## Search topic:
What types of **language impairment** result from **brain injury**, with specific reference to **adolescents**?

### What are the main concepts?
Can you think of other terms which mean the same thing as each?

See the LibGuide for Linguistics: **Assignment Tips** tab.

There is also a special tab for **LING399**

---

Try this search in **MultiSearch** (login to MyLibrary), will retrieve books and journal articles:

- **language impairment**  
- **brain injury**  
- **adolescents**

Use limiters down left side to limit to peer reviewed, specific resource types (books, journal articles) and date limit (After 2013).

Use Advanced search to get better results.

We can get better and more accurate results in subject databases.

There is one specific to Linguistics: **LLBA**. Find it in **Multisearch** (Databases tab)

---

### Linguistics and language behavior abstracts : LLBA (ProQuest)

Try this search (feel free to add more synonyms of your own)

- **(brain injur* OR brain damag*)**  
- **AND**  
- **language OR Speech**  
- **AND**  
- **(adolesc* OR teenage* OR Youth)**  

Limit to “**Peer Reviewed**” (What does this mean?) and “**Scholarly Journals**”

**Limit by date:** perhaps **2013-** (especially if there are many results – don’t use this limit if not)

Look at the results – are they relevant?

Notice “**Cited by**” and “**References**” – what do these mean?

Click on **Title of article** to see more info. Full text available via “**Find it @MQ**”

Select relevant results for emailing to yourself or exporting to **EndNote**.

While in this database try an Author search: **Linda Cupples** (Professor Linguistics @ Mq)

---

**Truncation symbol** *

*(use at the end of a root word to allow multiple endings)*

For example: **adolescen* to find the words adolescent, adolescents or adolescence.**

**Wildcard symbol $**

*(use in the middle of a word to allow alternative letters, eg: wom$n would find woman and women)*

**Please note:** these symbols may vary sometimes in different databases.
Incites Journal Citation Reports (JCR) (also found within Web of Science)
See the LibGuide “Tracking Your Research” - This will explain about Metrics generally.
For now, we just need to know about Impact Factors for Journals – which can be a useful way to evaluate which are the best journals for your discipline. It starts with Citations on individual articles - when other authors cite the article in their work. If journals have articles with lots of citations, this will contribute to the total impact of the journal.

- Google Scholar measures number of times individual articles have been cited
- Scopus and Web of Science measure Journals’ impact (plus many other things!)
- SCImago Journal and Country Rank (SJR) includes a variety of impact measures

Find Journal Citation Reports in MultiSearch (Databases tab) (now called Incites Journal citation reports)
1. Copy and paste a journal title found amongst your LLBA database search results in JCR - Enter the title into the search box, this will take you to a page that for the journal for the current year. Note the Impact factor.
2. Select All years notice how the journal impact factor varies each year (is it increasing or decreasing?) and notice which other stats are recorded. But how do you know whether the impact factor is high or low?? It is necessary to compare with other linguistics journals..... Go down to the page further and select Rank. Alternatively go back to Home page
3. Select “Journals by Rank” tab, and “Select Categories” (left), choose “Linguistics” in list, scroll down click on “Submit”. This should result in a list of Linguistics journals in order of impact Rank – highest to lowest. Compare this list with journals in your database search results.

NB: Not all journals have an Impact factor. New journals with less than 3 years of publication will not have an impact factor. We suggest you don’t include articles from journals which are not found in JCR in your assignment.

Further help: Ask a Librarian (links via library website)
More information on searching and referencing via:
   InfoWise and StudyWise (available via iLearn – you need to ‘enrol’ first)