

## USE OF THE TSU LIBRARY, FINDING AND REVIEWING JOURNALS

**TSU library online:** lib.tsu.ru

**Access:** Because of the University's subscriptions, you will need to access some of the databases and journals from a university computer or on campus with your computer. The information on obtaining remote access, so that you can do it from a home computer at less-busy times, is on the site. It's easy and worthwhile to do it this way.

**Searching for journals:** Look for articles on topics similar to yours, using key words, and see where they (and their references) are published; and look for journals in your field by their names or key terms, then find articles.

**Resources:** The TSU library online has many resources for locating journals, also publishers of journals, abstracts of articles in journals, and some complete articles. Some of the resources may appear in more than one place on the library site. Some of the main ones are:

**Elsevier (Science Direct):** Search thousands of articles by key words, author, source, and other, from journals as well as books and reference works; contains abstracts for most.

**JSTOR** (a very large digital library): Search for journals and articles by name and topic, key words; often there are links to an article's availability on the internet.

**ProQuest Research Library:** Search for full-length, peer-reviewed articles from scholarly journals and other sources; it could include some that are predatory, it's important to check (see below).

**Cambridge University Press, Oxford Journals, Sage, Springer, Taylor & Francis, and Wiley:** These are publishers of many journals—search for specific journals and articles. Also there are **Nature** and **Science** and sites relevant to many scientific disciplines: chemistry, botany, physics, medicine, and others.

**Scopus: the database.** Keyword searches on Scopus bring up lists of articles—and for each article is shown the author(s) and journal, the actual location (“View at Publisher”)(not all of these links work), the abstract, and the references cited (“Related Documents”). If you search for a particular journal, all the individual articles in it will be brought up, starting with the most recent. The features in the column to the left of the list of articles are to refine the search for a given year, author, affiliation, subject category, or type (Scopus includes conference articles, reviews, and some books).

Scopus has recently been revised to show the website of each journal (“Journal Homepage”, the way in which the metrics calculated, and the details of the ranking of the journal. Currently, it shows the journal's position in its category or categories (e.g., #2/107, #45/250), not a quartile.

Other Scopus search tips: Clicking on authors' names will result in seeing their affiliation and other articles they have published that are listed in Scopus, and the list of where each of their articles has been cited in other works. Abstracts may be available on Scopus that are not in the journal websites (because Scopus requires the abstract) and this is a way to see what a given journal has been publishing. It will be possible to view the journal's history with Scopus and other information by using “Browse Sources” and “Compare journals” on the home page.

**SCImago:** It's the second Scopus website (a supplement to the database), which can be accessed online anywhere. In general, SCImago is less important since the database site was upgraded, but it can be useful to determine the country origins of journals quickly. The rankings on the database site now seem to be more up-to-date than those of SCImago, which are still shown in quartiles (Q1, etc.).

**And**—be very aware that there are some predatory (fake, non-peer-reviewed, only for money) “journal” websites that get into Scopus. Although most of them are now discontinued, their names may be on SCImago until over a later year; and the articles that were in them are not taken off the database even though the journal was taken off (possibly from concern about authors' jobs. This means there are many thousands of non-peer-reviewed “fake science” articles in Scopus,, and they should never be used in

research. If the journal/article you are looking at is not from one of the well-known publishers above, check the list at **Scopus's third website**, <http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview#>—download “Source title list incl Scopus discontinued sources list”, and check carefully (there are many similar names of journals and predatory journals).

**Web of Science:** is not currently available in the country. However you can register to visit the Web of Science Master Journal List (no cost).

<https://mjl.clarivate.com/login;createAccount=false;referrer=%2Fjournal-profile>

**Google Scholar:** Not all journals whose articles are included are in Google Scholar are on Scopus or Web of Science; also as noted above some that are on Scopus may be still predatory—so be sure to check the sources of any articles you find on Google Scholar if they are not the well-known publishers.

**Each of these resources will be a little different from the others in what kind of information you can enter, what terms are used, and what you will find. But the goal of the process is to come up with the names of specific journals so that you can visit each journal's website; and, either directly or through the journals, locate articles on your topic, read abstracts of others, and get full versions of some of them.**

***Suggestion:*** Keep notes/a record of your search, and bookmark the website of anything in your field that may be a target—this will accumulate useful information for you and your colleagues. Also, free, open source programs such as Zotero ([zotero.org](http://zotero.org)) can be used to capture and organize websites, articles, and other information. Scopus has Mendeley and Web of Science has EndNotes as well as a user profile. See <http://www.lib.tsu.ru/ru/bibl-managers>