

# Performing searches on Érudit

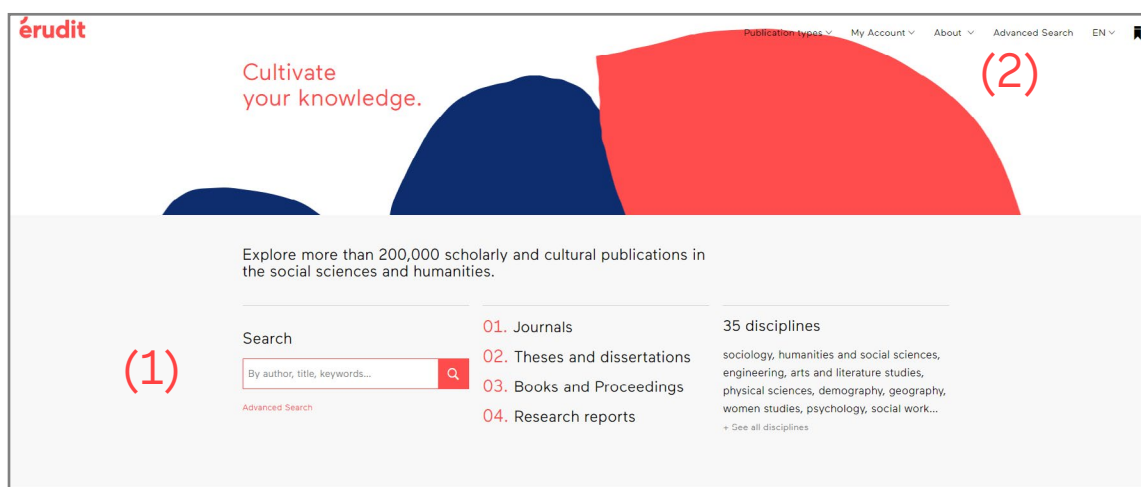
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# 1. Simple Search

On the homepage, enter your keywords in the **search box** (1), then click on the magnifying glass or press Enter.

Alternatively, you can perform an **advanced search** (2).



By default, the search will cover all fields (title, author, summary, full text, etc.).

See [page 14](#) for tips on how to effectively prepare for a search.

# 2. Advanced Search

Advanced searches allow you to run more complex queries than in the simple search box.

## 2.1 Running a search

Separate distinct terms into separate search boxes. Connect the boxes with operators such as **AND**, **OR** and **NOT** (1).

Use the + button to add more search fields (2).

Specify the search fields for each box (3).

### Advanced Search

Refine your search in the corpus of documents provided on Érudit by indicating various keywords and selecting available filters.

Keywords	In...
<input type="text" value="Phrase or keyword"/>	<input type="text" value="All fields"/>

(1)

AND	<input type="text" value="Phrase or keyword"/>	<input type="text" value="All fields"/>	X
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(2)

Search

## 2.2 Operators and search fields

Use operators in simple or advanced searches to refine your search results.

### What are the different search operators?

#### Boolean (AND, OR, NOT)

##### art AND aboriginal

Will find documents that contain **both words** ("art" and "aboriginal").

##### art OR aboriginal

Will find documents that contain the word "art" **or** "aboriginal" **or** both words. You can use OR to search for **synonyms**.

##### art NOT aboriginal

Will find documents that contain the word "art" but will exclude documents that contain the word "aboriginal."

Pay attention to the word order!

#### Wildcards (\*)

When placed at the end of a word, an asterisk can **replace** 0, 1 or several characters. It can find plural or derivative forms of words as well as unrelated words. For example, searching for **pup\*** will pull up results for pup, pups, puppy, puppet, etc. However, it will not find results for dog, canine or pet.

#### The (?) mask

This symbol **replaces** 1 character only. For example, **synthesi?e** will find results for "synthesize" and "synthesise."

#### Parentheses ( )

Parentheses are used to **group together** search terms and Boolean operators. Use parentheses to **determine a priority order** for reading your search query and to ensure that the search engine doesn't ignore any **key terms**. For example, use **(indigenous OR aboriginal) AND (art OR film)**, instead of **indigenous OR aboriginal AND art OR film**.

Another possibility is to place different aspects of your query in separate search boxes (as shown on [page 4](#)).

#### Quotation marks (" ")

Quotation marks are used to find an exact expression or set of terms. Quotation marks are useful for phrases that contain more than one word. For example, searching for **"Maine coon"** will generate results with these words together in this order. It will not find variations.

#### Empty words

Adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, articles, conjunctions and other connecting words are not taken into account during searches. This applies in English and French. For example: **the, his, why, against, but**, etc.

Note that the English Boolean operators **AND, OR** and **NOT** can be used for French searches.

By default, all words entered in a search are separated by **AND**.

The search engine does not take into account **case** (uppercase and lowercase), **punctuation** or **diacritical marks** (accents, diaereses, cedillas and ligatures).

Narrow your search criteria by limiting the fields for your keywords.

### What search fields exist?

#### All fields.

Article description (metadata) and full text of the publications.

#### All fields (except full text).

Description of the publications.

#### Full text.

Full text of the publication.

#### Title, abstract, keywords.

Only searches these fields. However, not all publications have an abstract or keywords.

#### Title.

Includes titles, subtitles and parallel titles (in other languages).

#### Author.

Use quotation marks or the author's full name to get precise results. If you don't get the results you are looking for, enter the surname only or the surname and first initial.

#### Author affiliation.

The university or research group with which the author is affiliated (if any).

#### Journal title.

Only searches journal titles in the Érudit and UNB Libraries collections.

#### Bibliography.

Searches the bibliography. All reference list components can be found.

#### Review.

Searches the titles of reviews.

#### ISSN.

Unique identification code for journals (e.g.: ISSN 1703-4). If a journal has print and digital versions, it will have two ISSN numbers.

#### ISBN.

The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a unique identifier assigned to published books.

Advanced Search

Refine your search in the corpus of documents provided on Érudit by indicating various keywords and selecting available filters.

Keywords

margaret atwood

AND

Phrase or keyword

In...

- All fields
- All fields (except full text)
- Full text
- Title, abstract, keywords
- Title
- Contributor
- Author affiliation
- Journal title
- Bibliography
- Review

## 2.3 Filters

When performing an advanced search, you can narrow your search using filters. As needed, select the types of publication you want to view, the collection it comes from (Érudit or our partners), the academic discipline (Érudit collection only), languages, journals, publication year or interval.

The screenshot shows the 'Filters' section of the search interface, organized into several categories:

- Publication types:** Includes checkboxes for Scholarly articles (checked), Cultural articles, Theses and dissertations, Books, Proceedings, and Research reports.
- Scholarly article types:** Includes checkboxes for Article (checked), Review, Other, and Note.
- Collections:** Includes checkboxes for Érudit (checked), UNB Libraries, Persée, and Fonds de Recherche du Québec.
- Disciplines:** A list of selected disciplines: Arts and Literature Studies, Literary Studies, and Literature.
- Languages:** A list of selected languages: English.
- Journals:** An empty text input field.
- Year or year range:** An empty text input field at the bottom.

**⚠ Attention**  
Some filters are mutually exclusive. If used together, the search will not generate any results.

For example, if you select “Cultural articles” as the publication type and enter a specific scholarly journal, you will not get any results.

### What publication types exist?

#### Scholarly articles.

Articles from scholarly journals disseminated by Érudit or our partners. The content quality is ensured through a peer-review process.

#### Cultural articles.

Articles from cultural journals disseminated by Érudit. Topics include visual arts, film, literature, history and theatre.

#### Theses and dissertations.

Includes PhD theses and master’s papers submitted by partner universities.

#### Books.

Scientific literature published as monographs or book chapters.

#### Proceedings.

Conference proceedings are presentations made at scientific conferences.

#### Research reports.

Reports, research notes, conferences, pre-publications, raw data or other documents disseminated by research centres, chairs or institutes.

# 3. Search results

After you run a search, the **Search Results page** appears.

## 3.1. Refining your search

The number of **search results** indicates the scope of the search, which can be modified as needed (1).

You can **sort the results** (by relevance, title, author or publication date) (2), view the **list of references found** (3), or **apply additional filters** (4).

**Too many irrelevant results:** Reduce the number of irrelevant results by adding keywords or filters.

**Not enough results:** Increase the number of results by removing keywords or filters.

The screenshot shows a search results page titled "Search Results (1)". At the top right is a "Save Results" button. Below the title, it states "52 results found for the query:" followed by a complex search query in parentheses. A "Modify Search" button is located below the query. On the left side, there is a "Filters" section with a search box for "Keywords" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the filters are dropdown menus for "Series", "Year", and "Authors". On the right side, there are two dropdown menus: "Results per page" set to "10" and "Sort by..." set to "Relevance". Below these is a pagination link "Page 1 of 6 > <". The main content area shows a list of results, with the first one being "1. Lucy Rowland" and "Speculative Solutions". To the right of the list are icons for "PDF" and "LIT" (likely for full-text access).

### What types of scholarly articles exist?

#### Articles.

In-depth content developed using a rigorous scientific method. These articles are peer-reviewed.

#### Notes.

Very short articles developed using less rigorous methodology.

#### Other.

Errata, editorials, presentations, etc.

#### Reviews.

Informative or critical summaries of scholarly or cultural works.

#### Presentations.

Articles from conference proceedings.



## 3.2 Saving your results

**Saving** your search (1) results allows you to keep a record of your search strategy.

To view your search history, click **View my saved search history** (2) or check under the advanced search form. This allows you to compare queries to see which are most effective and **run them again** as needed (3).

**⚠ Caution**  
Your search history will be deleted when your cache memory is emptied (typically when you close your browser).

The screenshot illustrates the process of saving search results. It is divided into three main sections:

- Search Results (1):** Shows a search query with 107 results. A "Save Results" button is visible in the top right corner.
- Confirmation (2):** A black box with white text reads "Résultats sauvegardés !" (Results saved!). Below it, a button labeled "View my saved search history" is highlighted.
- Saved Searches (3):** A table listing saved search queries with their respective result counts and options to delete or search again.

n°	Query	Results	Delete	Search again
1	(All fields : leonard cohen) AND (Collections : ['Érudit', 'UNB'])	706	x	→
2	(All fields : michel tremblay) AND (Collections : ['Érudit', 'UNB'])	6963	x	→
4	(All fields : margaret atwood) AND (Published between 2000 and 2016) AND (Disciplines : ['études des arts et des lettres', 'études littéraires', 'Littérature']) AND (Languages : en) AND (Publication types : Article) AND (Collections : ['Érudit', 'UNB'])	52	x	→

# 4. Viewing an article

The Article page contains complete bibliographical information as well as the full text.

## 4.1 Article page

The article **URL** is the article's web address. The **DOI** is its permanent digital identifier (1).

The publication background information includes the journal title, issue number, year of publication, pagination and title of the thematic issue (2). Click **the journal title** to view the issues.

Scroll down to view the article text. The **Article Outline** (3) provides quick access to specific article sections.

Use the arrow to skip to the next article (4).

The **PDF** and **HTML** (5) buttons allow you to change the view format.

**HTML format** allows you to read the article in the Érudit interface. You can select a portion of the text and navigate easily using the article outline.

**PDF format** presents the text as it appears in the print version of the journal. It can be downloaded to your desktop.

**Not all articles are available in both formats.**

The screenshot shows the article page for "How Can You Use Two Languages and Mean What You Say in Both?" [1]: On Translating Margaret Atwood's Poetry into Spanish. The page includes the following elements:

- (1)** URI <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/014371ar> and DOI [10.7202/014371ar](https://doi.org/10.7202/014371ar)
- (2)** Journal information: An article of the journal **TTR : traduction, terminologie, rédaction**, Volume 18, Issue 1, 1er semestre, 2005, p. 157-181. Traductions et représentations : Parcours dans l'espace hispanique II
- (3)** Article outline section with links for "Back to top", "Abstract", and "The reception of Margaret Atwood's works in Spain".
- (4)** Navigation arrows and journal title link.
- (5)** PDF and HTML buttons.

## 4.2 Issue page

All the articles published in the same issue can be accessed via the [Issue Summary](#) (1).

The [section titles](#) (2) allow you to see the different types of content available in the journal (e.g., thematic features and reviews).

The [Index of Authors](#) (3) lists the names of the various authors who contributed to the journal and their articles.

Érudit / Journals / TTR : traduction, terminologie, rédaction / Traductions et représentations : Parcours dans l'espace hispanique II

TTR : TRADUCTION, TERMINOLOGIE, RÉDACTION

Volume 18, Number 1, 1er semestre 2005

Traductions et représentations : Parcours dans l'espace hispanique II

Translations and Representations: Exploring the Hispanic World II

Guest-edited by Clara Foz and Francisco Lafarga

Table of contents (15 articles) (1)

Présentation (2)

Clara Foz and Francisco Lafarga pp. 9-12 Record

Nationalism Studies Applied to a Register of Mexican Colonial Translations. Interim Report

TTR : traduction, terminologie, rédaction

Volume 18, Number 1, 1er semestre 2005, pp. 9-266

See all issues

Explore

Search in this journal

Keywords... [Search]

Index of authors (3)

RSS feed

About

Managing editor(s)  
Annick Chappdelaine

## 4.3 Journal page

This page provides a description of the journal and lists the available issues.


To access the journal page, search for the journal in the alphabetical list of **publication types** (1) or click on the journal title when viewing an article.

You can **explore** (2) the journal by searching its content, finding articles in the Index of Authors or by subscribing to its RSS feed.

The **journal file** (3) presents all the important information about the journal, including its managing editor, publication period, access policy, etc.

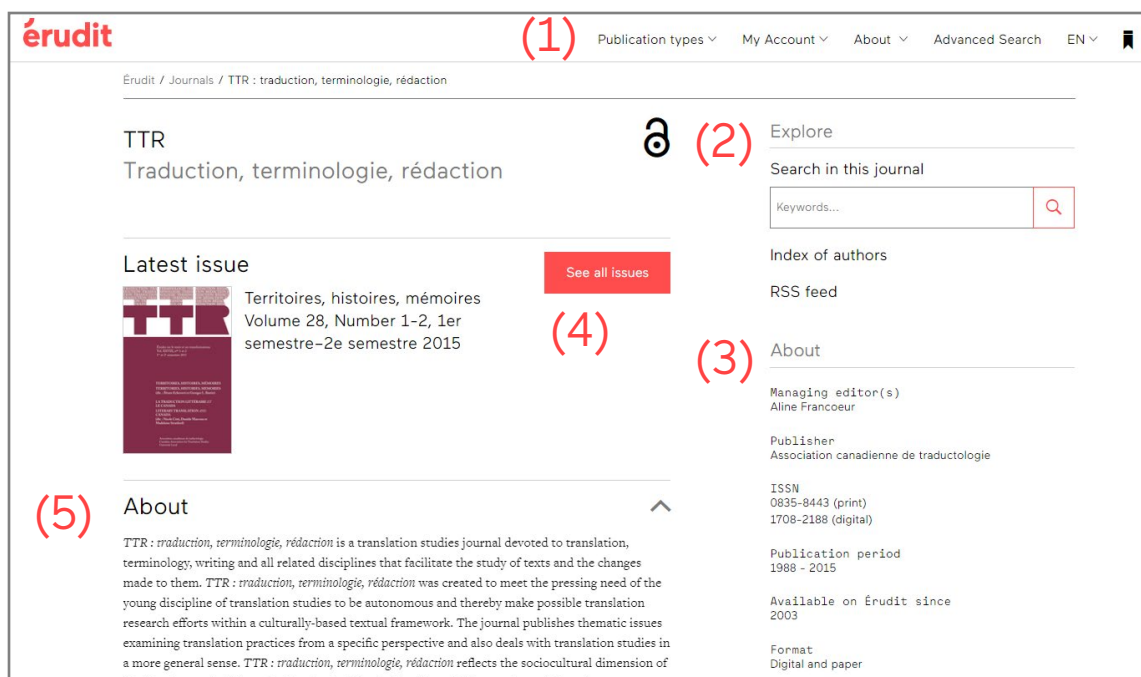
The **journal history** lists all available issues. Click **See all issues** (4) to access the journal history.

The **About section** (5) compiles important information about the journal, including a description, the editorial policy, contact information, the writing team and subscription information.

**Look for the unlock symbol to see which journals are open access!** 

**Restricted access** indicates that you need a subscription to read the latest issues.

**Open access** indicates that a subscription is not required.



The screenshot shows the journal page for TTR (Traduction, terminologie, rédaction) on the Érudit website. The page is annotated with red numbers (1) through (5) pointing to specific features:

- (1) Publication types dropdown menu
- (2) Explore button and search box
- (3) About section
- (4) See all issues button
- (5) About section content

The page content includes the journal title, a search box, a "Latest issue" section with a "See all issues" button, and an "About" section. The "About" section provides information about the journal's focus, its managing editor (Aline Francoeur), publisher (Association canadienne de traductologie), ISSN (0835-8443 print, 1708-2188 digital), publication period (1988-2015), and format (Digital and paper).

# 5. Citing articles

The red bar that appears alongside articles allows you to **save** (🔖), view in another **format** (**HTML/PDF**), **cite** (🗒️) or **share** (➡️) an article.

Any **saved references** are listed in the **Library**, which can be accessed using the **bookmark** (1) in the navigation bar.

Select your saved notices, then select the **Cite** button. The **Citation Tools** box (2) allows you to choose from three bibliographic styles and can export the notice to your preferred reference management program.

The **share button** allows you to share the article by email or on Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn.



The screenshot shows the Érudit website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Érudit logo and several menu items: 'Publication types', 'My Account', 'About', 'Advanced Search', 'EN', and a search icon. A red circle (1) highlights the bookmark icon in the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'My Library'. It contains a sub-header 'My Library' and a paragraph explaining that the page lists saved documents. Below this, there is a section for 'Saved Records' which currently shows 'No document selected'. Two example records are listed: 'Américanité et cinéma québécois' by Louise Carrière (1995) and 'Américanité ou américanisation : l'exemple de la coproduction au Québec' by Chantal Nadeau (1990). Each record has a small red bar with icons for citation and sharing. A red circle (2) highlights the citation icon in the red bar of the first record. A modal box titled 'Citation Tools' is open, showing three citation styles: MLA, APA, and Chicago. Below the styles, there is an 'Export record for this document' section with three options: '.ENW' (EndNote, Zotero), '.RIS' (Papers, Reference Manager, RefWorks, Zotero), and '.BIB' (BibTeX, JabRef, Mendeley, Zotero). A red circle (2) highlights the '.ENW' option.

# 6. Preparing for a search

Proper preparation is needed when you want to search for material on a complex subject.

## 1. Break down your research subject into **concepts**.

For example, the topic "I would like to describe **aboriginal art** made in **Quebec**" contains three concepts: art, aboriginal and Quebec. These concepts are different facets of the research subject.

Ask yourself whether there are **synonyms, equivalent terms** or **translations** in relevant languages for these concepts. Create a list of related words for each concept and develop **a concept plan**. Avoid empty words such as "effect" or "consequences."

**AND**

<b>art</b>	<b>aboriginal</b>	<b>Quebec</b>
installation	aborigène	Montreal
painting	native	
peinture	First Nations	
performance	indigène	
sculpture	indigenous	
	Premières nations	

## 2. Use your concept plan to create **a search strategy**.

Each term should be separated by an operator (**AND, OR, NOT** or other), particularly to take into account plural forms of the terms and specific expressions.

Enter your strategy into the advanced search form. If necessary, use several boxes.

Keywords: art\* OR installation OR paint OR performance

In...: All fields

AND "First nations" OR indigen\* OR native

All fields

AND Quebec OR Montreal

All fields