Search for articles using ProQuest Psychology Journals

Click on the ProQuest Psychology Journals link from the libguide for your course MPS645. You can also access ProQuest Psychology Journals from the library homepage: libraries.adelphi.edu. Choose the Articles/Database tab, type in ProQuest Psychology Journals in the “What database are you looking for?” box and click “Search Databases”. Click on ProQuest Psychology Journals.

At the home page of ProQuest Psychology Journals you will be in the Basic Search. You can begin searching here with Keywords but I suggest you start with the Advanced Search.

I am looking for Sleep Disorders and ADHD. I am going to use the Thesaurus to find my search terms because I am not sure of the terminology used for this database. Click Thesaurus.

Type in sleep disorders and click on Find
Sleep disorders will be added to the search box as a subject (SU means it will be searched as a subject). I will go back to the Thesaurus for my second term.

1. I am going to click the box for sleep disorders to use this term for my search.

By clicking the notes, I will see what terms sleep disorders is used for as well as related terms. I can choose the related terms if I want.

If you have clicked more than one term to search from these choices, click AND to combine the search terms, use OR to broaden and NOT to exclude terms. If you only chose one search term it doesn’t matter which one is selected.

2. Then click Add to search

Sleep disorders will be added to the search box as a subject (SU means it will be searched as a subject). I will go back to the Thesaurus for my second term.
My second term is ADHD.

ProQuest Thesaurus

Search terms: adhd

Browse terms: AI 0-9 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Subject terms found:

ADHD

There is no box to click to select for ADHD because this database does not use this term as a subject. Click on ADHD to see what terms are used.

[Checked] Attention deficit disorder (use for - ADHD)

Here I see they use Attention deficit disorder. Broader terms are also provided. I am going to select Attention deficit disorder.

Click Add to search

Combine using:

OR □ AND □ NOT

1 terms selected view

Add to search Close
Attention deficit disorder is added to my search as a subject.

You can add rows if you have more search terms.

My search resulted in 29 articles.

If you choose not to use the Thesaurus you can enter terms in the search box and use the drop down box for search options.

Click on the box for Peer reviewed

Click on the box for Scholarly Journals
If I wanted to narrow further, I could look at the additional subject heading provided on the side menu bar or add a term at the “Search Within” box at the bottom of the page. This will let you search additional terms within your original search.

You can also limit the date range of the results by adjusting the publication date on the menu on the left hand side:

Limit the date range by moving the gray slider to the right and clicking update or by clicking on Enter a date range.
Results will be sorted by Relevance. You can sort your results by date by clicking the dropdown box on the left hand side of the screen.

This database does not give the option to search for a specific methodology. Therefore, we must evaluate the articles we intend to use to determine if it is an empirical study. An empirical study reports information acquired by observation or experimentation. Research methods used to gather empirical measurements and data are qualitative and quantitative. In quantitative research, data is found by observing. When applying quantitative methods, numerical data is collected and analyzed using statistical methods. Literature reporting empirical evidence supports a hypothesis or stated problem, tests a theory and helps construct new theories proposed by the author. A tutorial, titled Literature Review tutorial, showing and explaining various components of a research article is available on the Getting Started page of the MPS645 libguide.

With 29 results I will look through the articles. Number 11 looks interesting to me.

Click on the title for the abstract, full text and other helpful functions.
Also lower on the page it gives you ebooks on the topic available through ebrary which you have access to. Click on the title of the book link for access.

Article 15 also looks interesting.

There is no full text link here. This article is not offered in full text from this database. Click on Abstract/Details to determine if you want the full text of the article.

After reading the abstract, if you would like to see the full text, click Link to full text. This link will bring you to the article.
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