In this chapter

- Types of periodicals
- Periodical indexes
- Searching an index — Academic Search Premier
- Locating articles

This chapter introduces you to finding articles in *periodicals*. You will learn the basic differences among several types of periodicals — newspapers, magazines, and journals. In addition, you will learn about an efficient way to find articles by using indexes, rather than leafing through hundreds of issues hoping to find something on your topic.

Types of periodicals

As mentioned in Chapter 3, there are two basic types of information sources — scholarly and popular. This also applies to periodical literature (review the comparison table for scholarly journals versus magazines on page 3-3). There are three basic types of periodicals: newspapers, magazines, and journals. Articles in newspapers and magazines tend to be very different from articles in scholarly journals. To effectively evaluate the information in articles, you must understand how articles in the various types of periodicals differ.

Newspapers

Newspapers are usually published daily or weekly. In general they provide current events information in their geographic region and around the world. They are a major source of reviews of literary, entertainment, and cultural activities. Past issues of newspapers not only offer a day-by-day account of past or historical events but also offer a record of historical and popular trends, and as such can be considered primary source materials. Newspaper articles tend to be short and written in non-technical language. Newspapers are printed on newsprint, a highly perishable paper; therefore, most libraries preserve newspapers on microfilm.
Examples of newspapers:
- Wall Street Journal
- New York Times
- Los Angeles Times
- Honolulu Star Bulletin
- Honolulu Advertiser

**Magazines**

Magazines are usually published weekly or monthly. They contain popular reading and include news, opinion, and recreational and entertainment information. News magazines include general articles about current events. Opinion magazines include commentary about current events from a particular point of view. Magazine articles tend to be written in non-technical language.

Examples of magazines:
- Cosmopolitan .................. (recreational and entertainment)
- People .......................... (recreational and entertainment)
- Time ............................ (news and current events)
- Newsweek ....................... (news and current events)
- U.S. News and World Report (news and current events)
- The Nation ...................... (opinion)
- The New Republic ............. (opinion)
- National Review .............. (opinion)

**Journals**

Journals are usually published quarterly, semiannually, or annually. Journals tend to be more scholarly or scientific. Not all journals, however, are scholarly. There are trade and association periodicals that are considered journals, but are not necessarily scholarly. In scholarly journals, advertising is rare and limited to announcing books, seminars, or conferences. Journal articles are usually written by experts in a specific field. They are written using technical language and present original research, reviews of research, or theoretical positions.

Two key attributes of scholarly articles are: (1) articles published in scholarly journals are reviewed by scholars or experts in the same field prior to publication. These are called peer-reviewed or refereed journals. This review process ensures that the information appearing in these publications is authoritative and contributes to the field's body of knowledge; and (2) authors cite the sources they use, using a list of references or bibliography at the end of each article. For these reasons, many of your instructors may require that you only use articles from scholarly or refereed journals for your research.

Examples of scholarly journals:
- Journal of Adolescence
- Review of Political Economy
- Tesol Quarterly
Periodical indexes

As you learned in Chapter 4, the library catalog is the tool you use to find out what is contained in a library, but it does not include information about individual articles in periodicals. **Indexes** are the tools used to find articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers. Most periodical indexes are arranged so that you can look up articles by subject. They are the most efficient way to find articles on a particular topic.

Print and electronic indexes

Indexes are published in print and electronic format. Many indexes published today are accessible through the World Wide Web and on CD-ROM. Most indexes are produced by companies who sell or license the indexes. Libraries, in turn, buy or license indexes for faculty and students to use. Indexes are purchased in print or in electronic format, depending on availability, cost, and demand.

Information available in an index

Indexes provide citations to articles about a topic. A citation is the information that identifies a publication and usually includes the author, title of article, title of the publication, volume number, issue number, date of publication, and page numbers. Each citation is assigned subject headings or descriptors. Subject headings provide access points to systematically retrieve citations on a particular topic.

Example:

- **Author:** Johnnie L. Roberts
- **Title:** Mr. Rap goes to Washington
- **Periodical title:** Newsweek
- **Volume no.:** 136
- **Issue no.:** 10
- **Date:** Sep 4, 2000
- **Pages:** 22-23
- **Subjects:** Rap music, Entrepreneurs, Politics, Activism, Political parties, Personal profiles

You may also see indexes that provide an abstract or summary of an article. An index that provides such summaries often has the term **abstracts** in the title of the index, such as **Historical Abstracts** and **Social Work Abstracts**.

Sometimes the title of a periodical is abbreviated in the citation. For example, **J Sci Stud Relig** stands for **Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion**. You most often find abbreviations in printed indexes. To find the full spelling of a title, check the front matter of the index for a list of abbreviations or use a publication such as...
Periodical Title Abbreviations (ask at the reference desk for current edition).

**Full-text indexes**

Increasingly, periodical indexes include links to the full-text of articles. The provision of full-text articles may be selective or complete, depending on the index producer’s licensing agreements with the publishers of the periodicals in which the articles are located. The full text of articles are usually in HTML or PDF formats.

Two other ways that full-text articles are distributed include direct access through the publisher of the periodical that contains the article and through periodical archive/storage databases, such as JSTOR. Both these distribution methods provided access to articles within the context of the periodicals in which the articles are published. This context may help you more fully understand how documents and scholarship are organized and shared in a particular discipline.

**Scope**

There are many kinds of indexes and you need to understand the scope of the index to select an appropriate one for your research topic. There are multi-subject indexes which cover a wide range of subjects and may include journals, magazines, and newspapers. There are also specialized indexes which cover broad or narrow subjects.

Examples of multi-subject indexes:

- Academic Search Premier
- Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature

Examples of specialized indexes:

- ABI/Inform (business)
- ERIC (education)
- PsycINFO (psychology)
- Historical Abstracts (history and culture)

The scope of indexes may be limited by time period or by type of materials indexed such as plays, poems, and songs. Indexes and abstracts may also include chapters of books, dissertations, and conference papers.
Searching an index — Academic Search Premier

Academic Search Premier is a multi-subject periodical index. It is an index of over 8,200 academic and general interest periodicals with full-text available for 4,400 titles. Subjects covered include the arts, humanities, social sciences, technology, and general sciences. It is also useful for its coverage of topical areas such as women's studies, national and international news and current events, environmental issues, and public affairs.

Accessing Academic Search Premier

To access Academic Search Premier:

1. Go to the library's web site at: http://library.manoa.hawaii.edu/
2. Select: Electronic Resources
3. Enter the keywords: academic search premier
4. Select: Academic Search Premier from the search results and follow the logon instructions until you get to the search screen.

Search types

There are two types of searches available on Academic Search Premier — Basic and Advanced Search. Advanced Search is the default search for Academic Search Premier.

Basic Search: searches for keywords in the title, citation, and abstract. Allows you to select from a variety of search modes: "standard" (explicit boolean operators), "all words" (implicit boolean AND), "any words" (relevance ranked), and "exact phrase."

Advanced Search: allows you to search for keywords in specific fields using pull-down menus and boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT).
Search example — Keyword search

1. Search screen

Enter search terms
Select boolean operator
Select fields from drop down menu

2. Brief record display

Brief record display, includes title, author, periodical title, publication date, volume and issue number, and beginning page number.
Link to view full citation and abstract.
Link to full text of article if available.
Button to mark record
3. Full citation and abstract display

- Link to full text of article
- Buttons to print, email, or download article or search results.
- Abstract of article

4. Full text display

- Full text of article
Locating articles

Finding periodicals in UH Manoa Library Collections

The library provides access to the full-text of articles in periodicals through several ways:

- Articles in electronic format attached to citations in online aggregator indexes, such as Academic Search Premier.
- Articles in electronic format through direct periodical subscriptions to publishers or through journal archiving/storage sources.
- Articles in printed/paper format located in the periodicals that the library subscribes to and shelved in the library.

If you searched an electronic index and the full text of the article was available through the index, you can simply print it out, as in the example with Academic Search Premier.

If the article is not available through a full-text electronic index, such as Academic Search Premier, then the article must be located in the periodical in which it was published. The periodical may be in electronic or printed format.

Caution
Be sure to distinguish between the article title and the periodical title/name. See page 8-4 for clarification of the parts of a citation.

If the periodical is electronic, you can search for the periodical name from either the E-Resources or Electronic Journals links on the library home page.

If the periodical is printed, the next step is to find out if the library owns it and where it is located. You do this by searching the library catalog for the periodical name in which your article is published.

To access Hawaii Voyager, go to the URL:
- http://uhmanoa.lib.hawaii.edu/
or select it from the library's web site:
- http://library.manoa.hawaii.edu/

For example, to locate the journal in the citation below, perform the following steps.

1. **Hawaii Voyager main menu.**

   - **Select Basic Search**
     - Basic Search
       - Find items by title, author, journal title, subject heading, call number, or keywords.
     - Guided Search
       - Use drop-down menus to guide the construction of a keyword search.
     - Reserves
       - Find materials currently on reserve by instructor, campus, and course.

2. **Journal title search.**

   - Type the name of the periodical in the search box and execute the search. (Note: title searches are automatically truncated on the right side, so you can enter less than the full title.

   - **Select Journal Title search.**

3. **Brief title display.**

   - **Click on periodical title**

4. Short record with location and call number

Scroll down until you see the UH Manoa: Hamilton Main location code.

Call number

5. Locate periodical in the library by location and call number

Recent issues are in each collection's current periodicals section shelved by call number. Older issues are bound and shelved with the books by call number within each collection.

Another full-text source

If the article you want is not available in full text electronically or in print, consider requesting your article through document delivery from the library's interlibrary loan services.

http://library.manoa.hawaii.edu/services/loans/ill.htm

If the article is available electronically, you may receive it in two to three days. The document delivery of articles is subsidized by the library and provided to faculty, staff, and students at no charge.
Summary

In this chapter, you started by learning about different kinds of periodicals (newspapers, magazines, and journals), how to effectively find articles on a topic using indexes, and how to locate the full text of articles.

Workshop

Activities

1. Locate the various collections of current periodicals in the library.
2. Explore the library web page to obtain an overview of the kinds of online indexes that are available and how they are organized and accessed.
3. Examine a multi-subject index (e.g., Academic Search Premier) and a subject specific index (e.g., ERIC, the education index database) to determine the subjects, the time periods, and the types of sources they cover. Perform a search on the same topic in each index. Print out a citation from each index. Determine if the library has the periodicals in the citations.
4. Choose a major event (e.g., Hurricane Katrina) and obtain a newspaper, a magazine, and a journal article about it.
5. Choose a topic and select a specialized periodical index appropriate to it. Search the index and print out the citation for a relevant article. Determine if the library has the periodical that contains the article.

Questions

1. What library resource do you use to locate articles in periodicals by subject? What library resource do you use to locate periodicals in the library?
2. What kinds of information are contained in a citation from a periodical index?
3. What is an abstract? Do all indexes contain abstracts?
4. What factors should you consider when selecting an index?
5. Where are the older, bound issues of periodicals shelved?