Part of Speech Template

Please fill the template for each part of speech listed in SummaryOfPartOf Speech.doc. Extend this document by replicating the template for each part of speech. See PartOfSpeechSample1.doc and PartOfSpeechSample2.doc for further clarification.

Language: Khmer

ID No: 1

Part of speech: Noun

Tag: NN

Category: Noun

Example:

ផ្ទះ	នេះ	សង់	ពី	ឈើ
NN	PRP	V	IN	NN
House	this	make	by	wood

This house made by wood.

Description and analysis:

A noun is a word that identifies a person, an animal, an object, an idea, etc. In some sentences a noun can be used as a modifier, a verb, a subject, or an object.

- A noun can be made from a verb by adding a prefix ការ, សេចក្ដី, អ្នក

    Example: ការសង្កេត

    សេចក្ដីគោរព

    អ្នកយាម

- A noun can be made from Adjective by adding a prefix សេចក្ដី, ភាព, អ្នក

    Example: សេចក្ដីលំបាក

    ភាពសំបូរ

    អ្នកថ្មើរថ្មើរ

Possible confusing tags:

NN or V

- In some sentences a noun can be used as a verb. In this case the word that is a noun should be tagged as a verb in the sentence rather than noun.

Example: ឆ្នាំ   នេះ   ស្វាយ   យើង   ផ្កា   ច្រើនណាស់   ។

       NN   PRP   NN   PRP   V   RB   M

ផ្កា can be a noun or a verb. In this sentence ផ្កា is a verb not a noun.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 2

Part of speech: Proper Noun

Tag: NNP

Category: Noun

Example:

សុខ	ចូលចិត្ត	ការសិក្សា	។
NNP	V	NN	M
Sok	Like	Studying	.

Sok likes studying.

Description and analysis:
A proper Noun is a noun that is the name of a person, a place, an animal, an object, etc.

Possible confusing tags:

NNP or FW
Proper Noun can be confused with Foreign Words.

Example: ប៉ាគីស្ថាន	ជា	ប្រទេស	អាស៊ី	ខាង	ត្បូង	។
NNP	V	NN	NNP	IN	NN	M
Pakistan	is	country	Asia	side	south	.

Pakistan is a South Asia country.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២００៥-២００៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២００៤)

ID No: 3

Part of speech: Pronoun

Tag: PRP

Category: Pronoun

Example:

គាត់	ជិះ	ម៉ូតូ		។
PRP	V	NN		M
He	ride	motorbike		.

He rides motorbike.

នារី	ចូលចិត្ត	វា	។
NN	V	**PRP**	M
Girls	like	it	.

Girls like it.

Description and analysis:

A pronoun is word that takes the place of a noun or a noun phrase to avoid using repeated word. In a sentence, pronoun acts like noun or noun phrase. It can be a subject or an object of the sentence. In the noun phrase, a pronoun can be a post modification of the noun on the left of itself.

Possible confusing tags:

PRP and JJ

Word can have different POS according to the sentence. We can know Pronoun or Adjective because Pronoun stands alone while Adjective stands on the right after NOUN.

Examples:

តុ នេះ/JJ (vs នេះ/**PRP** ជា តុ)

គាត់ចង់បានសៀវភៅ អ្វីមួយ/JJ (vs គាត់ពុំត្រូវការ អ្វីមួយ/**PRP** ទេ)

បងត្រូវការឡ្មាន ណាមួយ/JJ (vs បងត្រូវការ ណាមួយ/**PRP** ?)

បងចង់បានសៀវភៅ ណា/JJ ? (vs បងចង់បាន អាណា/**PRP** ?)

គាត់ពុំត្រូវការ ពូជស្រូវ ប៉ុន្មាន/JJ ទេ។ (vs គាត់ពុំត្រូវការ ប៉ុន្មាន/**PRP** ទេ)

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 4

Part of speech: Relative Pronoun

Tag: RPN

Category: Pronoun

Example:

អាហារ	**ដែល**	សុខា	ញ៉ាំ	គឺ	នំ	សេនវិច	។
NN	RPN	NNP	V	V	N	FW	M
Food	that	Sokha	eat	is		sandwich	.

Food that Sokha eats is sandwich.

មនុស្ស	ដែល	ខ្ញុំ	មើលឃើញ	is	សុភាព	។
NN	RPN	PRP	V	V	NNP	M
Person	that	I	see	is	Sopheap	.

A Person that I have seen is Sopheap.

Description and analysis:

In Khmer language, there is only one word that is considered as a Relative Pronoun. It is ដែល. A Relative Pronoun is used to substitute for noun or noun phrase that stands before and next to it. It begins the subordinate clause with different functions such as Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object and time complement.

In order to connect NOUN to relative clause, the word ដែល is inserted between NOUN and the subordinate clause.

ដែល is the subject in the sentence: noun phrase + ដែល + verb phrase + noun phrase (object).

ដែល is the object in the sentence: noun phrase + ដែល + noun phrase (Subject) + verb phrase .

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ធមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 5

Part of speech: Verb

Tag: V

Category: Verb

Example:

គាត់	**វាយ**	កុំព្យូទរ័	រាល់ថ្ងៃ	។
PRP	**V**	FW	JJ	M
He	**type**	computer	everyday	.

He types computer every day.

ពួកគេ	**រៀន**	អក្សរ	ខ្មែរ	។
PRP	**V**	N	N	M
They	**learn**	language	Khmer	.

They learn Khmer Language.

Description and analysis:

Verb is a word that shows the action, event, and condition. Verb is a middle part of phrase. Normally, verb always need object and sometime it also need complement.

Possible confusing tags:

V or JJ

Most adjectives in Khmer Language can be use as a base verb in the sentence. While they have their function as a base verb in the sentence, they are not adjectives any more. They should be tagged as Verbs, not Adjectives.

Example:

សាលា	នោះ	ល្អ	ណាស់	។
N	PRP	**V**	RB	M
School	those	good	very	.

Those schools are very **good.**

ស្វាយ	នោះ	មិន	ថ្លៃ	ទេ	។
N	PRP	RB	**V**	TW	M
Mango	those	not	expensive	not	.

Those mangos are not **expensive.**

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 6

Part of speech: Auxiliary

Tag: Aux

Category: Aux

Example:

គាត់	**អាច**	វាយ	កុំព្យូទរ័		បានយ៉ាងលឿន	។
PRP	**AUX**	V	FW		RB	M
He	**can**	type	computer		fast	.

អ្នក	ត្រូវតែ		ធ្វើការ	ឱ្យចប់	ក្នុង	ថ្ងៃ	នេះ	។
PRP	AUX		V	RB	IN	N	PRP	M
You	**must**		work	finish	in	day	this	.

You must finish your work today.

អ្នក	**គួរតែ**	រៀន	នូវ	ការប្រើប្រាស់	កុំព្យូទរ័		។
PRP	**AUX**	V	IN	NN	FW		M
You	should	learn	with	using	computer		.

You **should** learn how to use computer.

Description and analysis:

An auxiliary verb is a word of grammar used to show aspect, obligation, and possibility. In Khmer Language Auxiliary are: បាន, កំពង់(តែ), ត្រូវ(តែ), គួរតែ, អាច .

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 7

Part of speech: Adverb

Tag: RB

Category: Adverb

Example:

គាត់	និយាយ	ខ្លាំង	។
PRP	V	**RB**	M
He	speak	loudly	.

He speaks loudly.

នារី	នេះ	ស្អាត	មែនទែន	។
NN	DAD	JJ	**RB**	M
girl	this	beautiful	really	.

This girl is really beautiful.

Description and analysis:

An adverb is a word or word phrase that is used to modify verb, adjective or another adverb.

Possible confusing tags:

JJ vs RB

Some words are adjective, but they function as adverb when they are placed after verb.

Examples:

គាត់ និយាយ/V ល្អ/**RB** (vs គាត់និយាយ ពាក្យ/NN ល្អ/JJ)

វា ណោត/V ខ្ពស់/**RB**   (vs វា/PRP ខ្ពស់/JJ)

V vs RB

Some words are verb, but they function as adverb.

Examples:

វា ដេក/V **ផ្ងារ/RB** (vs វា/PRP **ផ្ងារ/V**)

គាត់ និយាយ/V **ចំអក/RB** (vs គាត់/PRP **ចំអក/V**)

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:
- *កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)*
- *សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យឹន សុខ (២០០៤)*

ID No: 8

Part of speech: Adjective

Tag: JJ

Category: Adjective

Example:

គាត់	ជា	មនុស្ស	ល្អ	ម្នាក់
PRP	V	NN	JJ	DAD
He	is	person	good	a

"He is a good person."

ខ្ញុំ	ត្រូវការ	ទឹកក្រូច	ពីរ	កំប៉ុង
PRP	V	NN	JJ	NN
I	need	coke	two	cans

"I need two cans of coke."

Description and analysis:
Adjectives are not necessary elements of a noun phrase, and are elements of verb phrases. In a noun phrase, an adjective is a word that depends on the noun since it cannot stay alone in the noun phrase.

Adjectives are words used to modify or describe the noun in the sentence. In

Khmer language, within any sentence made up of nouns and adjectives, adjectives usually position at the right hand side of the nouns. There are very few adjectives which are able to position themselves at the left hand side of the nouns.

Possible confusing tags:
JJ or V

Most verbs in Khmer Language can be use as an adjective in the sentence. While they have their function as an adjective in the sentence, they are not verbs any more. They should be tagged as Adjective, not Verb.

Example:

គាត់	ជា	ម្ដាយ	**ចិញ្ចឹម**	របស់	នាង	។
PRP	V	NN	JJ	IN	PRP	M
She	is	mother	step	of	her	.

"She is her step-mother."

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

- *កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទី១ ឆមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)*

- *សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យ៉េន សុខ (២០០៤)*

ID No: 9

Part of speech: Quantitative Adjective

Tag: QAD

Category: JJ

Example:

ខ្ញុំ	មាន	តុ	បី
PRP	V	NN	QAD
I	have	table	three

"I have three tables."

ភាគ់	មាន	បន្ទាត់	មួយ	ប្រវែង	ពីរ	ម៉ែត
PRP	V	NN	JJ	NN	ADJ	NN
He	have	ruler	one	length	two	meter

He has a two meters ruler.

Description and analysis:

A quantitative adjective is a noun which describes the exact quantity and the order of people or animals. It may position itself on either left or right hand side of the noun it modifies. It is used in variety of ways. When it positions on the left hand side of the noun, it is usually used to tell the measurement, distance, size, amount, and so on. On the other hand, when it positions on the right hand side of the noun, it is used to tell the quantity of things, animals or people, the order in the military field, and the date/time or page number.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 10

Part of speech: Possessive Adjective

Tag: PAD

Category: Adjective

Example:

វា	ជា	ខ្មៅដៃ	ខ្ញុំ
PRP	V	NN	PAD
It	is	pencil	I

"It is my pencil."

សាលា	ខ្ញុំ	នៅ	ឆ្ងាយ	ណាស់
NN	PAD	V	RB	RB

| School | I | is | far | very |

"My school is very far."

Description and analysis:
A possessive adjective is used to illustrate the possession of a thing represented by a noun.

Since a possessive adjective modifies the other, it must position on the right hand side of the noun.

Possible confusing tags:

PRP or PAD
　　　In Khmer language, a particular word can be either a <u>possessive adjective</u> or a <u>pronoun</u> depending on its position. When it is at the right hand side of the noun, it is a <u>possessive adjective</u>. If it isn't, it is a pronoun.

　　　Example:

ទាំងនោះ	ជា	របស់	**នាង**
PRP	V	NN	**PAD**
Those	are	stuff	**her**

"Those are **her** stuffs."

នាង	ទៅ	សាលា
PRP	V	NN
She	go	school

"**She** goes to school."

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 11

Part of speech: Determiner Adjective
Tag: DAD

Category: Adjective

Example:

ពូ	ចាន់	ជា	ម្ចាស់	ផ្ទះ	នេះ
PRP	NNP	V	NN	NN	DAD
Uncle	Chan	is	owner	house	this

"Uncle Chan is the owner of this house."

ស្រុក	នេះ	មាន	កសិករ	ច្រើនណាស់
PRP	DAD	V	NN	RB
Village	this	has	farmer	a lot of

"This village has a lot of farmers."

Description and analysis:

A determiner adjective is an adjective used to describe the place and the time.

Possible confusing tags:

PRP or DAD

A word can be either a <u>pronoun</u> or a <u>determiner adjective</u> depending on where it positions.

In Khmer language, when it positions alone in the sentence (remarkably before the main verb), it is a pronoun. In contrary, a determiner adjective is always at the right hand side of the noun.

Example:

នោះ	ជា	ផ្ទះ	គាត់
PRP	V	NN	PAD
That	is	house	he

"**That** is his house."

ខ្ញុំ	ចង់បាន	តុ	នោះ
PRP	V	NN	**DAD**
I	want	table	**that**

"I want that table."

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ីន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 12

Part of speech: Ordinal Number

Tag: ON

Category: Ordinal Number

Example:

ធារី	នៅ	ជាន់	ទីមួយ	។
NNP	V	NN	ON	M
Theary	stay	floor	first	.

Theary stays in the first floor.

គាត់	រស់នៅ	ផ្លូវ	លេខ៣១៣	។
PRP	V	NN	ON	M
He	live	street	number 313	.

He lives at street #313.

Description and analysis:

An ordinal Number is a word that indicates the position in a series or order of objects. It identifies the sequence of an item.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ីន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 13
Part of speech: Preposition

Tag: IN

Category: Preposition

Example:

គាត់	និយាយ	ជា	ខ្មែរ
PRP	V	IN	NN
He	talk	in	Khmer

"He talks in Khmer."

តារា	អាច	ធ្វើ	អ្វីទាំងអស់	លើកលែងតែ	ហែលទឹក
NNP	AUX	V	NN	IN	NN
Dara	can	do	everything	except	swimming

"Dara can do everything except swimming"

Description and analysis:

A preposition is a word or a group of words used to connect two different words or sentences. It indicates the place, time, possession, relationship, etc.

Possible confusing tags:

IN or V

In Khmer language, a preposition may derive from the verb.

Example:

នាង	ធ្វើអន្តោប្រវេសន៍	ទៅ	ស្រុកចិន
PRP	V	IN	NNP
She	immigrate	go	China

"She immigrates to China."

វា	ក្លាយ	ជា	មនុស្ស	អាក្រក់
PRP	V	IN	NN	JJ
He	become	is	person	bad

"He becomes a bad person."

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

ID No: 14

Part of speech: Interjection

Tag: UH

Category: Interjection

Example:

ព្រះអើយ	សូម	ជួយ	ខ្ញុំ	ផង
UH	RB	V	PRP	TW
My God	please	help	me	

"My God, please help me."

ហេ	តើ	ឯង	ជា	នរណា	?
UH	AW	PRP	V	PRP	M
Hey!		you	are	who	?

"Hey! Who are you?"

Description and analysis:

An interjection is an expression (either a word or a cluster of words) position in the very beginning of the sentence. It is used to express the reaction related to affectionateness, warning, excitement, wonder, fright, anxiousness, disagreement, etc.

As aforementioned the interjection can only be found at the very beginning of the sentence.

An interjection can have many forms such as being a noun, a verb, or a cluster of words.

Possible confusing tags:

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

ID No: 15

Part of speech: Conjunction

Tag: CC

Category: Conjunction

Example:

អញ	ប្រញ្ញាប់	ណាស់	**ដ្បិត**	ភ្លើង	ឆេះ	ផ្ទះ	អញ	។
PRP	V	RB	**CC**	NN	V	NN	PAD	M
I	hurry	very	because	fire	burn	house	my	.

I'm hurried because my house is burning.

ប្រសិនបើ	អ្នក	ចង់	បញ្ចុះ	ទំងន់	អ្នក	ត្រូវ	បន្ថយ	ការបរិភោគអាហារ	។
CC	PRP	AUX	V	NN	PRP	AUX	V	NN	M
if	you	want	lose	weight	you	should	reduce	eating	.

If you want to lose your weight you should reduce your eating.

Description and analysis:
   Conjunction is a word to tie a group of words, a simple sentence with word or collection of words, word with word, a simple sentence with another.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់ទិស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 16

Part of speech: Foreign Words

Tag: FW

Category: Foreign Words

Example:

គាត់	ជា	ថៅកែ	ខ្ញុំ
PRP	V	FW	PAD
He	is	boss	my

"He is my boss."

ដារា	អាន	កាសែត	នេះ	ម្សិលមិញ
NNP	V	FW	DAD	TXW
Dara	read	newspaper	this	yesterday

"Dara read this newspaper yesterday."

Description and analysis:

Foreign Words that Khmer has derived from many languages. We picked some from each language such as Chinese, Thai, Laos, Vietnam, etc. and some from such those in the Europe as Portuguese, English, and French. As the result of colonization, we picked a lot of French words; even some of the English words we might receive from French colonizers.

In fact, we don't have any standardized methodology to create a foreign word. Some foreign words are written as the originals sound, while some we use the *Pali* as the substitution of the originals.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២００៤)

ID No: 17

Part of speech: Abbreviation

Tag: AB

Category: Abbreviation

Example:

អ.ស.ប	ត្រូវបាន	បង្កើតឡើង	នៅឆ្នាំ	១៩៤៥

AB	AUX	V	IN	QAD
UN	was	establish	in	1945

The United Nations was established in 1945.

Description and analysis:
Abbreviation is a shortened form of a word. Usually, it contains of a letter or group of letters taken from the word.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:
-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

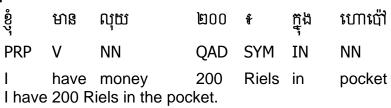*-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យ៉ិន សុខ (២០០៤)*

ID No: 18

Part of speech: Symbol

Tag: SYM

Category: Symbol

Example:

ខ្ញុំ	មាន	លុយ	២០០	៛	ក្នុង	ហោប៉ៅ
PRP	V	NN	QAD	SYM	IN	NN
I	have	money	200	Riels	in	pocket

I have 200 Riels in the pocket.

Description and analysis:
Symbol is a currency sign using instead of word in some sentences.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:
-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

ID No: 19

Part of speech: Mark

Tag: M

Category: Mark

Example:

ផ្ទះ	គាត់	នៅ	ឯណា	?
NN	PRP	V	AW	M
House	his	located	where	?

Where is his house?

ក្មេង	ពទ្យូរនេះ	ឆ្លាត	ៗ	ណាស់	។
NN	TXW	JJ	M	RB	M
Children	now	intelligent		very	.

Right now most children are very intelligent.

Description and analysis:
A mark refers to some signs using in some sentences. Most of them are used to terminate the sentence such as question mark, Khan (full stop), exclamation mark, etc. Some use to start a conversation or to duplicate the word.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:
-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 20

Part of speech: Tense Expression Words

Tag: TXW
Category: Tense Expression Words

Example:

គាត់	ទៅ	ស្រុកខ្មែរ	អង្កាល់	?
PRP	V	NNP	TXW	M
He	go	Cambodia	when	?

"When will he go to Cambodia?"

ក្នុងពេលនោះ	នាង	ចាប់	ដៃ	គាត់	ជាប់
TXW	PRP	V	NN	PAD	RB
At that time	she	grab	hand	his	tightly

"At that time, she tightly grabbed his hand."

Description and analysis:

A tense expression word is a word or a cluster of words placed at the very beginning or at the end of the sentence. It can also be a word placed at the left hand side of the verb in the sentence. In Khmer language, there are eight (8) tenses in total.

Possible confusing tags:

TXW or V

In Khmer language, we can also determine the tense through the verb used in the sentence. In the following case, the word "lose" expresses the action that already occurred. So, the word "lose" expresses past tense.

For example:

ខ្ញុំ	បាត់	សៀវភៅ	មួយ
PRP	TXW	NN	QAD
I	lose	book	a

"I lost a book."

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក យីន សុខ (២០០៤)

ID No: 21

Part of speech: Additional Word

Tag: AW

Category: Additional Word

Example:

ឱ្យ	គេ	ចូលមក	ផុះ
V	PRP	V	AW
Let	him	come in	

Let him come in.

មិន	មែន	ប្អូន	ខ្ញុំ	ទេ	មា	ខ្ញុំ	ទេ	តើ
RB	V	NN	PAD	AW	NN	PAD	AW	AW
Not	is	brother	my	not	uncle	my	not	

That's not my brother, but my uncle.

Description and analysis:

Khmer Language has a part of speech called Ni Bat Sap (និបាតសព្ទ). we have no English word for this part of speech, so we use Additional Word in this document referes to Ni Bat Sap. In Khmer Language Additional Word is a word that is used to make meaning of a noun or a verb in a sentence more clear.

Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description
-	-	-

References:

-កម្មវិធីសិក្សាវេយ្យាករណ៍ខ្មែរសម្រាប់និស្សិតភាសាអង់គ្លេសឆ្នាំទីមួយ ឆមាសទីមួយ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា២០០៥-២០០៦ (IFL)

-សៀវភៅវេយ្យាករណ៍ភាសាខ្មែររបស់លោក ប៊ិន សុខ (២០០៤)

-វចនានុក្រមខ្មែរ (1967)