La bibliothèque J.N. Desmarais et les archives
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Guide de recherche en Orthophonie

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Your Jobs : Le cours ORTH 5196 F apportera l'étudiant à présenter un projet de recherche portant sur un thème contemporain relié à l'étude des troubles de l'audition ou à l'étude des troubles de la parole et du langage. Les habiletés de base nécessaires à l'intégration de l'évidence en recherche et de la pensée critique en pratique clinique seront développées. L'importance de la pratique fondée sur des faits sera accentuée.

À la fin de ce cours, les résultats d'apprentissage sont :
– Développer une méthode pour effectuer une recherche documentaire efficace sur un sujet donné en identifier et sélectionner les écrits scientifiques pertinents à des questions de recherche ou cliniques …
- Produire une bibliographie respectant les normes de l'American Psychological Association 6e édition de façon efficace en utilisant un logiciel de gestion des références bibliographiques

My Topic: **Introducing a literacy program in schools**

OVERVIEW OF CLASS:

I. USEFUL SOURCES IN ORTHOPHONIE (An Overview of the Subject Guide)
II. ILL SIGN UP
III. ZOTERO SIGN UP
IV. DATABASE SEARCHING

A. Subject Searching: Getting Started

i. Words Matter
ii. Think of Concepts
iii. Think of the Hierarchy of Concepts
iv. Think of Synonymous or Related Terms

B. Think Sources

C. Subject Searching in a Library Database

i. Selecting a Database
ii. Search Tricks
iii. Getting the Full-Text
    a. Get it @ Laurentian
    b. The Google Scholar Option

D. Subject Searching in Google Scholar

i. Definition
ii. History
iii. Weaknesses
iv. Search Tricks
v. Searching GS for Similar Material
vi. Getting the Full-Text

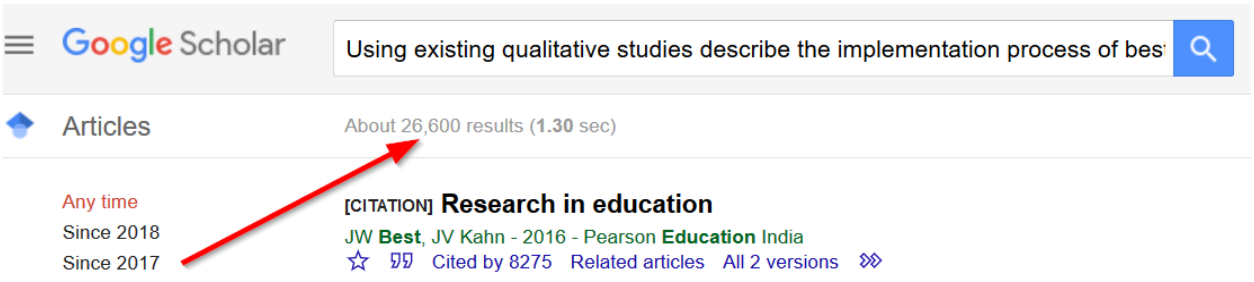
A. SUBJECT SEARCHING: GETTING STARTED

i. Words Matter

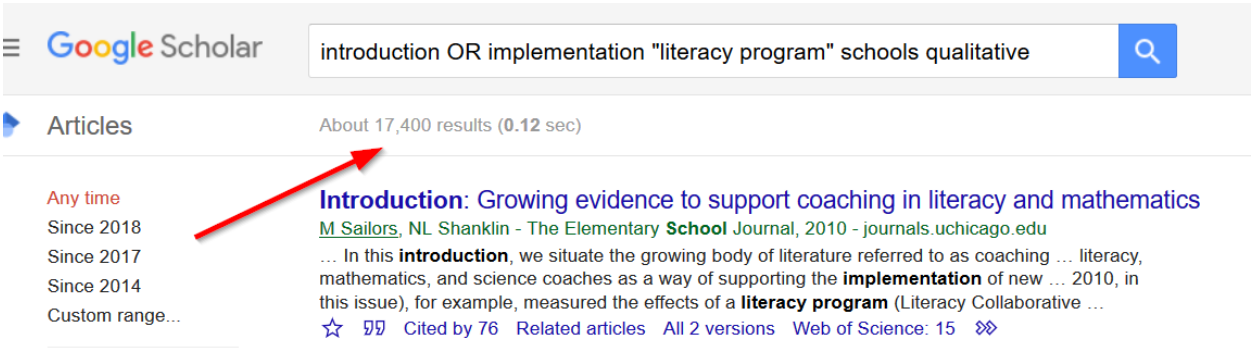
EXERCISE #1

Take a look at the results of the following search in Google Scholar on the topic**: Using existing qualitative studies describe the implementation process of best literacy instruction practices by school staff members who are working with children with severe speech and physical impairment** and explain why the results are different:

I.



II.

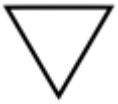


ii. Think Concepts: While you can type in a research question exactly as it is, you will be better off if you break it into concepts and just search those:

Example: Using existing qualitative studies describe the implementation process of best literacy instruction practices by school staff members who are working with children with severe speech and physical impairment

Qualitative
"Best practices"
"Literacy Instruction"
Teachers
Children
Speech or physical impairment

iii. **Think of Hierarchy:** List your terms in order of importance. The reason is that the more concepts you add, the fewer results you will get, and if you end up with hardly any, you should probably modify your search by dropping the least important concepts.



"literacy instruction"
"Best practices"
Speech or physical impairment
Children
Qualitative

iv. Think of Synonymous or Related Concepts[1]:

"Literacy instruction" or "reading program"
Speech or language
Impairment or challenges
Children or students

EXERCISE #2

Here is a question: **Identify the best practice for the evaluation of bilingual children with a suspected developmental language disorder**

a. What are the significant concepts? i. _____

ii. _____ iii. _____

iv. _____ v. _____

b. Place these concepts in order of importance i. _____

ii. _____ iii. _____

iv. _____ v. _____

c. Can you think of a synonymous or related concept?

1 Tip: If a database has a Thesaurus, check it out for ideas. A Thesaurus "lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts"

B. THINK SOURCES

EXERCISE #3

If your topic were **Using existing qualitative studies describe the implementation process of best literacy instruction practices by school staff members who are working with children with severe speech and physical impairment** tick off the following types of sources that might contain relevant information on this topic?

__ Books __Dissertations __Journal Articles __Laws, Statutes __Magazines __Newspapers __The Web __Other? _____

C. SUBJECT SEARCHING IN A LIBRARY DATABASE

i. **Selecting a Database.** There are specialized databases to support almost all programs at Laurentian. You can access these databases by consulting a **Research Guide** accessible from the library's home page. That said, many topics may be covered from various perspectives in more than one database.

- ✓ Tip:
  Most library databases are supplied by either Ebsco or Proquest. If you want to search all of them at once, on the library's home page, select Research Databases and then pick *Ebsco Platform Databases* or *Proquest Platform Databases*.

EXERCISE #3

If your topic were: **Using existing qualitative studies describe the implementation process of best literacy instruction practices by school staff members who are working with children with severe speech and physical impairment**, tick off the programs which might contain databases on that topic.

Ancient Studies
Anthropology
Archaeology
Architecture
Behavioral Neurosciences
Biology
Business Administration
Canadian Studies
Chemistry and Biochemistry
Commerce
Communication Studies
Earth Sciences
Economics
Education
Engineering
Ethics
Film Studies
Fine Arts
Forensic Science
French Studies
Geography
Gerontology
History
Human Kinetics
Indigenous Studies
Interdisciplinary Health
Labour Studies
Law and Justice
Math and Computer Science
Midwifery
Orthophonie
Philosophy
Physics
Political Science
Psychology
Radiation Therapy
Religious Studies
Rural & Northern Health
Science Communication
Social Work
Sociology
Sports Administration
Sports Psychology
Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies

English	Modern Languages
Environmental Science	Music
Environmental Studies	Nursing

EXERCISE #4

If the topic were **Identify the best practice for the evaluation of bilingual children with a suspected developmental language disorder** use an appropriate research guide to pick *the best database* that might contain information on this topic:

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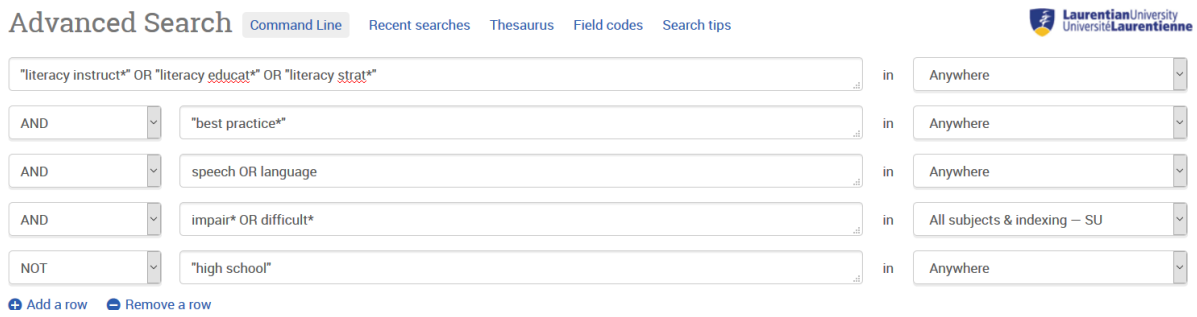
ii. Search Tricks

In a search you can get what you want, get too little or, get too much. Examine the following search in ERIC on the topic: **Using existing qualitative studies describe the implementation process of best literacy instruction practices by school staff members who are working with children with severe speech and physical impairment.**



Part A: Expansion

Two strategies used to EXPAND (get more) the number of results.

Strategy		Evidence
i.	Truncation	impair* > impair, impairs, impairment etc.
ii.	Boolean OR	speech OR language

Part B: Contraction

Three strategies used to CONTRACT (get fewer) search results. Beside each strategy, write what has been typed into the database.

Strategy	Evidence
i. Boolean AND	speech AND impairment
ii. Boolean NOT	NOT “high school”
ii) Restriction to a field	impairment or difficult* SU

- ✓ Tip:

If you need to find an appropriate subject heading, check the Thesaurus (which contains a list of the

standard subject headings used by that database.)

Part C: Filtering

Most databases allow you to filter your results by Peer Review / Date / Language and often by Audience / Document Type / Sometimes even length. Many databases also allow you to limit or filter your search results according to certain parameters:

EXERCISE #5

Examine the search page below and then identify at least two (2) ways in which the original search has been limited:

i. _____ ii. _____

EXERCISE #6

Search the *database you have chosen in Exercise 4* to find an article on the topic **Identify the best practice for the evaluation of bilingual children with a suspected developmental language disorder?** and in so doing complete the forms below to show how you have used the various search strategies:

Part A: Expansion

Two strategies used to EXPAND (get more) the number of results. Beside each strategy, write what has been typed into the database.

Strategy Evidence

i. Truncation _____*

ii.Boolean OR _____ OR _____

Part B: Contraction

Three strategies used to CONTRACT (get fewer) search results. Beside each strategy, write what has been typed into the database.

Strategy Evidence

i. Boolean AND AND _____

ii. Boolean NOT NOT_____

ii) Restriction to a field _____ SU

iii. Getting the Full-text

a. **Get it @Laurentian.** Most online databases include the following button after each citation:

Clicking on this button will lead you to the full text of an article if it is available in the over 50,000 electronic journals held at LU; if not to the Catalogue to ascertain whether LU has the journal or book, and if not, to an Interlibrary Loan option.

b. The Google Scholar Option

When you want to find a specific article, type part or all of in its title in quotes in GSCannon, J. E., & Guardino, C. (2012). **Literacy strategies for Deaf/Hard-of-hearing english language learners: Where do we begin?** Deafness and Education International, 14(2), 78-99. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1179/1557069X12Y.0000000006

C. SUBJECT SEARCHING IN GOOGLE SCHOLAR

i. **Definition:** According to Google, "Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and [often in the full-text of many] sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites. Google Scholar helps you find relevant work across the world of scholarly research."

ii. **History**: Conceived by an Indian computer engineer, Anurag Acharya, GS was launched in beta in 2004. Over the years, new features have been added to it, as has scholarly content.

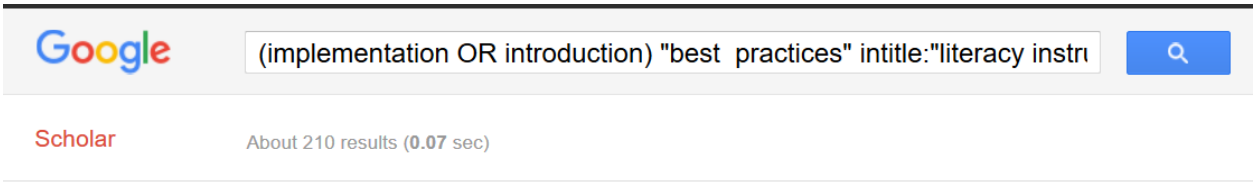
iii. **Weaknesses**: Google Scholar has two obvious weaknesses:

a. It does not reveal what resources it relies on (for example, no one knew that ProQuest scholarly content was not included until August 2015 when ProQuest announced that it was making this

content available in Scholar)

b. GS does not allow results to be fine-tuned in the way a normal database would, particularly using subject headings and other such limiters. The results of a Google Scholar are ranked sources by perceived relevance. According to the Google Scholar website, this relevance ranking takes into account the full text of each source as well as the source's author, the publication in which the source appeared and how often it has been cited in scholarly literature.

iv. Search Tricks



a. Strategies to expand results

- Separate related terms with the word OR [CAPITALIZED]. Example: (implementation OR introduction)

b. Strategies to Shrink Results

- Add terms. When you start with your most important concept, your results will be fine-tuned the more concepts you add.
- Place phrases in quotes. Example: “best practices” Without the “”, Google Scholar interprets your terms with the word AND in them.
- Exclude terms. Please a minus sign before a term you want excluded. Example –secondary
- Limit results
  - By date of publication
  - By title. Example: intitle:“literacy instruction” (or use allintitle:with every concept you are searching you want GS to search EVERY concept by title, the default in the Advanced Search option

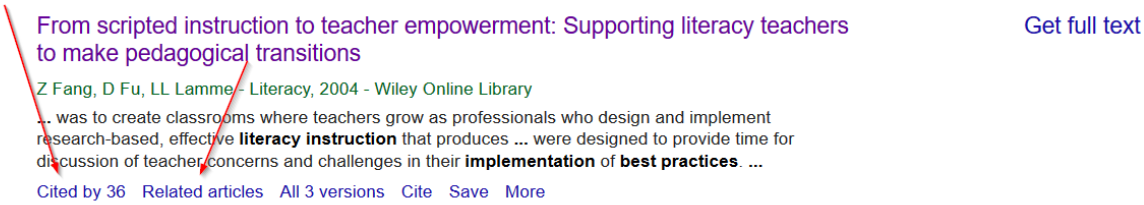
CHEAT SHEET

Strategy		Databases	Google Scholar
Phrases in Quotes		Yes	Yes
To Expand Results	Truncate *	Yes	No
	(or)	Yes	Yes by in CAPS: OR
To Shrink Results	AND after first concept	Yes	Not required
	Limit by Field	Yes	Only intitle:
	NOT	Yes	Yes use -sign
Limit	Date / Language etc	Many possibilities	Date / Language

v. Searching GS for Similar Material

When you come across a reference you like, click the Cited by link and then try the Related

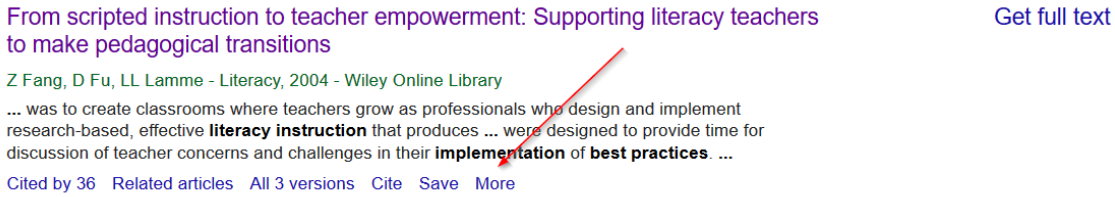
Articles link as in



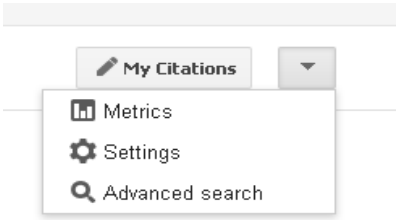
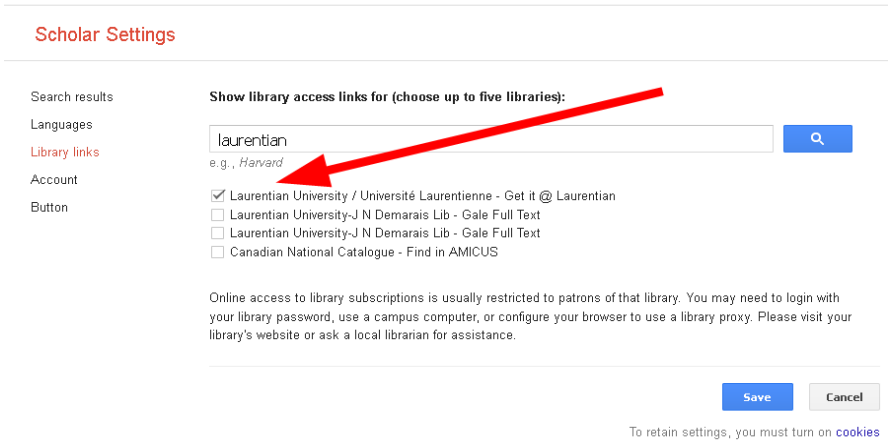
vi. Getting the Full-Text

a. See the Google Scholar option on p.6.

b. Sometimes you will be looking for a book or an article not available online full-text. In these instances, you should click on MORE which appears under most references, as in



When you click on MORE, you will be lead to a link which says “Check Local Holdings” which when clicked, allows you to search the catalogue (if it is a book you are looking for) or go directly to RACER, the ILL service, if it is an article.



HOWEVER, you have to set this feature up by clicking settings and then Library Links at the side as in