Communication and Mass Media Complete
Provided by EBSCO, Communication and Mass Media Complete allows you to search a range of scholarly and popular publications.

CMMC includes
- more than 460 journals
- full text for 350 journals
- communication thesaurus

Basic/Advanced Search
The Basic Search interface is similar to all EBSCO database interfaces. You can enter the search phrase you have created, either using keywords or Boolean logic, and limit your search with a number of predefined limiters.

If you are interested in more complicated searching, click on the link for the Advanced Search. While you can enter the exact same search string as the Basic Search, there are many more parameters for limiting your search.

Search Tips
Phrase searching (“xxxx”) is utilized by CMMC. However, if the phrase contains a “stopword,” most often an article or preposition.

The system will search for plurals and possessives of any singular term entered.

Wildcards are available from BSP. They include
- The asterisk (*) represents any number of characters including no characters at all at the end of a word. This is often referred to as truncation. There must be at least three letters preceding the asterisk.
  
  ex. environment* matches:
   - environment
   - environments
   - environmental

- The question mark (?) represents any single character.
  
  ex. wom?n matches:
   - woman
   - women

You can use Boolean operators to limit your search.

- AND: all terms in the search appear in the results
- OR: at least one term in the search appears in the results
- NOT: excludes terms from the search
- (): groups words and phrases to show a relationship and the order in which you would like the search to be performed
- W# (with): searches for terms in the order listed in an article with no more than the number searched between them
- N# (near): searches for terms in any order listed in an article with no more than the number searched between them

To expand the terms you are searching for, click “Apply related words.”
Thesaurus
CMMC provides a thesaurus for you to search to ensure you search using the proper terms. Articles are classified according to the terms used in the thesaurus. While authors also provide keywords for searching, if you are not finding the results you think you should be getting, search the thesaurus for the word you should be using.

For instance, if I am interested in searching classics (study of classical language and culture), but I’m not getting the results I expect. If I enter “classic” into the search field, I learn that the proper search term is “classical language.”

You’ll also notice there are instructions for what phrase to use when searching classical music. A thesaurus allows you to see the proper term to use as well as any broader or narrower terms that may be available by clicking on the word of interest.

You can also add the term to a search by clicking on the box next to the word, and clicking “add” near the top of the page. If you are interested in adding another term, use the thesaurus to search for that term, and add it to the search. You’ll notice the search box at the top populates with the terms.
Click to add term to search.

Mark the term you want to search.

When you have added all that you want, click search.
Search Results
There is a great deal of information contained on the search results page. If you see “PDF Full Text” or “HTML Full Text” you know that document is available to you in full text. Simply click on the link to the article.

Limit to full text or by date.

Available in full text.

Many articles are available in full text as either HTML or PDFs. Even though an article may not be listed as “Full Text” in the EBSCO database, there may be another database the library subscribes to that may have it. To determine if there is another full text option or to request the item through ILL click the “Find It” button.
In the image above, the first article listed in the results is available in full text through PsycARTICLES. The pertinent bibliographic citation information is filled in for you, so all you need to do is click “GO.” You are then taken to a PDF of the article, which you can choose to print or save. If the document had not been available in full text through another database, you would have to request it through ILL. (See ILL instructions for how to do that.)

CMCC also allows you to look at the references for a given article. From that list you can see how many times the articles in the bibliography have been cited elsewhere in the database. This is very useful for determining what articles are important to the conversation.

**Citation Information**

If you are unsure of how to cite an article, especially one that may only be available to you in HTML, you can click on the “Cite Me” icon at the top of the page.

A pop-up window will show you the citation format for a number of styles. Choose the one that you need. If you have questions about citation styles, look in the appropriate handbook or stop by the reference desk for assistance.