บทที่ 3
การอ้างอิง

Reference

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สาระสำคัญ

ในการเขียน ต้องการการกล่าวถึงสิ่งที่ได้กล่าวไปแล้ว ผู้เขียนอาจใช้คำอีกบนแทน แทนที่จะกล่าวคำอธิบายหรือขอความยินดี ๆ อีก ดังนั้น นักศึกษาจะต้องสามารถแยกแยะได้ว่า คำที่ใช้แทนนั้น สำหรับไปถึงคำหรือขอความหมาย นักศึกษาจะได้สามารถอ่านเรื่องนั้น ๆ ได้อย่างเข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับการอ้างอิงได้
What does “he” (line 5) refer to?

What does the word “who” (line 10) refer to?

“They” (in line 16) refers to __________

The word “their” (line 27) refers to __________

1. การอ้างอิงคืออะไร

การอ้างอิง (reference) คือ การที่ผู้เขียนใช้ประโยคเดียวกัน หรือความที่ได้กล่าวไปแล้ว โดยไม่ต้องกล่าวหรือข้อความนั้น ๆ ขึ้นอีก ในการกล่าวถึงในครั้งต่อ ๆ ไป คำหรือวลีที่ผู้เขียนใช้แทนนั้นเรียกว่า คำอ้างอิง (referring item) ซึ่งจะเป็นคำ ๆ เดียวหรือวลี จากที่ผู้เขียนได้มีการกล่าวถึงในครั้งต่อ ๆ ไปเรียกว่า คำอ้างอิง (referent)

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The manager must make decision for future actions and thus must forecast future demand. Forecasting may be oriented to estimating economic conditions in the near future, or it may be directed toward estimation of specific quantities that will be purchased in various markets.

There Should Be No Censorship of Any Kind

At first sight, this sort of statement appeals to almost everyone. We have been brought up to believe in the advantages of freedom of speech and no doubt believe in them ourselves. Although there may be cases where censorship exists to protect people and even to protect their freedom to live their own lives in peace, the idea that we have of it is one where governments prevent people from expressing their opinions and try to suppress the truth.*

In his study of facial movements, Ray Birdwhistell (1952) has determined that the most expressive emotional signals are transmitted by the shape and disposition of the mouth, nose, and eyebrows. While most people can recognize widely differing emotions in facial expressions, they do tend to confuse some emotions with others.  

Read the following paragraphs and write out the referents of the referring items.

1. Americans love children, but they do not necessarily want them to live next door, and couples with children have difficulty getting and keeping apartments. Many landlords, for example, will not allow children in their buildings. In some cases, they even insist that young couples who move in without children sign “adults only” leases. Such leases require couples to move if they decide to have children. Resentful of such clauses, some couples who decide to have children after all take landlords to court—with mixed results. Although the parents have won a few cases, 10 most judges have agreed that barring children under the age of twelve is a reasonable way to decrease property damage.4
1. they (line 1) refers to ________________

2. them (line 1) refers to ________________

3. their (line 4) refers to ________________

4. they (line 4) refers to ________________

5. who (line 5) refers to ________________

6. they (line 6) refers to ________________

7. who (line 8) refers to ________________

2. Lamarckism is a theory of evolution that holds that characteristics acquired during the lifetime of an individual can be inherited by its offspring. An example used by Lamarck to make his case has become a classic one, since it lends itself so well to an explanation of natural selection. According to Lamarck, the necks of present-day giraffes are as long as they are because their ancestors stretched their necks to reach the upper branches of trees. Thus, the length of the neck of an offspring would be determined by how much its parents was able to stretch.  

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5 Ibid., p. 152.
1. that (line 1) refers to __________________________
2. its (line 2) refers to __________________________
3. his (line 3) refers to __________________________
4. it (line 4) refers to __________________________
5. they (line 6) refers to _________________________
6. their (line 6) refers to _________________________
7. their (line 6) refers to _________________________
8. its (line 8) refers to __________________________

4. ชนิดของตัวย่อถิ่น

คำที่ใช้เป็นตัวย่อถิ่นแบ่งออกได้เป็น 3 ชนิด คือ คำสรรพนาม (pronoun reference) คำวิเศษณ์ (adverb reference) และคำนาม (noun reference) แต่ในบทเรียนนี้จะกล่าวถึงตัวย่อถิ่นที่เป็นสรรพนามเท่านั้น เนื่องจากเป็นตัวย่อถิ่นที่พบบ่อยที่สุด ซึ่งคำสรรพนามที่นิยมใช้ในการถิ่นตัวย่อถิ่นมี 3 ชนิด คือ personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun และ relative pronoun

4.1 personal pronoun บรรจุสรรพนามทุกตัวใช้เป็นตัวยี่ถิ่นได้ ซึ่งบรรจุสรรพนามสามารถแบ่งออกเป็นกลุ่มได้ 4 กลุ่ม ดังนี้

1. subject pronoun ได้แก่ I, we, you, he, she, it และ they
2. object pronoun ได้แก่ me, us, you, him, her, it และ them
3. possessive adjective ได้แก่ my, our, your, his, her, its และ their
4. possessive pronoun ได้แก่ mine, ours, yours, his, hers และ theirs

ตัวอย่างของตัวย่อถิ่นที่เป็นคำ personal pronoun นักศึกษาได้จากตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้
4.2 demonstrative pronoun ได้แก่ this, that, these และ those

ตัวอย่างที่ 1

There was a time when it was assumed that the children of divorced parents should be cared for by the mother, with the father being given visiting privileges. However, that is no longer true, and today many divorced parents prefer joint custody. This means that both parents must share all decisions about the child’s physical and psychological well being. They must decide together, for example, whether or not the child should be fitted for braces, sent to a private school, or allowed to go to camp. Although in some very hostile divorces, such shared decision making can be a source of continual conflicts, it is, for the most part, a successful way of eliminating a child’s anxiety over parental separation.6

ข้อหน้านี้กล่าวถึงการที่พอสม่ำเสมอถ้ากู้จะอยู่ในความดูแลของแม่ โดยที่พอสม่ำเสมอที่จะ
มานี้ยอมลูกได้ แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ปัจจุบันไม่เป็นจ้านนั้นแล้ว พอสม่ำเสมอถ้ากู้ในปัจจุบันอาจชอบที่จะ
มีสิทธิร่วมกันมากกว่า นี้ หรือ this หมายความว่าทั้งพอสม่ำเสมอ ที่มีส่วนร่วมในการตัดสินใจ
เพื่อว่ากู้เรื่องทางกายและจิตใจของลูก ซึ่งความหมายที่กล่าวมาที่กู้ความหมายของคำว่า joint
custody คือ this ในที่นี้จึงเป็นคำที่ถ้ากู้ joint custody หรือกล่าวอีกอย่างหนึ่งก็คือ this ก็
คือ joint custody นั่นเอง

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6 Ibid., p. 155.
Some people say that if you want to go into the recording business, “it’s not what you know, but who you know, that matters.” My first reaction to that is to disagree, but on second thought I must admit that there is some truth in it.\(^7\)

During World War II, the Nazis completely surrounded the Russian city of Leningrad and cut off the Russians’ access to outside supplies. As a result, food was in short supply, and countless numbers of people starved to death. The men and women of Leningrad were so hungry they were forced to eat beloved family pets, and dogs and cats disappeared from the city. Even more horrible were the stories of cannibalism. Those who did not die from cold and starvation survived with emotional scars that could never be completely healed.\(^8\)

\(^7\) Ibid., p. 13.

\(^8\) Ibid., p. 125.
Even the simplest organisms consist of many parts and each of \textit{these} must do the right thing at the right time for an appropriate action to be carried out.’

4.3 \textbf{relative pronoun} ได้แก่ who, whom, whose, which, that, where และ when

In the spring of 1865 the weary war was over, a war \textit{whose} cost in casualties was greater than all foreign wars down to World War II, and in proportion to population, greater than all other American wars down to the present day. At this frightful cost some old and tenacious issues were

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finally resolved. As the historian David Potter so graphically put it, “slavery was dead, secession was dead, and six hundred thousand men were dead.” American nationalism emerged triumphant, its victory ratified in 1869 when the Supreme Court stamped its approval on the decision of arms.

One problem that has only recently received major research and policy attentions is the abuse, exploitation, and neglect of the elderly by the people upon whom they depend. This is one of our newest social problems, and little information was available until the late 1970s.

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Read the following paragraphs and write out the referents of the referring items.

1. When I was an adolescent I never had the best jobs: these included construction worker, which paid very well, built up muscles, and withal seemed very manly; or copyboy on a major metropolitan daily, which pot one on the periphery of interesting events; or lifeguard, which, along with 5 giving one an opportunity to acquire that most ephemeral of the world’s possessions, a nice tan, set one in a fine position to meet girls. But neither did I have the worst jobs: these included setting pins in a bowling alley, which in those days paid ten cents a line and gave one an opportunity for so many uninteresting and extremely painful injuries; and selling shoes, 10 especially women’s shoes, which could try the patience of a glacier and often paid no commission except 1 percent on polish and laces.

1. these (line 1) refers to ___________________________

2. which (line 2) refers to ___________________________

3. which (line 3) refers to ___________________________

12 Aristedes, reprinted in Reading Skills Handbook, p. 89.
2. In the nineteenth century, many runaway slaves sought refuge in Florida among the Seminole Indians. As a result, the United States government ordered the Seminoles to leave Florida. But the Indians refused. They were encouraged in their rebellion by Osceola, the fiery Indian leader who was determined to retain his tribe's autonomy even if he had to die for it. When the notice of the government's plan arrived in Florida, Osceola spearred it with a dagger, announcing, "There, this is the only treaty I will make with the whites!" These were more than empty words. For when government troops arrived to capture and subdue him, they were all slaughtered, and war began. For two years, Osceola outwitted his pursuers. But in 1837 he was captured and placed in prison, where he died the following year. The war raged on. Convinced that their leader had been murdered, the Seminoles were determined to avenge him. By 1842, however, even the memory of Osceola was not enough to fuel what had become a bloody and losing battle. Defeated, the Seminoles were moved to Oklahoma.

\[13\] Flemming, p. 157.
1. they (line 4) refers to ________________________________

2. who (line 5) refers to ________________________________

3. it (line 6) refers to ________________________________

4. these (line 8) refers to ________________________________

5. him (line 9) refers to ________________________________

6. where (line 11) refers to ________________________________

7. their (line 12) refers to ________________________________

8. him (line 13) refers to ________________________________

สูป

การข้างอื่นคือ การที่ผูเขียนใช้คำหรือวลีแทนสิ่งที่ได้กล่าวมาแล้ว โดยไม่ต้องกล่าวถึงสิ่งนั้นช้า ๆ ในการอ้างอิงผูเขียนอาจมีอักขร์ไปใช้หน้าหรือย่อลงย่อลงกลับกันได้ ดังนั้น นักศึกษาจะต้องอ่านอย่างระมัดระวัง เพื่อหาตัวอ้างอิงของตัวอย่างอื่น ๆ ซึ่งจะทำให้สามารถอ่านเรื่องค่าต่าง ๆ ได้เข้าใจถึงชื่อและสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับการอ้างอิงได้ถูกต้อง

การประเพณีผลท้ายบท

อ่านย่อหน้าต่อไปนี้และหาตัวอ้างอิงของตัวอ้างอิง

Read the following paragraphs and write out the referents of the referring items.

1. Until the nineteenth century, more imposing buildings, universities, and cities were found in the Spanish colonies than anywhere else in America. Still, for all their wealth the Spanish colonies never became unified. This was partly due to the great distances, as well as the terrain,
5 which prevented people from being in close touch with one another. Moreover, owing to the wide gulf between the handful of rich people and the vast mass of poor people that the Spanish system created, Spanish-American society had built-in strains and conflicts. In addition, the sharp divisions that existed between the races interfered with the establishment of representative government.  

1. their (line 3) refers to ____________________________  
2. this (line 4) refers to ____________________________  
3. which (line 5) refers to ____________________________  
4. that (line 7) refers to ____________________________  
5. that (line 9) refers to ____________________________  

2. A half-century ago, when antibiotics were first introduced, they were hailed as miracle drugs, capable of controlling a variety of once-fatal illnesses. Today, however, antibiotics are not viewed with quite the same optimism. Because antibiotics have sometimes been prescribed too readily and too often, some strains of bacteria have grown immune to them, becoming stronger and more resistant to their effects. Consequently, physicians have begun to warn against the extensive use of antibiotics. If they continue to be used indiscriminately, they may no longer prove to be effective against diseases.  

14 Henry Graff, reprinted in Reading Skills Handbook, p.91.  
15 Ibid., p. 151.
3. So many people are living among the city lights and smog that they rarely, if ever, have a clear night sky in which only the stars themselves provide the main illumination. Even the moon must be excluded if we wish to see the fainter stars without interference. Under these conditions, a person has a good chance of noticing a white, cloudlike band stretching across the sky. It is most conspicuous during July and August, although parts of it are visible any time of the year. This band is known as the Milky Way because of its appearance, and it gives its name to our galaxy. The Milky Way band is a circle extending all around the sky. Galileo, in 1609, was the first person to look at this band with a telescope. He saw that it is composed of very large numbers of stars, most of them too faint to be seen separately. 

4. Ground water, like surface waters and the atmosphere, is subject to pollution. Suppose that a community, following an accepted modern practice, disposes of its trash in a “sanitary landfill,” a pit where each day’s contribution is flattened and then covered with a layer of earth.

5 There is no smoke or odor and there are no animal pests. Yet the cover of soil or regolith is not impervious to rain water. In wet seasons, water percolates through the entire deposit, dissolving an assortment of materials from the mixture, some of them perhaps harmful, and adds these to the ground-water body. Or as another example, it is found profitable to produce oil from a group of wells only if a way to be found to dispose of the brine that must be pumped up with the oil. 17

17 Sherbourne, Toward Reading Comprehension, p. 189.
1. its (line 3) refers to ____________________________
2. where (line 3) refers to ____________________________
3. them (line 8) refers to ____________________________
4. these (line 8) refers to ____________________________
5. that (line 11) refers to ____________________________