

## บทที่ 6

### Idioms

คนไทยเรารู้จักคำ idioms ว่าแปลว่า สำนวน ตั้งนิยามจากพจนานุกรม New Model English - Thai Dictionary โดยสอ. เสตบุตร ดังนี้

idiom n. สำนวนของภาษา, idiomatic adj

idiomatically adv, เป็นสำนวนของภาษา, ถูกต้องตามสำนวน

**Idiom** (อี๊ด - เดียม) n. สำนวนของภาษา **idiomatic** (อี๊ดโอะแมท - อีด) a. **idiomatically** (อี๊ดโอะแมท - อิคัลลิด) adv. เป็นสำนวนของภาษา, ถูกต้องตามสำนวน

และจาก Webster's New World Dictionary

**Id|l-om** (id'ē ōm) n. [*c* Fr & LL: Fr *idiome* < LL *idioma* < Gr *idiōma*, peculiarity, idiom C *idios*: see IDIO -] 1 the language or dialect of a people, region, class, etc. 2 the usual way in which the words of a particular language are joined together to express thought 3 a phrase, construction, or-expression that is recognized as a unit in the usage of a given language and either differs from the usual syntactic patterns or has a meaning that differs from the literal meaning of its parts taken together (Ex.: not a word did she say; she heard it straight from the horse's mouth) 4 the style of expression characteristic of an individual [the idiom of Carlyle ] 5 a characteristic style, as in art or music

**Id||o - mat|ic** (id'ē ō mat'ik) **adj.** [ Gr *idiōmatikos*, peculiar, characteristic ] 1 in accordance with the individual nature of a language; characteristic of a particular language 2 using or having many idioms 3 of, or having the nature of, an idiom or idioms

--**Id||o - mat|ic|ly** **adv.**

จากคำจำกัดความข้างต้น จะเห็นว่า ความหมายของ idiom (n) หมายเลข 1, 4 และ 5 ไม่เกี่ยวข้องกับเรื่องที่กำลังพูดถึง เนื่องจาก idiom ในความหมายที่ 1 เป็นเรื่องของภาษาถิ่น หมายเลข 4 เป็นลีลาการใช้ภาษาของแต่ละบุคคล และหมายเลข 5 คือลักษณะภาษาที่ใช้ในศิลปะและดนตรี

ในความหมายลำดับที่ 2 หมายถึงกลุ่มคำที่แสดงออกซึ่งความคิด ในความหมายที่ 3 หมายถึง วลี, โครงสร้างของภาษา หรือสำนวน ซึ่งมีความหมายต่างจากวลีลักษณะอักษรที่ปรากฏอยู่ และเป็นที่ยอมรับใช้กันอยู่ทั่วไป

2 ความหมายหลังนี้ จะถูกนำมาอธิบาย ให้ตัวอย่างประกอบเพื่อให้ผู้เรียนเข้าใจ และท้ายที่สุดก็ควรทำแบบฝึกหัดท้ายบทให้ครบทุกข้อด้วย

จากคำจำกัดความข้างต้น นักศึกษาคงจะเข้าใจแล้วว่า idioms เป็นโครงสร้างหรือสำนวนที่มีอยู่ในทุกภาษา สำหรับในภาษาอังกฤษนั้น มี idioms ใช้อยู่มากมาย และการใช้ก็ไม่ได้มีการแบ่งแยกโดย เชื้อชาติ ผิวดิน ระดับการศึกษา อายุ หรือเพศ แต่ประการใด ในทางตรงข้ามคนที่พูดภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาแม่ทุกคน (Native Speakers of English) ใช้ idioms เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของภาษาในชีวิตประจำวัน สำหรับคนไทยจะรู้สึกว่ายาก idioms เป็นปัญหามาก เพราะเราเคยชินกับการดูความหมายของคำจากรูปของคำที่ปรากฏ เช่น เรารู้จักคำว่า look แปลว่า มองดู คำว่า out แปลว่า ออกไปหรือข้างนอก แต่เมื่อนำ look มารวมกับ out ความหมายจะไม่เป็นไปตามตัวอักษร เพราะความหมายกลายเป็น ระวัง

หรือคำว่า throw แปลว่า โยนหรือขว้าง คำว่า up แปลว่า ขึ้น เมื่อนำ throw มารวมกับ up คนไทยจะนึกภาพไม่ออกเลยว่า ความหมายกลายเป็น เอาเจียน ไปได้

อย่างไรก็ตาม สิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นนี้แหละคือ idioms ซึ่งเจ้าของภาษาไม่รู้สึกว่ายากเย็น เพราะเขาใช้ idioms เหล่านี้มาตลอดชีวิตของเขา จนไม่รู้สึกว่า เป็นสิ่งแปลกประหลาดอะไร แต่สำหรับคนไทยที่ศึกษาภาษาอังกฤษ จะรู้สึกว่ายากเพราะไม่คุ้นเคย และเขาไม่ได้วิธีการแก้ไขก็คือ ศึกษาคำเหล่านี้ให้เกิดความเคยชิน และทำแบบฝึกหัดมาก ๆ ก็จะใช้ได้จนคุ้นเคยไปเอง

Idioms ในภาษาอังกฤษประเภทแรก บางทีก็เรียกกันว่า Two - word verbs บางทีก็เรียกกันว่า phrasal verbs idioms ประเภทนี้เกิดจากการวางคำบุพบท (prepositions) หรือกริยาวิเศษณ์ (adverbs) ไว้หลังคำกริยาบางคำ เพื่อเป็นการสร้างคำใหม่ ให้มีความหมายหลากหลายออกไป

เช่น	กริยา	บุพบท / วิเศษณ์	ความหมาย
	look	for	search for, seek
		out	beware
		after	take care of
	give	up	abandon (a habit or attempt)
		away	give to someone / anyone

นักศึกษาไม่จำเป็นต้องใส่ใจว่า คำที่ตามหลังกริยาเป็น prepositions หรือ adverbs แต่ควรจำทั้งสำนวนจะดีกว่า อย่างไรก็ตามสิ่งที่ควรจดจำมากกว่าคือ phrasal verbs นั้น ต้องเป็นแบบมีกรรมมารับ (transitive) หรือไม่ต้องมีกรรมมารับ (intransitive)

เช่น look for (transitive) I'm looking for my passport.  
 Look out (intransitive) Look out! This ice isn't safe.  
 ในขณะเดียวกัน บาง phrasal verb ก็เป็นได้ทั้ง transitive และ intransitive แต่มีความหมายต่างกัน

เช่น take off (transitive) แปลว่า ถอดออก  
 He took off his hat.  
 (intransitive) แปลว่า ขึ้นจากพื้นดิน  
 The plane took off at 10 o'clock.  
 เราสามารถแบ่ง Phrasal Verb เหล่านี้ ออกได้เป็น 2 ชนิด ตามลักษณะการใช้ คือ

1. **Inseparable Phrasal Verbs** หมายถึงสำนวนที่เราไม่สามารถแยกกริยาและบุพบทออกจากกัน คำกริยาต้องใช้วางติดกับคำบุพบทเสมอ

เช่น get up, get along with, put up with  
 I will get up early tomorrow.  
 We have to put up with her being self-willed.

2. **Separable Phrasal Verbs** หมายถึงสำนวนที่เราสามารถแยกกริยาและบุพบทออกจากกันได้ โดยการนำกรรม (คำนามหรือ Gerund) มาวางคั่นไว้ระหว่างกริยาและบุพบท เช่น turn on, look up, put on



2. **to call for** = 1 ไปรับ (2) ระบุ, เรียกร้อง  
I'll **call for** you at two o'clock.  
The recipe **calls for** two spoonfuls of vanilla.
3. **to come over** = แวะมา  
When are you **coming over** to see me?
4. **to get along** = เข้าได้ (กับ....)  
How are you **getting along** in English?
5. **to get along with** = เข้ากันได้กับ (เพื่อน.....)  
Does he **get along well with** his classmates?
6. **to get down** = ลงมา  
Please **get down** or you will fall and break your leg.
7. **to get back** = to return = กลับมา  
When did you **get back** from your vacation?
8. **to get in (into)** = เข้าไปข้างใน.....  
He **got in (into)** the car and waited for us.
9. **to get out of** = ออกจาก  
I saw them as I was **getting out of** the taxi.
10. **to get on** = ขึ้นรถ
11. **to get off** = ลงรถ  
The buses are so crowded at noon that it is almost impossible **to get on or get off**.
12. **to get over** = to recover from = หายจากโรคภัยไข้เจ็บ  
I hope you will **get over** your cold soon.
13. **to get through with** = เสร็จ (งาน)  
What time do you **get through with** your work?
14. **to get together** = มารวมกัน, มาพบปะกัน  
They used to **get together** every week to play bridge.
15. **to get up** = ลุกขึ้น  
I don't usually **get up** so early on Sunday.

16. **to give up** = ยอมแพ้

He couldn't guess the answer, but he didn't want **to give up**, either.

17. **to give in** = ยอม (แพ้) = to surrender; to yield

Although she didn't want to go, she finally **gave in** and went with us.

18. **to go away** = จากไป

They are **going away** next week.

19. **to go back on** = เสียคำพูด = to fail to keep a promise

I promise to do that, and I won't **go back on** my word.

20. **to go about** = (1) สำงาญไปมา (2) แผ่กระจายไป (ใช้กับข่าว ฯลฯ)

We **went about**, trying to find suitable lodgings.

21. **to go on with** = ดำเนินต่อไป

Please **go on with** what you are doing.

22. **to go over** = (1) พิจารณา (2) กล่าวซ้ำ

I shall be glad **to go over** this letter with you.

23. **to look after** = ดูแล

Who is going **to look after** the dog while you are gone?

24. **to look into** = สืบสวน to investigate

I'll **look into** the matter and give you my decision soon.

25. **to look out for** = to watch for = ระวัง

**Look out for** the steps.

ระวังจะตกบันได

26. **to put up with** = ทนต่อ = to tolerate ; to bear ; to stand

I **put up with** the noise as long as I could.

27. **to run into** = **to run across** = พบโดยบังเอิญ = to come across

As I was walking down the street, I **ran into across** an old friend.

28. **to see about** = ดูแลให้ (สิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่ง) เป็นไปโดยเรียบร้อย

He will **see about** getting the tickets for us.

29. **to take off** = จากไป = to depart

The plane **took off** an hour late.

## Separable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs ต่อไปนี้แยกจากกันได้ ฉะนั้น ถ้ากรรมของ Phrasal Verbs เหล่านี้เป็นสรรพนามจะต้องใช้ อย่างแยกจากกันเสมอ

1. **to bring out** = to explain = อธิบาย

The teacher **brought out** that point in the lesson very clearly.

The teacher **brought it out** very clearly.

ในประโยคหลังนี้ กรรมของ "brought out" คือ สรรพนาม จึงต้องใช้แบบแยกจากกัน

2. **to bring up** = to rear = อบรมเลี้ยงดู

I think Mrs. Miller **brought up** her children to be very polite.

แต่เราจะพูดว่า

I think Mrs. Miller **brought them up** to be very polite.

3. **to call off** = to cancel = ยกเลิก

They had to **call off** the game because it rained very hard all day.

แต่ They had to **call it off** because it rained very hard all day.

4. **to call up** = to telephone = โทรศัพท์

I **called up** Mrs. Smith, but no one answered.

แต่ I **called her up**, but no one answered.

5. **to fill out** = กรอก (ข้อความ, ใบสมัคร ฯลฯ)

Will you please **fill out** this application blank?

แต่ Will you please **fill it out**?

6. **to give back** = to return = คืน

Will the teacher **give back** our papers?

แต่ Will the teacher **give them back**?

7. **to give up** = to quit = เลิก (การกระทำ), ยกเลิก

He **has given up** his job with that company.

แต่ He **has given it up** with that company.

8. **to look over** = to examine = ตรวจสอบพิจารณา

The teacher promised to **look over** this letter for me and to correct the mistakes in English.

แต่ The teacher promised to **look it over** for me and to correct the mistakes in English.

9. **to look up** = ค้นหาในหนังสือ (ศัพท์, สูตร, เอกสาร ฯลฯ)

Did you **look up** the word in a dictionary?

แต่ Did you **look it up** in a dictionary?

10. **to make over** = to alter = แก้ไข (เสื้อผ้า)

She is going **to make over** that dress for me.

แต่ she is going **to make it over** for me.

11. **to pick out** = to select = to choose = เลือก

We **picked out** some new records yesterday.

แต่ We **picked them out** yesterday.

12. **to pick up** = หยิบขึ้นมา

The children **picked up** the magazines and put them on the table.

แต่ The children **picked them up**.....

13. **to put away** = เก็บของเข้าที่

Dang always **puts away** his toys before he goes to bed.

แต่ Dang always **puts hem away**.

14. **to put off** = to postpone = เลื่อนกำหนด

They have **put off** their trip until next month.

แต่ They have **put it off**.

15. **to put on** = to wear = สวมใส่

Did he **put on** his hat and coat?

แต่ Did he **put them on**?

16. **to put out** = to extinguish = ดับไฟ

It took them an hour **to put out** the fire.

แต่ It took them an hour **to put it out**.

17. **to take off** = to remove = ถอด (เสื้อผ้า ฯลฯ)

Don't you want **to take off** your coat? It's warm here in the house.

แต่ Don't you want **to take it off**?



18. **to take out** = to borrow = ยืมหนังสือ

She went to the library **to take out** a book.

แต่ She went to the library **to take it out**.

19. **to try on** = ลอง (เสื้อผ้า ฯลฯ)

She **tried on** several hats before buying one.

แต่ She **tried them on**.

20. **to turn off** = ปิด (ไฟ, วิทยุ ฯลฯ)

21. **to turn out** = ปิดไฟ

We **turned off** the radio, and we **turned out** the light before leaving.

### ข้อสังเกต

1. คำกริยาต่อไปนี้ซึ่งลงท้ายด้วย **to**

**to look forward to** = ตื่นหน้าตั้งตาคอย

**to be accustomed to** = เคยชินกับ.....

**to be used to** = เคยชินกับ.....

**to get used to** = เคยชินกับ.....

**to see to** = ดูแลจัดการให้ (สิ่งหนึ่ง) เป็นไปตามความมุ่งหมาย

ถ้าจะมีกริยาตามหลัง กริยานั้น ๆ จะต้องอยู่ในลักษณะ VERB + ING (Gerund) เสมอ เพราะ **to** ในกริยาเหล่านี้ทำหน้าที่เป็น preposition

I look forward to **seeing** you soon.

ฉันคาดหวังว่าจะได้พบท่านในไม่ช้า

I am accustomed to (am used to, get used to) **getting** up late on

Sunday.

ฉันเคยชินต่อการตื่นสายในวันอาทิตย์

I'll see to **getting** that done.

ฉันจะดูแลให้สิ่งนั้นสำเร็จ

2. คำว่า used to เป็นสำนวน แปลว่า เคย จะตามด้วย infinitive without to เช่น

I used to live in this house.

แต่ถ้าแปลว่า เคยชิน จะมีรูป be used to และตามด้วย คำนาม หรือ Gerund

เช่น I am used to this house.

I am used to playing cards before going to bed.

นอกจาก phrasal verbs ดังที่กล่าวมาแล้ว ยังมีสำนวน Idioms ที่น่ารู้อื่น ๆ อีก  
เรียงตามลำดับตัวอักษร ดังนี้

**SOME ENGLISH IDIOMS**

**1. BLOW**

**blow away** = carry away into the distance

The wind blew away the clothes that were hanging on the line.

**blow down** = blow to the ground

The strong wind blew down a number of trees in our garden.

**blow out** = extinguish

She blew out the candle and went to bed.

**blow up** = 1. explode

The retreating troops blew up the bridges behind them.

2. lose one's temper

When his secretary asked for the day off, Mr. Smith, with so much work piled up in front of him, blew up.

**2. BREAK**

**break away** = leave, free oneself from

Fortunately, he broke away from that lawless group years ago.

**break down** = fail to function or operate

My car, broke down and had to be towed to a garage.

**break in** = 1. Begin to use

I don't like to break in a new pair of shoes.

2. interrupt

I could tell the story much more easily if you don't break in so often.

**break into** = burglarize : enter by force

Thieves broke into our flat and stole my wife's diamond ring.

**break out** = happen suddenly : begin (used of evils such as wars, epidemics, fires.)

War broke out on June 5 th.

Last night fire broke out near our school.

**break up** = 1. break into small pieces

I broke up the candy and gave each child a small piece.

2. terminate : come to an end (used of school terms, parties, meeting)

The meeting didn't break up until twelve o'clock.

### 3. BRING

**bring up** = to rear, educate and train children

He was born in Bangkok but brought up in Chiangmai.

She brought up her children to be honest.

### 4. BUILD

**build up** = increase, strengthen

We first have to build up our reserves of manpower.

### 5. CALL

**call away** = summon from

The doctor was called away from the meeting to attend an emergency case.

**call down** = reprimand, scold

John's boss called him down for coming late to work.

**call for** = go to pick up someone or something

We will call for you at about nine o'clock.

When I go to town this evening I'll call for my dress.

**call off** = cancel

The game was called off on account of rain.

**call on** = visit : pay him a short formal visit

(a person) I'll call on you on my way home from work.

**call at** = pay a short visit, usually on business  
(a place) On my way home I called at the baker's and bought some bread and butter.

**call out** = speak loudly, shout  
He called out my name several times, but somehow I failed to hear him.

**call up** = telephone someone  
I'll call you up this afternoon.

## 6. COME

**come about** = happen  
How did the accident come about?

**come across** = meet or find unexpectedly  
I came across this vase in a shop on Silom Road.

**come along** = accompany : come with somebody  
John wants to come along with us to the movie.

**come around** = visit, come to, come round  
He comes around to see us once or twice a week.

**come back** = return  
His words on that subject often come back to me.

**come on** = Hurry, come along (often said to someone who is hesitating or delaying)  
Come on ! We'll never catch them if we continue at this slow pace.

**come to** = 1. equal  
These groceries came to twenty baht.  
2. appear suddenly  
The idea came to me when I was listening to the radio.

## 7. GET

**get at** = reach  
The baby tries to get at the brightly coloured candies.

- get along** = 1. Make progress  
How is he getting along in English?  
2. agree, be friendly, be in harmony  
They are getting along well.
- get away** = escape  
The prisoner had little difficulty in getting away from the police.
- get back** = 1. return ; reach home again  
He left for London on Monday and won't get back until Saturday.  
2. receive  
Stop worrying about the money you lent him.  
You will get it back.
- get in** = enter  
He invited us to get in the car and go for a ride with him.
- get into** = arrive at the station (at the end of the journey)  
We got into Bedford at 5 p.m. ('to' could be used instead of 'into' here)
- get off** = leave or depart from a vehicle  
We got off the subway at 80 th Street.  
You are in the wrong bus. Get off (this bus) at the next stop.
- get on** = board or enter a vehicle  
I get on the bus at Silom Road.
- get on with** = make progress ; be successful  
You are getting on very well with your English.
- get out (of)** = leave, depart from a vehicle  
I told the bus driver that I wanted to get out at 72<sup>nd</sup> street.  
I got out (of the car) at the cross-roads.
- get over** = recover from illness, distress, mental or physical weakness  
It took me a long time to get over my cold.
- get through** = 1. finish  
We got through work at five o'clock.

2. pass a course or examination successfully

I got through everything except Physics.

**get together** = unite, meet as a group

We all try to get together at least once a year.

**get up** = arise from a bed, chair, etc.

I usually get up at six o'clock.

## 8. GIVE

**give back** = return

She got angry when I asked her to give me back my pencil.

**give in** = surrender

He has given in to my views.

**give out** = 1. Hand out, distribute

The teacher gave out the books.

An usher stood at the door giving out programs.

2. make known

It was given out that he would be the chief speaker.

**give up** = 1. abandon ; cease trying to do something

I am going to give up smoking.

2. surrender

When they saw that they were surrounded by the enemy, they

gave up

**give away** = 1. give something away = give it to someone, not expecting anything in return

He gave away all his money.

2. give someone away = betray him

His accent gave him away. It caused people to know who he was.

## 9. GO

**go ahead** = continue; lead the way

You go ahead and I'll follow; I'm not ready.

- go down** = 1. become lower (In price, weight, wind, sea)  
 The newspaper states that prices of all farm products are expected to go down soon.  
 During her illness her weight went down 5 kilograms
2. sink  
 The ship went down with all on board.
- go on** = 1. continue any action  
 He went on talking.
2. continue a journey  
Go on till you come to the cross-roads.
3. approach  
 The child says that she is six, going on seven.
- go out** = 1. leave the house  
 When I telephoned, his mother told me that Billy had just gone out.
2. extinguish (of lights, fires)  
 The light went out and we were left in the dark.
- go over** = 1. review, restudy  
 Let's go over this exercise again.
2. check over, examine  
 I want to go over the contract carefully with my lawyer before I sign it.
- go up** = rise  
 Prices are going up every day.
- go through** = finish  
 He went through with his plan although his friends advised him to abandon it.
- go with** = 1. match  
 I want to buy a new tie to go with this blue suit.
2. court, go out in the company of  
 He went with Helen yesterday.

## 10. HAND

**hand in** = deliver something due, submit

Each student has to hand in a composition once a week.

**hand over** = surrender

The robber forced the bank manager to hand over all the money he was carrying.

## 11. HANG

**hang about / around** = wait doing nothing

(U.S.A.)

Some men are hanging 

about
around

 at street corners for the pub to open.

**hang on** = grasp, take a firm hold upon

The child hung on to her mother's hand.

**hang up** = end a telephone call

After she finished her conversation, she hung up.

## 12. KEEP

**keep on** = continue

I wanted to explain but you kept on talking and didn't give me a chance to say anything.

He kept on telling me the same story again and again.

**keep off** = stay away from, do not step on

There were signs everywhere in the park reading "Keep off the grass!"

**keep out** = stay outside or remain out of

The sign on the door said, "Danger! Keep out!"

**keep up** = maintain, support

It is difficult to keep up a conversation with someone who only says 'Yes' and 'No'

It costs a lot of money to keep up a car.



### 13. LOOK

**look about** = search around, examine

As soon as we get there we will begin to look about for a good piece of land.

**look after** = take care of

Our friend has promised to look after my baby while we are away.

**look at** = to direct the eyes toward, watch

The teacher told us to look at the blackboard.

**look down upon** = despise, scorn, consider inferior

Some rich men often look down upon the poor.

**look for** = search for, try to find

Many students are looking for summer jobs.

**look forward to** = anticipate with pleasure

I am looking forward to receiving your letter.

We are all looking forward to your visit.

**look into** = investigate

The police are looking into the records of all those involved in the crime.

**look like** = resemble

With his dark hair and light skin he looks just like his mother.

**look on** = watch without participating; be a spectator only, not a participator

John took part in the games but I just looked on.

Two men are fighting; the rest are looking on.

**look out** = be careful, watch

As I was just about to cross the road my friend said, "Look out! There's a lorry coming."

I was about to step out in front of the coming truck when some body yelled to me to look out.

- look out for** = be on the alert for  
 There were signs everywhere warning people to look out for falling rocks.
- look over** = examine; check quickly  
 The auditors are looking over the bank's books.
- look up to** = respect, admire.  
 They all look up to him as their leader.
- look through** = revise a lesson, study, examine  
Look through your notes before the examination.  
 I must look through these bills and check them before I pay them.

#### 14. MAKE

- make up** = 1. constitute, form  
 The committee is made up of seven members.
2. invent, compose  
 He made up a wonderful story to amuse the children.  
 The whole story is made up.
3. put cosmetics on  
 She made up her face.  
 Wipe your tears away and make up your pretty little face, dear.
4. end it (a quarrel)  
 Children often quarrel but they make up before they go to bed.
- make out** = write out; complete or fill in  
Make out a cheque for \$ 15.

#### 15. PICK

- pick out** = choose, select  
 Here are six diamonds pick out the one you like best.  
 My wife is going with me to help me pick out a new tie.
- Pick up** = 1. lift or raise a person or thing from the ground, the table, the chair etc.

She picked up the child and carried him out of the house.

He picked up a stone and threw it to me.

2. offer or give a ride to someone, fetch

He stopped the car to pick up a young girl who was hitchhiking across Europe.

3. find, locate, secure

Can you tell me where I might pick up a good used car?

## 16. PUT

**put aside** = 1. place at one side

The teacher told them to put aside their books.

2. save

Jimmy puts 10 dollars aside away every week.

**put away** = put something in its proper place, save

If you have finished with these tools, please put them away.

**put back** = return; replace something where it belongs

Please put this plate back on the shelf where it belongs.

**put down** = cease to hold, lay aside, place in position

Put down your book and help your mother with the dishes.

**Put off** = postpone

The meeting has been put off until next week.

**put on** = 1. place upon oneself (said of clothes) ; dress oneself in

He put on his hat and coat and went out.

2. switch or turn on (electric fire, gas, light or fire)

Put on the electric fire, it is rather cold.

**put out** = extinguish, cause to stop burning

The fireman soon put the fire out.

**put together** = assemble

It is easy to take a watch apart but rather difficult to put it together again.

**put up** = build, erect  
They are putting up several new houses on this street.

**put up with** = endure without protest, bear patiently  
There are many inconveniences that you have to put up with when you are camping.  
I refused to put up with his carelessness any longer.

## 17. RUN

**run about** = run here and there  
Children like to run about !

**run across** = meet or find by chance  
I ran across my old friend Bill in Paris last week.

**run after** = try to catch  
The dog was running after a rabbit.

**run away** = leave  
Don't run away yet - I want your advice.

**run down** = 1. slow down, stop (said of a watch or clock)  
My watch ran down. I must have forgotten to wind it.

**run into** = meet unexpectedly  
I ran into my old friend the other day at the grocer's.

**run out** = terminate, become exhausted  
We decided it would be best to go home, before our money ran out.

**run over** = knock down and pass over with an automobile or other moving vehicle  
He was run over and had to be taken to hospital.

## 18. SEND

**send away** = dismiss (a servant, etc.)  
My servant was lazy so I sent her away.

**send for** = ask or order somebody to come  
Please send for a doctor.

## 19. SET

set — { off  
          out

= begin a trip or journey

We set off (out) at five and hope to arrive before dark.

We set off at dawn.

They set out as soon as they were ready.

**set out**

= display, exhibit

The shopkeeper set out his goods in the window.

**Set up**

= 1. begin, start

They plan to set up housekeeping right after they get married.

2. put together

Let's set up the tent first, and build the fire later.

## 20. TAKE

**take after**

= resemble (esp. a parent or relation) in features or character.

Your daughter does not take after you in any way.

**take apart**

= disassemble

It is easy to take a camera apart.

**take away**

= remove

The child was taken away from school.

**take off**

= 1. remove-said particularly of clothes

He took off his hat and bowed politely as she passed.

2. depart-said particularly of aeroplanes

The plane took off at eight.

**take out**

= 1. accompany, escort

Whom is Jack taking out tonight?

2. remove, extract from a pocket

How can I take these ink-stains out of my blouse?

**take over**

= assume in charge of

Mr. Collins will take over my duties a week after I leave.

## 21. TURN

**turn against** = develop an aversion to change from a friendly to an unfriendly attitude

She tried to turn the children against their father.

**turn away** = reject, refuse to admit, dismiss

Hundreds of people were turned away from the concert.

**turn back** = return

We drove up to their house, but they were not in and we had to turn back.

**turn down** = reject

Henry tried to join the army but was turned down because of a weak heart.

**turn in** = give back

You must turn in your equipment.

**turn off** = stop, close, shut off

Be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room.

**turn on (# turn off)** = open, begin

Turn the light on.

**turn over** = turn so that the upper and lower positions of an object are reversed; change position by rolling

The car swerved from the road, turned over twice and landed in the ditch.

**turn round** = take a new direction

Turn round and let me see your profile.

## 22. MISCELLANEOUS

**all of a sudden** = suddenly

All of a sudden my friend appeared at the door.

**by oneself** = alone; without help

She did this by herself.

I don't like to go to the movies by myself.

- be over** = be finished; ended  
After the dance was over, we all went to a restaurant.
- be up** = be ended (said only of time)  
"The time is up," the teacher said at the end of the hour.
- change one's mind** = alter one's decision or opinion  
John has changed his mind at least three times in this matter
- fall in love (with someone)** = begin to love  
They fell in love when they were students in high school.
- find out** = to get information, discover, learn  
I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.
- get lost** = lose his direction  
He got lost in the woods and did not get home until midnight.
- get rid of** = become free of, escape from  
We can't get rid of the mice in our department.
- have a good time** = enjoy oneself, pass a period of time pleasantly  
We all had a good time at the party last night.
- in time** = within or before an appointed time  
We got to the movie just in time to see the main picture.
- keep good time** = run accurately  
This clock keeps good time.
- make friends** = acquire friends  
Within two days Mary had made friends with everybody on the boat
- make certain** = be sure  
Make certain that both doors are locked when you go out.
- now and then** = occasionally.  
I see him now and then on Silom Road.

- on purpose** = intentionally  
I am sure that he didn't leave that cigarette there on purpose.
- on time** = exactly at an appointed time  
We must hurry if we wish to arrive at the meeting on time.
- out of order** = not in working condition  
We couldn't use the telephone because it was out of order.
- over and over** = repeatedly  
He seems to make the same mistake over and over.
- point out** = indicate  
The teacher pointed out the mistakes in my essay.
- to put the watch right** = to set the watch  
I put my watch right when I had the eight o'clock news.
- to put someone right** = to make well again  
Lighter meals will probably put you right.
- see someone off** = say goodbye to  
We went to the station to see John off.
- take care of** = watch; give attention to  
Who will take care of your dog while you are away on your vacation?
- take part** = participate  
Henry was sick and could not take part in the meeting last week.
- take place** = happen, occur  
Where did the accident take place?
- take sides** = be partial to one side as against the other  
We were advised not to take sides until we heard all the facts.
- take time** = leisurely  
Since there was no need to hurry we took our time leaving.
- take turns** = alternate



take over = discuss

Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman and the United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk will talk over a whole range of matters today affecting relations between the two countries.

try on = to test, try before buying (said only of clothes)

It is necessary to try on shoes before buying them,

wait on (upon) = to serve, attend to (in a store or shop)

A very pleasant young woman waited on me in Central yesterday,

### Prepositional Phrases ต่อไปนี้ก็ใช้กันอยู่ทั่วไป

According to = ตาม

According to Newton, the falling of a body is due to the gravity of the earth.

ตามคำกล่าวของนิวตัน การตกของวัตถุเกิดเนื่องมาจากแรงดึงดูดของโลก

In accordance with = ตาม (กฎเกณฑ์, ข้อกำหนด ฯลฯ)

The construction must be in accordance with the specification.

การก่อสร้างจะต้องเป็นไปตามข้อกำหนด

In addition to = Besides = นอกเหนือไปจาก.. . .

He has to pay tax in addition to the rent.

เขาต้องเสียภาษีนอกเหนือจากค่าเช่า

Owing to = **Because of** = On account of = เนื่องจาก

Because of (**Owing to, On account of**) his poor health, he could not work in a tropical country.

เนื่องจากสุขภาพไม่สมบูรณ์ เขาจึงไม่สามารถทำงานในประเทศแถบร้อนได้

In spite of = **Despite** = ทั้ง ๆ ที่

Many people are likely to come in spite of (despite) the bad weather.

คนทั้งหลายก็คงจะมาทั้ง ๆ ที่อากาศเลวเช่นนี้

With the exception of = Except = นอกจาก

With the exception of (Except Dang, the other students are confused.

นอกจากแดงแล้ว นักเรียนคนอื่น ๆ ยังสับสนอยู่

**Apart from = Besides = นอกจาก**

What do you study **apart from** English?

คุณศึกษาอะไรนอกจากภาษาอังกฤษ?

**In order to = So as to = เพื่อที่จะ**

The parents took a great deal of trouble **in order to (so as to)** make their children happy as well as useful.

พ่อแม่ได้ใช้ความยากลำบากเป็นอย่างมากเป็นอย่างยิ่งเพื่อที่จะให้ลูก ๆ ของเขามีความสุขเช่นเดียวกับเป็นประโยชน์ (ต่อโลก)

**In case of = In the event of = ในกรณีของ**

The old man asked his sons to stay at the farm **in the event of** his death.

ชายชราได้ขอร้องลูก ๆ ของเขาให้อยู่ในฟาร์มในกรณีที่เขา (ชายชรา) เกิดตายไป

**By means of = โดยใช้, โดยอาศัย**

He passed the examination **by means of** hard work.

เขาผ่านการสอบโดย (อาศัย) การมูมานะหนัก

**As regards = In regard to = Regarding = As to = As for = Concerning =**  
เกี่ยวกับ, สำหรับ

**Regarding** your application, I am pleased to inform you that **you have been** successful.

เกี่ยวกับใบสมัครของท่านนั้น ข้าพเจ้ายินดีที่จะเรียนให้ทราบว่า คุณประสบความสำเร็จ

**On behalf of = In behalf of = ในนามของ.....**

I speak **on behalf of (in behalf of)** the class.

ฉันพูดในนามของนักเรียนทั้งชั้น

**On the other hand = On the contrary = ในทางตรงข้าม**

He is not rich; **on the other hand**, he is poor.

เขาไม่รวย ในทางตรงข้าม เขาจน

**In stead of = แทนที่จะ.....**

**In stead of** helping me, his explanation only mixed me up.

แทนที่จะเป็นการช่วยเหลือฉัน คำอธิบายของเขายังทำให้ฉันงงยิ่งขึ้น

**Irrespective of = Regardless of = ไม่ว่า.....**

He came **irrespective of (regardless of)** the opposition.

เขามาไม่ว่าจะมีการต่อต้านเพียงใดก็ตาม

**Exercise 1** Choose the correct answer

1. If a meeting is called off, it is (crowded, cancelled).
2. If someone is in the United States for good, he is there (to rest well, permanently).
3. If I say John is making out well in his work, I mean that he (likes to work, is succeeding).
4. He knows many of Longfellow's poems by heart means he knows them (by memory, well).
5. He tried on several pairs of shoes and finally picked out black ones. Tried on means (chose before buying, put on to see whether it looked well).
6. We waited until ten o'clock, but he didn't show up. He didn't (appear, showed something to the public).
7. We give up smoking, we (give someone a cigarette, stop smoking).
8. Give me a cigarette, please. I have run out of them. I have (no cigarette, a few cigarettes).
9. To keep on doing something is to (stop, continue) doing it.
10. He set out for London. He (started his journey towards, arrived in) London.
11. This dress is very short, I want to lengthen it. Lengthen means (let off, let down).
12. He resembles his father means he (takes out, takes after) him.
13. P.O. represents for Post Office. Represent is (stand for, stand by).
14. He asked me to wait while he left the telephone to find a pencil. To wait is to (hold on, hold out).
15. Don't forget to put your books (away, down) before going to bed
16. Please help me pick up a new handbag. Pick up means (choose, find).
17. After the quarrel with his girlfriend, Jack tore her love letters (up, down) and threw them into the fire.
18. He has already left because I saw his car go (down, by).
19. The teacher told him again and again not to be late for class. She told her (all the time, repeatedly).
20. The neighbors came to help Abdul extinguish the fire. They helped him (put out, put down) the fire.

21. You should look (into, over) this lesson again to make sure that you understand it well.
22. Turn the television (out, off). It's time for you to do your homework.
23. It took me quite a long time to recover from my cold. Recover means to (get through, get over).
24. I was late this morning because my car (broke down, broke away).
25. The game was called off because of the rain. The game was (finished, cancelled).
26. I found this tray by chance on the stand. I (came across, came around) it.
27. I coughed very badly but (kept on, put off) going to see the doctor for as long as possible.
28. It was difficult for firemen to (blow up, put out) the fire that (burst out, broke out) last night.
29. We sometimes (call up, ring in) our friend before we (call on, call at) him.
30. The doctor told me to give (away, up) smoking and go (back, on) exercising.
31. We started our journey early in the morning. We (set up, set off).
32. She blew (away, out) the candle and went to bed.
33. The opposite of 'to put on' is to (put out, take off).
34. He (took off, put up) his shoes before entering the temple.
35. A : "Again, he won't get a promotion this year."  
B : "No, if he keeps putting (off, across) urgent matters."

**Exercise 2** Substitute the corresponding idiomatic expression in place of the underlined word or words.

1. I was unable to discover his name. (find\_\_\_\_\_).
2. The train passed over the body of a boy. (ran\_\_\_\_\_).
3. Cambodia ended relations with Thailand. (broke\_\_\_\_\_).
4. The meeting was postponed until next week. (put\_\_\_\_\_).
5. Our director is a man whom everyone admires. (look\_\_\_\_\_).
6. Why should she scorn him just because his family is poor? (look\_\_\_\_\_).
7. Every student has to submit an original composition each week. (hand\_\_\_\_\_).

**Exercise 3** Give a one word synonym for the underlined word or words

1. Be sure to put out the candle before you leave. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have made up my mind to visit London next year. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The accident took place in front of the university. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I forgot to call up my friend yesterday although I promised to call her up exactly at three o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Some old friends of my father called on us last night. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I shall go out with you as soon as I have got through my work. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4** Substitute in place of the underlined words an idiomatic expressions with "to get"

1. The bus was so crowded that we had difficulty in leaving. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You can't communicate with him by writing to him at this address. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We can't seem to throw the mice away in our house. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We are gradually becoming accustomed to this climate. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I hope you will recover from your cold soon. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5** with "to look"

1. will you please take care of the children while we go out. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I shall be glad if you will examine these letters. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The police are investigating the criminal's past. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He has spent an hour searching for the pen which he lost. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Be careful ! That lion is coming towards us. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6** With "to go"

1. The headmaster left his office an hour ago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We don't know it yet so the teacher will repeat the lesson carefully again. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He accompanied me to America. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The war continued for six long years. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The preacher travelled from place to place teaching people. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7 With "to take"**

1. Sri and Dang alternated helping their mother clean the house. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He did not participate in our discussion. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Somsri will watch the baby while we go to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She removed her coat and gloves. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When it is a fine day, I like to go for a walk in the park. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 8 With "to call"**

1. She telephoned me very late last night. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Last night several friends visited us. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The game was cancelled on account of darkness. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He scolded them for coming late to work every day. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He will come to pick you up at exactly seven o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9 With "to give"**

1. I returned the book last week. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He revealed the secret to the police. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She said she would not yield to our demands. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher resigned his job when he fell ill. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The teacher distributed his new books yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10 With "to turn"**

1. The small boat capsized in the storm. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He arrived late and was refused admission. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She was rejected by the committee. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The suggestion proved to be a good one. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Coming into the office, he found everything disarranged. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 11 With "to break

1. The crowd dispersed when the bell began to fall.
2. World War II began in 1939. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The government decided to end diplomatic relations with Laos.
4. Thieves entered and stole my television set. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She collapsed when she heard the sad news. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 12 With "to come'

1. I found an interesting book in the library the other day. \_\_\_\_\_
2. His bill amounted to \$ 15. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A brilliant idea entered his head while he was shaving. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The next issue of the magazine appears soon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A tourist approached me and asked the way to the market.

Exercise 13 With "to take"

1. My brother began swimming when he was ten. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Nobody can say that he resembles his father. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I grew to like my job after a few weeks.
4. The plane began its flight at six this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The new manager assumed control of the business last week. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 14 Supply a suitable adverbial particle in the following sentences

1. It's very late. We must get. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The reasons have all been clearly set \_\_\_\_\_ in his book..
3. Help her to get this heavy box \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelves.
4. An epidemic of measles broke \_\_\_\_\_ in the country last month.
5. My son usually puts his toys \_\_\_\_\_ before he goes to bed.
6. Come \_\_\_\_\_ ! Follow me ! I know the way.
7. Let's go this chapter together, shall we?
8. It took a long time to break \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy's resistance.

9. Put ~~the~~ tray \_\_\_\_\_ on the table, please.
10. Put \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarettes, Smoking is forbidden.
11. ~~Please~~ keep \_\_\_\_\_ working until you've finished.
12. Ask Charles to bring \_\_\_\_\_ my book when he has finished reading it.
13. They proposed to set \_\_\_\_\_ at daybreak.
14. The government have given \_\_\_\_\_ their reasons for the change of policy.
15. We shouldn't throw those papers \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ the grass !
17. Men don't like girls who make \_\_\_\_\_ too much.
18. I think she has brought \_\_\_\_\_ her children beautifully.
19. Can you imagine whom I came \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in London?
20. Don't take \_\_\_\_\_ your coat. It's too cold.