

CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

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CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

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1. Introduction

CITING means formally recognizing, within the text, the resources from which the author has obtained information.

BIBLIOGRAPHY is the list of sources the author has used.

REFERENCE is the detailed description of the items from which the author has obtained information.

Thammasat Economic Journal uses the **Harvard System** of referencing (the author-date system). References are cited in two different places, firstly at the point at which a document is referred to in the text of the work, and secondly in a list at the end of the work - the bibliography or references.

2. Citations in the Text

Cited publications are referred to in the text by giving the author's surname and the year of publication. If details of particular parts of a document are required, e.g. page numbers, they should be given **after the year together within the parentheses**.

2.1 If the author's name is **an integral part** of the sentence, the year and other information are given in the parentheses. A single page number uses 'p.' while multiple page numbers is indicated by 'pp.'; use the shortest form of the numbers, e.g., pp. 135-9, not pp. 135-139.

Before executive turnover was applied in the growth literature, Cukierman, Edwards, and Tabellini (1992) had used this measure of instability in regressions where ...

Bhagwati (1980, p.358) argues that ...

King (2002, pp. 22, 150, 198) referred to ...

Osiatynski (1990, pp.423-4) recognizes the importance of ...

2.2 If the author's name is **not an integral part** of the sentence, then name, year and other information are given in parentheses:

Recent studies (Bhagwati, 1980; Tirole, 1988) have shown that ...

2.3 If the author has published **more than one cited publication in the same year**, these are distinguished by adding lower case letters (a,b,c, etc.) after the year and within the parentheses:

Robinson (1951a) and Robinson (1952b) develop accumulation models which ...

2.4 **Multiple authors with three or fewer:**

Hillman and Katz (1984)
Cukierman, Edwards, and Tabellini (1992)

2.5 **Multiple authors with four or more:**

Lawson et al. (1990)

2.6 For **Thai authors**, follow the format in 2.1-2.5 above and use only surnames:

Siamwalla (1990) provides a systematic study of the impact of ...

Different perspectives on Thai politics have been developed to understand the dual nature of the Thai constitutional system (Laothamatas, 1993; Meechai, 1993).

2.7 If the author is **anonymous**, then ‘Anon’ is used:

A recent article (Anon, 1993) stated that ...

2.8 If a reference is made to **newspapers** where no author name is given, the name of the paper can be used:

The Bangkok Post (1997) gave an account of the ongoing crisis ...

2.9 For a **source quoted in another work**, both names should be cited in the text:

Robinson (1952 cited King, 2002, p.162) dismissed these objections as ...

2.10 If the publication date is not know, use ‘no date’.

3. Direct Quotations

3.1 Direct quotations should be identified by the page numbers. Square brackets [] indicate that the writer has added his/her own words to the quotation. The ... indicate omissions.

3.2 **A short quotation** of less than one line may be included in the body of the text in quotation marks. For example:

This 'classic' standpoint, Sraffa (1960, p.v) continued, 'has been submerged and forgotten since the advent of the marginal method. ... [The] approach requires attention to be focused on change.'

3.3 **A longer quotation** should be on a new line and indented. For example:

If, however, the entrepreneur is not cautious enough in his investment activity, it is the creditor who imposes on his calculation the burden of increasing risk, charging the successive portions of credits above a certain amount with a rising rate of interest. (Kalecki, 1939, pp.287-8)

4. Diagrams and Tables

All diagrams and tables must be given numerical orders as Diagram 1, Diagram 2, Table 1, etc.

Sources of information used in the diagram or table should follow the reference format of author (or organization name) and date. If the information is obtained directly from the organization's publication, then cite the publication's name and date.

5. The Bibliography

The bibliography appears at the end of the work. The references are listed in alphabetical order of author's names. If more than one item by a specific author is cited, they should be listed chronologically (earliest first). Letter a,b,c should be attached to year (2003a, 2003b) if more than one item has been published during a specific year.

Elements of a bibliographical reference should be taken from the title page of the publication

5.1 Book

Cited elements:

Author's Surname, Initials.,
Year of publication.
Title.
Edition. (if not the first)
Place of publication:
Publisher.

Kregel, J.A., 1972. *The theory of economic growth*. London: Macmillan.

Salvatore, D., 2001. *International economics*. 7th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

5.1.1 If **neither a place nor a publisher is known**, then use

(s.l.) to indicate place unknown (sine loco) e.g. (s.l.): Greenfield
(s.n.) to indicate name unknown (sine nomine)

5.1.2 **Multiple authors with three or fewer:**

Cutler, T., William, K., and Williams, J., 1986. *Keynes, Beveridge and beyond*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

The order in which authors are given is that of the title page.

5.1.3 **Multiple authors of four or more:**

Pearce, I.F., et al., 1976. *A model of output, employment, wages and prices in the UK*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5.1.4 Editors

ed. is an abbreviation for editor.

eds. is used for multiple editors.

Pressman, S., ed., 1996. *Interactions in political economy: Malvern after ten years*. London: Routledge.

5.2 Contribution in a book

Cited elements:

Contributing author's Surname, Initials.,

Year of publication.

Title of contribution. Followed by In:

Initials. Surname, of author or editor of publication followed by ed. or eds.

Title of book.

Place of publication:

Publisher,

Page number(s) of contribution (using pp. page numbers).

Tiryakian, E.A., 1977. The significance of schools in the development of sociology. In: W.E. Snizek, E.R. Fuhrman and M.K. Miller, eds., *Contemporary issues in theory and research: a metasociological perspective*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, pp.211-33.

5.3 Article in a journal

Cited elements:

Author's Surname, Initials.,

Year of publication.

Title of article.

Title of Journal,

Volume number and (part number),

Page numbers of contribution.

Chapple, S., 1995. The Kaleckian origins of the Keynesian model. *Oxford Economic Papers*, Vol.47, No.3, July, pp.525-37.

Baldwin, R.E., 1969. The case against infant-industry protection. *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol.77, No.3, pp.295-305.

5.4 Conference paper published in proceedings

Cited elements:

Contributing author's Surname, Initials.,

Year of publication.

Title of contribution. Followed by In:

Initials. Surname, of editor of conference proceedings (if applicable) followed by ed. or eds.

Title of conference proceedings,

Place and date of conference.

Place of publication:

Publisher,

Page number of contribution.

Cook, W.R., 1992. Interfaces and specifications for the smalltalk-80 collection classes. In: A. Paepcke, ed., *OOPSLA 's92 conference on object-oriented programming systems, languages, and applications*, Vancouver, 18-22 October 1992. New York: The Association for Computing Machinery, pp.1-15.

5.5 Unpublished conference paper

Cited elements:

Author's Surname, Initials.,

Year of presentation

Title of contribution. Followed by Paper presented at

Title of conference,

place and date of conference.

Siamwalla, A., 1990. Land-abundant growth and some of its consequences. Paper presented at IFPRI conference on agriculture on the road to industrialization, Taipei, Taiwan, 1-7 September 1990.

5.6 Publication from a corporate body

Cited elements:

Name of Issuing Body,

Year of publication.

Title of publication.

Place of publication:

Publisher,

Report number (where relevant).

International Monetary Fund, 1995. *World economic outlook*. Washington, DC: IMF, May.

If several issues of the publication are used, then replace the year of publication with 'various issues'.

International Monetary Fund, various issues. *International financial statistics yearbook plus Monthly issues*. Washington, DC: IMF.

5.7 Thesis or dissertation

Cited elements:

Author's Surname, Initials.,
Year of publication.
Title of thesis or dissertation.
Designation.
Name of institution to which submitted.

McCarthy, D.F., 1981. *Group representation in the plural society: the case of the poverty lobby*. Ph.D. thesis, Cambridge University.

5.8 Electronic sources

5.8.1 Individual works

Cited elements:

Author/editor's Surname, Initials.,
Year of publication.
Title (online).
Edition (if not the first).
Place of publication:
Publisher (if ascertainable).
Available from: <URL> [Accessed date].

Library and Information Services, 1997. *Electronic library resources: a subject guide to selected resources on the Internet* (online). Nottingham: The Nottingham Trent University. Available from: <http://www.ntu.ac.uk/lis/elr.htm> [Accessed 13 June 1997].

5.8.2 Electronic journal articles

Cited elements:

Author's Surname, Initials.,
Year of publication.
Title.
Journal title (online),
Volume, Issue.
Available from: <URL> [Access date].

Hammersley, M., and Gomm, R., 1997. Bias in social research. *Sociological Research Online* (online), Vol.2, No.1. Available from: <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/socresonline/2/1/2.html> [Accessed 13 June 1997].

5.8.3 CD-ROMs:

Cited elements:

Author/editor's Surname, Initials.,

Year of publication.

Title [CD-ROM].

Edition.

Place of publication:

Publisher (if ascertainable).

Available from: Supplier/Database identifier or number.

Hawking, S.W. 1994. *A brief history of time: an interactive adventure* [CD-ROM]. Crunch Media.

6. Thai-Language Articles and Sources

6.1 In English-language articles

The bibliography follows all the rules in this manual. Provide the author's name and reference title in English and put '(in Thai)' at the end of the reference:

Nartsupha, Chattip, 1983. *Thai Village Economy in the Past*. Bangkok: Sangsan. (in Thai)

6.2 In Thai-language articles

Citations in the text and the bibliography follow all the rules in this manual except the following:

6.2.1 Use the author's first name followed by surname.

6.2.2 Use B.E. for the year of publication.

6.2.3 For more than one publication in the same year, use ก, ข, ค after the year.

6.2.4 Use 'หน้า' for page numbers.

6.2.5 Use

บรรณานุกรม for Bibliography

เอกสารอ้างอิง for References

6.3 Examples

6.3.1 Citations in the text:

... ในประเด็นนี้ เอกสารวิจัยของตระกูล มีชัย (2536) บันทึกว่า ...

... อ่านขยายความในประเด็นนี้จาก พัชรี สิโรรส และ จีรวรรณ เดชานิพนธ์ (2537, บทที่ 2) ...

... มีเอกสารต่างประเทศที่อ้างอิงได้มากมาย (ดู อภิสิทธิ์ เวชชาชีวะ, 2534) แต่ในเมืองไทย การนำทฤษฎีเกมมาวิเคราะห์นโยบายเศรษฐกิจยังมีน้อย

ตระกูล มีชัย (2536, หน้า 69)

(ตระกูล มีชัย 2536, หน้า 69)

... รังสรรค์ ธนะพรพันธุ์ (2540ก.; 2540ข) วิจารณ์นโยบายของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทยในการรับมือกับวิกฤต ...

6.3.2 Bibliography:

ฉัตรทิพย์ นาถสุภา, 2527. *เศรษฐกิจหมู่บ้านไทยในอดีต*. กรุงเทพฯ: สร้างสรรค์.

ธารินทร์ นิมมานเหมินทร์, 2536. มาตรการในการสนับสนุนนโยบายกระจายความเจริญสู่ภูมิภาค.
สรรพากรสาส์น, ปีที่ 40, ฉบับที่ 9, กันยายน.

ปราณี ทินกร และ ฉล่องภพ สุสังข์กาญจน์, 2537. ประสิทธิภาพการผลิตในประเทศไทย. *วารสาร
เศรษฐศาสตร์ธรรมศาสตร์*, ปีที่ 12, ฉบับที่ 4, หน้า 5-41.

สำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร, 2536. *การเกษตรของประเทศไทย*. กรุงเทพฯ: ชวนพิมพ์.

7. Abbreviations and Terms Used in References

Anon	Anonymous, for unknown author
Bd.	<i>Band.</i> German for 'volume'
c.	copyright
ca.	<i>circa:</i> Latin for 'about, approximately'
cf.	<i>confer:</i> Latin for 'compare (with)'
ch.	chapter (in legal references usually)
chap.	chapter (plural, chaps.)
col.	column (plural, cols.)
comp.	compiler (plural, comps.)
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia:</i> Latin for 'for example'
ed.	edition; edited by; editor (plural, eds.)
et al.	<i>et alii:</i> Latin for 'and others'
et seq.	<i>et sequens:</i> Latin for 'and the following'
etc.	<i>et cetera:</i> Latin for 'and so forth'
Heft	German for 'number, part' of a book or journal
i.e.	<i>id est:</i> Latin for 'that is'
infra	Latin for 'below'
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
Jahrg.	<i>Jahrgang:</i> German for 'annual publication, volume'
MS.	manuscript (plural, MSS)
n.d.	no date (of publication known)
n.p.	no place (of publication known)
no.	number (plural, nos.)
n.s.	new series
o.s.	old series
p., pg.	page (plural, pp.). To avoid the possibility of confusion between 'p' for page(s) and 'p' for pence, prices in sterling should be written with the £ sign of 'pence' should be written in full. Example: 35 pence or £-35
para.	paragraph
passim	Latin for 'scatteredly' from <i>passus:</i> spread about, scattered. In a book reference it means 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.
q.v.	<i>quod vide:</i> Latin for 'which see'. This is used after a word or an expression which is also the title of an entry in a dictionary or list to refer the reader to a source of detailed information.
sic	Latin for 'thus so'. It is used to show that an author or editor has recognised a spelling or phrase in an original text. Sometimes an exclamation mark in brackets is used to call attention to an error but Turabian (para. 3:62) does not recommend this usage. Example: Daisy Ashford's charming book <i>The young visitors</i> (sic) was published first in 1919.
s.l.	sine loco; place unknown
s.n.	sine nomine; name unknown
supp.	supplement (plural, supps.)
supra	Latin for 'above'

s.v.	<i>sub verbo, sub voce</i> : Latin for ‘under the word’.
tom, t.	<i>tome</i> : French for ‘volume’
Trans.	translator; translated by; transactions
vers.	version
viz.	<i>videlicet</i> : Latin for ‘namely, that is to say’, from <i>videre</i> ‘to see’ plus <i>licet</i> ‘it is permissible’.
vol.	volume (plural, vols.)
vs.	<i>versus</i> : Latin for ‘against’. In law references v. is used although in speech this is normally described as ‘and’ rather than ‘versus’.

8. Roman numbers

Roman	Arabic
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12
XIII	13
XIV	14
XV	15
XVI	16
XVII	17
XVIII	18
XIX	19
XX	20
XXI	21
XXV	25
XXIX	29
XXX	30
XXXI	31
XXXIV	34
XXXIX	39
XL	40
L	50
LV	55
LX	60
LXV	65
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
XCII	92
XCVIII	98
IC	99
C	100
CC	200
CCC	300
CD	400
D	500
DC	600
DCC	700
DCCC	800
CM	900

M	1000
MC	1100
MCD	1400
MDC	1600
MDCLXVI	1666
MDCCCLXXXVIII	1888
MDCCCXCIX	1899
MCM	1900
MCMLXXVI	1976
MCMLXXXVI	1986
MCMXCVI	1996
MM	2000
MMI	2001

A letter placed after another letter of greater values adds, e.g. VI = 5 + 1 = 6. A letter placed before a letter of greater value subtracts, e.g. IV = 5 - 1 = 4. A dash placed over a letter multiples the value by 1000; thus X̄ = 10000 and M̄ = 1000000. The alternative IIII is seen only on some clock faces and (iiii) is seen only in the preliminary pages of some books. K is sometimes used as an abbreviation for 'kilo', a version of the Greek word for 'a thousand', especially in computer literature and advertisements for expensively-paid executives.