


Search queries 检索

Start a search anywhere on the site via the search box by typing any article or journal titles, keywords, authors or DOI into the search field and selecting the search icon.

网站各页面顶部都可以找到检索框，在检索框输入文章或期刊标题、关键词、作者或者 DOI，然后点击 （检索按钮），即可开始检索。

This'll take you to our search results page featuring our filtered search.

随后，将进入检索结果页面，在这里可以筛选检索结果。

Our filtered search offers more detailed searching, allowing you to set detailed parameters for your search, such as limiting it to a certain subject topic, publication name, author, or keyword(s), as well as giving you the option to set a particular date range. In addition, you can run citation searches, save searches and request alerts for new results for the search(es) you have saved.

筛选功能提供更多精确搜索，让您为检索设置详细参数，比如限定具体的学科、出版物名称、作者、或关键词(组)，还提供设置特定日期范围的选项。另外，您还可以尝试引文信息检索，保存检索条件并定制最新检索结果通知。

Adding filters 添加筛选条件

To add a filter on the search results page, simply click on the + icon to expand the range of options available for a filter category. The options shown are sorted in order of number of articles applicable to your current search. To view more options click on the 'more' link, you will see an expanded list of options and also the search function.

在检索结果页面添加筛选条件，只需点击 + 按钮展开筛选类别下的一系列选项即可。选项根据当前检索条件下找到的检索结果/文章数量排序(包含最多文章数量的选项排在最上方)。只需点击 **MORE (13) v** 链接即可获得更多选项，您将打开一个选项列表，并看到一个搜索条。

Filter options can be added by clicking on a category, checking a tick box, or selecting a range. To find subcategories of subjects, please click on the + icon. The page will refresh and update the search results each time you add a filter.

点击相关分类，勾选相应选项，或设定一个范围，即可添加筛选选项。点击 + 按钮还可以找到每个学科下面列出的亚学科分类。这个页面会随着您每一次添加的筛选条件刷新并更新检索结果。

Advanced search query methods 高级检索查询方法

Boolean Operators 布尔运算符

The Boolean operators and, or, and not can be applied to search terms.

AND (also + or &)

布尔运算符 AND(和)、OR(或)、及 NOT(非)适用于检索条件。

AND(也可以用 + 或 &)

Use AND to search for documents containing two or more terms. For example, the following query returns documents containing both cat and dog:

cat AND dog

可用 AND 搜索包含 2 个或多个检索条件的文献。例如：执行下面的检索将得到包含 **猫和狗** 的文献：

cat AND dog

The AND operator is applied by default; for example cat AND dog produces the same results as cat dog.

AND 运算符是默认应用的。例如：执行 cat AND dog 跟 cat dog 检索获得的检索结果相同。

OR

Use OR to search for documents containing at least one of two or more terms. For example, the following query returns documents containing cat, documents containing dog, and documents containing cat and dog:

cat OR dog

可用 OR 搜索至少包含 2 个或多个检索条件之一的文献。例如：执行下面的检索将得到包含 **猫、狗、或者猫和狗** 的文献：

cat OR dog

NOT(也可以用 - 或 !)

Use NOT to search for documents that do not contain a given term. For example, the following query returns documents containing cat but not containing dog:

Cat NOT dog

可用 NOT 搜索不包含某个检索条件的文献。例如执行下面的检索将得到包含 **猫** 但不包含 **狗** 的文献：

Cat NOT dog

运算符**需要大写**

Parentheses

括号

Use parentheses to group terms and boolean operators as needed. Expressions within parentheses are evaluated first.

可根据需要用括号来编辑词组与布尔运算符。括号中的表达式优先运算。

For example, enter the following query to search for documents containing care and also containing either cat or dog:

care AND (cat OR dog)

(Without parentheses, the query searches for documents containing both care and cat or containing dog.)

例如：输入下面的检索条件来搜索包含**照顾**以及**猫**或**狗**的文献：

care AND (cat OR dog)

（没有加括号的话，该检索将得到包含**照顾**和**猫**，或包含**狗**的文献。）

Wildcards

通配符

Wildcards allow users to construct queries with partial search terms. Use a question mark (?) in a search term to match any one character, and use an asterisk (*) in a search term to match any set of zero or more characters.

使用通配符，用户可以执行部分匹配检索条件的查询。可在检索条件中使用问号 (?)代表任一字符，使用星号(*)代表任何一组字符（零或多个字符）。

For example:

- The term l?st matches last, lest, list, etc.
- The term duoden* matches duodenal, duodenectomy, etc.
- The term p*diatric matches pediatric, paediatric, etc.

Wildcards cannot be used under certain circumstances:

- Wildcard(s) at the beginning of a search term generate an error.
- Wildcard(s) in a literal phrase are ignored.

例如：

- 与检索条件 l?st 匹配结果包括 last, lest, list 等。
- 与检索条件 duoden*匹配结果包括 duodenal, duodenectomy 等。
- 与检索条件 p*diatric 匹配结果包括 pediatric, paediatric 等。

通配符不能在下列情况下使用：

- 检索条件开通使用通配符将导致错误。
- 文字短语中的通配符将被忽略。

Proximity

位置算符

To search for documents containing two or more terms that appear within a certain distance of each other, put quotation marks around the terms followed by a tilde (~) and a number to indicate the maximum number of words apart that the terms can be. 若要求搜索到的文献包含 2 个或多个相隔一定位置的词或词组时，在检索词或词组两边加引号，紧跟一个波浪号(~)并添加一个表示检索词或词组之间最大间隔单词数的数字。

For example, to find documents containing the terms debt and forgiveness within ten words of one another, enter the query:

```
"debt forgiveness"~10
```

例如：若要搜索包含 **债务**与**豁免**，且两词相距不超过 10 个单词的文献，输入检索条件：

```
"debt forgiveness"~10
```

若要在文摘中出现 HVAC

```
"Abstract +HVAC"~100
```

若要在关键词中出现 HVAC

```
"key words +HVAC"~5
```

Stop words

停止词

Literatum search maintains a list of “stop” words for each supported language. Stop words, such as articles, pronouns, and connector words, don’t normally add value to a search. Stop words are ignored if they are entered as part of a search query. In English, for example, words such as a, is, she, the, that, and will are stripped out of a search query.

执行逐字搜索时，为所支持的每种语言都提供了一个停止词列表。诸如冠词、代词、和连词这样的检索词，对检索来说通常没有什么意义。如果这些停止词被当做搜索条件中输入的话，将被忽略。举个例子，英文中诸如单词 a, is, she, the, that, 或 will, 会从检索条件中移除。

Words that are part of a literal phrase are not treated as stop words (even if they are in the stop word list). Search terms specified in the Author and Keywords fields are also not treated as stop words.

词组中的单词不会被作为停止词（即使包含在停止词列表中）。停止词表也不适用于指定搜索域为作者或关键词的检索。

Fuzzy search

模糊检索

To construct a query that includes a term for which multiple spellings may exist, use the fuzzy search feature by appending a tilde (~).

For example, entering the term dostoyevsky~ returns documents containing the variants dostoevsky, dostoievski, etc.

若要检索包含了可能存在多种拼写的词或词组，可以通过添加一个波浪符(~)来执行模糊检索功能。

例如：输入检索词 *dostoyevsky~*，将得到包含 *dostoevsky*、*dostoievski* 等变体词的文献。

Literal phrases

词组

To search for documents containing an exact word or phrase, enclose the term in quotation marks. Search does not apply stemming, or treat and, or, and not as Boolean operators within literal phrases.

For example, to search for documents containing the phrase blue moon, enclose it within quotation marks:

"blue moon"

若要搜索包含确切词或词组的文献，可在词或词组两边加引号。搜索词组中不适用于词干检索、或者布尔运算符 AND，OR，和 NOT。

例如：若要检索包含词组 *蓝月亮* 的文献，在它两边加双引号：

"blue moon"

Multilingual search

多语言检索

Search supports several languages, including Arabic, English, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish. For content in one of the supported languages—as indicated in the metadata tagging of the XML files—search uses stemming rules, stop word lists, and language-specific analysis for the specified language.

检索支持多种语言，包括：阿拉伯语、英语、法语、德语、日语、和西班牙语。对属于任一所支持语言（见 XML 文件的元数据标记）的内容，所执行的检索适用于词干规则、停止词列表、及针对具体语言的特定语言分析。

When a search is filtered by language, only documents whose primary language matches the selected language(s) are returned. For example, a search of German-language content for “hund” does not return any publications whose primary language is not German, even if they have “hund” as a German-language keyword.

当检索经过语言筛选，将仅获得主要语言与被选语言匹配的文献。例如：搜索德语内容“狗(hund)”，将不会得到主要语言为非德语的文献，即便文献中关键词含德语的“狗(hund)”。

Special characters

特殊字符

Unicode characters

Unicode 字符集

Unicode characters are accepted in search queries, and Unicode characters are displayed in search results.

搜索条件接受 Unicode 字符，Unicode 字符将在检索结果中显示。

Subscripts and superscripts

上下角标

Selected subscripts and superscripts, such as those adjacent to a capital letter, are matched in searches. For example, a search for “H₂O” matches “H₂O” and a search for “K⁺” matches “K⁺.”

选中上下角标，如大写字母边的角标，检索时会被匹配。例如：检索“H₂O”时对应“H₂O”，检索“K⁺”时对应“K⁺”。

Accented Characters

重音字符

Characters match their accented and un-accented variants, with or without accents specified at search time. For example, both the term Georges Matore and the term Georges Matoré return documents containing Georges Matore and documents containing Georges Matoré.

检索时，字符对应其重音和非重音变体，重音符号或有或无。例如：执行词组 Georges Matore 和 Georges Matoré 的检索，将得到包含 Georges Matore 和 Georges Matoré 的文献。

Normalization of Special Characters

特殊字符标准化

Special characters in search queries, metadata, and content are normalized using Normalization Form C (NFC). Special characters can have different Unicode representations, and normalizing ensures that search queries with special characters are matched correctly regardless of the particular Unicode format in which they are entered.

搜索条件、元数据(metadata)、和内容中的特殊字符将通过 Normalization Form C (NFC)标准化。特殊字符可以有不同的 Unicode 表示，标准化确保不管输入什么特殊的 Unicode 格式，带有特殊字符的检索条件都可以获得正确的匹配。

Normalization of ISBNs/ISSNs

ISBN/ISSN 号标准化

ISSNs are normalized for hyphens for search.

ISSN 号被标准化为连字符进行检索。

Search results

检索结果

Text snippets

语段

When available, search results are accompanied by several words on either side of the first search term, representing the most relevant text surrounding the terms in the search query. Multiple text snippets may display if no one snippet contains all terms in the query.

部分检索结果中，在检索词前后会多显示几个词，以体现与被检索词最具相关性的语句。如果一段话之内不包含所有的检索词，则会显示多个语段。

Text summary

文本概要

If a text snippet cannot be found for the terms in the query (for example, if the search is complex), a text summary replaces the snippet on the search results page. The summary consists of the first few available lines of the article (usually from the abstract).

若检索条件中的词或词组中不能找到文本（当遇到复杂的检索时），将由一个文本概要替代文本段显示在检索结果页面。该概要由文章头几行内容组成（通常来自摘要）。

Sorting results

结果排序

Search results can be sorted in different ways, such as by relevance, title, date, or author. When sorting by title, the results are ordered alphabetically according to sorting title, regardless of the language of the title.

检索结果可以根据不同方式排序，比如按照相关性、标题、日期、或作者。当按照标题排序时，无论标题所用的语言，检索结果都被按照标题的字母顺序排序。

Filters

筛选

Search filters are presented along with search results, enabling the user to further narrow the list of results. Filters are determined dynamically, and vary from one set of search results to another.

检索结果页面提供的筛选选项，让用户进一步缩小检索结果清单。检索项动态呈现，随各组检索结果不同而变化。

For example, in a search with a large number of results, a particular author with only a few results may fall off the “Author” filter list in favour of authors with more results. As another example, if all of the search results belong to a single publication series, that publication series is not offered as a search filter.

例如：执行检索后获得大量检索结果，而通过“作者”列表从众多检索结果中筛选特定作者则仅有少量检索结果。另一个例子，如果所有的检索结果都来自同一系列出版物，该系列出版物将不会被当做筛选项出现。

Variability between releases

Literatum search is continually improving, so variability in search results from one release to the next is to be expected. Taken as a whole, a page of search results on the current release is of better quality than a page of search results for the same query on previous releases.

随着逐字搜索不断改进，不同版本发布将带来检索结果的变化。整体考量，同一检索条件下，当前版本网页所呈现的检索结果要好于之前版本。

Search query errors

检索条件错误

When a user enters a malformed query, the query is automatically fixed if possible; if not, an error is generated:

当用户输入异常的检索条件时，如果可能，该检索条件将被自动修正，若不可能，则生成错误提示：

- If a user enters an opening quotation mark without a closing quotation mark, the ending quotation mark is appended to the query.
- 若用户只输入了头一个引号，另一个引号会自动出现在检索条件中。
- If a user enters an extraneous Boolean operator (and, or, or not) at the beginning or at the end of a query, such as biology and cell and, the extra Boolean operator is stripped from the query.
- 若用户在检索条件开头或结尾输入了额外的布尔运算符（和、或、非），如 biology and cell and，额外的布尔运算符将从检索条件中移除。
- If a user enters filter dates in the wrong order, for example From Jan 2007 and To Jan 2000, the dates are reversed.
- 如果用户输入的筛选时间顺序不对，如：从 2007 年 1 月至 2000 年 1 月，该日期将被修正。
- If a user enters a wildcard character incorrectly, such as by placing a wildcard at the beginning of a term, it is an error.
- 若用户输入的通配符字符不对，如：在词或词组开头放置通配符，将出现错误提示。
- If a user enters a query that contains an open parenthesis without a closing parenthesis, such as (cat or dog care, it is an error.
- 若用户输入检索条件只包含头一个括号，如：(cat or dog care，将出现错误提示。

FAQs

常见问题

Can I search for economics articles by JEL code?

我能用 JEL 分类号查找经济学文章吗？

You can search a large proportion of new content within our range of economics journals by the JEL (Journal of Economic Literature) codes attributed to individual papers using the "Search".


因个别文章使用“搜索”，您可以用 JEL 分类号搜索我们经济学期刊里的大多数新内容。

To search for papers by JEL code simply input the JEL code into the search field.

For example, to search for all recent economics papers on "D12 - Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis" enter "D12" into the search field.

Click the *Search* icon to return all recent articles that have been tagged with this particular JEL code.

用 JEL 分类号查找论文，只需在检索框输入 JEL 分类号。例如：搜索近期所有关于“D12 - Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis”的经济论文，可在检索框输入“D12”。

点击 （检索按钮），将得到近期发表的所有被标记了该 JEL 分类号的文章。

How do I save searches?

怎样保存检索条件？

From your search results click on *Save this search* (found beneath the search results title).

在检索结果页面点击 [Save this search](#)（在检索结果页面标题行下面）

Name your search and say whether you would like to receive alerts relating to this search. Click *Save your search*.

给检索条件命名，然后选择是否要收到该检索条件下的相关通知。然后点击保存您的检索条件。

How do I manage saved searches?

如何管理已保存的检索条件？

To manage your Searches, sign in with your username and password and go to *Account Settings* within *Your Account* and click on *Edit your Searches* in the menu.

管理保存的检索条件，需要用你的用户名/密码登录个人账户，找到账户设置选项，点击菜单中编辑您的检索条件选项。

Choose the search you wish to manage. Here you can run your search directly, or delete your saved searches.

选定需要维护的检索条件。即可以直接运行您的检索条件，也可以删除保存的检索条件。