

How To: Identify Journal Article Components

Background:

Being able to appropriately and correctly identify components of a scientific article is important to properly cite sources, refer a friend to read a particular article, or look up other articles that are related. The purpose of this document is to educate students on how to locate and differentiate between the 4 most important components in identifying a scientific article: article title, first author's last name, journal title, and publication year.

Journal Article Assignment:

[1] What is the title of the research study?	
[2] For the article, give: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First author's last name • Title of the journal • Publication year 	First Author's Last Name: Journal Title: Publication Year:

Article Components:

Title of the Research Study

This is the title of the article that you are reading. It is often found at the top of the page. Include all components of the title, including any subheadings (if applicable).

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH, VOL. 62, NO. 1

Major Article

Stress, Coping, and Internet Use of College Students

Scott Deatherage, MS; Heather L. Servaty-Seib, PhD; Idil Aksoz, BA

First Author's Last Name

This is the last name of the very first author listed ONLY. In scientific literature, it is often the first author who has led the study, written up the article, and put in the most work in getting the information published. The rest of the authors listed are often helpers, who assist with some components of the research. For this assignment, I ask you to identify the last name of only the first author. Often times, you can find other related articles when you know this author's last name, as most researchers stick with a topic and research many things related to that specific topic throughout their careers.

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Journal Title

The journal title is NOT the same as the article title. The journal is the body of work from which the article was published. Think of the journal itself equivalent to a newspaper title – the article you are reading has a catchy headline, but the newspaper that published the article has it's own title (for example, article title: “Thieves target surfers’ cars at secluded State Beach”, newspaper title: The Orange County Register). Knowing who published the article is important in understanding the motives, and sometimes quality of the work being presented. Some journals are ranked higher than others, because they consistently publish high-quality scientific literature.

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Major Article

Stress, Coping, and Internet Use of College Students

Publication Year




The date of publication is not always the date that the article was published online. Often times, print journals will first publish the articles for the issue in print, and then wait a while before making it available online. Make sure that when you are identifying the publication year, you are identifying when the article was *originally* published.

<p>ined in the way that we attempted, we did not have specific hypotheses about the direction of prediction.</p> <p>METHODS</p> <p>Participants and Procedure</p> <p>A sample of 267 college seniors with a mean age of 22.44 ($SD = .92$) participated in this study. Seniors were included to ensure participants were comfortable in the campus setting and that the adverse life events (ALEs) identified occurred during college. The majority of the participants were female ($n = 165$; 61.8%) and white ($n = 239$; 89.5%). The average number of ALEs experienced within the previous 2 years by the participants was 4.25 ($SD = 2.28$). The ALEs identified</p> <p>VOL 62, JANUARY 2014</p>	<p>on problem-focused coping (.80), active-emotional coping (.81), and avoidant-emotional coping (.88). Cronbach's alpha coefficients for scores using the current sample were as follows: problem-focused (.83), active-emotional (.83), and avoidant-emotional (.77) coping.</p> <p>Online Motives</p> <p>An online motives questionnaire was used to assess participants' motivations for going online. The questionnaire was developed by the authors through altering items from the Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R).²⁶ The DMQ-R, derived from Cox and Klinger's²⁷ conceptual model, consists of 4 subscales with a total of 20 items (ie, rating on 5-point scale) that assess motivations to consume</p> <p>41</p>
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Cheat Sheet:

All of the information requested for the first 2 boxes of the Journal Article Assignment can be found in the article's citation. The easiest way to find an article's citation is to look up the article on one of the search engines on the library's website. All four components will always be available in the article's citation.

CINAHL:

3. **Stress, Coping, and Internet Use of College Students.**  
-  (includes abstract) Deatherage, Scott; Servaty-Seib, Heather L.; Aksoz, Idil; Journal of American College Health, Jan 2014, 62(1): 40-46. 7p. (Journal Article - research, tables/charts) ISSN: 0744-8481 PMID: 24313695
- Subjects:** Coping Evaluation; Internet Utilization; Stress, Psychological Epidemiology; Students, College Psychosocial Factors; Adult: 19-44 years; Male; Female

PubMed:

- ☐ **Stress, coping, and internet use of college students.**
12. Deatherage S, Servaty-Seib HL, Aksoz I.
J Am Coll Health. 2014; 62(1):40-6. doi: 10.1080/07448481.2013.843536.
PMID: 24313695
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