Chapter 6
Citations in thesis
Second format*

Citation means to provide the source of information that the author has used in any working papers as evidence which makes the working papers acceptable and reliable. Furthermore, citation serves to give credit to the previous author and to show the honest intention of the author not to copy others’ information without reference (Plagiarism): Plagiarism is a very serious academic offence that will absolute not to be tolerated. Graduate students must use citations in working papers of any report or thesis.

Citations in science and technology theses in this guide book are prescribed in the Vancouver Style (Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, 1997) and Vancouver Referencing, by David Wells (2001) which is the recommended national standard and is largely used all over the world. Some parts have been adapted for citations in Thai, which may possess characteristics and information different from those found in an English paper.

Citations in the thesis should be referenced in two parts of the thesis: the main text and the end of the chapter or rearward.

1. In-Text citations

In-Text citation mean providing the source of information with a combination of reference and context to indicate the source of a statement. Students may choose either citations style from the following:

1.1 Name-year style

Name-year style is a citation designating the name of the author and year of publication in front of or immediately after the statement to provide the source, and may include page number of document used as reference if necessary.

Citing in front of a statement

Citing in front of a statement is used when the author’s name appears within the text. It is followed by the year in parenthesis, and then the statement;

Author (year of publication)…………………………………………………
Or
Author (year of publication: page no.)………………………………………

Citing after a statement

Citing after a statement is used when the author’s name does not appear in the main text. The author’s name and year of publication then appear in parenthesis after the statement;

……………………………………………………………………(Author, year of publication)
Or
……………………………………………………………………(Author, year of publication: page no.)
Format of Name-Year style has details as follows;

1.1.1 Work by one author
For a Thai author, writing in Thai, insert name and surname respectively. For a foreign author or Thai author writing in a foreign language, insert only the surname as shown;

1) Thai author, writing in Thai
   จิระ รามสูตร (2532) กล่าวว่า ในประเทศไทยมีรายงานผู้ป่วยเอดส์รายแรกในเดือน กันยายน พ.ศ. 2527 หลังจากนั้นจำนวนผู้ป่วยเอดส์ได้เพิ่มขึ้นเรื่อยๆ...
   or
   ในประเทศไทยมีรายงานผู้ป่วยเอดส์รายแรกในเดือนกันยายน พ.ศ. 2527 หลังจากนั้นจำนวนผู้ป่วยเอดส์ได้เพิ่มขึ้นเรื่อยๆ...

2) Foreign author
   James (2000) said almost all doctors today agree that not everyone infected with HIV needs to take antiretroviral or other drugs. But everyone with HIV does need medical monitoring and care--and access to treatment when and if it is appropriate for them.
   or
   Almost all doctors today agree that not everyone infected with HIV needs to take antiretroviral or other drugs. But everyone with HIV does need medical monitoring and care--and access to treatment when and if it is appropriate for them. (James, 2000)

3) Thai author, writing in foreign language
   Aroonpiroj (1997) support our results that bacteria selected from Thai fish sauce fermentation could produce protease enzyme on the medium containing 0.8% skim milk and 0.1% yeast extract.
   or
   Bacteria selected from Thai fish sauce fermentation could produce protease enzyme on the medium containing 0.8% skim milk and 0.1% yeast extract (Aroonpiroj, 1997)

1.1.2 Work by two authors
Insert the name of the first author followed by a comma (,) and the name of the second author, as follows;

Example 1
Suriya Samutakupte, Pattana Kitiarsa (2545)…………………………
or
………………………….(Suriya Samutakupte, Pattana Kitiarsa, 2545)

Example 2
Enger, Smith (2004)…………………………………………………
or
………………………………………………….Enger, Smith, 2004

1.1.3 Work by three or more authors
Insert the name of the first author followed by et al. accompanying every citation as shown;
Example 1
Taddao Laoorjojwong et al. (2541)…………………………………
or………………………………….(Taddao Laoorjojwong et al., 2541)

Example 2
Piot et al. (1992)…………………………………………………….
or……………………………………………………..(Piot et al., 1992)

1.1.4 Work by Business authors
Insert the name of business as the name of author
1) If there are both Sub-organization and organization insert only the name of the Sub-organization, designated first, for example; Srinakarinth Hospital, Faculty of Medical Science, Khon Kaen University insert only Srinakarinth Hospital; except if the name of the Sub-organization is the same and belongs to a different organization, then the name of the organization should be inserted as follows to make the difference; Planning Division, Khon Kaen University and Planning Division, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. As shown;
Example1
The Secretarial of the Prime Minister (2007)…………………………
or………………………………….(The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, 2007)

Example2
Office of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2007)…………………………
Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture (2007)…………………………
or………………………………….(Office of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2007)
………………………………….(Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture, 2007)

2) If the name of the organization is too long insert full name for the first instance, and subsequent citations could be shortened using ... as follows;
• First citing
Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (2007)………………………………………………
Office of the Nation Economic and Social Development Board (2007) ………………………………………

• Next citing
Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development ...(2007)………………
Office of the Nation Economic… (2007)…………………………………
or
• First citing
• Next citing
………………………………….(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development …,2007)
3) If the organization has initials that are largely known insert full name with initials in brackets [ ] at the first citing, and the next citing could include only the initials as shown:

**Example 1**
- **First citing**
  Office of The Public Sector Development Commission [OPDC] (2007)………………
- **Next citing**
  OPDC (2007)..............................................................................................
  or
  First citing
  ………………………. (Office of The Public Sector Development Commission [OPDC], 2007)
- **Next citing**
  …………………………………………………………………..(OPDC, 2007)

**Example 2**
- **First citing**
  World Health Organization [WHO] (2007)………………………………. ..
- **Next citing**
  …………………………………………………………………..(WHO, 2007)
  or
  First citing
  …………………………………………………………………..(World Health Organization [WHO], 2007)
- **Next citing**
  …………………………………………………………………..(WHO, 2007)

1.1.5 Work by no author
Insert title instead at the name of the author by using the full title, or shorten and follow with … If citing in front of the statement insert title in “…….” as follows;

In the article “AIDS Treatment Improves Survival…” (2000)…………
  or
  ………………………..(AIDS Treatment Improves Survival…, 2000)

1.1.6 No date
Insert *n.d.* instead of year of publication as example;
**Example 1**
Sunsanee Kidpanich (n.d.)………………………………………………
  or
  …………………………………………………………………..(Sunsanee Kidpanich, n.d.)

**Example 2**
Viravaidya(n.d.)……………………………………………………………..
  or
  …………………………………………………………………..(Viravaidya, n.d)
1.1.7 In press
Insert *in press* instead of year of publication as example;

**Example 1**
Sunsanee Kidpanich (in press)………………………………………………
or
………………………………………………(Sunsanee Kidpanich, in press)

**Example 2**
Viravaidya (in press)……………………………………………………
or
…………………………………………………………………………………..(Viravaidya, in press)

1.1.8 Foreign authors with the same surname
Insert surname, first initial, and middle name to prevent confusion as follows;

RJ Smith (1994)……………………………………………………………..
P Smith (1997)………………………………………………………………
or
…………………………………………………………………………………..(Smith RJ, 1994)
…………………………………………………………………………………..(Smith P, 1997)

1.1.9 Several works by one author, published in the same year
Regularly in the References page this must be designated by the alphabet letters a b c... respectively, after year of publication to indicate that they are not the same document, for example;

- If 2 documents of Chalmers A. Johnson have been cited
  Chalmers A. Johnson. Ideology and politics in contemporary China. 1973a
  Chalmers A. Johnson. Autopsy on people’s war. 1973b
  Use In-text citations as follows;
  Johnson (1973a)……………………………………………………………..
  Johnson (1973b)………………………………………………………………
or
  ……………………………………………………………………………………..(Johnson, 1973a)
  ……………………………………………………………………………………..(Johnson, 1973b)

1.1.10 Citing the document that has been cited in an other work
If the document you intend to cite has been cited in another work and the manuscript of cited-work can not be founded, use Repeating citation following one of these two formats;

1) **Cite the name of the author of the manuscript first** insert the name of the author of the manuscript, followed by the word *cited in*, and the name of the author of the work from which information is taken, for example; we intend to cite Pratt’s document which has been cited in Edward William Said’s
or
2) **Cite the name of the author of the document used as a reference**
   insert the name of the author of the work which has been use as reference, followed
   by the word cited from and the name of the author of the manuscript, for example; we
   intend to cite Edward William Said’s work cited in Pratt’s
   Said (1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)…………………………
   or
   ………………………………………(Said, 1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)

1.1.11 **Citing several documents which contain corresponding information**
   Several documents may have corresponding information for various
   reasons such as some researchers investigating the same topic, or the results of research
   may be similar. In this case, cite as shown;

   **Example1**
   Pramote Theerapong (1998), Wallop Payanan (1999) found that………………..
   or

   **Example2**
   Kua Wongboonsin et al. (1997), Songathana (1998), Wormser (1998)…………
   or
   …………………(Kua Wongboonsin et al., 1997; Songathana, 1998; Wormser, 1998)

1.2 **Number style**
   Number style is a citation format designating the number of the reference
   document as found in the Reference section at the end of the statement to provide the
   source. The number could be designated as 1 2 3 …. or insert number in [ ] such as [1] [2]
   [3], for example;

   The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The
   policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower\(^1\). However, preemption of Iraq
   has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have
   not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have
   accelerated it\(^2\) . . .
   or
   The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The
   policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq
   has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have
   not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have

   If citing several documents but the same information, insert the number of
   reference documents, respectively, and separate them with a comma (,.) as shown;
   …………………………………………………………………………………..1, 4, 5
   …………………………………………………………………………………..[1, 2, 3]
   …………………………………………………………………………………..[3, 4, 7, 9]
Number style citations have 2 methods. Student may choose either as follows;

1.2.1 Cited-order number
Insert number according to the order in which references are listed in the main text, beginning with 1 2 3… respectively, to the end of the book. The number could be used again if cited again. The References lists at the end of book should be ordered similar to the main text, following the order in which they are cited with no need to arrange the names of authors alphabetically, as follows;

In-text citations
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2].

List of References (not arranged alphabetically by author name)

1.2.2 Reference-order number
This method involves inserting the number corresponding to the order appearing in the Reference section, which is arranged alphabetically by author name. The References at the end of the book will be ordered similar to the main text with no need to begin with 1 2 3. . . respectively, and the number could be used again for subsequent citations, as shown;

In-Text Citations
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2]. U.S. failure to confront market power is not an oversight, however. It is a policy whose premise is that cartel states must be appeased to secure their oil exports. This conception is based in turn on the perceived threat of an "oil weapon" [4]…………………………………………………….[2]……………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….[3]……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
List of References (arranged alphabetically by author name)
1. Akins, JE. (1973) ..........................................................

1.3 Citing Thai document in thesis that written in English
To cite independent studies or a thesis written in English, if choosing the Name-year style, insert the reference name and year in English including A.D. To translate a Thai name into English, the student must use formal the name correctly (if any) especially the name of the organization, for example; (มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น, 2550) will be (Khon Kaen University, 2007). If the formal name or the name of the person can not be found in English, use transliteration into the Roman alphabet such that ภูมิปัญญา (2545) will be Tuamsuk (2002)

If Thai names are not translated into English, use the Number style citations instead.

To write Reference, see page 87 No. 2.2.15

2. Reference citations
Reference citations is an index compiling all documents which the author cites in the work; normally arranged alphabetically by the name of the author, but can be arranged respectively as to the references list in the main text if the author chooses cited-order number style of citation.

The References section should only contain those references which have been cited in the main text. Therefore, the reference lists at the end of the thesis must be equal to the referenced documents in the main text.

The format of Vancouver style for writing independent report or thesis appears as follow;

2.1 General guidelines
2.1.1 Author name
1) Thai author writing in Thai language, insert the name and surname, respectively, without adding title (such as นาย นาง มาฆาต) rank (such as ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ศาสตราจารย์ or qualification (such as ดร. นพ.). If the author has the rank of nobility, put the rank of nobility after the name, punctuated with a comma (,) but write normally for the priest rank, as example;

สัญญา ชำชัยรัตน์,
ประวัส ระพี.
อภัย ศิริพัฒน์, ม.ร.ว.
พระราชาสวามิน (ประยูรย์ ปุลโข)
2) **Foreign author** or Thai author writing in English, insert the surname, then the first name initial and middle name as shown;

Spencer M.
Pratt RJ.
Panyarachun A.

3) **Author is an editor** insert the word *editor* or *editors* (for two or more) after the name, followed by a comma (,). If the author is the compiler, insert the word *compiler* or *compilers* as shown;

Wormser GP, editor.
Merigan Jr. TC, Barlett JG, Bologuesi D, editors.
Fahey JL, Fleming DS, compilers.

4) **Author is a business** insert the name of the business as it appears in the document beginning with Sub-organization, then organization, as shown;

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.
World Health Organization.

5) **Two or more authors, but not more than six** insert the first author followed by a comma (,) and then the second author. For subsequent authors, separate them with a comma (,), as follows;

Zumla A, Johnson M, Miller R.
Vorakitphokatorn S, Cash RA, Chosa T, Sakurai Y.

6) **More than six authors** insert the first author followed by a comma (,) and the subsequent five authors, all separated with commas (,). After the sixth author, simply insert the word *et al.* as shown;


2.1.2 **Title**

1) **Title of books, articles, theses, and unpublished materials**

- Insert the full title as it appears in the document. For an English title, type the first letter of the first word with a capital letter, and the rest in lowercase, except for proper nouns.
- For a sub-title or two part title, insert a colon (:) between title and sub-title
- To type the title of book and thesis, use bold or italic font or underlining for emphasis. For unpublished materials or articles (such as pamphlets or mimeographs), use normal font.

**Example of books and thesis title**
AIDS and respiratory medicine
AIDS in Africa: a manual for physicians
AIDS risk among tourists: a study of Japanese females

**Example titles for unpublished materials or articles**
Sexual culture and the risk environment of HIV/AIDS
2) Title of journals, encyclopedia, conferences/seminars

- Insert initial or full name as commonly used in the discipline for the journals. For titles of encyclopedia and conferences/seminars, insert the full name as it appears. For an English title, type the first letter of every significant word with capital letters.

- To type the titles of journals and encyclopedia, use bold, or italics or underlining for to emphasis. For the conference/seminars title, use normal font except when the conference title is the name of a book; then emphasize the book’s title.

Example titles for journals and encyclopedia
Int J Health Serv
Leuk Lymphoma
Am J Anim Hosp Assoc
The New Complete Medical and Health Encyclopedia

Example titles for conferences/seminars
Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on AIDS in Asia

2.1.3 Information regarding publication

1) Books

- Edition: insert the edition if second edition or later. If the book has been revised or enlarged, insert that information as well; as follows;
  2nd ed.
  6th ed.
  3rd rev. ed.
  2nd rev. & enl. ed.

- Place of publication: insert city or province of publication as it appears in the book. If there is more than one city or province, insert only the first. If necessary, designate the state, district, or region after the name of the city by placing in ( ). Either initials or full name may be used (consult USPS in appendix … on page …) as shown;

  New York
  Scarborough (Ontario)
  Princeton (NJ)
  If there is no place of publication, insert [n.p.]

- Publisher or press: insert the name of publisher or press as it appears in the book. If both publisher and press are given, insert only the publisher. If the publisher is a Sub-organization or organization, insert the name of the Sub-organization or organization as the publisher, as follows;

  Prentice-Hall
  New Society Publishing
  If there no publisher or printing press is given, insert [n.p.]

- Year of publication: insert year of publication with A.D. or B.C. in parentheses separate by a semicolon;

  Prae Pittaya; 2541.
  Pretice-Hall: 1996.
  If there is no date of publication, insert [n.d.]
2) **Journals**
   - Insert year of publication, volume, number of issue and page number, respectively as follows; year of publication; volume(number of issue): page number. For example:
     
     1998 Sep; 31(1-2): 39-46 [If designate month]
     1998; 12 Suppl B: 551-8. [If enlarged]

   - For unpublished journals and in press articles, insert *in press* after title of journal as follows;
     

3) **Encyclopedia**
   - Designate the edition, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, volume, and page number, respectively, as follows;
     
     Edition. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication. volume; page number. For example;
     

4) **Theses**
   - Insert level of degree and subject of the thesis in brackets [ ] followed by place of publication, university, and year of publication, respectively, as follows;
     
     [(degree of thesis)...in...(subject)...]. Place of publication: Institute/university; publish date. For example;
     

5) **Unpublished materials**
   - Insert the type of materials in brackets [ ] after title. For place of publication, publisher, year of publication; use the same format as for books. For example;
     
     Title [Unpublished]. Texas: Texas University; [n.d.].

6) **Abstracts from a CD-ROM database**
   - Insert [Abstract] after title, followed by the information regarding citations format. Insert cited date, the name of CD-ROM database, and number of abstracts, as follows;
Example of a journal abstract from a CD-ROM database
Title of article [Abstract]. Title of journal Year of publication; volume: page number. [cited date]. Available from: the name of CD-ROM database/ number of abstract.

Example of a thesis abstract from a CD-ROM database

7) Online materials
• Insert information after title respectively as follows;
...Title [online]. Year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL.
If the article is from an e-journal, insert [serial online] after the name of the journal as follows;

...Getting ready for the new millennium: What are the Thai government’s actions toward the year 2000? [online]1999 [cited 1999 Aug 20]. Available from:
http://www.nectec.or.th/it-projects/

2.2 Format of references and examples
2.2.1 Books
1) One author, first edition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author. Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuyyakanond T. AIDS among rural Isan women. Khon Kaen: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University; 1993.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) One author, second edition or later


3) Two authors


Nevid JS, Gottfried F. *201 things you should know about AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon; 1993.

4) More than three authors but not more than six


5) More than six authors


6) Author is the editor or compiler

Editor name. Title of the book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


7) Author is a business

Business name. Title of the book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


8) No author

Title of the book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


9) No place of publication, publisher, or year of publication


10) Translation

Author. **Title of the book.** Translated by Translator. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


11) Research or technical report

Author. **Title of the book.** Volume. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


12) Conference proceedings

Editor. **Title of conference proceedings.** Title of conference; conference date; location of conference. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


2.2.2 Article (proceedings, several authors)

Author of the article. Title. In: Editor. **Title of the book.** Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication. Page number.


### 2.2.3 Conference papers

1) Conference paper- Published, has both title of the conference proceedings and title of the conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article/paper</th>
<th>In: editor.</th>
<th>Title of the Conference Proceedings</th>
<th>Title of the conference; conference date; conference location.</th>
<th>Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


2) Conference paper- Published, contains title of the conference proceedings but not title of the conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article/paper</th>
<th>In: editor.</th>
<th>Title of the Conference Proceedings</th>
<th>conference date; conference location.</th>
<th>Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


3) Conference paper - Unpublished

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of the conference paper</th>
<th>Paper presented at</th>
<th>conference date</th>
<th>conference location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.2.4 Article in a Journal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article</th>
<th>Title of journal year of publication</th>
<th>Volume(Issue) page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, J. FRBR coming soon to your library?</td>
<td>Library Resources &amp; Technical Services 2005; 49(3): 175-188.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.5 Letter/Editorial in Journal

Author. Title [type]. Title of journal year of publication; Volume(Issue): page number.


2.2.6 Article in newspaper

Author. Title of article. Title of newspaper year of publication. Volume(Issue): page number.


2.2.7 Article in encyclopedia


2.2.8 Thesis

Author. Title of thesis [(degree). . .Thesis in. . .(subject)…]. Place of publication: Institute/University; year of publication.


### 2.2.9 Paper- Unpublished (Pamphlet/Mimeograph)

Author.  *Title of paper [Pamphlet]*.  Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

Author.  *Title of paper [Mimeographed]*.  Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

Insert *Unpublished, Pamphlet, Brochure, Mimeographed, or Photocopied* in brackets [    ] after title of paper.


### 2.2.10 Abstract

1)  *Thesis abstract from press release*


2)  *Abstract of an article in journal from CD-ROM database*

Author.  *Title of article [Abstract]*.  *Title of journal* year of publication; volume(Issue): page number.  [cited date].  Available from: *Name of CD-ROM database/number of abstract.*

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3) Thesis abstract article from CD-ROM database


2.2.11 Referencing audiovisual aids/radio/television

Author. Title [Media type]. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

- Insert the name and function of the person who is responsible for the resource (such as producer, speaker, commentator, etc.) followed by a comma (,)
- If the title is an audiovisual aid, insert the type of media in [ ] after title such as [Slide], [Tape cassette], [Videocassette], or [Film], etc.
- If the title is from a radio or television broadcast, insert the name of the program and the name of the radio or television station after the title.


2.2.12 Referencing an Internet source

These guidelines are adapted from Vancouver Referencing, written by David Wells (2001). They explained how to reference from the internet, as follows;

- Student should cite directly from the web site where the references are located. Do not cite from a home page or menu page.
- To write the URL address; if there is not enough space, start the next line with a word immediately following a / (slash) or . (dot)
- If the reference from the internet has no author, insert the title or specific parts of the title followed by the year of publication.
- Insert [online] after the title, or, if the source is an e-journal, insert [serial online] after the title of the e-journal.

Example

1) **Article in an e-journals with a printed version** do not include retrieval date and URL

```
Author. Title. Title of journal [serial online] year of publication; volume(issue): page number.
```


2) **Article in an e-journal with no printed version**

```
Author. Title. Title of journals [serial online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL
```


### 3) Newspaper- on the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Title of newspaper [serial online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 4) Information from an organization’s web site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>[online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 5) Information from a personal web site – no sources/organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>[online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6) Information from a web site- no author or contributor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title [online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


7) Information from a letter or message posted in a newsgroup or discussion group on the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author. Title from subject. Name of group [online] date of letter [cited date]. Available from: e-mail address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


2.2.13 Referencing an interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor name. Interview topic [Interview]. function/agency/address; Interview date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


2.2.14 Citing a document that has been cited in other work

Write references lists according to each type of citations. The citation may begin with the previous document followed by cited in and the work that has been used as a reference. Alternately, begin with the document used as a reference followed by cited from and the previous work, for example:
Begin with the previous work
cited in Thanasilp S. *Nursing Care for HIV Infected*. 2nd ed. Songkla: Department of Medical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of songkla University; 1995.

Begin with the document used as a reference

2.2.15 Citing Thai independent studies or theses written in English
Write the references list in English, designating [in Thai] after the lists, as shown;


2.3 How to arrange and organize References

2.3.1 Every reference listed in the main text must be included in the rearward of the book in the References section

2.3.2 Organization of References

1) Arrange alphabetically according to the name of the author if choosing Name-year or Reference-order number style of citations. Follow these steps;

- Arrange the listing alphabetically. If there are both Thai and English documents, list the Thai first then the English.
- If listing two authors who have the same name, or two works by the same author, arrange according to the title. If an author also has co-authorship in a listed work, list the work or works involving co-authorship last. Use the author’s full name only for the first listing. For subsequent references, underline continually 6-8 times ended by . (dot) or , (comma) as follows;
  Sobel L.A. *Refugees* . . .

Type as
Sobel L.A. *Corruption in business* . . .
______. *Corruption in business* . . .
Insert ______. Only for the first author

2) Arrangement of references should correspond to the order they are cited in the main text if choosing Cited-order number style, designate the number in front of each referenced document exactly the same as in the context.
2.3.3 Guideline for typing

1) Type any symbols after a statement without spacing. Use two spaces (type space bar 2 times) after a period, and use one space (type space bar 1 time) after a comma (,), colon (:), or semicolon (;) as follows;

√ Wasee P. Analysis of……………..
√ 2541; 10(3): 151-60.
√ Gaidano G, Capello D, Gloghini A. AIDS infection in
XWasee P . Analysis of……………..
X2541; 10(3) : 151-60.
XGaidano G , Capello D, Gloghini A . AIDS infection in

2) If the text is more than one line long, when continuing on a new line, indent 4-8 spaces (type space bar 4-8 times) as shown;

Indent equally

or if there is a list number, indent to the author’s name as shown;


Indent equally

3) Grammar and typing format should concerns supercede qualities of appearance. Do not cut the word or type incorrectly so that the right margin stays equally, as follows;

p. 253-70.

X ทัศนคติ ลอโรจ์ฟิงค์ , สัตว์ สัตว์บก, เบื้องต้น, วิทยาการ นั่นคือ ลอโรจ์ฟิงค์
, เข้ากับการ ความรู้สึกและการอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวกับสัตว์บกที่สัตว์บกจะไม่เข้าใจนั่นคือ [ม.ท.]: 2541.

Example 1  Name-year style (in main text) and References (rearward of book)*

The Asiatic jackal or golden jackal (Canis aureus Linnaeus) is a widely distributed species often found from East Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. It feeds on several types of food and is found in a variety of habitats that include the savannah, woodlands (Moehlman, 1983; Fuller et al., 1989) and farmland (Pouche et al., 1987; Jaeger et al., 2001). It reportedly has been seen at elevations as high as 3,500 m above sea level (Admasu, 2004) and its distribution in a wide range of habitats indicates that it is capable of adapting to many different environmental conditions. Asiatic jackals in Thailand have been found in some of the country’s protected forests such as Khao Nang wildlife research centre (Conforti, 1996; Simchareon, 1998) Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng wildlife sanctuary in western Thailand (Robinson et al., 1995).

The cultural forests of Ban Lao Jan and Ban Nong Klang Khok are dry dipterocarp forests. The dominant plant species are Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb., Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume, S. siamensis Miq., Canarium subulatum Guillaumin and Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (Wongpakam et al., Unpublished data). Local people use the cultural forests in many ways. The forests are often the source of non-timber products such as medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms. These cultural forests still maintain their diversity at relatively high levels.

There is no scientific report, to the best of our knowledge that discusses the Asiatic jackal in a non-protected area such as a cultural forest. This is the first report on the populations of Asiatic jackal in non-protected cultural forests in northeastern Thailand.

References


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*This example was selected and adapted from Komgrit Wongpakam. Status of *Canis aureus Linnaeus* in Cultural Forest in Maha Sarakham Province, Thailand. The 10th Symposium on Graduate Research KKU. January, 2008.*
Example 2  Reference-order number style (in main text)

And References (rearward of book)

The Asiatic jackal or golden jackal (Canis aureus Linnaeus) is a widely distributed species often found from East Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. It feeds on several types of food and is found in a variety of habitats that include the savannah, woodlands [3, 5] and farmland [4, 6]. It reportedly has been seen at elevations as high as 3,500 m above sea level [1] and its distribution in a wide range of habitats indicates that it is capable of adapting to many different environmental conditions. Asiatic jackals in Thailand have been found in some of the country’s protected forests such as Khao Nang wildlife research centre [2,8] Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng wildlife sanctuary in western Thailand [7].

The cultural forests of Ban Lao Jan and Ban Nong Klang Khok are dry dipterocarp forests. The dominant plant species are Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb., Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume, S. siamensis Miq., Canarium subulatum Guillaumin and Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (Wongpakam et al., Unpublished data). Local people use the cultural forests in many ways. The forests are often the source of non-timber products such as medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms. These cultural forests still maintain their diversity at relatively high levels.

There is no scientific report, to the best of our knowledge that discusses the Asiatic jackal in a non-protected area such as a cultural forest. This is the first report on the populations of Asiatic jackal in non-protected cultural forests in northeastern Thailand.

References


*This example was selected and adapted from Komgrit Wongpakam. Status of Canis aureus Linnaeus in Cultural Forest in Maha Sarakham Province, Thailand. The 10th Symposium on Graduate Research KKU. January, 2008.
**Example 3**  Cited-order number style (in main text) and References (rearward of book)

The Asiatic jackal or golden jackal (Canis aureus Linnaeus) is a widely distributed species often found from East Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. It feeds on several types of food and is found in a variety of habitats that include the savannah, woodlands [1, 2] and farmland [3, 4]. It reportedly has been seen at elevations as high as 3,500 m above sea level [5] and its distribution in a wide range of habitats indicates that it is capable of adapting to many different environmental conditions. Asiatic jackals in Thailand have been found in some of the country’s protected forests such as Khao Nang wildlife research centre [6, 7] Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng wildlife sanctuary in western Thailand [8].

The cultural forests of Ban Lao Jan and Ban Nong Klang Khok are dry dipterocarp forests. The dominant plant species are Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb., Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume, S. siamensis Miq., Canarium subulatum Guillaumin and Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (Wongpakam et al., Unpublished data). Local people use the cultural forests in many ways. The forests are often the source of non-timber products such as medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms. These cultural forests still maintain their diversity at relatively high levels.

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