Paragraph 3 Vocabulary

មានឥទ្ធិពល to have influence

អារ៉ាប៊ីសាអ៊ូឌីត Saudi Arabia

សេដ្ឋកិច្ច economy; economic

Grammar and Style I: The Particle នៃ

This particle is used almost exclusively in written Khmer, though you will some-times find it in speeches and other types of very formal dialogue (such as orations in congress, etc.). It basically translates as "of," as in the following context in which it occurs in this article (paragraph 1, lines 4 and 5):

...នៅទីក្រុងប៉ារីសក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌ**នៃ**ការស៊ើបអង្កេតមួយ...

...in Paris, within the framework **of** an investigation...

That's about all there is to say about the particle for now. Just be aware of it, you'll see it quite often in the various articles in this textbook from now on.

Grammar and Style II: Dependent Clauses

Our first dependent clause appears in paragraph 1. It begins on line 5, and ex-pands on the investigation of which Bin Laden's brother's interrogation was a part (see the line above, in "Grammar and Style I", this next phrase is just a direct con-tinuation of it) . The dependent clause itself is in bold and large type, the other text is a return to the main clause of the sentence:

...**ដែលបើកធ្វើតាំងពីខែធ្នូឆ្នាំ២០០១មក**លើផលប្រយោជន៍ បរិញ្ញារវត្ថុ របស់ប៊ិនឡាដេន ។

This clause translates as "which has been ongoing since December, 2001"...

An ad for a store selling and renting wedding costumes

Here's the test that verifies that the clause is dependent: remove it completely, and see if the sentence still makes sense. Try it. Read the entire sentence (which is actually the entire paragraph), omitting the dependent clause. It still makes sense, right? The clause provides us some additional information about the investigation, but it's not essential to the sentence making sense. The clause is marked off from the rest of the sentence with the relative pronoun marker ដែល , which very often introduces such clauses. Ask your instructor if any of this isn't clear to you. Note that it's good practice in written Khmer to separate out your dependent clauses when you're writing by putting a space *before* and *after* the clause. The writer of this article—and the editor of the newspaper—did not do that. But you should, when *you* write in Khmer!

Our next dependent clause occurs in paragraph two. Actually, there are two dependent clauses in that paragraph. The first (and it is preceded by a space, but not followed by one) is អមដោយមេធាវីម្នាក់ . The second dependent clause

Blood testing in សៀមរាប

(preceded by a space, and it ends the sentence) is ដោយមានអ្នកការសែតអមទៅរាដែរ . Take out our two clauses and see if the sentence still makes sense:

 យេស្ណាមប៊ិនឡ្ឌាដែនបានចូលទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យរបស់ចៅក្រមម្ណួយរូបនោះ ។

The sentence still makes perfect sense. We're not given quite as much detail about Bin Laden's appearance before the judge, but we still know he appeared. In what instance might you actually *want* to remove (in your mind) the dependent clauses in a sentence? At any time when you're getting *confused* about the main meaning of the sentence. When the number of dependent clauses—and there can often be more than this—is causing you to "get lost". This can be a very useful tool with which to "ground yourself" in the main concept of the sentence. You can then go back and figure out the details later by "reinserting" the clauses.

Okay, here's your assignment: there's one more dependent clause in paragraph 2, and three in paragraph 3. Your job is to find them. Come to class prepared to report on your findings.

Audio Track 1 (Disk # 2): The (Solar) Months in Khmer

ខែមករា	January	ខែកក្កដា	July
ខែកុម្ភៈ	February	ខែសីហា	August
ខែមិនា	March	ខែកញ្ញា	September
ខែមេសា	April	ខែតុលា	October
ខែឧសភា	May	ខែវិច្ឆិកា	November
ខែមិថុនា	June	ខែធ្នូ	December