Chapter 5
Citations in thesis
First 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.***

     The first format of citations in the thesis in this handbook sets for The American Psychological Association (APA) submitted to ***Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 5thed. 2001*** and ***APA Style Electronic Formats, 2001*** which is the recommended national standard and is largely used all over the world. Some parts have been adapted for citations in Thai language, which may have some characteristics and information that are different from English papers.

     Citations in the thesis should be referenced in two parts of thesis; in the body of the text and at the end of the chapter or References page.

1.   Reference Citations in Text

     Reference Citations in Text means to provide the sources of information with a combination of reference and context to indicate the source of a statement. Students may choose either of the citation styles from the followings:

1.1 Author-Date method of citation

     Author-Date method of citation is a citation designating **the name of author** and **year of publication** in front of or following the statement to show the source, and may include **page numbers** of the referenced document if necessary.

     <u>**Citing in front of a statement**</u>

     Citing in front of a statement is appropriate to indicate the author's name or idea by citing the name of the author within the text, and the year in parentheses, followed by the statement

     Author (Year of publication)……………………………………………….

     or

     Author (Year of publication : page number)……………………………...

     <u>**Citing after a statement**</u>

     Citing after a statement is also appropriate to indicate the referenced statement or idea by citing the name of the author and year of publication in parentheses after the statement

     .……………………………………………………(Author, year of publication)

     or

     ………...……………………(Author, year of publication : page number)

     Author-Date method of citation has details as follows;

1.1.1 Work by one author

For Thai authors, writing in Thai, insert the name and surname, respectively. But for foreign authors or Thai authors writing in a foreign language, insert only the surname as follows:

1) Thai author, writing in Thai

รังสรรค์ ธนะพรพันธุ์ (2548) ....

พระธรรมปิฎก (ป.อ.ปยุตฺโต) (2546) ……………………………………….……

or

……………….……………………………………… (รังสรรค์ ธนะพรพันธุ์, 2548)

....…... (พระธรรมปิฎก (ป.อ.ปยุตฺโต), 2546)

2) Foreign author

Patten (2005) …………………………..……………………………

or

………………………….…………………….(Patten, 2005)

3) Thai author, writing in a 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 more than one author

1) Two authors

Cite the names of both authors for every reference by inserting and[*] in front of the name of the second author

Example 2

Enger and Smith (2004) …………………………………………..

or

…………………………….…………. (Enger & Smith, 2004)

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*According to the APA Style, use a symbol '&' instead of the word 'and' in front of the name of the last author

2) Three, Four or Five authors
- Cite the names of the third, fourth and fifth authors at the initial references
- For all subsequent references, insert the name of the first author, followed by et al. (et al. has the full stop (.) after al and no italics)

First reference

Gebbie, Rosenstock, and Hernandez (2003) ……………..………………

or

……....……………………… (Gebbie, Rosenstock, & Hernandez, 2003)

Subsequent reference

Gebbie et al. (2003) …………..…………………………………………..

or

……………………………………………………… (Gebbie et al., 2003)

3) Six or more authors
Insert only the name of the first author followed by et al. (But in the References lists, insert only the first six authors and use **et al.** for the rest)

Example
Piot et al. (1992)…………………………..…………………………..

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

Note To cite a document written by more than one author; if the citation is in front of the statement, use **and** in front of the last author. If the name of the author is in parentheses, link the authors' names by **&** as follows;

Enger and Smith (2004) ……………..……………………………..
……………………………….…………………. (Enger & Smith, 2004)

1.1.3 Groups as Authors
Group as authors are government sectors, associations, institutes, or educational groups. Insert the name of the group as the name of the author, which generally uses full name and initial in the initial reference. The next reference will use only the initial.
1) If there are both a Sub-organization and an Organization insert only the name of the Sub-organization which is designated first, for example; ***The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office*** shall appear as ***The***

Secretarial of the Prime Minister except if the name of the Sub-Organization is the same but belongs to a different organization, then the name of the organization should be inserted to mark the difference, for example; Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture. As example;

Example 1
The Secretarial of the Prime Minister (2007)……………………….
or
…………………………(The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, 2007)

Example 2
Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (2007)………………………………………………….
Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture (2007) ……………………..……….

or
…………………….(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2007)
………………………...(Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture, 2007)

2) If the name of the organization is very long, insert the full name for the first citing, and the next citing could be shortened by using ... as example;

- **First citing**
  Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (2007)……………………………………………….
  Office of the Nation Economic and Social Development Board (2005)…………………………………………………………..
- **Next citing**
  Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development …(2007)………
  Office of the Nation Economic… (2005)………………………....

  or

- **First citing**

  …………………(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2007)
- **Next citing**
  ……....(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development …,2007)

3) If the organization has initials that are largely well known insert full name and insert initial in [ ] at the first citing, and the next citing could insert only the initial as example;

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)

Example2
- **First citing**
  World Health Organization [WHO] (2007)………………….
- **Next citing**
  …………………………….…………………..(WHO, 2007)
  or

- **First citing**

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

1.1.4 Work with no author
Works with no author, including legal materials, or with an anonymous author.

Works with no author insert the title instead of 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 example;
- **Citing title of article or chapter from a book** insert title in
  "…………" as example;

  In "Looking forward to a bright tomorrow…" (1949)……………...
  or
  …………………. ("Looking forward to a bright tomorrow…," 1949)

- **Citing title of journals, books, brochures or reports** use italic font
  as example;

  Herb lore of the Shire…(1955) ……………………………………
  or
  …………………………...…………(*Herb lore of the Shire*…, 1955)

- **Legal materials** insert title of the law followed by the year of
  legislation such as

> The Royal Decree On The Establishment and Management of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve of 2001 (2001)……………………………

- **Work with no author** which designates **Anonymous**; insert Anonymous instead of the name of the author such as (Anonymous, 1996)

1.1.5 Authors With the Same Surname

Foreign authors who have the same surname should be designated by the first name's initial and middle name for every citation although year of publication is different, as follows;

> R.J. Smith (1994)……………………………………………
> P. Smith (1997)…………………………… ……………….
> **or**
> ..……………………………..………………(Smith R.J., 1994)
> …………………………………………..…(Smith P., 1997)

1.1.6 Citing 2 or more documents

- To cite two or more documents of the same author but with different years of publication, arrange according to the year of publication as follows;
> Edward William Said. (1979, 1994)………………………
> …………….……..…… (Edward William Said, 1979, 1994)

- Citing two or more documents or the same author, published in the same year. Regularly in the References page, it must designated with the alphabet letters a b c… respectively, after year of publication to indicate that it is not the same documents, for example;

> If 2 documents of Edward William Said have been cited
> Edward William Said. (1979a). The Palestine question and the American context.
> Edward William Said. (1979b) The question of Palestine.
>
> Use In-text citations as follows:
> Edward William Said. (1979a). When cited from The Palestine question and the American context.
>
> Edward William Said. (1979b) When cited from The question of Palestine
>
> Edward William Said. (1979a, 1979b)……. When citing two documents at the same time
>
> **or**
> .…………………………….……(Edward William Said, 1979a)
> .…………………………….…(Edward William Said, 1979b)
> .……………….…..…..…………(Edward William Said, 1979a, 1979b)

- To cite two or more documents written by different authors, arrange the references alphabetically by author's name, and separate each reference with a semicolon (;) as shown;

> ……………..……(Edward William Said, 1979a; Jim McGuigan, 1996; John Street,1997)

1.1.7 No date
Insert ***n.d.*** instead of year of publication as follows;

> **Example 1**
> Viravaidya (n.d.)…………………………………………………….
> **or**
> ………………………………………………………….(Viravaidya, n.d.)

1.1.8 In press
Insert ***in press*** instead of year of publication as follows;

> **Example 1**
> Viravaidya (in press)…………………………………………………
> **or**
> ……………………………………………………(Viravaidya, in press)

1.1.9 Specific Parts of a Source
Specific parts, chapters or tables of a source should be designated by page number, chapter, or table as appropriate, and the word 'page' or 'chapter' should be abbreviated.

> Patten (2005, p.123)
> Enger and Smith, (2004 chap.2)

To cite electronic documents with no page numbers, insert the number of indents instead by using the initial para., or the symbol ¶ followed by the number. If there are no indents, insert the section title instead, such as

> Friday (1984, ¶ 3)………………………………………………….
> **or**
> ………………………….(Friday, 1984, Introduction section)

1.1.10   Citing the document as cited in another work
If the document you intend to cite has been cited in another work and the manuscript of cited-work can not be found, use repeating citations following these 2 methods:

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 the information is taken, for example; we intend to cite Pratt's document which has been cited in Edward William Said's

Pratt (1992 cited in Said, 1994)………………..……………
<u>or</u>
..………………………..…….(Pratt, 1992 cited in Said, 1994)

2) Cite the name of the author of the document used as a reference first insert the name of the author of the work which has been used as a 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 which cited from Pratt

Said (1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)………………………………
<u>or</u>
.………………………………….(Said, 1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)

1.1.11   Citing Personal Communications

Personal Communication includes letters, aide-memory, email or discussion group on the internet, interviews, phone conversations, which involve personal communication regarding an academic matter. To cite personal communications, cite only in the main text with no need to provide a listing in the References section, and add the word 'personal communication' followed by communication date.

When citing in the main text, however; if the author is a foreigner, insert the author's first name, middle name initial, and full surname, designating the word personal communication followed by communication date as follows;

D. Ellis (personal communication, June 2, 2007) …………………
<u>or</u>
……………… (D. Ellis, personal communication, June 2, 2007)

1.2   Number style

Number style is a citation format designating the number of the reference document at the end of the statement to provide the source. The number could be designated singularly such as 1 2 3 …. or inserted in brackets [ ] such as [1] [2] [3] as follows;

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>or</u>

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] . . .

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] ……………………………………….[3]…………….....…
……………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………..[1]……………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………..[4]

List of References (not arranged alphabetically by author name)
1. Wolfowitz, P. (1992)……………………………………………
2. Nasr, SVR. (2006)……………………………………………
3. Akins, JE. (1973)………………………………………….
4. Stern, R. (2006)……………………………………………
5. Kashfi, MS. (2003)……………………………………………..

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]…………………………………………………………..

<u>**List of References (arranged alphabetically by author name)**</u>
1. Akins, JE. (1973)……………………………………………………
2. Kashfi, MS. (2003)………………………………………………….
3. Nasr, SVR. (2006)…………………………………………………..
4. Stern, R. (2006)……………………………………………………..
5. Wolfowitz, P. (1992)………………………………………………...

1.3   Citing Thai document in a thesis 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 กุลธิดา ท้วมสุข (2545) will be Tuamsuk (2002)

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

To write Reference, see page 58 No. 2.2.16

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.

To compile documents in the References section, student should compile as *Bibliography* or *References* which have important differences.

- **Bibliography** author could include the reference documents from other source though they are not referred to in the main text if the author supposes that it relates to the text or benefits the reader. Therefore, the number of references listed in the end of the book could be more than the reference documents in main text.

- **References** shows only the references documented in the main text. Therefore, the references listed in the end of the book must be equal to the references documented in the main text.

The format of APA style for writing an independent report or thesis appears as follows;

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 นางสาว) rank (such as พ.ต.ท. ร.อ.) post (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 สัญญาวิวัฒน์.

ประเวศ วะสี.

อคิน รพีพัฒน์, ม.ร.ว.

พระราชวรมุนี (ประยุทธ์ ปยุตโต)

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.

วู้ดส์ ดีแอล

Panyarachun A.

3) **Author is an editor** insert the word *editor* or *Ed.* or *Eds.* For multiple editors in ( ) after the name of the author. If the author is the compiler, insert the word *compiler* or *Comp.* or *Comps.* in ( ) after the name of the author, as shown;

Hernon, P. (Comp.)

Ray, L. (Ed.)

Remacle, C. and Reusens, B. (Eds.)

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

American Sociological Association.

The American Institute of Architects Design For Aging Center

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.

5) **Two authors, but not more than five** insert commas (,) between authors and place '&' before the last author, punctuate with '&' (or can be used *and*) as follows;

Enger, E.D. & Smith, B. F.

Gebbie, K., Rosenstock, L., & Hernandez, L.M. (Eds.)

6) **More than six authors** insert the name of the first six authors followed by *et al.* as follows;

Mann, J.M., Tarantola, D.J., Netter, T.W., Sande, P.,

Volberding, A., & Berger, J. Ferguson, J.G. et al.

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

- Insert the full name as it appears in the documents. For the English title, type the first letter of the sentence with a capital letter and the rest in lowercase except proper nouns; for example;

Foundations of modern sociology.
The economics of Thailand.

- For sub-titles and two-part titles, insert a colon (:) between the title and sub-title. If the title is in English, type the first letter of the first sentence with a capital letter such as

Ecological economics: Concepts and methods.
Old-age income support in the 21st century: An
International perspective on pension systems and reform.

- To type the titles of books and theses, use bold, or italics or underlining to emphasize them. For unpublished materials or articles (such as pamphlets, mimeographs), type the name in normal font.

Example of unpublished materials or articles title
The impact of economic on sociology.

2)   Title of journals, encyclopedia, conferences/seminars

- Insert the full name as it appears in the paper. For an English title, type the first letter of every significant word with a capital letter.
- To type title of journals and encyclopedia, use bold, italic or underlining to emphasize them. For the conference/seminar's title, type it in normal font except if the title of the conference is the same as the name of the book, then emphasize the book's title.

Example of journals and encyclopedia title
Journal of Economic Literature
The Wall Street Journal
Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

Example of conferences/seminar title
Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on AIDS in Asia

2.1.3   Information about pressing

1)   Abbreviation list to organize the references at the end of the thesis, use the abbreviation for specific parts of the documents or papers, as follows;

chap.	chapter
ed.	edition
Rev.ed.	revised edition
2 nd. ed.	second edition
Ed. (Eds.)	Editor (Editors)
Trans.	Translator(s)
n.d.	No date
p. (pp.)	page (pages)
Vol.	Volumes (as in Vol. 4)
vols	Volumes (as in 4 volumes)
No.	Number
Pt.	Part
Tech.Rep.	Technical Report
Suppl.	Supplement

2) **Information about book publication**

- Edition : insert the edition if second edition or later. If there is a designation regarding revised or enlarged, insert it also; as example;

2nd ed.
6th ed.
3rd rev. ed.   (revised)
2nd rev. & enl. ed.   (revised & enlarged)

- Place of publication : insert the city or province of publication as it appears in the book. If there is more than one city or province, insert only the first place. If required to designate the state, district or region after the name of the city, insert it in ( ) and either initials or full name can be used (look for the USPS in Appendix C on page C-10) as example;

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

- Publisher or press : insert the name of the publisher or press as it appears in the book. If both publisher and press are present, insert the publisher. In case that the publisher is a sub-organization or organization, insert the name of the sub-organization or organization as the publisher. Cut the word บริษัท ห้างหุ้นส่วนจำกัด and จำกัด for Thai publisher, and the word Limited (Ltd.), Incorporated (Inc.) in English as follows;

Prentice-Hall
Institute of Developing Economics
If no publisher or press is present, insert [n.p.]

- Year of publication : designate either A.D. or B.C of publication year in parenthesis (   ) after the name of the author as follows;

ประเวศ วะสี. (2541)

Spencer, M. (1996)
If no year of publication is present, insert [n.d.]

3) **Information about journal press**

- Year of publication : insert similarly to publication year of book

- Volume, number of issue and page number : insert respectively as follows;

volume (issue), page number for example;
2 (3), 5-21.
15, 17-23.   [If no issue]
(87), 3-16.   [If no volume]
32 (September), 145-51.   [If no issue but designate month]

• For unpublished journals and in-press articles, insert ***in press*** after the name of author as shown;

Zuckerman, M., & Kieffer, S.C. (in press).

4)   Information about encyclopedia press

• Year of publication : insert same as above for published year of book

• Insert volume, page number, place of publication, and publisher respectively as follows;
volume. (page number). Place of publication: publisher as example;

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Vol.11 (pp.297-305). New York: The Macmillan Company & The Free Press.

• For encyclopedias completed in one volume, do not designate the issue as example;

Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements.   (pp.390-391).   New York: Taylor and Francis.

5)   Information about thesis press

• Year of publication : same as published year of book

• Insert level of degree, program, institute respectively as follows;

…(degree)…thesis in… (subject).…, faculty…, institute/university
Example
Master of Arts Thesis in Library and Information Science, The Graduate School, Khon Kaen University.

• Foreign thesis : insert location of country where the institute is located, for example;

Doctoral Dissertation in Linguistics, Indiana University, U.S.A.
Ph.D. Thesis in Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand.

6)   Information about unpublished materials

• Insert the year of publication, place of publication, and publisher as Information about book publication (no. 2), and attach the type of materials in ( ) as example;

Texas: Texas University. (Unpublished)
Paris: UNESCO. (Pamphlet).

7)   Information about Abstract press from CD-ROM database

• Insert [Abstract] after the title

• For information about pressing, insert according to citation format; for example, Abstract of an article in a journal, use as Information about journal press (no. 3); follow with date of retrieval, the name of the CD-ROM database, and the number of the abstract as follows;

Example abstract from article in journal
. . . Title [Abstract]. **Title of journal**, **volume** (issue), page number. Retrieval date, From the name of CD-ROM database, number of Abstract.
. . . Teaching approach for elementary education [Abstract]. **Comparative Education**, **32** (3), 333-60. Retrieved June 14, 2000, from **ERIC**, Abstract No. EJ536499.

Example of a book Abstract
. . . **Guidelines for information professions** [Abstract]. Germany: UNESCO, Institute for Education. Retrieved March 12, 2001, from **ERIC**, Abstract No. ED413497.

Example of a thesis Abstract
. . . **Effectiveness of popular search engines: A comparative study** [Abstract]. Doctoral Dissertation, Indiana University, U.S.A. Retrieved March 12, 2001, from **DAO,** Abstract No. A20010.

8)   Information about online materials press
• Insert retrieval date and URL address or domain of the press on internet after any details of the press, as shown;

Example
… **Online Journal of Ethics,** 3 (1). Retrieved August 20, 2001, from http://www.stthom.edu/cbes/ethunder.html

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

> Author. (Year of publication). **Title of the book**. Place of publication:
>   publisher.

Patten, C. (2005). **Not quite the diplomat : home truths about world affairs**. London: Allen Lane.
Ryan, S. (2000). **The United Nations and international politics**. New York: St. Martin's Press.
Shigetomi, S. (1998). **Cooperation and community in rural Thailand: An organizational analysis of participatory rural evelopment.** Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economics.

2)   One author, from second edition

> Author. (Year of publication). **Title of the book**. Edition. Place of
>   publication : publisher.

Nafziger, E.W. (1997). **The economics of developing countries**. 3 nd ed.
        London: Prentice-Hall International.
Spencer, M. (1996). **Foundations of modern sociology**. 7th ed.
        Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall.
Hjelm, J. (2001). **Creating the semantic web with RDF**. New York:
        John Wiley & Sons.
Hillmann, D. (2005). **Using Dublin Core**. Retrieved January 10, 2006,
        from http://dublincore.org/documents/usageguide

3)   Two to five authors

> First author, & second author. (Year of publication). **Title of the book**.
>   Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

Schaie, K.W. & Willis, S. L. (2002).   **Adult development and aging.**
        5th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
Simpson, G., Sinatra, S. T. & Suarez-Menendes, J. (2004). **Spa medicine:
        Your gateway to the ageless zone.**   North Bergen, NJ: Basic Health.

Note The symbol "&" can be used *and* instead

4)   Six or more authors
   Six authors insert all six authors

> First author, second author, third author, fourth author, fifth author, &
>   sixth author. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition.
>   Place of publication: publisher.

Peter Piot, Bila M. Kapila, Elizabeth N. Ngugi, Jonathan M. Mann, Robert
        Colebunders, & Rudolph Wabitsch. (1992). **AIDS in Africa:
        a manual for physicians.** Geneva: World Health Organization.

   More than six authors insert first six authors followed by *et al.*

> First author, second author, third author, fourth author, fifth author, &
>   sixth author, et al. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition.
>   Place of publication: publisher.

Peter Piot, Bila M. Kapila, Elizabeth N. Ngugi, Jonathan M. Mann, Robert
Colebunders, Rudolph Wabitsch. et al. (1992). **AIDS in Africa:
a manual for physicians.** Geneva: World Health Organization.

5) Author is an editor or compiler

Author. (Editor). (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition. Place of
publication: publisher.

Hew, D. (Ed.). (2005). **Roadmap to an ASEAN economic community.**
Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
Sharma, K. (Ed.). (2003). Trade policy, growth and poverty in Asian
developing countries. London: Routledge.
Gebbie, K., & Hernandez**,** L. M. (Eds.). (2003). **Who will keep the
public healthy? : Educating public health professionals for
the 21st century.** Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

6) Author is a business

Business name. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition. Place of
publication: publisher.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The World
Bank. (2004). **Addressing HIV/AIDS in East Asia and the
Pacific** Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
World Health Organization. (2001). **How to develop and implement a
national drug policy.** Geneva: The Organization.

7) No author or anonymous

Title of book. (Year of publication). Edition. Place of publication:
publisher.

Work by no author, insert title of book instead of author's name and follow
with year of publication. For document which designated Anonymous, use
Anonymous instead of author's name.

The idea of holy. (1959). [n.p.]: Pelican Books.
Anonymous. (1996). **Primary colors : A novel of politics.** London: Vintage.

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

Author. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition. [n.p.]: publisher.
Author. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. Edition. Place of publication: [n.p.]
Author. [n.p.]. **Title of book**. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.
Author. [n.d.]. **Title of book**. Edition. [n.p.: n.p.]

Singhal, D.P. (1977). **Buddhism in Southeast Asia**. New Delhi: [n.p.].
      Caseley, D.J., & Kumar, K. (1987). **Project monitoring and
      evaluation in agriculture**. [n.p.]: John Hopkins University
      Press.
David, F.R. [n.d.]. **Strategic management**. [n.p.]: Boyd & Fraser
      Publishing.

9)   Translation

Previous author. (Year of publication). **Title of translation**. (Translator).
    Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

Laplace, P.S. (1951). **A philosophical essay on probabilities.** (F.W.
    Truscott & F.L. Emoly, Trans.). New York: Dover.

10)   Research or technical report in a series

Author. (Year of publication). **Title of book**. (Title of series). Edition.
    Place of publication: publisher.

Omamo, S. W. (2003). **Policy Research on African Agriculture:
    Trends, gaps, and challenges.** (Research report No. 21).
    Netherlands: International Service for National Agricultural
    Research.
Nash, G., & Said, J.W. (Eds.). (1992). **Pathology of AIDS and HIV
    infection**. (Major problems in pathology v.26). Philadelphia:
    Saunders.

11)   Conference proceedings

Editor or organizer. (Year of publication). **Title of conference proceedings**.
    Title of conferences. Place of publication: publisher.

Conference proceedings, Conference paper on academic topic
    • The published Conference proceedings or Conference paper on academic topic,
if conferences has a title, use References citations format for citing books. If conference
has no title, then insert it after lists of title, for example;

Nguyen, L. B., Syers, K. & Fujiwara, O. (Eds.). (2006). **Proceedings of a regional seminar on Natural Resources and environmental management in the greater Mekong sub-region: The role of higher education in policy design and implementation January 15-17, 2006,** Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand. [Chaing Rai]: The Mae Fah Luang University.

Shrestha**,** R. M., Kumar, S., & Martin, S. (Eds.). (2005). **Proceedings of Asian Regional Workshop on Electricity and Development: 28-29 April 2005, Asian Institute of Technology, Pathumthani, Thailand.** Pathum Thani: Asian Institute of Technology.

2.2.2   Article (proceedings, several authors)

Columnist. (Year of publication). Title of article. In Editor's name (Editor). **Title of book.** (page   -   ). Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

Ngo, N.V. (1988). Some aspects of cooperation in the Mekong delta. In D.G. Marr & C.P. White (Eds**.**)**.** **Postwar Vietnam: Dilemmas in socialist development**. (pp.163-173). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program.

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

Author. (Year of publication). Title of article/paper. In Editor's name (Editor). **Title of the Conference Proceedings.** Title of conference. (page   -   ). Place of publication: publisher.

Heyden, K. (2005). Electricity and development-- the Asian perspective. In Shrestha**,** R. M., Kumar, S., & Martin, S. (Eds.). **Proceedings of Asian regional workshop on electricity and development : 28-29 April 2005, Asian Institute of Technology, Pathumthani, Thailand.** (pp. 3-11). Pathum Thani: Asian Institute of Technology.

Syers, K. & Fujiwara, O. (Eds.). (2006) **Proceedings of a regional seminar on Natural Resources and environmental management in the greater Mekong sub-region : the role of higher education in policy design and implementation January 15-17, 2006, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand.** (pp. 42-49). [Chaing Rai]: The Mae Fah Luang University.

Hirata, K., Takaoka, Y., Ohta, M., and Ikeda, M.. (2001). The meaning of
LOM and LOM authority tool on HRD. **DC-2001 Preceedings of
the international conference on Dublin Core and metadata
applications 2001.** (pp. 259-262). Tokyo: National Institute of
Informatics (NII).

2)   Conference/seminar presentation paper- Unpublished

Author. (Year of publication, month). **Title of paper**. Paper presented at
……., conference location.

Lanktree, C., & Briere, J. (1991, January**). Early data on the trauma
symptom checklist for children**. Paper presented at the
Meeting of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of
Children, San Diego, CA.
Boonlert, P. (1995). **Fisheries in Thailand's fishing grounds**. Paper
presented at the Conference on Future of Fisheries in Thailand,
Bangkok, SEAFDEC. [in Thai].

Chen, Y. N., Chen, S. J.& Lin, S. C. (2002). **An Application practice of
the IFLA FRBR Model: a metadata case study for the
National Palace Museum in Taipei**. Paper present at the 65th
Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information &
Technology, Philadelphia, USA.

2.2.4   Article in a Journal

Author. (Year of publication). Title of article. **Title of journal,** volume (issue),
page number.

Abrams, P. (1980). History, sociology, historical sociology. **Past and
Present**, (87), 3-16.
                                                    [No year of publication]
Baron, J.N., & Hannan, M.T. (1994). The impact of economics on
sociology. **Journal of Economic Literature**, **32** (September),
1111-1146.
                                                    [No volume but month designated]
Bowen, J. (2005). FRBR coming soon to your library? **Library
Resources & Technical Services** 49(3), 175-188.
Tennant, R. (2004). A bibliographic metadata infrastructure for the
twenty-first century. **Library Hi Tech** 22(2), 175-181.

2.2.5   In press article in a journal
Zuckerman, M., & Kieffer, S.C. (in press). Races differences in face-ism:
Does facial prominence imply dominance? **Journal of Personality
and Social Psychology**.
                                                    [in press]

Blandford, A., Adams, A., Attfield, S., Buchanan, G., Gow, J., Makri, S. et al. (in press). The PRET A Rapporter framework: evaluating digital libraries from the perspective of information work. **Information Processing and Management**.

[in press]
[More than six authors]

2.2.6   Journal

Editor. (Year of publication). **Title of journal, volume** (issue).

Barlow, D.H. (Ed.). (1991). **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 100 (3).

2.2.7   Article in newspaper

Author. (Year of publication, date). Title of article. **Title of newspaper,** page number.

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. **The Washington Post**, p.A1.
New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). **The Washington Post**, p. A12.

[No author]

2.2.8   Article in encyclopedia

Author. (Year of publication). Title of article. In Editor's name (Editor). **Title of encyclopedia.** volume (page number). Place of publication: publisher

Blau, P.M. (1968). Organizations: Theories. In D.I. Sills (Ed.). **International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.** Vol.11 (pp. 297-305). New York: The Mcmillan Company & The Free Press.
Osmanczyk, E.J. (1990). Human Rights. In **Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements**. (pp.390-391). New York: Taylor and Francis.

2.2.9   Thesis

Author. (Year of publication). **Title of thesis.** ……(degree)……thesis in……(subject)………., faculty……, institute/university

Nuankoksoong, P. (1998). **Morale of the personnel of the Office of Accelerated Rural Development in the northeast.** Master thesis in Development Sociology, Graduate School, Khon Kaen University.

Boonmathya, R. (1997). **Contested concepts of development in rural northeastern Thailand.** Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, U.S.A.

Lan, W.C. (2002**). From document clues to descriptive metadata: Document characteristics used by graduate students in judging the usefulness of Web documents.** PhD Dissertation, School of Information and Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

2.2.10   Paper- Unpublished (Pamphlet/Mimeographed)

Author. (Year of publication). Title of paper. Place of publication: publisher. (Pamphlet).
Author. (Year of publication). Title of paper. Place of publication: publisher. (Mimeographed).

Insert **Unpublished**, **Pamphlet**, **Brochure**, **Mimeographed**, or **Photocopied** in parenthesis (   ) rear most.

Institute of International Education. [n.d.]. Developing human resources. Bangkok: IIE. (Pamphlet).

Research and Training Center. (1996). Guidelines for research report writing. Bangkok: RTC. (Brochure).

2.2.11   Abstract
1)   Thesis abstract from abstract press release

Author. (Year of publication). Title of thesis [Abstract]
    ……(degree)……thesis in……(subject)………., institute/university
    In **Title of abstract press.** Page number.

Jengjalern, P. (1988). Decentralizing rural development planning: A case study of rural employment generation program in northern Thailand [Abstract]. Doctoral Dissertation, Syracuse University. In **Dissertation Abstracts International.** p. 807A.

2)   Thesis abstract from CD-ROM database

> Author. (Year of publication). **Title of thesis** [Abstract].
> ……(degree)……thesis in……(subject)……….., faculty……,
> institute/university. Retrieval date, from **Name of CD-ROM database**,
> number of abstract.

Phankasem, K. (1992). **Women's knowledge: Rethinking gender
relations and development in rural northeast Thailand**
[Abstract]. Doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri-
Columbia. Retrieved June 20, 2001, from **DAO**, Abstract No.
A23567.

3)   Article Abstract from a journal from CD-ROM database

> Author. (Year of publication). Title of article [Abstract] **Title of journal**,
> volume(issue), page number. Retrieval date, from **Name of
> CD-ROM database**, number of abstract.

Fry, G. & Kempner, K. (1996). A subnational perspective for
comparative research: Education and development in northeast
Brazil and northeast Thailand [Abstract]. **Comparative
Education**, 32(3), 333-60. Retrieved June 20, 2000, from **ERIC**,
Abstract No. EJ536499.
Usher, A.D. (1992). After the forest: AIDS as ecological collapse in
Thailand [Abstract]**. Development Dialogue**, (1-2), 12-49.
Retrieved April 11, 2001, from   **ERIC**, Abstract No. EJ469445.

4)   Book abstract from CD-ROM database

> Author. (Year of publication). **Title of book** [Abstract]. Place of publication:
> publisher. Retrieval date, from **Name of CD-ROM database**,
> number of abstract.

Medal, A.C. (Ed.). (1996*). **Women reading the world: Policies and
practices of literacy in Asia (UIE Studies 6)** [Abstract].
Germany: UNESCO, Institute for Education. Retrieved April 4,
2001, from **ERIC**, Abstract No. ED413497.

2.2.12   **Information from audiovisual aids/radio/television**

Author. (Year of publication). **Title** [Media type]. Place of publication:
        publisher.

- Insert the name of the person who is responsible for the information and insert his/her function in parenthesis ( ) such as producer, speaker, commentator, etc.
- If the title is recorded in audiovisual aids, insert the type of media in the brackets [   ] after the title such as [Slide], [Tape cassette], [Videocassette], [Film], etc.
- If the title is from a radio or television broadcast, designate the name of the program and the name of the radio or television station after the title.

Harrison, J. (Producer). (1992). **Changing our minds: The story of Evelyn Hooker** [Film]. New York: Changing Our Minds, Inc.

Costa, P.T., Jr. (Speaker). (1988). **Personality, continuity, and changes of adult life** [Tape cassette]. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

2.2.13   **Referencing from an Internet**

These guidelines for referencing from the internet are source adapted from *APA Style Electronic Formats (Guffey, 2001*) has explained how to reference sources from the internet further from the original APA Style as follows;

- Students should cite directly from the URL where the information is located; do not cite from a home page or menu page.
- To write URL address; if there is not enough space, students should continue on the next line with a word immediately after / (slash) or . (dot)
- To cite e-mail, students should use only the In-text citation format, and not inclusion in the References page, as information from e-mail is not easily found beyond the text.
- If the information has no author, insert the title or specific part of the title and follow with the year of publication.

Example citations from the internet

1) **Article in an e-journal, which has a printed version** no need to insert retrieval date and URL

Author. (Year of publication). Title [Serial online]. **Title of journal**, volume (issue), page number.

Honeycutt, E.D., Glassman, M., Zugelder, M.T., & Karande, K. (2001). Determinants of ethical behavior: A study of autosalespeople [Electronic version]. **Journal of Business Ethics**, 32 (1), 69-79.

Vakkari, P. and Sormunen, E. (2004) The Influence of Relevance Levels on the Effectiveness of Interactive Information Retrieval. [Electronic version]. **Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology**. 55(11), 963-969.

Tseng, Y. H.; Lin, C. J. and Lin, Y. I. (2007). Text mining techniques for patent analysis. [Electronic version]. **Information Processing & Management** 43(5), 1216-1247.

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

Author. (Year of publication). Title. **Title of journal**, volume (issue), page number(if any). Retrieval date, from URL

Jensen, S. (2000). Ethical underpinnings for multidisciplinary practice in the United States and abroad: Are accounting firms and law firms really different? **Online Journal of Ethics**, 3 (1). Retrieved August 20, 2001, from http://www.stthom. edu/cbes/ethunder.html

Mursu, A, Luukkonen, I. and Korpela, M. (2007). Activity Theory in information systems research and practice - theoretical underpinnings for an information systems development method. **Information Research** 12(3). Retrieved July 5, 2007, from http://informationr.net/ir/12-3/paper311.html.

Beall, J. (2005). Metadata and data quality problems in digital library. **Journal of Digital Information** 6(3) Retrieved September 15, 2006, from http://judi.tama.edu/articles/v06/i03/Beall. Mimno, D., Crane, G.& Jones, A. (2005). Hierarchical Catalog Records implementing a FRBR Catalog. **D-Lib Magazine**, 11(10) Retrieved March 15, 2006, from http://dlib.anu.edu.au/dlib/ october05/crane/10crane.html.

3) Newspaper- on the internet

Author. (volume, date). Title. **Title of newspaper.** Retrieval date , from URL

Hilts, P.J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. **New York Times**. Retrieved November 21, 2000, from http://www.nytimes.com

Ekachai, S. (2007, July 05). Hidden survivors. **Bangkok Post**. Retrieved July 6, 2007, from http://www.bangkokpost.com/050707_ Outlook/05Jul2007_out01.php

4)   Information from an organization's web site

> Author or Organization. (year of publication). **Title**. Retrieval date,
> from URL.

Koanantakool, T. (1999). **Getting ready for the new Millennium: What are the Thai Government's actions toward the year 2000?.** Retrieved August 20, 1999, from http://www.nectec.or.th/it-projects/

U.S. General Accounting Office. (1997). **Telemedicine: Federal strategy is needed to guide investments.** Retrieved September 15, 2000, from http://www.access.gpo.   gov/su_docs/aces/ aces160.shtml?/gao/index.html

Brown, A. (2003). **Preserving the digital heritage: building a digital archive for UK government records**. Online Information 2003 Proceeding. Retrieved August 20, 2003, from http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/preservation/digitalarchive/pdf/brown.pdf.

Department of Culture Ministry of Tourism &Culture Government of India. (2004). **National mission for manuscripts: report of the first year February 2003-February 2004**. Retrieved June 10, 2005, from http://namami.nic.in/nmm_final.pdf.

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

> Author. (Year of publication). **Title**. Retrieval date, from URL.

Gordon, C.H., Simmons, P., & Wynn, G. (2001). **Plagiarism: What it is, and how to avoid it.** Retrieved July 24, 2001, from http://www.zoology.ubc.ca/bpg/plagiarism.htm

Weisbrot, M., Baker, D., Kraev, E., & Chen, J. (2001, July 11**). The scorecard on globalization 1980-2000: Twenty years of diminished progress.** Retrieved July 23, 2002, from http://www.cepr.net/globalization/scorecard_on_globalization.htm

Bontas, E. P. (2005). **Practical experiences in building Ontology-based Retrieval Systems**. Retrieved January 20, 2006, from http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~paslaru/papers/swcase2005.pdf.

6)   Information from web site- no author or contributor

> **Title**. (Year of publication). Retrieval date, from URL.

Globalization. (1997, February 3). Retrieved July 23, 2002, from http://www.mirror.org/ kurt.loeb/Globalization.html

The Tree roots of OIL. (2000). Retrieved May 14, 2004, from
http://www.ontoknowledge.org/oil/TR/existingwork.html
ABC A logical model for metadata interoperability. (1999). Retrieved
December 9, 2005, from http://www.ilrt.bris.ac.uk/discovery/
harmony/docs/abc/abc_draft.html

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

Author. (posted date). **Title from subject**. Message posted to address of
newsgroup or discussion group.

Nicholson, S. (2002, July 24). **Information technology & libraries**.
Message posted to jesse@listserv.utk.edu
Winship, I. (2002, July 23). **CD-ROM usage monitoring**. Message posted to
pacs-l@listserv.uh.edu
Yudkin, M. (2001, July 4). **The marketing minute: Truth is always in season**.
Message posted to news://biz.commerce

Note personal e-mail letter can be cited in content but no need to cite in
References.

2.2.14 Referencing from interview

Contributor name. (Interview date). **Interview**. Function. Agency or address

Skonchai, S. (2007, August 22). **Interview**. President. Khon Kaen University.

2.2.15 Citing a document that has been cited in other work
Write references list according to each type of citation. Citation may begin with the previous document followed by cited in and the work that has been used as a reference. Otherwise, begin with the document used as a reference followed by cited from and the previous work, for example;

1) Begin with the previous work
Ngo, N.V. (1988). Some aspects of cooperation in the Mekong delta. In D.G. Marr & C.P. White (Eds**.**)**. Postwar Vietnam: Dilemmas in socialist development**. (pp.163-173). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program. Cited in Suter, Keith. (2005) Vietnam yesterday, today, and tomorrow. **Contemporary Review 286**, 1673 (June 2005) 351-356.

2)   Begin with the document used as a reference
Suter, Keith. (2005) Vietnam yesterday, today, and tomorrow.
Contemporary Review 286, 1673 (June 2005) 351-356. Cited
from Ngo, N.V. (1988). Some aspects of cooperation in the
Mekong delta. In D.G. Marr & C.P. White (Eds**.**)**. Postwar
Vietnam: Dilemmas in socialist development**. (pp. 163-173).
Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program.

2.2.16   Citing Thai independent studies or theses written in English
Write references list in English, designating [in Thai] after the list,
for example;

Tuamsuk, K. (2001). Digital library education in library and information
science curriculum. **KKU J lib & Info Sci**, 19(3), 1-12. [in Thai].
Samutkhup, S. and Kittiarsa, P. (2003). Why was a female lower garment used
as a wrapper of palm-leaf manuscripts in Northeast Thailand? An
anthropology approach to Isan-palm-leaf manuscripts. **Art & Culture
Magazine,** 24(6), 82-95. [in Thai].
Office of National Economic & Social Development Board. (2002).
One Tumbon One Product. Retrieved February 14, 2004, from
http://ie.nesdb.go.th/gd/html/forms/Projects/TumBonProject/
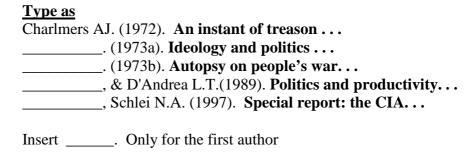TumBonExPlain/TumBonProjectExPlain.htm. [in Thai]

2.3   Arrangement and organization of References
2.3.1   Every reference listed in the main text must be compiled in the
rearward of the book under title *Bibliography* or *References*
2.3.2   To organize References
1) Arrange in alphabetic order according to the name of author if
choosing Name-year or Reference-order number style of citations. Following these steps;

•   Arrange alphabetical according to dictionary order. If there are
both Thai and English documents, arrange the Thai first then follow with the English.
•   If the name of authors are the same or citing works by the same
author, arrange according to year of publication. If year of publication is the same,
designate a b c . . . after and arrange the list alphabetical as to title. If the author has both
personal work and co-work, list the personal first and follow with the co-work. For typing,
type full name only for the first listing. For subsequent works, use an underline continually
6-8 times ended by . (dot) or , (comma) as example;

Charlmers A.J. (1972). **An instant of treason . . .**
Charlmers A.J. (1973a). **Ideology and politics . . .**
Charlmers A.J. (1973b). **Autopsy on people's war. . .**
Charlmers A.J, & D'Andrea L.T.(1989). **Politics and productivity. . .**
Charlmers A.J , & Schlei N.A. (1997). **Special report: the CIA. . .**

<u>**Type as**</u>
Charlmers AJ. (1972). **An instant of treason . . .**
_____. (1973a). **Ideology and politics . . .**
_____. (1973b). **Autopsy on people's war. . .**
_____, & D'Andrea L.T.(1989). **Politics and productivity. . .**
_____, Schlei N.A. (1997). **Special report: the CIA. . .**

Insert _____. Only for the first author

2) Arrange in order of citation in the main text if choosing Cited-order number style, student should designate number in front of each referenced document as in the main text.

2.3.3   Spacing
1) Type any symbols after the first sentence without spacing. Use two space (type space bar 2 times) after a period, and use one space (type space bar 1 time) after a comma (,) colon (:) or semicolon (;) as shown;

√   …….**developing countries**. London: Prentice-Hall
√   **Buddhism Journal**, **2**(3), 5-21.
√   Baron, J.N., & Hannan, M.T. (1994). **The impact of………..**
X   Charlmers A.J. (1972). **An instant of treason . . .**
X   …….**developing countries** . London: Prentice-Hall
X   **Buddhism Journal**   , 2 (3), 5-21.
X   Baron, J. N., & Hannan, M.T. (1994). **The impact of……**

2)   If the text is longer than one line, enter the next line with a 4-8 space indent (type space bar 4-8 times) as example;
B.A.Ackerly. (2000). **Political theory and feminist social criticism**.
Cambridge, U.K. : Cambridge University Press.

Indent

3)   Grammar   and   typing   format   should   supercede   concerns appearance. Do not cut words or type incorrectly, but make sure the right margins stay equal as shown;

√   Ngo, N.V. (1988). Some aspects of cooperation in the Mekong delta. In
D.G. Marr & C.P. White (Eds**.**). **Postwar Vietnam: Dilemmas
in socialist development**. (pp. 163-173). Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University, Southeast Asia Program.

X   Ngo, N.V. (1988). Some aspects   of cooperation in the Mekong
delta. In   D.G. Marr & C.P. White (Eds**.). Postwar Vietnam:
Dilemmas in socialist development**.   (pp. 163-173). Ithaca ,
NY: Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program.

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

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function (Moe and Heiene, 1995; Heiene and Moe, 1998) because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons (Ross, 1995). Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTcdiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test (Chew and DiBartola, 1989; Gleadhill and Michell, 1996). However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

Bibliography

Bland, J.M. and Altman, D.G. 1999. Measuring agreement in method comparison studies.
        Stat.Methods Med.Res. 8(2): 135-160.
Chew, D.J. and DiBartola, S. 1989. Diagnosis and pathophysiology of renal disease. In: Textbook
        of Veterinary Internal Medicine. S. J. Ettinger (ed). Philadephia, WB Saunders: 1893-1962.
Moe, L. and Heiene, R. 1995. Estimation of glomerular filtration rate in dogs with 99m-Tc-DTPA
        and iohexol. Res Vet Sci 58(2): 138-143.
Ross, L.A. 1995. Assessment of renal function in the dog and cat. In: Current Veterinary
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Example 2 Name-Year style (in main text) And References (rearward of book)[*]

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function (Moe and Heiene, 1995; Heiene and Moe, 1998) because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons (Ross, 1995). Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTcdiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test (Chew and DiBartola, 1989; Gleadhill and Michell, 1996). However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

References

Chew, D.J. and DiBartola, S. 1989. Diagnosis and pathophysiology of renal disease. In: Textbook of Veterinary Internal Medicine. S. J. Ettinger (ed). Philadephia, WB Saunders: 1893-1962.

Gleadhill, A. and Michell, A.R. 1996. Evaluation of iohexol as a marker for the clinical measurement of glomerular filtration rate in dogs. Research in Veterinary Science 60: 117-121.

Moe, L. and Heiene, R. 1995. Estimation of glomerular filtration rate in dogs with 99m-Tc-DTPA and iohexol. Res Vet Sci 58(2): 138-143.

Ross, L.A. 1995. Assessment of renal function in the dog and cat. In: Current Veterinary Therapy IX. K. RW. (ed). W.B. Saunders: Philadelphia, pp. 1103-1108.

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[*]This example was selected and adapted from Naruepon Kampa. (2007). The Effect of Fluid Administration on Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) Measured by Scintigraphy in Dogs. KKU Vet. Journal, 17 (1), 22-32.

Example 3   **Referenced-order number style (in main text) and References (rearward of book)[*]**

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function [1] because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons [4]. Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTcdiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test [1, 2]. However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

References

1. Chew, D.J. and DiBartola, S. 1989. Diagnosis and pathophysiology of renal disease. In: Textbook of Veterinary Internal Medicine. S. J. Ettinger (ed). Philadephia, WB Saunders: 1893-1962.
2. Gleadhill, A. and Michell, A.R. 1996. Evaluation of iohexol as a marker for the clinical measurement of glomerular filtration rate in dogs. Research in Veterinary Science 60: 117-121.
3. Moe, L. and Heiene, R. 1995. Estimation of glomerular filtration rate in dogs with 99m-Tc-DTPA and iohexol. Res Vet Sci 58(2): 138-143.
4. Ross, L.A. 1995. Assessment of renal function in the dog and cat. In: Current Veterinary Therapy IX. K. RW. (ed). W.B. Saunders: Philadelphia, pp. 1103-1108.

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Example 4 Cited-order number style (in context) and References (rearward of book)[*]

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function [1] because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons [4]. Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTcdiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test [1, 2]. However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

References

1. Moe, L. and Heiene, R. 1995. Estimation of glomerular filtration rate in dogs with 99m-Tc-DTPA and iohexol. Res Vet Sci 58(2): 138-143.
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3. Chew, D.J. and DiBartola, S. 1989. Diagnosis and pathophysiology of renal disease. In: Textbook of Veterinary Internal Medicine. S. J. Ettinger (ed). Philadephia, WB Saunders: 1893-1962.
4. Gleadhill, A. and Michell, A.R. 1996. Evaluation of iohexol as a marker for the clinical measurement of glomerular filtration rate in dogs. Research in Veterinary Science 60: 117-121.

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