

Library & Information Services Support



Search tips

Searching databases: keywords and synonyms



BUILDING A SEARCH STRATEGY

When you use a search engine like Google you can type in fully formed questions ("What is the definition of luxury marketing?"), but when you search databases, you need to identify the key concepts of your research idea or research question and use these concepts as your keywords.

There are 3 steps to building a search strategy for databases

1. Identify keywords in your research idea

2. Use AND, OR, and NOT to refine your search

3. Use phrase searching and truncation

By following these steps, the results of your search will be more pertinent and useful for you. You will save time and increase the quality of your work.



STEP 1: IDENTIFYING YOUR KEYWORDS

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To search databases, you need to enter keywords.

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It is important to choose your keywords carefully when you search for information on a database

For an example of how to identify the key words in a research idea or question, look at the following examples:

How does **leadership style** influence **employee turnover** in the **hospitality industry**?

Using digital marketing to promote luxury brands

Sustainability strategies in spas in the ski resorts in the Alps

The key concepts or keywords are highlighted in bold.

They are the words which express the main ideas or concepts we are interested in.

The other words, such as "influence", "promote" and "strategies" do not have a unique meaning and may be used in the titles of articles which have nothing to do with the topics we are interested.

You can lay out your keywords vertically:

Leadership style

AND

Employee turnover

AND

Hospitality industry



STEP 2: EXPANDING KEYWORDS WITH SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words which have similar meanings or phrases which have related meanings.

You can make your search more effective by thinking of synonyms for your keywords.

Examples of synonyms:

Leadership style **OR** Management style

AND

Employee turnover **OR** staff turnover **OR** staff loyalty

AND

Hospitality industry **OR** tourism industry **OR** luxury hospitality

You can also exclude terms to make your search more precise by using the word $\ensuremath{\mathbf{NOT}}$

Example: Hospitality industry **OR** luxury hospitality **NOT** tourism industry

If you are having difficulty thinking of synonyms, read an overview of your topic.

This will provide you with relevant keywords and key concepts.

You can also use a thesaurus to identify synonyms for your keywords.

Two sites you can use are

- https://www.thesaurus.com/
- https://www.thesaurus.net



STEP 3: PHRASE SEARCHING AND TRUNCATION

<u>Phrase searching</u> means you enclose phrases within "quotation marks" so that the search engine treats the phrase as a single item and not as two distinct elements.



 $\underline{\text{Truncation}}$ means you write the root of a keyword followed by an $\mathbf{asterisk^*}$. This means the search engine will look for all forms of the root word, giving you more results.

For example, if you write the keyword root *Leader** the search engine will look for *leader / leaders / leadership*, giving you more chance to find relative sources.

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"Leader* style" OR "Manage* style"

AND

"Employee turnover" OR "staff turnover" OR "staff loyalty"

AND

"Hospitality industry" OR "luxury hospitality" NOT "tourism industry"
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BE FLEXIBLE

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As you carry out your research, be ready to change or refine your keywords.

As you learn more about the topic you are researching, you may find a new direction or perspective you hadn't considered before.

You may discover more and more precise keywords.

Be curious, explore!

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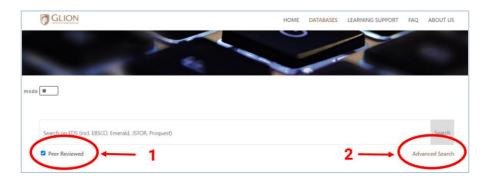




EXAMPLES

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Using the advanced search bar on the library database



- 1. Check the 'peer-reviewed' box.
- 2. Click on "Advanced search" link.



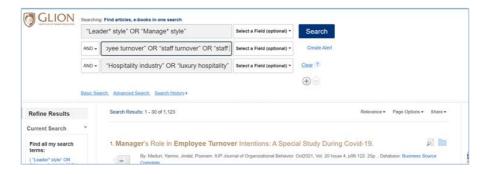
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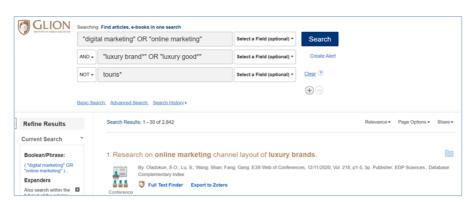


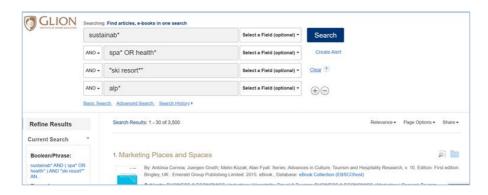
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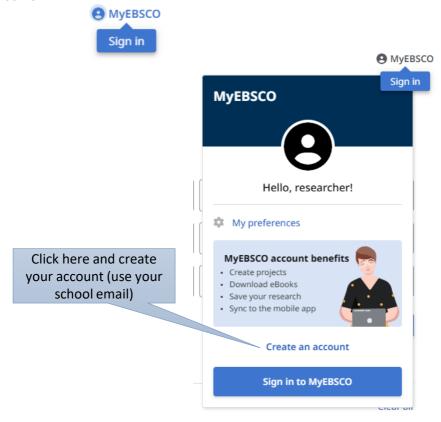


SAVING SOURCES FOR LATER

When searching EDS (EBSCO Discovery Service, search bar on the library website), you may want to save search results to work on them later.

To do so, make sure you have created your own EBSCO account using your Glion email address.

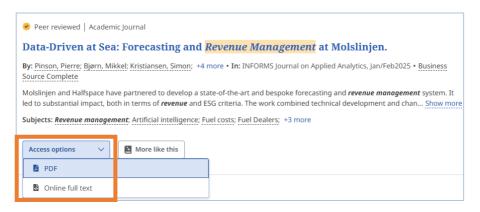
Open EBSCO and click on the "MyEBSCO" button on the top right corner:





Now you can safely do the following:

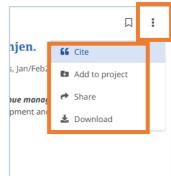
Save the pdf or HTML file, if available:

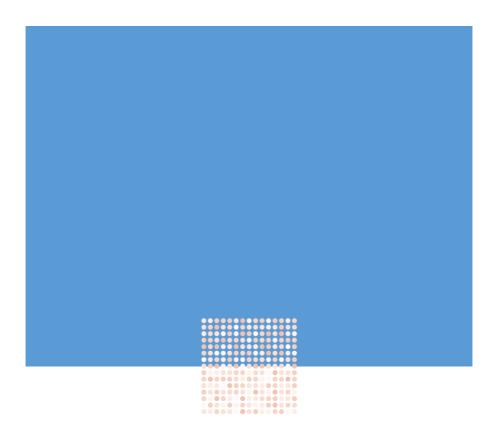


Click on the Tools icon (3 dots on the right corner of each record) to

view additional options available:

- Export the citation
- > Add to a project
- > Share the record via email or create a link
- > Download a copy on your drive.





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