journals

- Why do they exist? They are in for $$$.
- Email examples from predatory open access journals
  
  http://kangaslampi.net/?p=148

- How to evaluate open access publishing and open access journals
  - Some common trends
  - A guide on that
“What are the library databases and which one should I use?” video by Ronald Williams Library
Searching for Journal Articles
Deciphering Journal Articles Citations


*The Parts of Journal Citations* from Duncan Dixon’s MCOM191 guide.
Find articles with known citations

Library OneSearch -> **Articles** tab

Select **Title** in the dropdown menu, search by the article title with quotation marks around.
Find articles with known citations


** Demo on finding this article via Library OneSearch & Journal Finder separately**
Search within a specific journal

Library OneSearch -> **Journal Finder** tab

Title search with ‘Journals only’ radio button selected (default setting)

Go to the journal site and conduct searches there
Keyword search for journal articles

Library OneSearch -> Articles tab

Keyword searches for articles;

Check the Scholarly (Peer-Reviewed) checkbox to find scholarly articles only
Keyword search for journal articles

On the results page, apply different limiters (facets) to refine your results.

- Limit by Subject
- Limit by Source Type
- Limit by Year Range
- Limit by Language
- Limit by Geography
Searching for Articles in OneSearch

- Provide search strings in OneSearch basic box or Advanced Search box
- Facet the OneSearch results to Scholarly/Peer Reviewed Journals
- Consider other facets

Other features on the results page

- Quick scan of the abstract
- Citation information available via the *Cite* link
- Search history in Advanced Search mode
- Save searches to *Folder* (only temporary)
- Full Text Finder & ILL link
- *Expand your search* section
Searching for Articles in Individual Databases

- **Articles (Databases)** link or the **Databases** tab off the library homepage
- Select a related discipline or subject
- Try the first two recommended databases
- If the databases aren’t EBSCO databases, apply the same search strategies. Use the search features for that particular interface.
- Tutorials for searching in databases
  [http://libguides.twu.ca/library_research/articles](http://libguides.twu.ca/library_research/articles)
Research Process

- Start from OneSearch (Articles tab) or individual databases
- Develop search strategy / search string from your research question
- Refine your search results using different limiters on the search results page
- Adjust your keywords if necessary

Note: Searching is an iterative process just like the research process. And remember, there is no perfect all-in-one source.
Constructing Your Search Strategy: Review

- 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
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

When in doubt, look up operators help document in the search engine you use.
Research question:

*How does organizational structure in small and medium-sized businesses affect productivity?*

**Practice developing the search string.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept #1</th>
<th>Concept #2</th>
<th>Concept #3</th>
<th>Concept #4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>organizational structure</td>
<td>small &amp; medium-sized businesses</td>
<td>impact</td>
<td>productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR SMEs</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business structure</td>
<td>OR small &amp; medium-sized enterprises</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organizational design</td>
<td></td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Search string:**
(organizational structure OR business structure OR organizational design) AND (small & medium-sized businesses OR SMEs OR small & medium-sized enterprises) AND (impact OR influence OR affect) AND (productivity OR effectiveness OR efficiency)
Demo article searches in OneSearch vs. in Academic Search Complete vs. Google Scholar (advanced search)

- Note the different features in each search engine
- Compare the results from different searches
Google Scholar

- **Advanced search** available via the downward triangle arrow
- **Settings -> Library links** to add TWU Library
- On the results page, click on quotation mark for the citation information for individual items.
- **Cited by** link leads to other sources that have cited this source.
Google Scholar

- Access it via the library homepage when off campus
- **Check TWU Library** link available (if not, check Settings -> Library Links)
- No subject headings search
- Handy to check the open access versions of articles
Subject Headings in OneSearch

- Facet **Limit by Subject** on the left on the results page
- Hyperlinked **Subject Terms** for individual records in results
- Search by **Subject Terms** in advanced search
Subject Headings in individual databases

- Different databases (e.g. CINAHL, PsycINFO) have different terms for subject headings, e.g. Subject Terms, Thesaurus, CINAHL Headings, etc.
- You can also click on the hyperlinked subject terms on the individual sources page to find other relevant sources.
- You may also refer to the subject headings in Subject: Thesaurus Term section from the column to the left of search results (checking those checkboxes will refine your search results by the subject heading(s)).
- You can click on the ‘Subject Terms’ link or ‘Thesaurus’ link on the top to search or browse subject headings or terms.
A Last Resort

- **Interlibrary Loan (ILL)**
  - Library Homepage -> Interlibrary Loan
- **Input ILL request directed from database search results page**
  - Click on the link ‘Request this item through interlibrary loan’ if article is not available at TWU library
Amusing video :)
In-Class Exercise
In-Class Exercise

Use the Search Strategy Worksheet to work on your research question

- Come up with your search strings
- Apply your search strings in Library OneSearch or a specific database
- Find one relevant article on the topic
- Try subject heading searching in the same database
- Find another relevant article
Grey Literature Examples

- pre-prints, technical reports, statistical reports, memoranda, state-of-the-art reports, market research reports
- theses, dissertations, conference proceedings, technical specifications and standards
- government reports and documents not published commercially

(grey literature report, n.d.) cited from http://www.greylit.org/about
# Searching for Grey Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of sources</th>
<th>Where to find them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government documents and reports</td>
<td>Library OneSearch, Google search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patents</td>
<td><a href="https://patents.google.com">Google Patents</a> for US patents; other regional or national patent offices' websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissertations and Theses</td>
<td>The author's institutional repository; <a href="https://ndltd.org">NDLTD</a>; <a href="https://www.proquest.com/openaccess">Open Access Theses and Dissertations</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-prints (Author-Accepted Manuscript)</td>
<td>Open access repositories; Google Scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Version before a peer-reviewed scholarly article is published</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference proceedings</td>
<td>Databases; Conference sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Searching for Statistical Information

Research guide on Finding and Citing Statistical Information

http://libguides.twu.ca/findingstats
Exporting Citations to EndNote

- Register your free EndNote Web account
- From your OneSearch or EBSCO database search result, click on the citation you want to export. On the next page, choose ‘Export Citations to EndNote Web.’
- Or you can do _batch exporting_ by saving citations to the **Folder** (only temporary) in OneSearch or individual EBSCO databases.
- You can attach article PDFs as file attachment to the citations in EndNote.

More tutorials on EndNote available [here](#).
Assignment #4

- Library OneSearch
- A specific database for your topic
- Google Scholar (advanced search)