

Linguistics & Language Behaviour Abstracts (LLBA)

What is LLBA?

Linguistics & Language Behaviour Abstracts (LLBA) is an abstracting and indexing database of international literature in linguistics and related disciplines in the language sciences. The database covers all aspects of the study of language including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

When should I use LLBA?

Use LLBA when you want to:

- find journal articles on your subject;
- find cited references, find out who has cited (referred to) previously published works. This allows you to:
 - find more recent articles which update earlier research
 - find responses to an article
 - see how influential an article has been
 - identify other articles on the same topic as the original work.

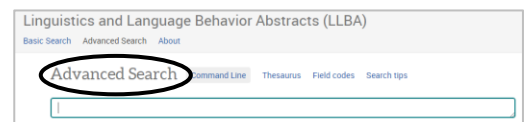
Accessing LLBA

LLBA is accessed via the **E-resources Guide**.

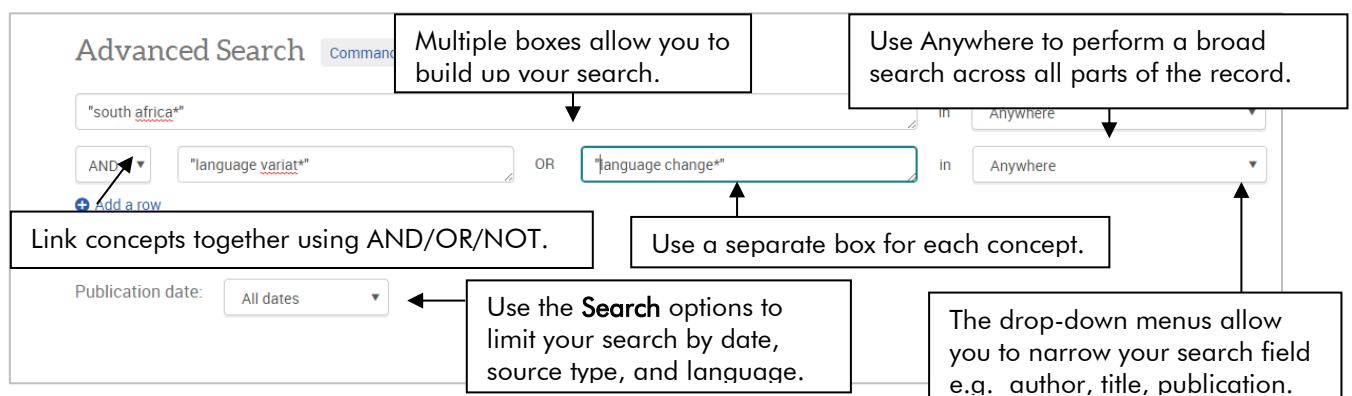
1. To open the E-resources Guide, go to: <http://subjectguides.york.ac.uk/e-resources>
2. When the E-resources Guide has opened select the **L** tab from the A-Z list at the top of the screen. An alphabetical list of resources is then displayed.
3. Click on **LLBA (ProQuest)**. You may be asked to log in with your IT Services username and password. The resource will now open in a new window.
4. A list of databases available to you via the ProQuest service will be displayed. Select **Linguistics and Language Behaviour Abstracts (LLBA)** and click on **Use selected database**.

Searching LLBA

LLBA has a number of different search options; we recommend that you use the **Advanced search**.



In the **Advanced search** you are able to perform more complex searches, i.e. to combine a number of different search terms and to specify where in the record they occur.



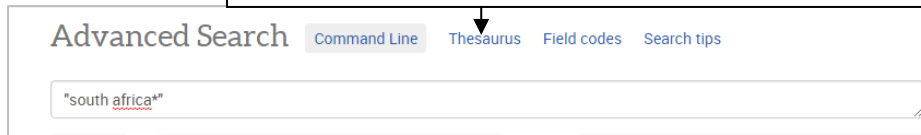
The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' interface with several callout boxes:

- Multiple boxes allow you to build up your search.** (Points to the search input fields)
- Use Anywhere to perform a broad search across all parts of the record.** (Points to the 'Anywhere' dropdown menu)
- Link concepts together using AND/OR/NOT.** (Points to the 'AND' dropdown menu)
- Use a separate box for each concept.** (Points to the individual search boxes)
- Use the Search options to limit your search by date, source type, and language.** (Points to the 'Publication date' dropdown menu)
- The drop-down menus allow you to narrow your search field e.g. author, title, publication.** (Points to the 'Anywhere' dropdown menu)

In addition to using your own search terms you can search the database using thesaurus (subject) terms, terminology LLBA uses to describe a concept. Only specific words are used as thesaurus terms (e.g. assessment is used rather than evaluation).



Click on Thesaurus to identify the correct thesaurus term/s to use.



Viewing and downloading results

The Results screen contains all the items matching your search criteria.

You can email, print, export or save your list of references by ticking the boxes to the left of the required references and then clicking on the Email/Print/Export/Save icon.

109 Results

Shows the number of items found.

Refine your results e.g. limit by publication, date, subject.

Click on the title to view the full text.

Click on Find it @ York to see if you can view the full text.

Search tips

AND combines search terms so that each search result contains all of the terms. For example, "language acquisition" and children finds results that contain both terms (use double quotes "like this" to search for a phrase).

OR combines search terms so that each search result contains at least one of the terms. For example, dialect or vernacular finds results that contain either term.

Wildcard (?) use a question mark to replace a single letter anywhere in a word, except the first character. Wildcards are particularly useful for finding variations in spelling, for example behavio?r finds results that contain either behaviour or behavior.

Truncation (*) use an asterisk to truncate (shorten) a word and find all the words made by adding letters to the end of it. For example, polic* finds results that contain the terms policy or policies or policed etc.

Proximity (NEAR/n) use NEAR/n when there is a connection between your search terms and you need to find the terms near each other. For example, native NEAR/2 language finds results that contain the terms within two words of one another such as native south african language.

On-screen help is available by clicking on **Help** (top right corner).

