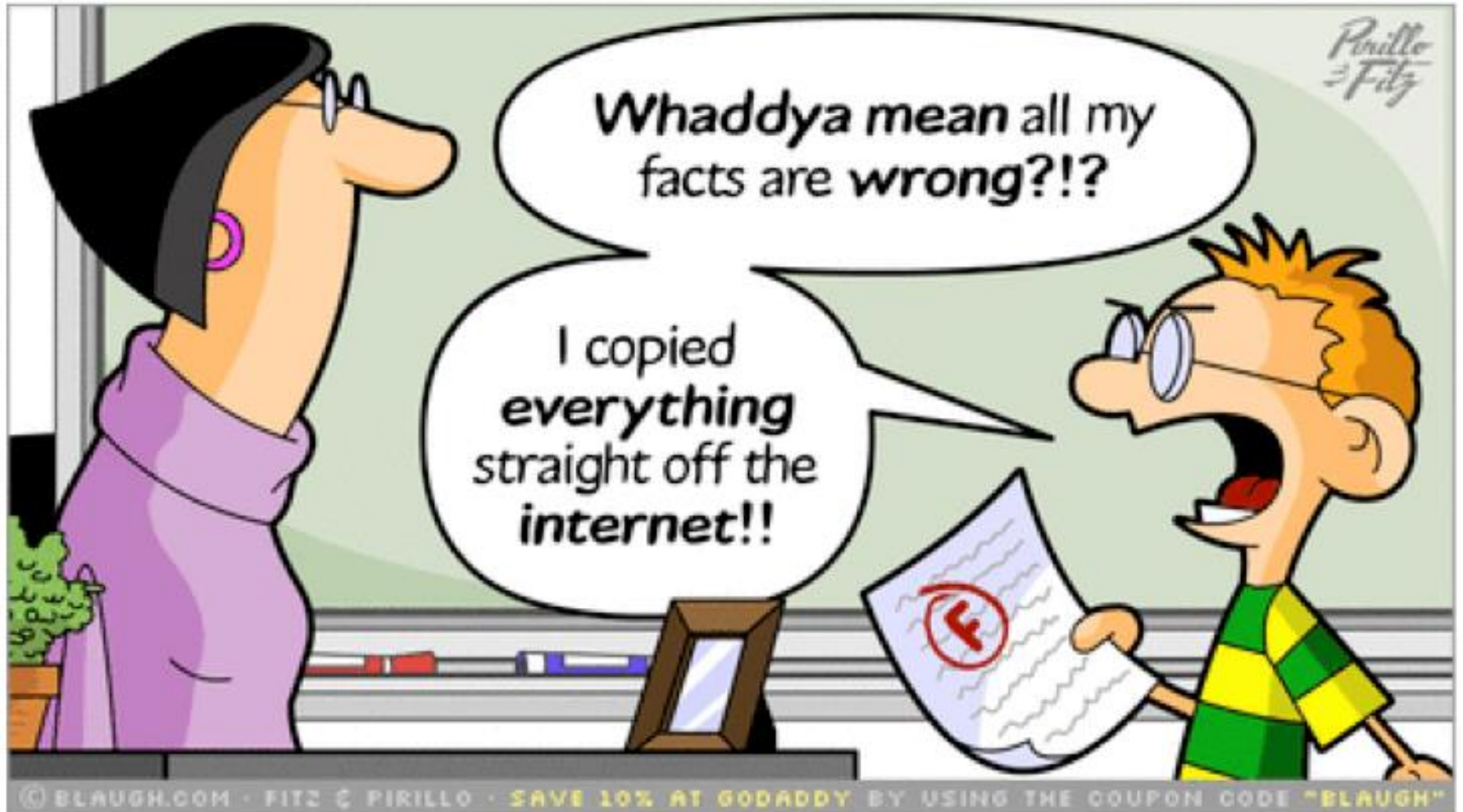
A black and white photograph showing a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. To the left, there is a desk with a pen, a crumpled piece of paper, and an open book. The laptop screen displays a document with text.

# Literature research: Local Catalogue, KonSearch, interlibrary loan and MLA

Writing Centre of the Department of Linguistics, 30 March 2020

In cooperation with the Communication, Information, Media Centre (KIM), IT and library services, Ralph Hafner



# Selecting sources: What kinds of academic texts do you know?

# Selecting sources: What kinds of academic texts do you know?

- articles in academic journals
- specialized books: monographs
- articles in collected volumes
- conference contributions
- entries in specialized lexicons / specialized encyclopedias
- (conference records)
- dissertations
- habilitations
- master theses / bachelor theses ?

# What sources to use?

## *Worksheet Selecting sources*

### Associate the sources with one of the following categories:

- Can be used without issue
- Can be used if no other, more suitable literature is available
- Should not be used

# What sources to use?

## Can be used without issue

- linguistic monograph
- handbook entry → *Oxford handbooks*, *Blackwell companions*, see Meibauer et al. (2015)
- online article from a linguistic journal
- article in a linguistic journal
- article in a linguistic collected volume
- contribution to a linguistic conference (*proceedings*)
- corpus example from an online corpus
- linguistic dissertation

## If nothing else is available

- linguistic master thesis
- manuscript from a professor's homepage

## Should not be used, or only upon consulting the lecturer

- linguistic bachelor thesis
- popular scientific books, e.g. *Kiezdeutsch: Ein neuer Dialekt entsteht* oder *Vernäht und zugeflickt! Von Versprechern, Flüchen, Dialekten & Co.*
- Wikipedia entry
- website with linguistic contents without an obvious author
- (online) article from the academic section of a newspaper, e.g. *Der Spiegel*, *Die Zeit* etc.

# Literature research (kim.uni.kn > literature > search)

## Two different goals

- search for given literature
- search for any literature on a topic

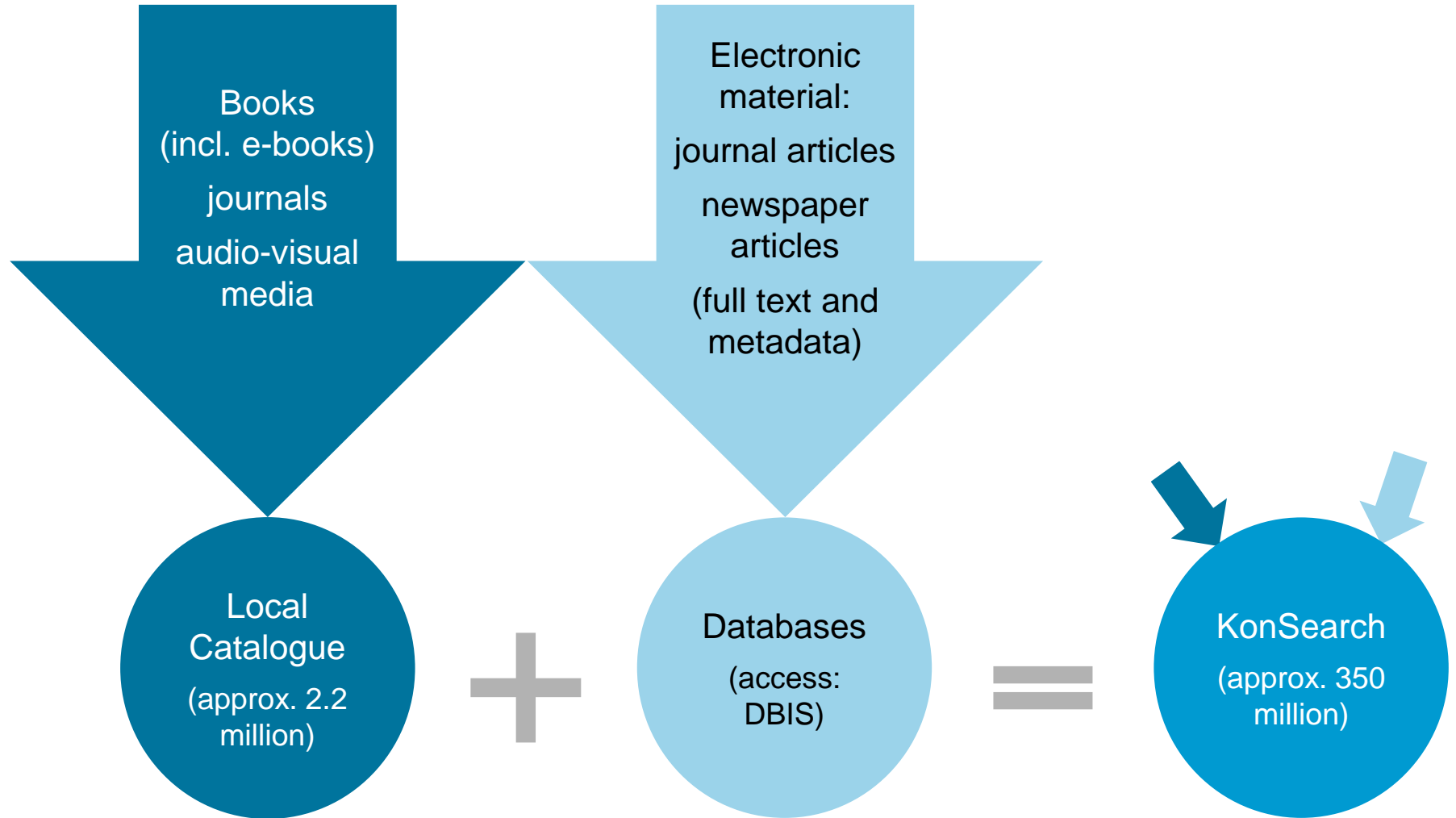
## Search for given literature

- Local Catalogue
- KonSearch
- interlibrary loan

## Search for any literature on a topic

- for a first overview: KonSearch
- for specialized systematic search: subject databases, especially MLA
- if unsuccessful: Google Scholar, conference websites, scholars' homepages, ...

# Local Catalogue and KonSearch





# Interlibrary loan

<https://www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/en/>

The screenshot shows the navigation menu of the KIM website. The 'Literature' menu item is highlighted, and an arrow points from the URL above to it. Another arrow points from the 'Literature' menu item to the 'Document delivery' sub-item in the dropdown menu.

<b>Literature</b>	Email and Internet	Services	Course information and support	The KIM
<b>Literature →</b>				
Search		Borrow and access media	Document delivery	
Reference management		Acquisition request	New acquisitions	
Special collections and archives				

- to order from other libraries books or journal articles not provided by the library of the University of Konstanz
- Delivery takes about one week.
- costs for students: 0,50 €
- provision and lending at the lending service in the library information centre

# Research exercise: Search for given literature

Search for the following titles in the Local Catalogue and/or in KonSearch. Consider first what kind of publication it is that you want to find. Then carry out all steps of the search until you have an electronic copy of the title or know where to find it in the library. If the title is not available in Konstanz, go through all the steps of the interlibrary loan short of placing the final order.

- Bußmann, Hadumod. 2008. *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft*. Stuttgart: Kröner.
- Lanham, Leonard W. & Carol A. Macdonald. 1979. *The standard in South African English and its social history*. Heidelberg: Groos.
- Duffley, Patrick & Ryan Fisher. 2005. Verb + 'to' + infinitive vs. verb + 'to' + gerund-participle: A preliminary exploration. *Langue et Linguistique* 31. 31–61.
- Altmann, Hans. 1993. Satzmodus. In Joachim Jacobs, Arnim von Stechow, Wolfgang Sternefeld & Theo Vennemann (eds.), *Syntax: Ein internationales Handbuch zeitgenössischer Forschung*, 1006–1029. Berlin: Gruyter.
- Hogg, Richard M. 2012. *An introduction to Old English*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

# Search for any literature on a topic

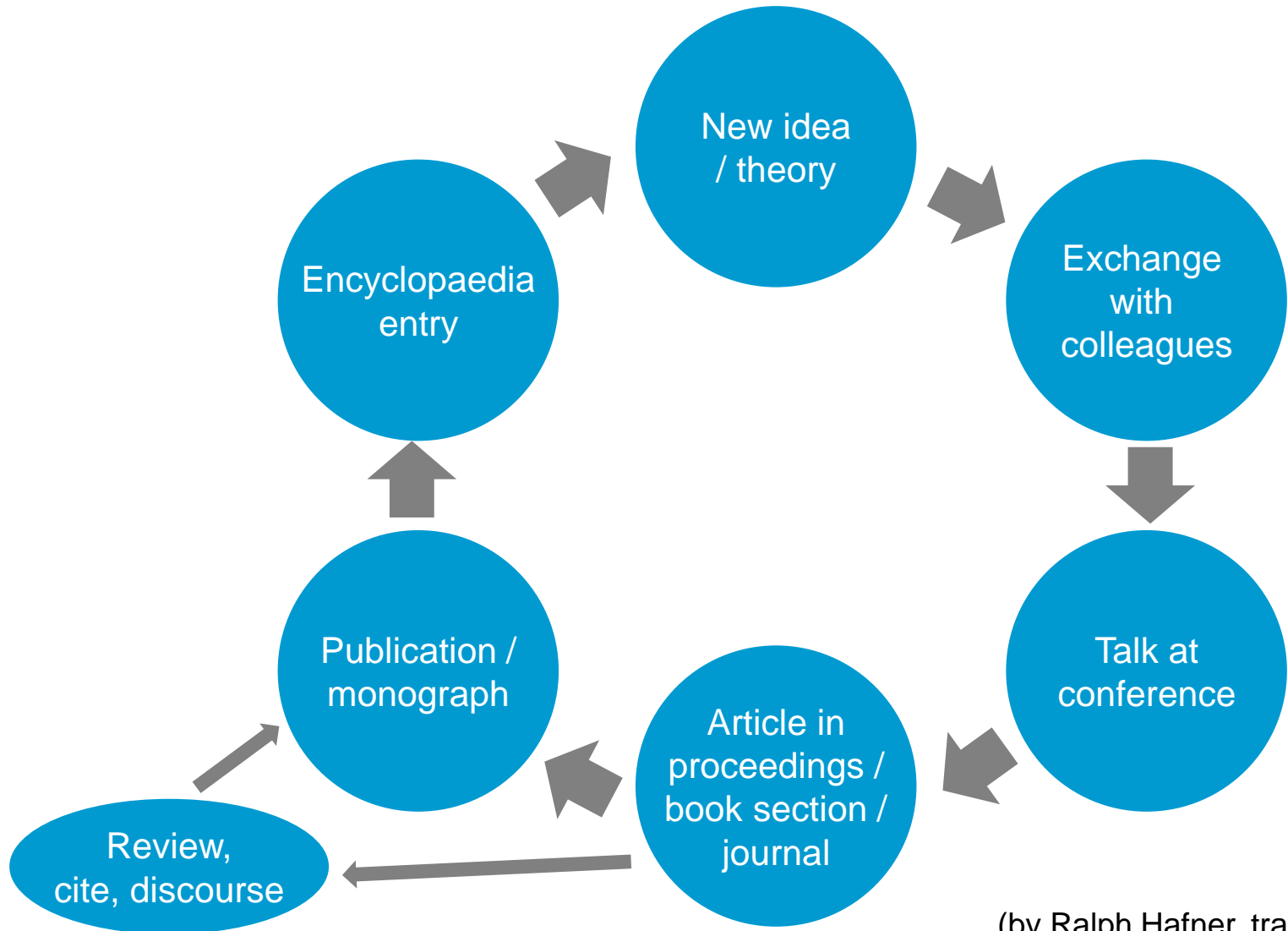
## Finding a topic

- What is my topic?
- How is the topic located in the field of study?
- In what way is the topic distinct from other, similar topics?
- How do I want to narrow the topic down?

## Collecting the most important terms within the topic

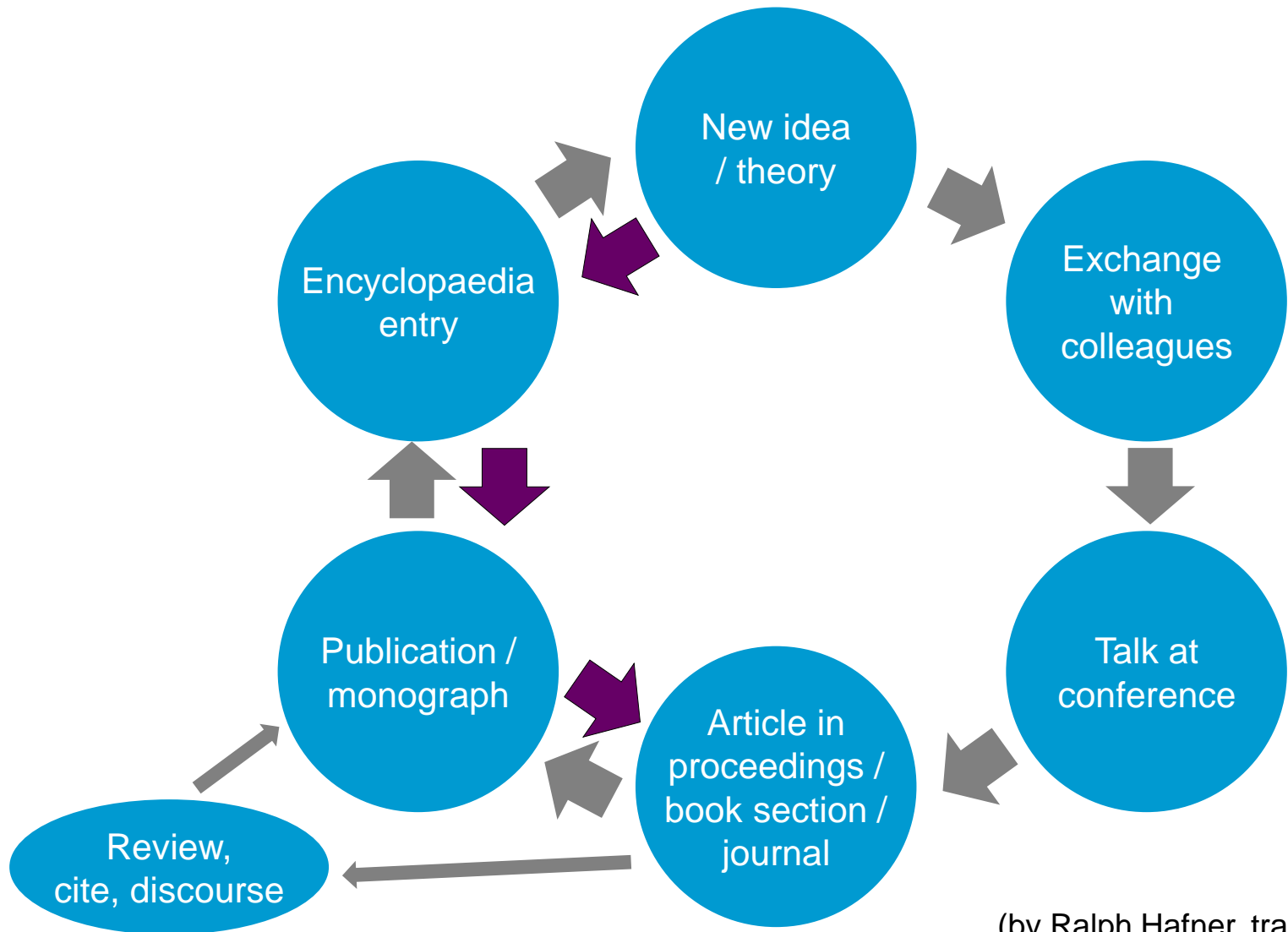
- brainstorm / draw a mind map
- consult encyclopaedias, lexicons or handbooks
- distinguish other terms
- search for synonyms, hypernyms, hyponyms
- translate terms (English databases)
- differentiate headwords and index terms

# Cycle of science



(by Ralph Hafner, translated)

# Search procedure



(by Ralph Hafner, translated)

# Resources for research

## Reference works

introduction to the topic

## Library catalogue

books on the subject

## Bibliographic subject databases

journal articles, articles in collected volumes

## Search engines

Google Scholar, conference websites, scholars' homepages, ...

# Linguistic lexicons

For a first insight into the topic or to clarify technical concepts not central to your work

Bußmann, Hadumod. 2008. *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft*. Stuttgart: Kröner.

→ inf 461:sb/b98(4); spr 5:c/b98(4); lbs 230.07/b98(4).

Glück, Helmut (Hrsg.). 2010. *Metzler Lexikon Sprache*. Stuttgart: Metzler.

→ inf 461:sb/g59(4); spr 5:c/g59(4); lbs 230.07/g59(4)

Brown, Keith (Hrsg.). 2006. *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, 2nd edn. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

→ Local Catalogue > e-book

Ungeheuer, Gerold; Steger, Hugo; Burkhardt, Armin (Hrsgg.). 1982-. *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft*. Berlin: Gruyter.

→ [www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/en/](http://www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/en/) > DBIS database information system > *Allgemeine und vergleichende Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft* (within the Uni Konstanz network)

→ other handbooks, e.g. *Oxford* or *Cambridge Handbook of...*: search in Local Catalogue

# Exercise:

# Thematic literature research

## Work in pairs

- Find a linguistic topic that interests you and about which you already know a little bit.
- Note down the most important terms within the topic. Search for hypernyms and hyponyms as well as synonyms.
- Search for reference works that seem suitable to this topic.
- Search in the Local Catalogue for books on your topic.
- Search in KonSearch for further sources on your topic.



# MLA (Modern Language Association) International Bibliography

Extensive bibliography for literary and linguistic studies of all modern philologies

- evaluates about 4,400 journals
- report period from 1926 on
- contains approx. 2.3 million bibliographic references, partially with full texts
- access: [www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/en/](http://www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/en/) > (scroll down) > DBIS database information system > *Allgemeine und vergleichende Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft* (within the Uni Konstanz network)
- index terms in English

# Research exercise

Search in the MLA on the topic you worked on in pairs

- What other literature can you find?
- How do you get ahold of this literature?

# Resources for research: Overview

	Local Catalogue	KonSearch	Interlibrary loan	MLA
<b>What do you find?</b>	books, e-books, journals available at Uni Konstanz	books, e-books, journals, articles in journals / collected volumes	books, e-books, journals, articles in journals / collected volumes	books, e-books, journals, articles in journals / collected volumes especially for linguistics
<b>When to use?</b>	searching for given books or introductory literature	searching for given articles or to discover literature on a topic	if book or article is unavailable at Uni Konstanz	systematic and comprehensive searches for literature on a topic

# Resources compared

## MLA search

- „Find Similar Results“
- no proceedings papers

## KonSearch

- Proceedings papers can be found.
- references/links to entire volumes of proceedings
- ‘current’ research
  
- partially incipient or problem-oriented

# Resources compared

## Local Catalogue: Advantages over KonSearch

- searches for index terms
- clearer (fewer findings)
- e-books and contents licensed on campus (yellow hits in the Electronic Journals Library EZB) deposited primarily here → less error-prone
- searches for classification numbers possible (*What else is on the same shelf?*)
- sorting by publication date, author, title etc. possible (in KonSearch by default obscure ranking according to relevance)

# Research strategies: Approach via given literature

## Citation Pearl Building Approach (CPBA)

- Research starts with the lecturer's recommendation, followed by a search for similar literature.

## Snowball system

- evaluating the bibliographies of books and articles already read and deemed important, followed by evaluating the bibliographies of the texts found in this way.

## Evaluation of authors

- Which authors are mentioned in the lexicon entries and literature references provided there? -> further search for publications of these authors (specialists in the area) in catalogues and databases
- for matters of detail or problems within a narrow topic, e.g. Werner Frey on *topic scrambling* → Werner Frey on „*focus scrambling*“

# Research strategies: Approach without given literature

## *Most specific first approach (MSF)*

- start with the most detailed query: all terms in one search
- very relevant findings
- possibly too few findings, in this case broaden search (search for fewer and fewer terms)
- exclusion of literature on individual aspects of the issue

## *Block building approach (BBL)*

- segment the issue into conceptual fields, search for terms individually, combine later
- inclusion of literature on individual aspects of the issue
- possibly discovery of relevant terms not yet considered

# Research strategies: Evaluating the findings

Tightrope walk between too much and too little

$$\text{Relevance (precision)} = \frac{\text{number of relevant documents found}}{\text{number of documents found}}$$

$$\text{Completeness (recall)} = \frac{\text{number of relevant documents found}}{\text{number of relevant documents in the database}}$$

(by Ralph Hafner, translated)



# Adapting the search strategy

## Too few findings

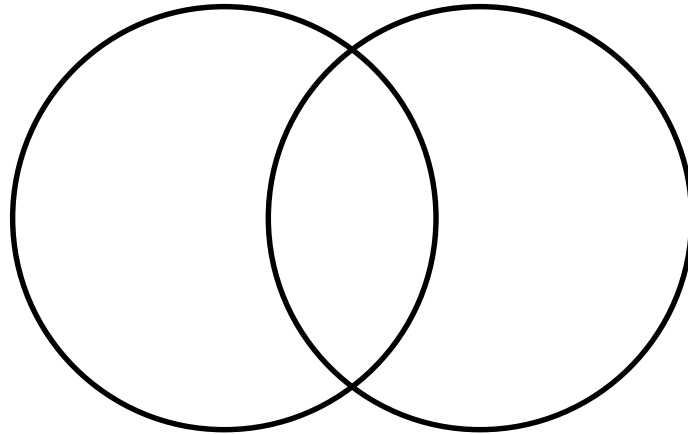
- search for synonyms and hypernyms

## Too many findings

- use of hyponyms
- use of newer publications
- constraining the topic:
  - choice of language, linguistic subfield, phenomenon under consideration, context, region, period...  
(syntax of rhetorical **wh-questions** in Spanish newspaper texts...;  
**particle** *schon* in adversative adverbial clauses in the 19<sup>th</sup> century...)
- restricting the query by intersecting the search terms

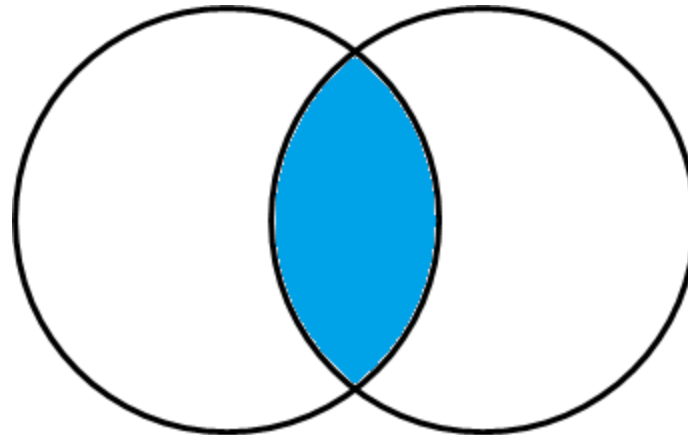
# Set theory: Boolean operators

AND



# Intersection

AND

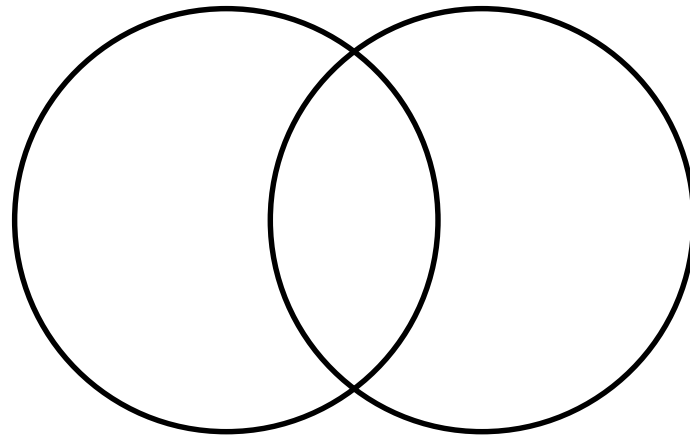


## Focused search

- Each document found contains all the terms combined.
- Ex.: *modality AND mood*

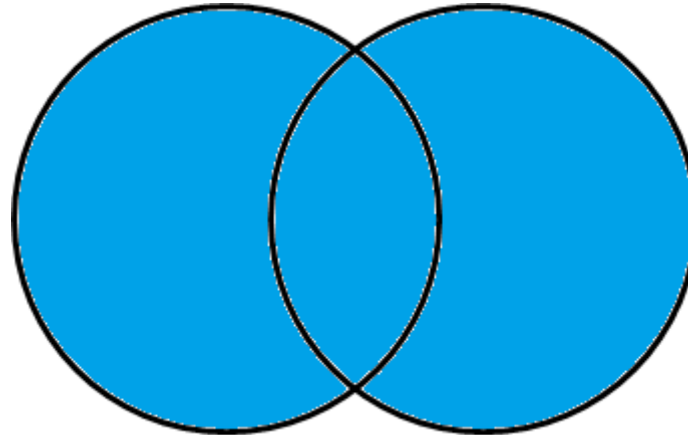
# Set theory: Boolean operators

OR



# Union

OR

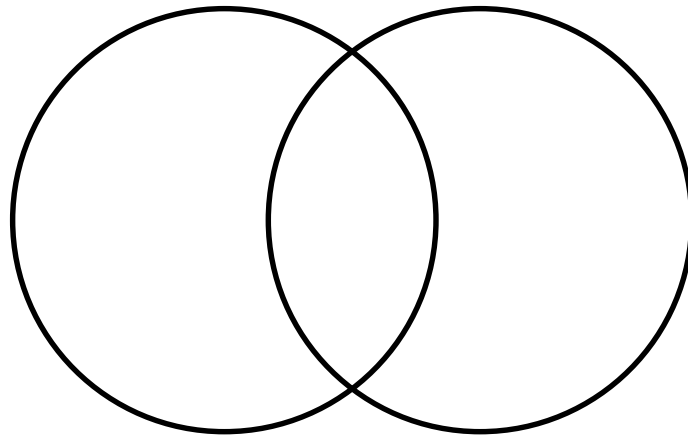


## Broad search

- Each document found contains at least one of the terms combined.
- Ex.: *modality OR mood*

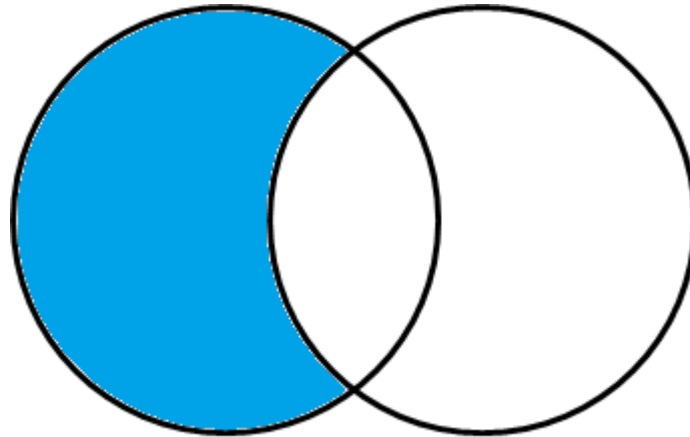
# Set theory: Boolean operators

NOT



# Relative complement

NOT



## Exclusion of a search term

- Documents with the term combined by *NOT* are not shown.
- Ex.: *modality NOT mood*

# Practical advice

## VPN (virtual private network) remote access (*Cisco AnyConnect*)

- KIM → e-mail and internet → Remote access to the campus network (VPN)
- being able to obtain at home the same articles in PDF format as on campus / in the library („Get it @ UB Konstanz“; in Google Scholar, too)
- When you are virtually within the Uni Konstanz network, your wireless printer at home does not work.



# Practical advice

## Articles only available in print

- shorter loan periods for journals, books from handsets etc.
- Relevant passages, e.g. articles from scholarly journals or book chapters, up to 75% of a work, may be copied for personal scholarly use (see handout *Änderungen im Urheberrecht ab dem 01.03.2018*, [https://www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/typo3temp/secure\\_downloads/72591/0/38d5b99bfc638abff029866087a356740bc736a9/Urheberrecht2018.pdf](https://www.kim.uni-konstanz.de/typo3temp/secure_downloads/72591/0/38d5b99bfc638abff029866087a356740bc736a9/Urheberrecht2018.pdf), 4 March 2020).
- When scanning documents, the copier menu allows you to select the document format, and here you can also select optical character recognition so that you can later use the search function in the PDF document.

# Practical advice

## Beware

- of too much research!
- Scan, skim, gain an overview first (slaloming/curling across pages, glancing at first sentences of paragraphs).
- Stay on schedule.
- Aim at realistic stints of work in detailed reading and evaluation.

# Reference sections

- All sources referenced in the text, e.g. alongside paraphrases or quotations, **must** reappear in uniform style as entries in the reference section at the end of your work.
- Only these sources may occur in the reference section.
- discipline-specific stylistic features: **Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics**
  - available online
  - very simple, reduced to the essentials
  - Individual journals may deviate.
- Guidelines and singular case decisions are oriented towards functionality:  
The reader should be able to find the relevant information at first glance.
- see Guidelines for citing and creating your bibliography on the homepage of the Linguistics Writing Centre