

POSITION OF ADVERBS

358. Adverbs of manner, which answer the question 'How?' *e.g., well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly) are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one; as,

358. Adverbs of manner ដែលឆ្លើយតបនឹងសំណួរដែលសួរថាតើ«យ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?» (ឧទាហរណ៍ well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly) ជាទូទៅគឺគេដាក់នៅខាងក្រោយ Verb ដូចជា

calmly = ដោយស្ងៀមស្ងាត់

S + V + Manner + Obj
ADV long obj

S + V + Obj + Manner
ក្រោយ Obj

He does his work carefully .
Obj Adv of manner

He does his work which carefully . (មិនត្រឹមត្រូវទេ)
Long Obj

He does carefully his work which
Adv Long Obj

It is raining heavily .
Adv of manner

The ship is going slowly .
Adv of manner

He gets the money honestly .
Adv of manner

គាត់បានលុយហ្នឹងមកដោយសុចរិត/ដោយស្មោះត្រង់។
 (How does he get the money?)

Honestly , he didn't get the money.
 (=To be honestly)
Adv of sentence

និយាយតាមត្រង់ទៅ គាត់អត់បានយកលុយហ្នឹងទេ។

She speaks English well .

គាត់និយាយភាសាអង់គ្លេសល្អ។
 (How does she speak English?)

He does his work carefully .

គាត់ធ្វើកិច្ចការរបស់គាត់ដោយប្រុងប្រយ័ត្នប្រយែង។

395. Adverbs or adverb phrases of place (e.g., here, there, everywhere, on the wall) and of time (e.g., now, then, yet, today, next Sunday) are also usually placed after the verb or after the object if there is one; as,

395. Adverb of place (ដូចជា here, there, everywhere, on the wall) និង adverb of time (ដូចជា now, then, yet, today, next Sunday) ក៏ជាទូទៅមានទីតាំងឈរនៅខាងក្រោយ Verb ដែរ ឬក៏ឈរនៅខាងក្រោយ Object ប្រសិនបើ Verb មាន Object មួយ ដូចជា

S + V + Place/Time
VT

S + V + Object + Place/Time

Place + Time (បើ Place វែងជាង => Time + Place)

Manner + Place + Time

He will come here .
Adv of place

I look everywhere .
Adv of place

Hang the picture there .
Object Adv of place

ចូរព្យួររូបភាពនោះនៅកន្លែងនោះហើយ។

I met him yesterday .
Adv of time
(Final Position)

They are to be married next week.

360. When there are two or more adverbs after a verb (and its object), the normal order is: adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time.

360. នៅពេលដែលមាន Adv ពីរបីច្រើនជាងពីរ បន្ទាប់ពី Verb (និង Object របស់វា) លំដាប់ជាទូទៅគឺ: Adverb of manner, Adverb of place, Adverb of time។

She sang well in the concert.
Adv of manner Adv of place

គាត់ច្រៀងបានពិរោះនៅក្នុងការប្រគុំតន្ត្រី។

We should go there tomorrow evening.
Adv of place Adv of time

He spoke earnestly at the meeting last night.
Adv of manner Adv of place Adv of time

គាត់បាននិយាយដោយមត់ចត់នៅក្នុងការប្រជុំកាលពីយប់មិញ។

earnestly (adv) = seriously = ដោយមត់ចត់, ដោយមែនទែន

361. Adverbs of frequency, which answer the question 'How often?' (e.g., always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally) and certain other adverbs like almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite are normally put between the subject and the verb consists of only one word; if there is more than one word in the verb, they are put after the first word.

361. Adverb of frequency ដែលឆ្លើយតបនឹងសំណួរដែលសួរថាតើ [How often? តើញឹកញាប់ដែរឬទេ? តើញឹកញាប់ប៉ុណ្ណា?] ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជា always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally) ហើយនិង Adverb ដទៃៗទៀតមួយចំនួនដូចជា almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite ជាទូទៅគេដាក់វាឲ្យឈរនៅចន្លោះ Subject និង Verb ប្រសិនបើ Verb ហ្នឹងមានពាក្យតែមួយ ប្រសិនបើមានពាក្យច្រើនជាងមួយនៅក្នុង Verb នោះ គេដាក់វាឲ្យឈរនៅក្នុងទីតាំងបន្ទាប់ពីពាក្យទីមួយ។

- S + frequency + Ordinary Verb
- S + be + frequency
- S + 1st Auxiliary + Frequency + Auxiliary

His wife never cooks.

He has never seen a tiger.
1st auxiliary Adv of frequency

S + Manner (-ly) + Verb + Object
Mid Position

S + Verb + Manner (-ly) + object

e.g. The table were arranged neatly in rows.

The table were neatly arranged in rows.

តុហ្នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំយ៉ាងមានសណ្តាប់ធ្នាប់ជាជួរ។

neatly (adv) = យ៉ាងមានសណ្តាប់ធ្នាប់

in rows = ជាជួរ

He painstakingly counted out the coins.

painstakingly = យ៉ាងផ្ដិតផ្ដង/យ៉ាងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់

count out = រាប់ទាល់តែអស់
count out the coins = រាប់កាក់ទាល់តែអស់

I have often told him to write neatly .
Adv of frequency *Adv of manner*

ខ្ញុំតែងតែនិយាយប្រាប់គាត់ឲ្យសរសេរឲ្យស្អាត។

We usually have breakfast at eight.
Adv of frequency

My uncle has just gone out.

To have breakfast = to eat breakfast

*** Adverb of frequency ឈរនៅខាងមុខ Ordinary Verb ហើយឈរនៅក្រោយ Special Verb ។

I quite agree with you.
Adv of frequency

ខ្ញុំយល់ស្របទាំងស្រុងជាមួយអ្នក។

362. If the verb is *am/are/is/was*, these adverbs are placed after the verb; as,

362. ប្រសិនបើ Verb របស់ឃ្លាគឺ *am/are/is/was*, Adverb ទាំងនេះគឺត្រូវដាក់ឲ្យនៅពីក្រោយ Verb (*am/are/is/was*) ហ្នឹង ដូចជា

I am never late for school.

ខ្ញុំមិនដែលមករៀនយឺតទេ។

To be late for sth ≠ to be in time for sth

យឺតពេល/មិនទាន់អ្វីៗ

He is always at home on Sundays.

គាត់តែងតែនៅផ្ទះរាល់ថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ។/ថ្ងៃអាទិត្យឡើងគាត់នៅផ្ទះជានិច្ច។

On Sundays = នៅថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ

We are just off.

យើងទើបតែចេញផុត។

363. These adverbs are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb *be*, when it is stressed; as,

363. Adverb ទាំងនេះជាទូទៅគេដាក់ពីមុខ auxiliary ឬក៏ Verb *be* តែមួយគត់នៅពេលគេសង្កត់សំលេងទៅលើវា ដូចជា

"Abdul has been late again." "Yes, he always does come late."

«Abdul មកយឺតទៀតហើយ។» «មែនហើយ, គាត់មកយឺតជានិច្ច។»

"When will you write the essay?" "But I already have written it."

«តើអ្នកឯងសរសេរតែងសេចក្តីអង្កាល?»

"Will you be free on Sundays?" "I usually am free on Sundays."

«តើអ្នកទំនេរអាទិត្យឡើង?»

"Do you eat meat?" "Yes, I sometimes do."

«តើអ្នកឯងញ៉ាំសាច់ទេ?» «បាទ, ខ្ញុំជូនកាលញ៉ាំដែរហ្នឹង។»

When an auxiliary issued alone in short responses, as in the last example above, it is stressed and therefore the adverb comes before it.

នៅពេលដែល Auxiliary Verb ត្រូវបានគេប្រើតែឯងនៅក្នុងចំលើយបំព្រួញខ្លី ដូចនៅក្នុងឧទាហរណ៍ចុងក្រោយខាងលើនេះគេសង្កត់សំលេងផ្ទុំលើ Auxiliary Verb នោះ ហើយអាស្រ័យហេតុនេះ Adverb ឈរនៅខាងមុខវា។

..... as in the last example above.....

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{ADJ + N}_{NP}}_{NP} + ADV$$

$$NOUN + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Adjective \\ Adverb \\ Noun \\ \{ Tat - clause \} \\ Relative Pronoun \\ -ing / -ed \\ Prep. Phrase \\ to - infinitive \end{array} \right\}$$

*** Adverb of frequency ឈរនៅខាងមុខ Ordinary Verb ហើយឈរនៅក្រោយ Special Verb ប៉ុន្តែក្នុង ឃ្លាសង្កត់ន័យវាឈរនៅខាងមុខ Auxiliary Verb ។

364. The auxiliary *have to* and *used to* prefer the adverb in front of their.

364. Auxiliary Verb, have to និង used to វាចូលចិត្តឲ្យ Adverb នៅខាងមុខវា។

I often have to go to college on foot.

ជាញឹកញាប់ខ្ញុំត្រូវតែទៅរៀនដោយថ្មើជើង។

He always used to agree with me.

គាត់ធ្លាប់តែស្របជាមួយខ្ញុំជានិច្ច។

365. When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the usually comes before it; as,

365. នៅពេលដែល Adverb បំពេញន័យឲ្យ Adjective ឬក៏ Adverb មួយទៀត Adverb ជាទូទៅឈរនៅខាងមុខ Adjective ឬក៏ Adverbនោះ ដូចជា

$$\underbrace{Adverb + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Adverb \\ Adjective \end{array} \right\}}_{Adjective Phrase}$$

Skin deep

$$\underbrace{Adv \quad Adj}$$

Rama is a rather lazy boy.

Rama ហ្នឹងជាក្មេងខ្ជិលបន្តិច។

Rather (adv) = បន្តិច

He is a boy.

He is a lazy boy.

$$\underbrace{Adj + N}_{NP}$$

He is a rather lazy boy.

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{Adv + Adj}_{Adj Phrase} + N}_{NP}$$

$$\underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Adverb \\ Adjective \\ (Noun Modifier, Noun used as Adjective)Noun \\ -eng \\ -ed \end{array} \right\} + NOUN}_{Noun Phrase}$$

The dog was a quite dead.

ឆ្កែហ្នឹងងាប់ស្ងួត។

Quite (adv) + Gradable adjective = fairly = មធ្យម

Quite (adv) + Ungradable Adjective = completely = ទាំងស្រុង

Dead (ungradable adj)

The book is very interesting interesting.
Adv + Adj
Adj Phrase

Do not speak so fast.
Adv + Adv
Adv Phrase

366. But the adverb enough is always placed after the word which modifies; as,

366. ប៉ុន្តែ Adverb: enough ត្រូវបានដាក់នៅខាងក្រោយពាក្យវាបំពេញន័យឲ្យជានិច្ច ដូចជា

Adv/Adj + enough + to do sth
Adv

Is the box big enough?

តើប្រអប់ប្លាំងធំល្មមទេ?

He was rash enough to interrupt.

គាត់រហន់ល្មមអាចរារាំង/ទប់ស្កាត់បាន។

Rash = រហន់ (ប្រញាប់ពេក)

He spoke loud enough to be heard.

គាត់និយាយ លឺល្មម/ខ្លាំងៗល្មម អាចស្តាប់លឺ/ស្តាប់បាន។

..... loud.
Adv

..... loud enough .
Adv + Adv of Degree
Adv Phrase

..... loud enough to be heard.
Adv + Adv + Adv of result
Adv Phrase Adv Phrase

367. As a general rule, the word only should be placed immediately before the word it modifies; as,

367. ជាទូទៅ ពាក្យ only គួរតែដាក់នៅជាប់ពីខាងមុខពាក្យវាបំពេញន័យឲ្យ ដូចជា

Immediately before = ជាប់ខាងមុខ

I know the boy. ខ្ញុំស្គាល់ក្មេងប្រុសនោះ។

I know only the boy.

ខ្ញុំស្គាល់តែក្មេងប្លាំងទេ។

I only know the boy.

ខ្ញុំគ្រាន់តែស្គាល់ក្មេងប្លាំងទេ។ (អត់មានអ្វីផ្សេងទៀតទេ)

I worked only two sums.

ខ្ញុំធ្វើតែលេខពីរទេ។

He has slept only three hours.

គាត់ដេកតែបីម៉ោងទេ។ (មិន៤ម៉ោងឬ១ម៉ោងទេ)

In spoken English, however it is usually put before the verb. The required meaning is obtained by stressing the word which the only modifies; as,

ប៉ុន្តែនៅក្នុងភាសានិយាយ ជាទូទៅវាដាក់នៅខាងមុខ Verb ។ ន័យដែលគេចង់បាន គឺបានមកដោយសារសង្កត់សំលេងធ្ងន់ទៅលើពាក្យដែល Only បំពេញន័យឲ្យ ដូចជា

I only worked two sums.

He has only slept three hours.

www.salarean.com