## Érudit

### Research Operators

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<tr>
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<td>coloni?ation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alphabetical index of journal titles

By clicking on the A - Z tab, or the A - Z link on the left of the screen, a list of journals is displayed in alphabetical order.
Index of journal titles by discipline

By clicking on the Disciplines tab, or the Disciplines link on the left of the screen, a list of journals is displayed by discipline.

More than twenty disciplines are defined
Journal History

By clicking on the Journals history link, a list of prior or subsequent journal titles is displayed. By clicking on the Hide Journals History link, only the current titles are displayed.

About this journal

By clicking on the About this Journal link, general information about a particular journal, its period and frequency of publication, its format protocol, and other relevant information are displayed. Subscription and contact information for the journal is also displayed.
Issues available

To see the available issues for a review, click on the Issues Available link.

Author Index

To see a list of authors for the current journal, click on the Author Index link. You can select an author by clicking on the corresponding link.
Special issues

To see a list of special issues for a journal, click on the Special Issues. A list of special issues will be displayed by the year.

Search this journal

You can limit your search to the articles of a given journal. To do this, simply click on the Search this Journal link and indicate your search parameters. For more information on the search tool, please see the Basic search section.
Previous/next issue

By clicking on the Previous or Next links, the corresponding issue will be displayed.

Journal History

If the current journal is published under another or other titles, these will be displayed in the journal heading. To select another title simply click on the corresponding link.
View abstracts

To view abstracts of articles in a particular issue, simply click on the Abstract link.

To view only the bibliographic records of articles, click on the Hide Abstracts link.
Previous/next article

In article view, you can navigate between articles in the current issue by clicking on the **Previous** and **Next** links.

To return to the articles in the current issue, simply click on the **Table of Contents (Issue)** link.

Viewing options for a single article

Several options are available for viewing an article:

- Full text
- Bibliographic record
- Abstract
- Table of Contents (Article)
- List of Figures
- List of Tables
- References

Please note, however, that these options are available according to the policies of each journal.
Finding an article

If you have the bibliographic reference of an article in Érudit, you may find it directly. To do this, enter the required information in the area reserved for this on the left of the screen.

Basic search

For a basic search, simply type in the keyword(s) of your query (words or phrases that correspond to the information you are looking for) in the search field.

A basic search will search the entire text for the title to the last line, including test in figures, tables and section headings. The number of documents recovered may be considerable. You may limit the search by using the other fields or a combination of fields (see the Advances Search section for more details).

By default, the search tool returns records corresponding to articles containing all of your search terms.

For basic information about optimizing your search results, please refer to the section Tips for Using the Search Tool.

Advanced search

To have access to the advanced search, just follow the advanced search link below the box for a simple search.

The advanced search is done by default in all available fields, including full-text articles, and in the Érudit and the Electronic Text centre at UNB Libraries collections. You can change these options using the Limitations section of the search interface.
## Research Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-text</td>
<td>Search in available fields, including the full-text of articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titre</td>
<td>Search in articles, books and thesis chapters, documents and data titles and alternative titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Search in abstracts. Some records may contain no abstract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Retrieve the records of an author. The order of the words does not matter. If the results are not satisfactory with the full name of an author try the surname only, or the name and first initial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Author Affiliation | Search within the authors affiliations, which are most often universities or research groups. Example: McGill University  
Institut national de la recherche scientifique |
| Journal's title | Search only among the titles of journals of the collections selected in the Limitations section of the search interface (which are by default Érudit and the Electronic Text Center at UNB Libraries). |
| Keywords       | Keywords are words or phrases that can represent the ideas and concepts expressed in a document. The publishers are responsible for providing the keywords. Some records may contain no keywords. |
| Bibliography   | Search within the bibliographies. If the results are not satisfactory with the full name of an author, try with the surname only, or the name and first name initial. |
| Title reviewed | Search within the titles of the book reviews only, which include the title of the book, and the name of the author.                              |
| ISSN           | The ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) is an eight-digit number which identifies periodical publications whether electronic or paper. All journals have an ISSN, but only those who also publish a printed version have a printed ISSN. |

### Search boxes

You can search terms (which may be words or phrases) in the search boxes. By default, the interface presents a single search box, but you can add up to eight additional boxes by clicking the symbol at right of the menu. You may use symbols to compose elaborate search strategies. This section describes the possible operations.
Exact wording or phrase (quotation marks “”)

You can search exact wording or phrase by using the quotation marks. For example, “aging” and “retirement home” are both search terms, but the first one is a word and the second is a phrase.

When searching exact wording or phrase, you cannot use the truncation or the single-character wildcard. The stop words are not considered by the search engine. Hence, those two requests return the same results:

- “the financial sector”
- “financial sector”

Boolean operators

You can use the following Boolean operators to combine search terms (which may be single words or phrases)” AND, OR NOT. The capital letters are mandatory. Please notice that the [parentheses] are recommended when using more than one operator in a request.

AND (or “&”, or “+”)

The AND operator links two terms in order to find all documents containing both terms. The capital letters are mandatory.

The symbols “&” and “+” can be used in place of the operator. You can also get the same result by typing the symbol “+” before each search term. In this case, the symbol “+” must adhere to the search term.

For example, the following equivalent queries demonstrate searching for documents containing, for each document, the words “retirement” and “aging”:

- retirement AND aging
- retirement & aging
- + retirement +aging
- retirement aging

OR (or “|”)

The OR operator links two terms in order to find all documents containing any of the search terms. The capital letters are mandatory.

The symbols “|” can be used in place of the OR operator.

For example, the following equivalent queries demonstrate searching for document containing, for each document, either “retirement” or “aging” (or both):

- retirement OR aging
- retirement | aging

NOT (or “!” or “-”)

The NOT operators is used to exclude documents containing the word following it. The capital letters are mandatory.

The symbols “!” and “-“ can be used in place of the operator. You can also get the same results by typing the symbol “-“ before each search term. In this case, the symbol “-“ must adhere to the search term.

For example, the following equivalent queries demonstrate searching for documents containing, for each document, the word “retirement” but not the word “aging”:

- retirement NOT aging
- retirement - aging
Parentheses

You can make combinations of terms in a query using parentheses to control the order of priority in which Boolean operators linking the terms are interpreted by the search tool. The use of parentheses is recommended when an application requires a combination or more than one Boolean operator.

For example, to find documents containing the word “disease” and one or the other of the words “aging” and “retirement”, we use the following query:

- disease AND (aging OR retirement)

If you change the location of the parentheses in the preceding example, you also change the meaning of the request:

- (disease AND aging) OR retirement

This query will retrieve all the documents containing the words “disease” and “aging” and all the documents containing “retirement” whether they contain the words “disease” and “aging” or not.

Truncation and Single-character wildcard

The truncation and the single character wildcard are used to search parts of words from which the search engine will retrieve the completed words. Please notice that they cannot be used when searching exact wording or phrase.

Truncation

The truncation “*” replaces zero, one or more letters in a word. The truncation is useful when searching all lexical derivation of a term.

For example “partic*” will retrieve “participate”, “participation”, “participating”, etc.

For example searching part*i*e will retrieve participle, particularize, or partridge.

Single-character wildcard

The single-character wildcard is a limited truncation, which necessarily replaces a single character rather than several. It is represented by a question mark (?). This function is useful when the spelling of a word is uncertain, or when a word can be spelled several ways.

For example, searching “coloni?ation” will retrieve “colonisation” et “colonization”.

Like the truncation, the single-character wildcard can be used within or at the end of a word, and we can use several in the same word.

Typing “sacri?????” in the search box will retrieve documents containing the word “sacrilege”, or “sacristan”, but not “sacristy”.

Diacritics signs

The search engine differentiates accented characters from those that are not. Thus, a search of the word "métal" does not recover the documents that contain the word "metal", without accent.
The search engine does not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters. A search for "Metal" retrieving the same documents as for "metal".

**Special characters**

Certain symbols are used by the search engine to initiate search operations, such as boolean operators and truncation. If they are entered in a research field, they will not be researched as text but used for search operations. These characters are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ - ! &amp;</th>
<th>Boolean operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* ?</td>
<td>Truncation and single-character wildcard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Exact wording or phrase (N.B. if only one quotation mark is entered instead of two, the query will get no results)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other characters are simply ignored by the search engine, which will proceed with the query as if these characters were not there. These characters are the following:

| [ ] { } ^ |  |

The use of certain characters in the research fields cause the query to fail: the query finds no results no matter what the other research terms were. These characters, which are to be avoided, are the following:

Stop words

Stop words are terms the search engine ignores for they have no semantic value.

Hence, the two queries below will retrieve the same results:

- “the politics of Québec” and “politics Québec”
- “aging and retirement” and “aging retirement”

Limitations
With the advanced search, there are many ways to restrict document searches (types of documents, dates and collections). You can also choose the order of the search results, the information displayed (summary or detailed) and the number of results per page.

**Results Forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort by</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Descending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results per page</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can choose the criteria from which the search results will be displayed. By default, results appear in descending order of **relevance**. The results can also be ordered by year, author, or title.

The results format can be **summary** (which includes the title, the author, the references) or **detailed** (title, author, references, abstract, keywords) and you can choose the number of results per page.

These criteria can be modified once the query is launched, by using the top left menu:

**Search results**

**Highlight searched terms**

You can highlight searched terms within displayed data.

It is possible that even if this option is activated, no highlighted term is displayed in the result. This happens when the search terms are not found within the displayed data (title, author, abstract, etc.) but only in the full-text document, which is not displayed.

**Refine Your Search**

You can filter your query results by using the left menu options. You can cancel your selection by unchecking the filters chosen and clicking on the “Actualize” button.
Select and Save Records

You can select articles for export. To do this, simply check the boxes beside each article, or click on the **Select All** link.

When you have completed your selection, simply click on the **Save Marked Items** link.

Your records will be saved for **one hour**.

Export Records

You can export citations retrieved in Érudit in several formats. To do this, you must first save your selection.

Next, click on the See your **Saved Citations** link on the records page.

You will be brought to a page containing your saved citations. Links on the left of the screen will allow you to choose one of the formats.

- EndNote
- EndNote Web
- HTML
- Text Format
- Refworks

Send Citations by email

When clicking on the “Send Citations by email” link, two boxes appear.

The records will be sent to the e-mail address typed in the “To:” field and will be identified as coming from the e-mail address typed in the “From:” field.