

## Remarks on the use of a certain group of verbs

(ចំណាំរបៀបប្រើប្រាស់ការវិភាគភាសាអង់គ្លេស)

ចំណាំការ : អង់គ្លេស Brighter English ទៅ ន.ខ.បុរឃករង ស្រីចាន់

### A. ក្រុមព័ត៌មានតាមព័ត៌មាន Gerund ដែល

Note: Gerund = V + ing ការដោយពីនិត្យ n. នឹងការការណ៍

like eating = នូវឯក, walking = នូវឯក, sleeping = នូវឯកនៅលាស់ និងព័ត៌មាន

enjoy, mind, consider, stop, avoid, appreciate,  
 delay, keep, finish, risk, deny, admit,  
 miss, recall, remember, practise, dislike, detest,  
 escape, give up, postpone, mention, recollect, quit  
 look forward to, can't resist, can't help

នរណោរ៉ា : ចំណាំថ្វីវេច្ទាត់ practice នូវ v. នូវឯក practice នូវ n.

នរណោរ៉ា ជាប្រព័ន្ធឌីវិជ្ជកម្ម n. ឬ v.

- Ex.
1. John has stopped working as an engineer in this company.
  2. Would you mind lending me that fountain-pen?
  3. They enjoy dancing and drinking.
  4. We admit doing that.
  5. Can you finish writing this story within 1/2 hour?
  6. I have delayed working for my boss till today.
  7. She gave up drinking and smoking three months ago.
  8. Don't miss watching the MTV channel tonight.
  9. Let's practice writing English in this class.
  10. "I can't help falling in love with you."

Note: ឲ្យបងក្ស់ "remember" ចាប់ពីនិត្យ infinitive និង និងការបន្ថែមរវាងវា "not to forget"

នូវ They remember to bring my car back.

= They didn't forget to bring my car back.

& ឲ្យបងក្ស់ "stop" ចាប់ពីនិត្យ infinitive ឬរាបពីនិងការបន្ថែមរវាងវា "in" ក្រោមការបន្ថែមនិងការបន្ថែម

នូវ Mark stops to smoke.

= Mark stops (doing something) in order to smoke.

B. กิจกรรมอ้างถึง ตามความต้อง Gerund หรือ Infinitive มากที่สุด

begin start hate prefer like love permit agree forget cease  
 neglect intend continue allow regret remember propose mean  
 leave advise try

ตัวอย่าง

1. He likes { eating } Chinese food.  
to eat
2. They begin { to dance } at 08:30 p.m.  
dancing
3. I prefer { eating } Chinese food rather than Indian food.  
to eat
4. John neglected { answering } the third question on the examination paper.  
to answer
5. It started { raining } as soon as we arrived at the station.  
to rain
6. I hate { learning } French.  
to learn
7. We agree { accompanying } him.  
to accompany
8. They continue { studying } French in my class.  
to study
9. I forgot { bringing } my camera with me.  
to bring
10. Captain James intends { going } to Paris next Friday.  
to go

C. Infinitive ที่ตามหลังก็จะต้องมี “ไม่ต้องมี “to” ใช้แล้ว

hear, see, feel, make, let, know, watch, bid, behold, observe  
perceive, help, please, need not, dare not, notice

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- 1) They let him go.
  - 2) We watch them play football.
  - 3) I saw him walk along the road.
  - 4) The teacher made me stand up.

Note : ໂນດີອະຫຸ້ນຫຼວກ ລັກ, watch, see, made  infinitive without "to"

អ្នករួម : នេះភាក្សាត្រូវការឱ្យចំណាំដែលបាន "infinitive without To" ចំណាំនេះមានលើ "but" នៃ "except" នៅក្នុងសម្រាប់គឺជាបញ្ហាដែលបានបង្ហាញ

- 1) Those lazy students did nothing but laugh through the hour.
  - 2) They never do anything else except complain.

D. Linking Verb (เชื่อ Verbs of Incompletion เชื่อ Copulation Verbs) หมายความว่าเป็น  
ความสัมภูติในตัวเอง และลักษณะนี้ V. กลุ่มประสาทมีดังนี้ ลึ้งๆ ไว้ในกรอบรูป หรือ กัน เสี่ยง -  
-แล้วล้วงๆ) ดังต่อไปนี้ seem, appear, look, feel, taste, become, smell, sound, turn, grow  
เป็นต้น ผลลัพธ์ที่ต้องการให้ได้ดี “ถ้าใช้กริยาในกลุ่มนี้ลงกับคำศัพท์ คือที่บอกมาขยายตัวของมัน Adjective เมื่อ”

ຕົວອໍານານເຫັນ

1. He looks happy today. = He is happy today  
2. I feel sorry for his departure. = I am sorry for --  
3. These mangoes tasted sweet. = These mangoes are sweet.  
4. This soup smells good. = This soup is good.  
5. That sounds funny. = That is funny  
6. The leaves of the tree turned green in the Spring = The leaves of the tree are green in the Spring. = The leaves of the

ຈຳນວດ

"Look" នឹងបាន "seam" ចែងឱ្យ Adj. រាយការ (តើតងចាំង 2 ដំណឹង និង careful និង cold ដែលជា Adj.)  
នៅ! ក្នុងកំពង់ "look" ពាល់នៅ see ចែងឱ្យ Adv. រាយការ (តើតងចាំង 2 ចំណុច)

Ex : 1. He looks careful.      } looks inhi "seem" कर्तव्य Linking Verb એવાં D.  
 2. John looks cold.      }  
 3. She looks carefully at the examination paper.      } Looks inhi "see"  
 4. She looks coldly at me.      } સૌથી અધ્યાત્મિક

E. กองกลางมีเพียง กลุ่มนี้ ซึ่งมีความหมายว่า "ทำให้" , "ให้" หรือ "รู้สึก"

\* คำอธิบายกับ "รู้สึก" และ "ทำให้เกิดการณ์" กับบันทึกไว้ดังนี้

interest surprise frighten please puzzle astonish bore  
amuse tire disappoint amaze satisfy annoy excite terrify

ตัวอย่างโครงสร้าง ที่มีใช้ในความหมายประกูลบุคคล ( ผลของการ ) ของกิจกรรมลักษณะดังนี้คือ

a. This screen interested me when I saw it.

กรณีนี้ interest คือ v. แปลว่า "ความสนับสนุนทำให้ฉันสนใจ"

\* b. I am interested in this screen.

↑ ผู้ที่สนใจ Subject + { v. to be  
v. to be equivalent } + V<sub>2</sub> ที่มีความหมายในรูป past participle  
หรือ V<sub>3</sub>

ที่นี่ I am <sup>v. to be</sup> interested  
I feel interested } in this screen.  
↑ be equivalent

แปลว่า ฉัน "รู้สึก" สนใจ ความสนับสนุน  
ที่มีความหมายทางภาษาฯ ว่า ฉันสนใจ ความสนับสนุน

\* c. This is an interesting screen. → v. กลุ่มนี้ + ing  
ทำให้เกิดความสนับสนุน adj

แปลว่า นี่คือความสนับสนุน

เช่น This is an interesting screen. มีความหมายทำแบบ This screen is interesting.

\* ยกเว้นดังนี้ : ตัวอย่าง b. ใช้ที่นี่ V<sub>3</sub> ผลของการ "รู้สึก" หมายความว่า "นี่มีชีวิตเท่านั้น" จึงจะ "รู้สึก" ได้

กรณีไม่สมควรใช้เช่น This book is interested

ตัวอย่าง c. ใช้ที่นี่ V+ing แปลว่า "ไม่" ที่คนสนิท น่าเบื่อ น่ารังเกียจ น่าหงุดหงิด

เช่น นี่มีชีวิต แต่ นี่ไม่มีชีวิต ก็สมควรทำให้เกิด

เช่น The famous actress is interesting. → นักแสดงหญิงน่าดึงดูด  
น่าสนใจ

The famous actress is interested in ...

↑ นักแสดงหญิงน่าดึงดูด (รู้สึก) สนใจ ใน ( นี่คือความสนใจ  
น่ารักน่าจะใช่ใน ... )

\* หลักดังที่ เกราดเจ้า ก็เงื่อนใจเรื่องความสนับสนุน เช่น ฉะนั้น "ฉันน่าเบื่อกรุงเทพฯ เท่านั้น"

ตัวอย่างเช่นนี้ I am boring this morning traffic. X → ฉันน่าเบื่อ → กับบันทึก  
น่าเบื่อความสนับสนุน !

เมืองท่องเที่ยวต่างๆ I am bored this morning traffic. ✓

เมืองท่องเที่ยวต่างๆ ควรไปใช้เวลา แล้วให้ฉันดูก็ต้องน่าครับ ✓

## Causative Form

"Causative Form" หมายความว่าเป็นโครงสร้างที่มีผู้คนหรือสิ่งของเป็นตัวดำเนินการ หรือเป็นตัวกระตุ้น ให้เกิดขึ้น หรือสร้างขึ้น โดยการกระทำของบุคคลอื่น ไม่ใช่การประดิษฐ์ของมนุษย์ แต่เป็นการบอกผลลัพธ์ หรือร่องรอยจากการประดิษฐ์นั้นๆ เช่น

- a) I'm going to have my hair cut.  $\leftarrow$  cut นี่ V<sub>3</sub> ที่มีรูปแบบเดียวกันกับ V<sub>1</sub>
- b) John often has his suits {fixed} {made} by a good tailor.
- c) She always has her car fixed at Smith's garage.
- d) They have their shoes shined every morning.
- e) Mary has her house painted every 2 years.
- f) Are you going to have one of your teeth pulled?

Note: น้องๆ จะสังเกตว่า

- น้องต้องเปลี่ยนเส้นทางไปได้  $\rightarrow$  ต้องมีห้องซ่อมให้
- น้องต้องเสียสีสูตร, หรือซ่อนเสียงรบกวน, เอาไว้ได้  $\rightarrow$  ต้องมีร้านสีสูตรซ่อนให้
- น้องต้องยกเครื่องไปได้  $\rightarrow$  ต้องมีห้องซ่อมให้
- น้องไม่ได้ชักดึงหัวใจ  $\rightarrow$  จุดเดียวจะลงหัวใจ
- Mary กำลังบ้านซ่อมไม่ได้ (หรืออาจได้หักไม่สำเร็จ)  $\rightarrow$  ต้องมีคนมาซ่อมให้
- และน้องถูกคนหนึ่งตัวเองไม่ได้  $\rightarrow$  หมอนี่เป็นต้องคนให้

ทั้งหมดนี้ สืบสูญแบบที่เราต้องไม่ได้หากวิเคราะห์ ฝึกทำกิจกรรมนั้นๆ (ที่อยู่ในรูป V<sub>3</sub>) หรือประดิษฐ์

ซึ่งเป็นรูปแบบของ Causative Form นั่นเอง

\* โครงสร้างของรูปประดิษฐ์คือ have + something + done

หรือ  $\hookrightarrow$  have + n. (กฎ grammatical) + V<sub>3</sub>

หรือ get + n. (กฎ grammatical) + V<sub>3</sub>

เจริญก่อภัย ก่อ  $\rightarrow$  have + something + done

หรือ get + something + done

\*\* 人物 (person), 物 (thing) หรือสิ่งของ (something) หลัก มาก่อนที่จะเขียนรูปแบบการใช้งาน

หรือเพิ่มเติมรูปแบบที่เราได้ไป พิเศษอย่าง多了 "ให้ก้าว" ต้องให้ "บุคคล" ทำให้เป็นๆ ให้เช่น

จาก have + something + done ก็จะกลายเป็น have + someone + do + something

และจาก get + something + done ก็จะกลายเป็น get + someone + to do + something

ตัวอย่าง นี่ She has the mechanic fix her car.

Jane has her maid clean up her house.

someone do (หรือ V<sub>4</sub>) something

หรือ She gets the mechanic to fix her car.

Jane gets her maid to clean up her house.

พิเศษ \*

### Emphatic Form หรือ Intensive Form

Emphatic หรือ Intensive Form หมายถึงรูปประโยค ที่มีความ "แน่น" เสื่อแสดงความหลักทรัพย์ในประโยค - ของประโยค หัวใจ ใจสำคัญ เช่น "do", "does", "did + V<sub>1</sub>" ตัวชี้ช่องต่อไปนี้

1. I love you.  
↳ I do love you.
2. We met her last night.  
↳ We did meet her last night.
3. He speaks good English.  
He does speak good English.
4. We always talk to clear the queries.  
We always do talk to clear the queries.

Note : เมื่อเราใช้ v. ชื่อย่ำ do, does หรือ did ไม่หมายความว่ากริยาแท้ ตัวเดิมเท่านั้น "หนา" ความในรูปประโยค ให้มีความหนักหน่วงขึ้นแล้ว กริยาแท้ที่ตามหลัง do, does หรือ did ต้องเป็น V<sub>1</sub> และถูกเขียนเป็น

Note 2 : ในบทครุํ ในประโยคที่เป็นรูปศักล์ (Imperative Sentences) เราต้องใช้ "Do" พาก่อน หนาให้มีความหนักหน่วงขึ้น ดังรูปด้านล่าง

- a) Do sit down for a minute.
- b) Do come back again next week.
- c) Do drop me a few lines. (⇒ สีฟ้า หมายความว่า)

## Contraction និង Contracted Form

" Contraction " និង " Contracted form " មានយកឯង្វាប់ចង់លាង ក្រឡាតាំង កីឡាកំណើនបែងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដើម្បីគឺត្រូវបានបង្ហាញ និងបានប្រើបាយ ដើម្បីស្ថាបន្ទាល់ និង "ការត្រួតពិនិត្យការងារ" អាជីវកម្ម

1. He can't speak Italian. ( = cannot)
2. She couldn't come here yesterday. ( could not)
3. I'm a teacher. ( am)
4. We're soldiers. ( are)
5. They aren't the officers. ( are not)
6. It isn't my fault. ( is not)
7. She's a pretty girl. ( is)
8. He's done his jobs already. ( has + V<sub>3</sub>)
9. Sam's been there for three months. ( has been)
10. We shan't stay in this Villa. ( shall not)
11. I haven't completed this assembly. ( have not)
12. He hasn't done this project. ( has not)
13. Those people don't speak Russian. ( do not)
14. John doesn't like European food. ( does not)
15. We didn't say that! ( did not)
16. I'd rather use my old car than buy a new one. ( would rather + V<sub>1</sub>)
17. Jane'd better go now. ( had better + V<sub>1</sub>)
18. Steve'd like to sleep now. ( would + V<sub>1</sub>)
19. I'd eaten my breakfast before I went to school. ( had + V<sub>3</sub>  
និង past perfect )
20. We've worked in this company since 1979. ( have + V<sub>3</sub> = present perfect)
21. Sith won't come here today. ( will not)
22. They weren't overthere last time. ( were not)

Note: 1. Contraction form និង + V<sub>1</sub> និង

2. រូល 's និងនាមនិញ្ញនឹង និង has

រូល 'd និងនាមនិញ្ញនឹង would និង should \* និង 'd + V<sub>3</sub> និង had + V<sub>3</sub> និង past perfect)

រូល 'd better = had better } + V<sub>1</sub> និង  
និង 'd rather = would rather }

## Conditional Sentences

"Conditional Sentences" និង ស្ម័គ្រនៃកែវតងទៅនៃ ក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ If clause + Main clause  
ទី១ពីនាសកម្មភាព "Answer to the If-clause" និង ទានបានចំណាំក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ If clause នៀនេះ  
ត្រូវអនុញ្ញាត និង If clause និង កែវតងទៅនៃ

1. Future Possible នឹងបញ្ជាក់ការអំពីការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ ដើម្បី "If + V<sub>1</sub>, will + V<sub>2</sub>"

តាមដីនឹងធ្វើការ ដើម្បីក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ "if V<sub>1</sub>, will V<sub>2</sub>"

ទី២ពីនាសកម្មភាព Present Simple Tense → Main Clause និង Future Simple Tense

ពីរខាងក្រោម If I see him, I will kiss him.

If he comes late, he will miss the train.

If it rains, we will postpone the outdoor activities.

\* ស៊ីហេតុ Future Possible ដែលការកែវតងនឹងការប្រាក់ប្រាក់នៃក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ នៅក្នុងក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ នៅក្នុង

2. Present Unreal នឹងបញ្ជាក់ការអំពីការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ ដើម្បី "If + V<sub>2</sub>, would + V<sub>1</sub>"

ជីវិការកំរឿការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ "If V<sub>2</sub>, would V<sub>1</sub>"

ទី៣ពីនាសកម្មភាព Past Simple → Main Clause និង Future និង Past Form (ឬ would + V<sub>1</sub>)

ពីរខាងក្រោម If I saw him, I would kiss him.

If he came late, he would miss the train.

If it rained, we would postpone the outdoor activities.

\* ស៊ីហេតុ Present Unreal ដែលការកែវតង "អ្នករាយបានបាន ទៅក្នុងក្រោមពេលចរណ៍"

ដូចជាផីរខាងក្រោមទៅក្នុងក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ "សម្រាប់" នៀនេះ

នគ 3. Past Unreal នឹងបញ្ជាក់ការអំពីការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ ដើម្បី "If had V<sub>3</sub>, would have + V<sub>3</sub>"

ជីវិការកំរឿការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ "If V<sub>3</sub>, would have V<sub>3</sub>"

Note: ស៊ីហេតុ នៃក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ past perfect Tense និងវិវាទ would និង V និង នូវការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ V. to have + V<sub>3</sub>

ក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ have (Infinitive នៃ V. to have) និងការអនុលោយ would និង

ទី៤ពីនាសកម្មភាព Past Perfect → Main Clause និង {would + present Perfect  
(had + V<sub>3</sub>)} {ឬ would + have + V<sub>3</sub>}

ពីរខាងក្រោម If I had seen him, I would have kissed him.

If he had come late, he would have missed the train.

If it had rained, we would have postponed the outdoor activities.

\* ស៊ីហេតុ Past Unreal កីឡាបញ្ជាក់ការប្រាក់ប្រាក់ "សម្រាប់" និង "មិនកើតឡើងទៅ"

ដូចជាបញ្ជាក់ការសម្រាប់អ្នករាយបានបាន និងក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ ទៅក្នុងក្រោមពេលចរណ៍ គឺនេះ

ឧ.ទ.បុរាណ ១ , ភាគច្បាស់និងចំណាំដែលនៅ, គីឡូនីសទេរងខ្លួនខ្លាង ឲ្យកើតឡើង ដែលគឺ

Type :	If Clause	Main Clause
Future Possible	If V <sub>1</sub>	will + V <sub>1</sub>
Present Unreal	If V <sub>2</sub>	could + V <sub>1</sub>
Past Unread	If had V <sub>3</sub>	could have + V <sub>3</sub>

Note : ឥឡូវនេះនឹងបានប៉ុណ្ណោះ ដូច shell - should, can - could និង may - might ដើម្បីក្រុមៗរបស់

រាយការ

Case 1 : If + V<sub>1</sub> , will  
                  shell  
                  can  
                  may } + V<sub>1</sub>

Case 2 : If + V<sub>2</sub> , would  
                  should  
                  could  
                  might } + V<sub>1</sub>

Case 3 : If + had + V<sub>3</sub> , would  
                  should  
                  could  
                  might } have + V<sub>3</sub>

Note 2 : Unless នឹងការងារពាក្យរក ឬ --- not ចាប់ពីចាប់ពីនេះគឺ ពេកជាការងារ ឬ unless បីចំណក

Note 3 : " នឹងការងារពាក្យរក ឬ --- not ចាប់ពីចាប់ពីនេះគឺ នៅថ្ងៃនេះបានបាន នឹងការងារពាក្យរក "

ដូចខាងក្រោម៖  
 If she came here , I should see her.  
 If she were to come<sup>(V<sub>1</sub>)</sup> here , I should see her.  
 Were she to come here , I should see her.

If I were a ghost , I would haunt you.  
 Were I a ghost , I would haunt you.

If he had seen me , he would have given some money back to me.  
 Had he seen me , he would have given some money back to me.

→ Note 4 : នឹងការងារ ឬ --- not នៃ If Clause នឹងការងារដែល " v. to be " ចាប់ពី " were " នឹងការងារ ឬ --- not  
 ដូចខាងក្រោម៖  
 If I were a rich man , I wouldn't buy a big car , OK ?  
 If he were a cat , he would jump to his beloved girl's house.  
 If she were here right now , she would tell me about that story.