

ชุดวิชา 41902 ภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อการวิจัยทางนิติศาสตร์

การอ้างอิงและการเขียนบรรณานุกรมในงานวิจัยทาง
นิติศาสตร์ภาษาอังกฤษ
การเขียนบทคัดย่อและการเขียนบทความวิจัยทาง
นิติศาสตร์ภาษาอังกฤษ
แหล่งข้อมูลภาษาอังกฤษในการทำวิจัยทางนิติศาสตร์

วันที่ 25-26 กรกฎาคม 2563



ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร. สาทิตา วิมลคุณารักษ์ อาจารย์ประจำสาขาวิชานิติศาสตร์

โครงสร้างการสอน

Step 1 Title

- Writing Abstract and Academic Article

Step 2 Title

- Legal Database

Step 3 Title

- Citation and References



WRITING AN ABSTRACT

What is an “Abstract”

- An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes:
- 1) the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated;
- 2) the basic design of the study;
- 3) major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis; and,
- 4) a brief summary of your conclusions.
- 5) recommendation or proposal to the law reform

Types of Abstracts

- First, you need to determine which type of abstract you should include with your paper. There are 4 general types of abstract.
- Critical Abstract
- Descriptive Abstract
- Informative Abstract
- Highlight Abstract

Critical Abstract



A critical abstract provides, in addition to describing main findings and information, a judgment or comment about the study's validity, reliability, or completeness. The researcher evaluates the paper and often compares it with other works on the same subject. Critical abstracts are generally 400-500 words in length due to the additional interpretive commentary. These types of abstracts are used infrequently.

Descriptive Abstract



A descriptive abstract indicates the type of information found in the work. It makes no judgments about the work, nor does it provide results or conclusions of the research. It does incorporate key words found in the text and may include the purpose, methods, and scope of the research. Essentially, the descriptive abstract only describes the work being summarized. Some researchers consider it an outline of the work, rather than a summary. Descriptive abstracts are usually very short, 100 words or less.

Informative Abstract

- The majority of abstracts are informative. While they still do not critique or evaluate a work, they do more than describe it. A good informative abstract acts as a surrogate for the work itself. That is, the researcher presents and explains all the main arguments and the important results and evidence in the paper. An informative abstract includes the information that can be found in a descriptive abstract [purpose, methods, scope] but it also includes the results and conclusions of the research and the recommendations of the author. The length varies according to discipline, but an informative abstract is usually no more than 300 words in length.

Highlight Abstract

- A highlight abstract is specifically written to attract the reader's attention to the study. No pretense is made of there being either a balanced or complete picture of the paper and, in fact, incomplete and leading remarks may be used to spark the reader's interest. In that a highlight abstract cannot stand independent of its associated article, it is not a true abstract and, therefore, rarely used in academic writing.

Format of the Abstract

- Abstracts should be formatted as a single paragraph in a block format and with no paragraph indentations.
- In most cases, the abstract page immediately follows the title page. Do not number the page. Rules set forth in writing manual vary but, in general, you should center the word "Abstract" at the top of the page with double spacing between the heading and the abstract. The final sentences of an abstract concisely summarize your study's conclusions, implications, or applications to practice.

Composing Your Abstract

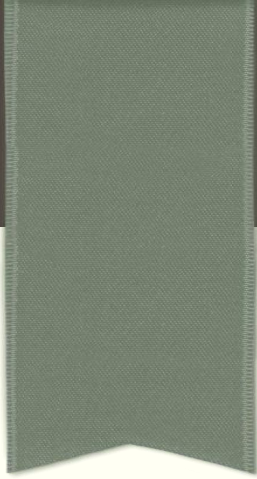
- Although it is the first section of your paper, the abstract should be written last since it will summarize the contents of your entire paper. A good strategy to begin composing your abstract is to take whole sentences or key phrases from each section of the paper and put them in a sequence that summarizes the contents. Then revise or add connecting phrases or words to make the narrative flow clearly and smoothly.

The Abstract **SHOULD NOT** contain:

- Lengthy background or contextual information,
- Redundant phrases, unnecessary adverbs and adjectives, and repetitive information;
- Acronyms or abbreviations,
- References to other literature [say something like, "current research shows that..." or "studies have indicated..."],
- Incomplete sentences,
- Terms that may be confusing to the reader,
- Citations to other works, and
- Any sort of image, illustration, figure, or table, or references to them.

Further Study on this Topic

- Research Guide of University of South California (USC)
- From <https://libguides.usc.edu/writingguide/abstract>



LEGAL DATABASE

Primary Source V Secondary Source

What is a primary source?

Primary sources are those constructed by people who were actually there at the time of the event you are studying. For example, an 1865 newspaper account about the assassination of President Lincoln is a primary source. Primary sources may include but are not limited to: letters, journals and other items written by individuals; newspapers, magazines and other news sources; laws, statutes and regulations; and memos, reports and other records generated within organizations. A physical artifact, such as a piece of pottery excavated from an archeological site, can also be viewed as a primary source.

Primary Source V Secondary Source

- **What is a secondary source?**

Secondary source is one that compiles or analyzes information about events with which the author was not directly involved. A textbook is a secondary source, as are many articles in scholarly journals.

Free Search Engine

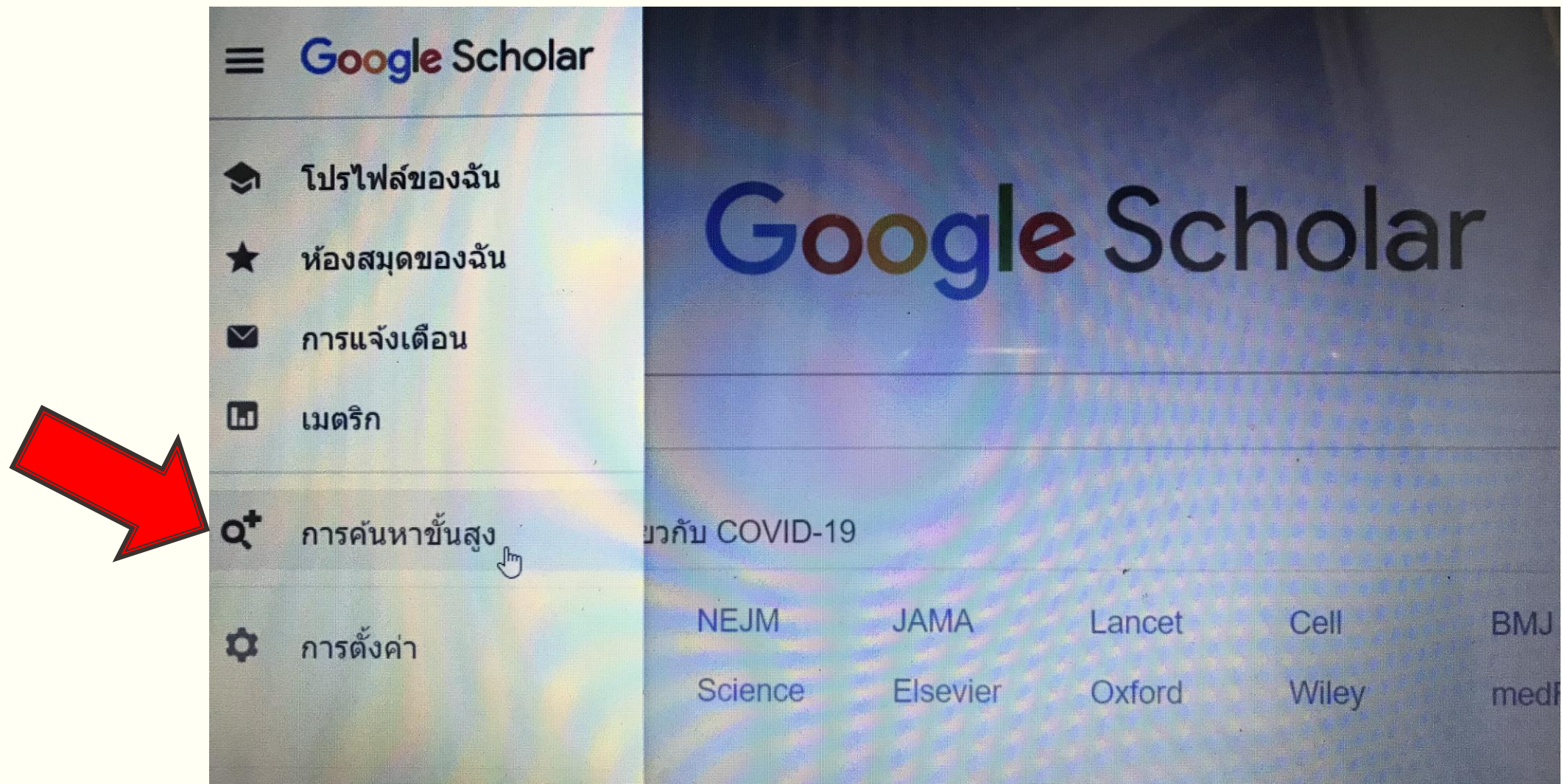


ให้ Google Scholar ช่วยสืบค้น

Google Scholar

- Tips to improve your searching
- Use the **Advanced search** option
- (Click the menu on the left) to search in specific 'fields' or to limit results by year range. These options won't work optimally (see above), but it can help to limit the number of results.

How to Use the Advanced search option in Google Scholar?



How to Do Advanced Search?

- Use double quotation marks to search for **multiple words** next to each other in the specified order (like in compound terms or an exact phrase), e.g., “climate change” or “the impact of climate change on food security”. Otherwise, Google (Scholar) automatically combines multiple words with the operator AND.
- **Include alternative terms** by using the OR operator. In some cases Google (Scholar) doesn't include obvious synonyms in your search. With the OR operator you can combine these terms and find more. Instead of OR you can also use | (a pipe), e.g., “heart|myocardial infarction|attack” finds heart infarction, myocardial infarction, heart attack and myocardial attack.

The Resources of Legal Research

- Westlaw
- LexisNexis
- Heinonline
- JSTOR
- LAWTEL (Case reports and Case digest)
- Fastcase
- <https://libguides.aston.ac.uk/Law/legaldatabases>

In digital era, the view of experts can be found on the internet!

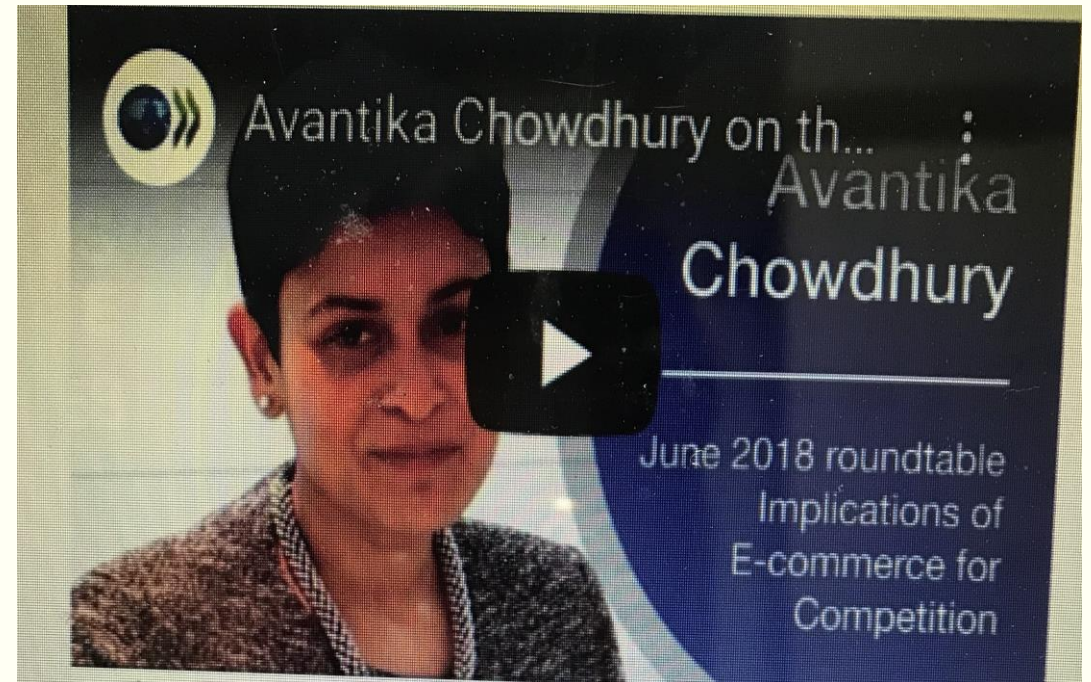
- The expert may be interviewed and their views can be published on the internet.
- This link shows the VDO clips asking the experts in some specific topic.
- <https://www.oecd.org/daf/competition/e-commerce-implications-for-competition-policy.htm>
- After watching the VDO clips, further discuss with your classmates about the gist of the interview.

E-Commerce

- E-commerce has changed not merely how consumers shop, but also the range of providers from which consumers can buy products and services.
- The growth of e-commerce has the potential to increase competition within retail markets, to greatly enhance consumer choice, and to prompt and facilitate innovation in product distribution.

Discussion

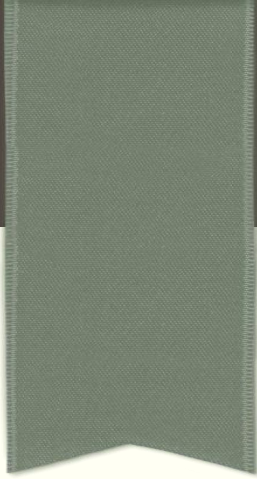
- The role of data as a potential barrier to entry from the view of the expert.



Discussion

- How technology is changing the relationship between businesses and consumers from the perspective of the expert.





CITATION AND REFERENCES

Use STOU Reference Format

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ตัวอย่างการอ้างอิงบรรณานุกรม

1. หนังสือ

1.1 เชิงอรรถ ชื่อผู้แต่ง. ชื่อหนังสือ.(ครั้งที่พิมพ์-กรณีพิมพ์มากกว่า 1 ครั้ง). จังหวัด/เมืองที่พิมพ์ : ชื่อสำนักพิมพ์. ปีที่พิมพ์. หน้าอ้างอิง

กรณีหนังสือภาษาอังกฤษ

- ให้ใช้ “p.”(กรณีอ้างหน้าเดียว) หรือ “pp.” (กรณีอ้างหลายหน้า) แทนคำ “หน้า”

- ชื่อผู้แต่ง ให้ใช้ชื่อตัวก่อน แล้วตามด้วยนามสกุล (ต่างจากบรรณานุกรมที่ใช้นามสกุลก่อน แล้วตามด้วยชื่อตัว)

ตัวอย่าง

เกษมสันต์ วิลาวรรณ. คำอธิบายกฎหมายแรงงาน. (พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 22). กรุงเทพมหานคร: วิญญูชน.
2558.หน้า 215

Brian Bercusson. *European labour law*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
2009.p.103

1.2 บรรณานุกรม ชื่อผู้แต่ง. (ปีที่พิมพ์). ชื่อหนังสือ.(ครั้งที่พิมพ์-กรณีพิมพ์มากกว่า 1 ครั้ง). จังหวัด/เมืองที่พิมพ์ : ชื่อสำนักพิมพ์.

ตัวอย่าง

เกษมสันต์ วิลาวรรณ.(2558). คำอธิบายกฎหมายแรงงาน. (พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 22). กรุงเทพมหานคร: วิญญูชน.
Bercusson, Brian. (2009). *European labour law*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Legal Citation System in this World

- There are other types of citation, which you usually see in academic papers.
- Bluebook
- OSCOLA

The Bluebook



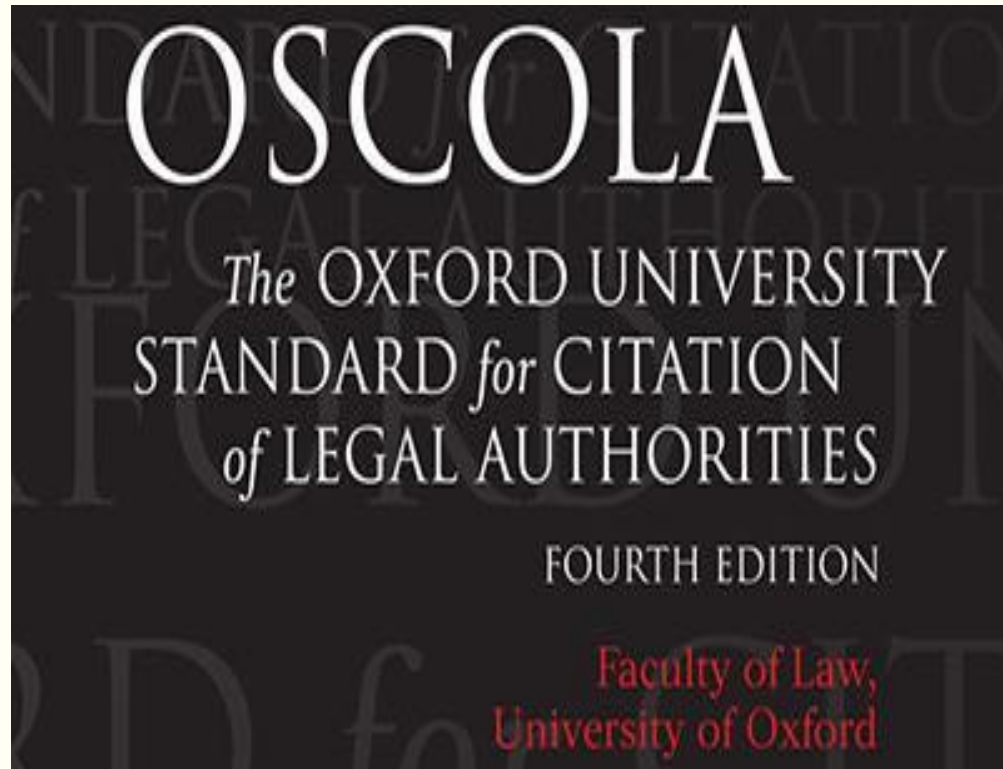
The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, a style guide, prescribes the most widely used legal citation system in the United States.

Citation and References

BLUEBOOK (19th ed.)
CITATION FORMAT EXAMPLES
(FOR FOOTNOTES)

<https://www.rgnul.ac.in/PDF/f7ff0636-9075-47f2-8e17-a5ba7be7a3cf.pdf>

OSCOLA



- OSCOLA stands for the Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities.
- It is the Law referencing system created by Oxford University.
- OSCOLA is widely used in the United Kingdom.

OSCOLA

- The OSCOLA Quick Reference Guide

- https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola_4th_edn_hart_2012quickreferenceguide.pdf

- The Full Version of OSCOLA Reference

- https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola_4th_edn_hart_2012.pdf