

## ENL111- Research paper for Professor Bunting

### Using JSTOR



These are tips for using JSTOR. JSTOR specializes in being an archive for a journal. This means that it tries to be inclusive of all the years and issues that encompass the history of a journal. All articles in JSTOR are full text.

### Finding a Journal

On the front webpage of JSTOR, you will see a search box. Below that search box is a section called **BROWSE BY DISCIPLINE**. You will see a list of all the disciplines covered in JSTOR with a number in parenthesis. This number represents how many journals are in JSTOR for that discipline.

Once you've chosen a discipline, review not just the titles that are in that discipline, but **also the years that are covered**. To get a sense of history or the story of your topic in a discipline, you need to be sure you have a time period long enough to see changes.

Click on the title of a journal. If there is a description of the journal, review it with an eye to see if it's appropriate. You can look for such things as:

- Is the journal the publication of an association? Associations often publish the research of a discipline.
- Are the words research, philosophy, theory, methodology, argument, inquiry, etc. present in the description? Is this journal publishing the scholarship of a discipline?

### Tracing Your Topic

There are a couple of ways to search for a topic in a journal.

#### Simple Search in a Journal

In the first method, you would do a simple search by first browsing by discipline, picking a journal with an appropriate length of history, clicking on that journal and then using the search box with "in this title" selected.

This method is a good way to start to see what coverage of a topic your journal has.

You can click on the links below to get to these databases, but you can also find these resources alphabetically listed on the library's homepage under **Find Articles** → *Choose a database*

### **Advanced Search in a Journal**

You may choose to do an advanced search, especially after you've chosen your journal. By using the Advanced Search, you can specify articles and eliminate book review, editorials and pamphlets.

### **Tips**

When doing your Inspectional reading, **review the abstract** or summary at the beginning of the article and **review the conclusions** at the end. The conclusions often reveal the researchers thoughts or opinions based on their research. These can play a key part in revealing the story of the topic.

Review the References. Often key articles are referenced and can provide a trail. If you see a red arrow (→) next to an article in your references, clicking on it will take you to that referenced article in JSTOR. **These will help you follow the topic in your journal!**

### **Citing Sources MLA Style**

JSTOR does not provide a complete citation. If does, however, provide all the information for a citation. To get the citation information, click on **Export Citation**. You can copy/paste the citation information from this page or try the printer-friendly version, which is not linked. If not, use one of the many citation tools found on the Library's [Citing Your Sources](#) page.

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