# **COMMON MISTAKES**

- ก้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "คุณเคยไปต่างประเทศหรือยัง?"
  ควรใช้ Have you ever been abroad?
  อย่าใช้ Have you ever been to abroad?
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ฉันเคยไปอยู่ที่แคลิฟอร์เนียเป็นเวลา 6 เคือน"
   ควรใช้ {I have been in California for six months. หรือ....
   {I used to stay in California for six months.

อย่าใช้ [I have EVER been in California for six months. I EVER stay in California for six months.

- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ฉันได้ไปอยู่ที่นั่นเมื่อปี 1975"
   การใช้ [I had been there in nineteen seventy five. หรือ.... [I was there in nineteen seventy five.]
   อย่าใช้ [I have EVER been there in nineteen and seventy five.]
   I was EVER been there in nineteen and seventy five.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ผมจะออกจากเมืองไทยไปยังอเมริกาวันจันทร์หน้า"
  ควรใช้ [I will be leaving Thailand for America next Monday. หรือ....
  I will be departing from Thailand to America next Monday.
  อย่าใช้ I will leave from Thailand to America on next Monday.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : 'ฉันก็ไม่ทราบเหมือนกัน'

   การใช้ I don't know either. อย่าใช้ I don't know too. (หรือ I don't know also.)
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ฉันจะแก่งงานกับหล่อนในเดือนหน้า"

  ควรใช้ I will marry her next month. อย่าใช้ I will marry with her in next month.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "หล่อนได้แต่งงานใบกับนายทหารอเมริกัน"
   ควรใช้ She was married to an American officer.
   อยู่าใช้ She was married with an American officer.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "เขาพูกภาษาอังกฤษได้ดีมาก"
   ควรใช้ He speaks English very well. (หรือ He speaks good English.)
   อย่าใช้ He speaks English very good.
- ก้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "เขาอายุแก่กว่าฉัน"
   ควรใช้ He is older than I (am). อย่าใช้ He is older than me.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "คุณรู้ใหมว่าบ้านของหล่อนอยู่ที่ใหน ?"
   ควรใช้ Do you know where her house is ?
   อย่าใช้ Do you know where is her house ?

- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "นั่นไม่ใช่ของผม, มันเป็นของคุณ"
  ควรใช้ This is not mine, it is yours. อย่าใช้ That is not my, it is of you.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ผมเห็นเขาเดินไปตามถนน"
   ควรใช้ I saw him walk along the road.
   อย่าใช้ I saw him walked along the road.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "โปรดอย่าเข้าใจผมผิดนะครับ"
  ควรใช้ Don't take me wrong. หรือ Don't misunderstand me.
  อย่าใช้ Don't understand to me wrong.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "พรุ่งนี้ผมจะไปส่งคุณที่สนามบิน"
  ควรใช้ Tomorrow I will go to see you off at the airport.
  อย่าใช้ Tomorrow I will go to send you at the airport.
  - ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "จริง ๆ รี ?"
    ควรใช้ Are you serious? (หรือ Really?) อย่าใช้ Do you speak true?
  - ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "บ้านของฉันอยู่ถัดจากปั๊มน้ำมัน"
    ควรใช้ My house is next to the gas-station.
    อย่าใช้ My house is next from the gas-station.
  - ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ผมเขียน จ.ม. ถึงเขาเป็นกรั้งคราว"

การใช้ (I write him a letter every now and then. (every now and then = every once in a while.) หรือ....
I write a letter to him every now and then.

อย่าใช้ I write to him a letter for every now and then.

- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "พรุ่งนี้ฉันจะโทรศัพท์ไปหาคุณ"
  - การใช้ { Tomorrow morning I will give you a call. หรือ.... I will call you up tomorrow morning. หรือ.... I will phone you tomorrow morning.

    อย่าใช้ { I will call to you tomorrow morning. หรือ.... I will phone to you tomorrow morning.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ภรรยาของฉันไปซื้อของที่ในเมือง"

  ควรใช้ My wife goes shopping downtown. หรือ....
  My wife goes to do some shopping downtown.
  อย่าใช้ My wife goes to shopping at (หรือ in) the downtown.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "เมื่อคืนนี้คุณพังวิทยุหรือเปล่า?"
  ควรใช้ Did you listen to the radio last night?
  อย่าใช้ Did you listen the radio last night?

ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ฉันจะพาคุณไปที่นั่น"
 ควรใช้ I will take you there. อย่าใช้ I will bring you there.

ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ผมมั่นใจว่าผมจะผ่านการสอบ"
 ควรใช้ I am sure (that) I will pass the test.
 อย่าใช้ I sure (that) I will past on the test.

ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ผมกิ่มเหล้าไม่เกิมโซคา"
 ควรใช้ I drink straight. อย่าใช้ I drink pure.

ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า : "ผมคิกถึงคุณมาก"
 ควรใช้ I miss you very much. หรือ I always think of you อย่าใช้ I miss of you very much.

อ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ผมลืมนาฬิกาไว้ที่บ้าน"
ควรใช้ I left my watch at home. อย่าใช้ I forgot my watch at home.

- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "หล่อนไม่มีพื้นองเลย"
  ควรใช้ She doesn't have any brothers and sisters.
  อย่าใช้ She don't has any brothers and sisters.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ผมไม่แคร์ (ไม่ยินคียินร้าย) หรอกว่าเขาจะมาในงานเลี้ยงหรือไม่" ควรใช้ I don't care whether he'll attend the party or not. อย่าใช้ I don't care or sorry whether he'll come in the party or not.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "หล่อนทำให้ผมโมโห (โกรธ) เป็นบ้า"
  ควรใช้ She made me mad. หรือ She made me angry. หรือ She pissed me off.
  อย่าใช้ She angry me.
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "ขณะนี้เขาไม่อยู่ คุณจะสั่งอะไรไว้ไหมครับ?"
  ควรใช้ "He isn't here right now. Do you want to leave a message?"
  อย่าใช้ "He doesn't stay now, Do you want to order a message?"
- ถ้าท่านประสงค์จะพูดว่า: "กรุณาคิกต่อกับผู้จักการซิกรับ (คะ)"
  ควรใช้ Please contact the manager. หรือ Please have a contact with the manager. อย่าใช้ Please contact with the manager.

# *เก*ลตองกฤษ

ทานผิชานเทินตัวชกับผมโทมหรือว่า.....

"When one is sitting with a nice girl, an hour seems to be only a minute long; but, when one is sitting on a hot stove, a single minute seems to last hours."

- ที่ประเทศพีลิปบีนส์ ชาวพีลิปบีนส์ส่วนใหญ่ใช้ "Comfort Room" แทนคำว่า "Toilet; หรือ Rest Room." เช่น :- Where is the comfort room? (= ห้องน้ำอยู่ที่ใหน?)

- อ้ามีผู้หนึ่งผู้ใดพูดกุยภาษาอังกฤษกับท่าน แล้วเขาผู้นั้นมักจะลงท้ายประโยกที่พูดกุยด้วยคำว่า la (ล่ะ)" กุณเชื้อได้ 100% เลยครับ ว่า เขาผู้นั้น ถ้าไม่เป็นชาว"Singaporean"ก็ต้องเป็นชาว"Malaysian."
   คนอเมริกันนิยมใช้ "Do you need a ride?" แต่คนอังกฤษนิยมใช้. "Do you need a lift?"
   คนอเมริกันนิยมใช้ "I'll pick you up tomorrow morning at your house." แต่คน อังกฤษนิยมใช้ I'll fetch you tomorrow morning at your house"
- คนอเมริกันใช้ Did you hit any lottery prize? แต่คนมาเลเซียใช้ Did you strike any lottery prize?
- ประโยคที่มีตัวอักษรดังแต่ A ถึง Z → The brown fox quickly jumps over a lazy dog.

- ปรัชญาของนักการทหาร: If you love PEACE, prepare for WAR.

- ปรัชญาของนักการบริหาร: In order to get the job done effectively, you should:

a) plan the work before work the plan.

b) put the right man on the right job at the right time with the right pay.

#### Ladies and Gentlemen:

In your life, don't expect things too much, because once in a while....

"...It is not WHAT you know. It is WHO you know!!!"

212121

# เกล็ตอังกฤษ

- ท่านผู้อ่านเห็นด้วยกับผมใหมกรับว่า.........

"When one is sitting with a nice girl, an hour seems to be only a minute long; but, when one is sitting on a hot stove, a single minute seems to last hours."

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- ถ้ามีผู้หนึ่งผู้ใดพูดกุขภาษาอังกฤษกับท่าน แล้วเขาผู้นั้นมักจะลงท้ายประโยคที่พูดกุขค้ายคำว่า la (ล่ะ)" กุณเชื้อได้ 100% เลยกรับ ว่า เขาผู้นั้น ถ้าไม่เป็นชาว"Singaporean"ก็ต้องเป็นชาว"Malaysian."
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- คนอเมริกันนิยมใช้ "I'll **pick you up** tomorrow morning at your house." แต่คน อังกฤษนิยมใช้ I'll **fetch you** tomorrow morning at your house"
- คนอเมริกันใช้ Did you hit any lottery prize? แคกนมาเลเชียใช้ Did you strike any lottery prize?
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#### Ladies and Gentlemen:

In your life, don't expect things too much, because once in a while....

"...It is not WHAT you know. It is WHO you know!!!"

?!?!?!

# MILITARY TERMS

## (ศัพท์ทหาร)

## "Oath of Allegiance"

(คำปฏิญาณตนของทหาร)

I (un & ve) pledge my words that I will:

- die for the independence and peaceful existence of my country.
- keep sacred the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.
- live a moral life.
- uphold and safegard His Majesty the King's supremacy.
- obey my commanders and their orders, and will exercise my command fairly.
- never disclose any classified information which I may become aware of during or after my military service.
- \* hit the sack หรือ hit the rack; หรือ hit the hay = go to bed.

  Let's hit the sack we've got to make a sudden attack tomorrow morning.
- \* hit the road = begin; who start.

  Let's hit the road, we've to be there before midnight.
- \* Affirmative sir! = Yes sir!
  Are you ready to attack? Affirmative sir!
- \* Negative sir! = No sir.

  Is Sergeant Brown here? Negative sir!
- \* close shave หรือ close call = a narrow escape; just barely successful; just barely avoiding an accident.

The enemy attack failed to destroy the bridge, but it was a close shave.

\* aboveboard = honest.

Sergeant Smith has always been aboveboard to me.

\* about face = complete reverse.

Because of the sudden enemy attack we made an about face in orders.

\* to bird dog = to supervise, or watch closely.

He is going to bird dog the English program in that institute.

\* to bog down = to stop or slow up,

Due to the lack of fire support, our attack will have to bog down.

- \* to boil down = to simplify or reduce to basic form.

  Please help me boil down this problem.
- \* be on tap = be on hand or be present.

  We're going to have a conference tomorrow morning, you should be on tap.
- \* to bawl out = to reprimand or to chew out.

  You shouldn't bawl out your subordinates for such a small mistake.
- \* in a jam = in trouble or in hot water.

  If they don't send us some more ammunition and gas, our battalion will be in a jam.
- \* to kick off = to begin or to jump off.

  We will kick off the attack tomorrow morning at 5:30
- \* around the clock = 24 hours.

  Those soldiers have to work around the clock.
- \* to bank on = to depend upon; or to rely on; or to count on.

  Can we bank on his words?
- \* to crank up = to start.

  Crank up the engine, we are about to take off.
- \* gum up = spoil; or do poorly.

  Don't gum up this job, it is important to your future.
- \* a bird's eye view = an overall explanation. Let me give you a bird's eye view of that plan.
- \* to bag = to capture.

  We expect to bag at least 200 communists in that area.
- \* to give ground = to withdraw or to fall back.

  We hope that the enemy will slowly give ground tonight.
- \* to kick around = to discuss.

  Let's kick the plan around before making an attack.
- \* lay on = prepare; prearrange or to rack up.

  Our colonel is laying on the plan for tomorrow's attack.
- \* mop up = finish or to wind up.

  1 hope that our sudden attack will mop up the last enemy resistance.
- \* to skip = to omit or to avoid mention of.

  The instructor allowed me to skip over lesson three.
- \* tied up = busy.

  Sorry, I can't go with you today, I'm tied up.

- \* baby = problem.

  That's none of my business, it's your baby.
- \* to pin down the enemy = to keep the enemy in control.

  Our artillery is going to pin down the enemy tonight.
- \* to snowball = to become bigger.

  During Colonel Brown's absence, the whole work seems to snowball.
- \* start from scratch = explain from the beginning. How did the story happen? Please start from scratch.
- \* to pass the buck = to avoid responsibility by giving it to others.

  Heh, Jack! Don't try to pass the buck to me, it's your business.
- \* Take it easy = Relax.

  Hi, buddy! <u>Take it easy</u>, don't get excited, we have plenty of time.
- \* to put finger on = to explain.

  Can you put your finger on that?
- \* to give a rundown or to rundown=to give a summary of or to summarize. He will give you a rundown on flying this U.S. aircraft.
- \* to shake off = to get rid of or to eliminate.

  Hello comrades! Let's shoke off fear, and resume the attack.
- \* standby = aid; help; or assistance.

  Whenever you are in trouble, this weapon would be your best standby.
- \* to sweat it out = to wait uncertainly.

  Regarding the chance of going abroad, I have to sweat it out until I get my ITO.

  (ITO = Invitational Travel Order.)
- \* to whip = to defeat.

  The Chief of Staff said, "We have to whip the enemy before midnight."
- \* to get under way = to begin or start.

  I think that the civil war is about to get under way.
- \* to feed = to transmit or to send to.

  The main duty of my division is to feed the Headquarters information on daylight movements of the V.C. (V.C. = Viet Cong)
- \* on the ball = accurate.

  My pistol is always on the ball.
- \* shotgun method = quick or haphazard manner
  Please don't use the shotgun method in your explanation, it's hard for me to understand.

- \* to mess up = to ruin; to spoil.

  You are now a commanding officer; so, don't mess up your reponsibility.
- \* to mow down = to wound; or to kill many.

  My dear comrades! Let's try to mow down the aggressors.
- \* to mull over = to think about.

  Being an intelligence officer, you should mull over the news before reporting it to the Headquarters.
- \* on the hook = in a difficult position.

  Are you trying to put me on the hook?
- \* on the fence = undecided.

  Our commander is now on the fence about the two ways of attack.
- \* on the ropes = almost defeated.

  They are now on the ropes, let's keep on hammering at them.
- \* to put someone on the carpet = to reprimand someone.

  Because of a serious mistake I made last week, my boss put me on a carpet.
- \* to hike on foot = to march.

  Due to the lack of transportation, our troops will have to hike on foot.
- \* to take a shot = to try; to attempt; to make a stab.

  Look! Bob. It's now your turn to take a shot at it.
- \* check! = right! correct!

  Is this the weapon you wanted? Check! Thanks!
- \* to run the show = to command; to be in charge.

  Col. Smith's job is to run the show at his newly assigned position.
- \* a crackup = an accident.

  Two jet pilots had a crackup during landing.
- \* snow job = pleasing but exaggerated words.

  Be careful, buddy! Don't believe her. She will give you a snow job.
- \* lie doggo = hide; to be quiet.

  Our tanks will lie doggo before the attack, camouflaged in the adjacent woods.
- \* a shakeup = a change.

  Because of our last defeat, there will be a shakeup in command.
- \* to deadline = to prevent the use of.
  You'd better <u>deadline</u> this vehicle, because the brakes are not in good working condition.
- \* all shot = destroyed.

  If we can't get there before 6 a.m., our plan will be all shot.

- \* to zero in = to locate accurately, or to pinpoint.

  Your mission is to zero in on the enemy artillery position.
  - \* GI = { a) Government Issue. 15u: Normally GI clothing is given free in wartime. b) Soldier 15u: You are an American GI, aren't you?
- \* know the ropes = have experience in the situation; know the procedures.

  John has been here for many years, therefore he should know the ropes better than anyone else.
- \* to get a toehold = to penetrate.

  As soon as you get a toehold, set up the command post.
- \* zero hour = critical time.

  Our zero hour for the next attack will be at 2400 hours.
- \* to soup up = to increase

  We plan to soup up the attack with all available artillery.
- \* to tie down = to limit; to restrict

  The interrogation officer tries to tie down those prisoners on some anti aircraft weapons.
- \* scapegoat = one who is blamed.

  Whenever the traffic becomes congested, the police officer is a scapegoat.
- \* Deadwood = worthless.

  Every body knows that Sergeant Brown is a deadwood in the unit.
- \* Shortcut = quick and easy way.

  Instead of driving along that rough road, we'd better take a shortcut.
- \* water under the bridge = past event.

  Sorry! you can't change your plan now. It's water under the bridge.
- \* goldbrick = a lazy person. egghead = an intellectual person
  That PFC\* is a goldbrick. He is an egghead.

  (PFC หมายถึง Private First Class = พลทหารหรือลิบครั้ง
- \* Jet jockey = Jet pilot.

  Lieutenant Jones is a wellknown jet jockey in my squadron.
- \* a hot shot = a very important person.

  That Thai officer seemed to be a hot shot in the Vietnam war.
- \* a hot potato = a difficult problem.

  Boy! That sounds like a hot potato.

## Common Expressions

Expression ซึ่งเรามักจะได้พบเห็นและนิยมใช้กันอยู่บ่อย ๆ ทั้งในด้าน การอ่าน การพูด การเขียน มีดังนี้:-

#### All walks of life (ชนทุกชิ้น)

- People from all walks of life are complaining about the high cost of living.

  With reference to (เกียวกับ....)
- With reference to your letter dated May 24th, I had no objection.

#### For the sake of (เพอเท็นแก......)

- We are ready to devote our lives for the sake of our country.

#### Owing to (อันเนื่องมาจาก.....)

- Owing to his bravery, we chose him our leader.)

#### Either.....or (ไม่ส่งหนึ่ง...ก็สั่งใด; ไม่...ก็...)

- Either you or I have to stay in this room.

#### Neither......nor (ในทั้งสองอย่าง; ในทั้ง....และ...)

- That old man is neither deaf nor dumb.

#### Not only.....but also (ไม่เพียงแต่...ซ้ายัง....อีกด้วย)

- She is not only beautiful but also very polite.

#### The more .....the more (ขึ้ง...ก็ขึ้ง....)

- The more they study, the more they know about scientific facts.

#### In spite of (non n...)

- In spite of his sickness, he goes to school regularly.

#### As.....as (พอ ๆ กับ....)

- My house is as big as yours.

#### In addition to (นอกเหนือไปจาก)

- In addition to English, I can also speak French.

#### In regard to (เกียวกับ....)

- I don't have any idea in regard to that political policy.

#### On account of (เนื่องจาก, เพราะเหตุว่า....)

- On account of his bad health, he can't be a pilot.

#### Notwithstanding (no q n ....)

- Notwithstanding his illness, he works without complaining.

#### By means of (โดยวิธี....)

- They won the match by means of trickery.

#### Due to (เมืองมาจาก)

- Due to his selfishness, I don't want to get in touch with him.

## As a matter of fact (แท้ที่จริงแล้ว....)

- As a matter of fact she is very kind to me.

#### Whether.....or (ไม่ว่า...หรือ....)

\_ I don't mind whether they'll go there or stay here.

#### As soon as (woino....)

- As soon as the rain stopped, the boys ran out of the class.

### as well as (ดีพอ ๆ กับ......)

- He can speak English as well as I do.

### In order that (เพื่อว่า....)

- Mr. Smith took medicine in order that he might get well.

#### In order to (inonor...)

- In order to win the race, you should follow my advice.

## On condition that (ถ้าหากว่า....)

- I'll forgive you on condition that you return that document to me now.

### So that (ดังนั้น, เพื่อว่า)

- He is trying to collect money so that he may be able to buy a new car.

## So.....that (มากจนกระทั่ง....)

- She is so fat that she can't enter by this door.

### Too.....to (มากเกินกว่าที่จะ....)

- Today it's too cold to go swimming.

## Inasmuch as (เพราะเหตุที่, ในฐานะที่....)

- Inasmuch as you are an officer, you shouldn't do that.

#### Provided that (ถ้าหากว่า....)

 I will lend you this book provided that you promise to return it within two days.

#### According to (AIN....)

- According to the radio, there would be a heavy rain this afternoon.

#### In accordance with (คาม....)

- In accordance with the school regulation, you aren't allowed to smoke in this room.

### Look forward to (รอหวังที่จะได้....)

- They are looking forward to my birthday-party.

On behalf of (luunyvos)
- On behalf of all Thai officers in my unit, I wish to extend a most cordial
welcome to all of you.
By dint of (เนื่องด้วย; เนื่องมาจาก)
- By dint of hard work, the building was finished ahead of time.
In connection with (อันเนื่องมาจาก, เกี่ยวกับ)
- In connection with my new assignment, I have to travel a lot.
In terms of (ถ้าพิจารณาในแง่, หรือในด้าน)
- In terms of military airpower, the United State is second to none.
In consequence of (อันเนื่องมาจาก)
- In consequence of his dishonesty, I trusted him no more.
In case of (ในกรณีที่, ถ้าหากว่า)
- In case of emergency, pull this string.
Over and over (ซ้าแล้วซ้ำอีก)
- He told me the same story over and over.
In favour of (เพื่อเห็นแก)
- King George abdicated his throne in favour of his eldest son.
In honour of (เพื่อเป็นเกียรติแก่)
- The party was set up in honour of Mr. Smith, our new manager.
In comparison to (เมื่อเทียบกันดูแล้ว)
- In comparison to Donmuang, the Korat Airfield is very small.
Instead of (ununst)
- Instead of going to Penang by plane, they go by bus.
By the way (100uluz)
- by the way, have you ever been to Hollywood?
Beware of (5254)
- Beware of trains when you cross the railways.
On the other hand (ทว่าอีกนัยหนึ่ง, ถ้าจะกล่าวอีกนัยหนึ่ง)
- That watch is rather expensive but on the other hand it has a real good quality.
In memory of (เพื่อระลึกถึง)
- That statute was erected in memory of President John. F. Kenedy.
The substitute of the substitu
The storm of the state and more multiplier to the confinence of a
The second state of the second
( elevation of first in)