La bibliothèque J.N. Desmarais et les archives
laurentienne.ca/bibliotheque
Guide de recherche en Orthophonie

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Bibliothécaire de liaison en Orthophonie


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
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. **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**:

“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
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.**

![Advanced Search Example](image)

**Part A: Expansion**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Truncation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Boolean OR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part B: Contraction**

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Boolean AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Boolean NOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Restriction to a field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ 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.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Boolean OR</td>
<td>__________________ OR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part B: Contraction**

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

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
i. Boolean AND

ii. Boolean NOT

ii) Restriction to a field

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 its title in quotes in GS


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

![Google Scholar search example](image)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Databases</th>
<th>Google Scholar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phrases in Quotes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Expand Results</td>
<td>Truncate *</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(or )</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes by in CAPS: OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Shrink Results</td>
<td>AND after first concept</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit by Field</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Only intitle:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes use -sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Date / Language etc</td>
<td>Many possibilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

v. Searching GS for Similar Material

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