Subject Searching on Lexis®Library

Terms and Connectors searching is the most powerful and precise way to search Lexis. Using these techniques allows you to take full advantage of the powerful search engine built in to this system.

The Search Form takes you step-by-step through the process of creating a search on Lexis. See below for some examples.

- 1. **Define your issue carefully**. State it precisely in one sentence. Avoid being narrower or broader than is necessary.
 - e.g., if you seek cases on "the saying of prayers at school assembly", the issue "when is religion permitted in schools" is probably too broad, and the issue "may a student say the Lord's Prayer at a school assembly" might be too narrow.
- 2. **Circle the key terms in your issue statement**. Key terms are words most closely related to your issue. Exclude words so common that they are likely to turn up in many documents unrelated to your issue.
 - 2a. Write these key terms in the **Terms** boxes at the top of the Search Form [if two or more key terms both relate to only one aspect of issue, list them vertically, as alternatives, see example below.
- 3. **Consider whether alternative terms might appear in a relevant document**. Consider synonyms (car/automobile) and antonyms (admissible/inadmissible). Consider also broader or narrower or related terms (car/vehicle/truck/motorcycle...).
 - 3a. List the alternatives to your key terms in the columns below each key term.
- 4. Use truncation (!) or the universal character (*) to account for variations of key terms.
 - e.g. discrim! retrieves discriminate, discriminating, discriminated....

super*ede retrieves supercede or supersede

p**rson retrieves pearson or pierson

- 5. **Use connectors to specify the relationship between key terms**. The two major connectors are the *or* connector and the *and* connector and its variations.
 - 5a. Use the **or** connector between alternatives.
 - 5b. Use the **and** connector or its variant forms: **w/p** or **w/s** or **w/n** (where n is a number of words, e.g., **w/2** finds one keyword within two words of another keyword). When in doubt, start with a grammatical connector (**w/p** find within the same paragraph; or **w/s** find within the same sentence).
- 6. Remember Lexis does not use quotation marks for phrases

ls	sue: musta drug	<u>manufacturer</u>	warn consun	<u>ners of risks or si</u>	de effects?							
Terms	drug AN	manufact!	AND w/p warn!	AND w/p consume								
	OR W/	- OR	□w/ OR	□w/ OR	□w/ OR							
s S	pharmaceutical		disclos!		"side effect"							
	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR							
₹.												
<u> </u>	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR							
Alternatives												
•	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR							
Search: drug or pharmaceutical w/p manufact! w/p warn! or disclos! w/p consumer w/p risk or "side effect"												
Database:												
Terms: (Alterna Expande Connect	entence: Put your research fo to your issue sentence a tives: Consider all reasona ers: Use the root expander toors: Link your ideas with t	atives.	! (test! = test, tested, testing) (dr*ve = drive or drove) or v/s (same sentence) v/p (same paragraph) v/n (within "n" words)									

Issu	ue:							
erms		and w/p		and w/p			and w/p	
Alterna	or atives	w/s w/	or	w/s w/	or		w/s w/	or
] [
	or		or		or			or
	or		or		or			or
] [
Sea	rch Strategy:							
Dat	abase:							
Со	nstructing a Search St		Lexis So	Lexis Search Rules				
	ue: Put your research issue in			Root Expander! e.g. pollut! finds pollution, pollute, polluted				
Alto	rms: Go to your 'Issue' senten ernatives: Consider all reasor panders: Use the root expand	and antonyms for your key ter	Wildcard * e.g. super*ede finds supercede, supersede Connectors: and or w/p w/s w/n					

Connectors: Link your keywords with the *or, and* or other connectors **Database:** Choose the smallest, most relevant database for your search