A. Resultative complements ['R'] (Adopted from material supplied by Stella Norman) 结果补语:

1. 请看汉语词典：“杀 shā: “kill”。汉语，我们可以说“我杀了他三次。”没有错。可是翻译成英文，不能翻译成“I killed him/her three times.” 为什么？现在我们来看看这个问题:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + Result</th>
<th>Verb ⫡ R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>look at</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen to</td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look for</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try to kill</td>
<td>try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Some common resultative complements:

   a. The VR combinations in the table below must be learned as special, individual cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>didn't</th>
<th>can't/couldn't</th>
<th>not yet</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 看,听,碰</td>
<td>见</td>
<td>没VR</td>
<td>不能VR</td>
<td>[还]没VR呢</td>
<td>VR了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 打,开,拉 allegiance</td>
<td>开</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 关,锁 suǒ 'lock'</td>
<td>上</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 找,买,睡</td>
<td>着</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 说</td>
<td>定</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. The complements (R) in most of the following sets combine more freely with various verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>didn't</th>
<th>can't/couldn't</th>
<th>not yet</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 看,听,做,走,买,寄,送,吃,飞,学...</td>
<td>到</td>
<td>没VR</td>
<td>不能VR</td>
<td>[还]没VR呢</td>
<td>VR了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 作,说,吃,写,看,学,改,卖,用...</td>
<td>完</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 作,写,预备,办,改,关,摆,锁...</td>
<td>好</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 学,懂</td>
<td>会</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 看,听,摘,弄,念</td>
<td>懂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 拿,记,贴</td>
<td>住</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 作,说,写,摘,弄,看,改,学,买,作,听,杀,打...</td>
<td>对</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 作,说,写,摆,摘/弄...</td>
<td>错</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 说,写,看...</td>
<td>清楚</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Directional Complements – Simple and Compound

1. The verbs 来 and 去 are often used after verbs as complements which show the direction of an action. In this function, they are called **simple directional complements**. The choice of 来 or 去 depends on where the speaker is in relation to the action:

   a) 外边很冷，快进来吧。(说话的人在里边)
   b) 小孙不在家，他出去了。(说话的人在家里)
   c) 老张进城了，还没回来。(说话的人在城外)

2. **NEW:** Or 来 and 去 may combine 上, 下, 进, 出, 回, 过, 起 to form **compound directional complements** (except 起 does not combine with 去):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>上</th>
<th>下</th>
<th>进</th>
<th>出</th>
<th>回</th>
<th>过</th>
<th>起</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>来</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>去</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a) 我在楼上，看见他从楼下跑上来了。
   b) 弟弟已经走过去了。
   c) 你带回来了吗？
   d) 请你不要说出去。

3. If there is an object in the sentence, and it denotes a place, it MUST be put in front of 来 or 去:

   a) 他走回家去了。
   b) 星期日我想进城去。
   c) 明天下午他要到北京来。
   d) 那个人走进图书馆去了。
   e) 你不是已经睡觉了吗？你怎麽又跑下楼来了？

4. Objects that denote a thing other than a place, can come before or after 来 or 去:

   a) 他要带一些苹果去。
   b) 他要带去一些苹果。
   c) 他从桌上拿下一本书来。
   d) 他从桌上拿下来一本书。
5. Some compound directional complements often have a specialized meaning, depending on context:
   
a) 站起来 simply means ‘stand up’; but 起来 can have other meanings, as
b) 哭 (kū) 起来 ‘begin crying’
c) 走下去 simply means ‘walk down’; but 下去 can have other meanings, as
d) 写下去 ‘continue writing’

C. **Potential complements**, which express possibility or the ability to do something, are formed by adding the particle 得 between the verb and the complement (with no object allowed to intervene). The negative opposite is formed by using不 instead of 得:

   a) 我听不见。
   b) 下午四点以前你作得完吗？
   c) 你送我的那本中文小说，我看不懂。
   d) 你上得去上不去？
   e) 老师说得太快了，我听不懂。
   f) 他也听得懂法文。

D. Try identifying the various types of complements in the below sentences:

   a) 吃完了晚饭，我们就出去。
   b) 她说得不清楚，我都听不懂。
   c) 昨天我在书店找到[了]一本好书。
   d) 我没想到这个公园这麽大！
   e) 他要进城去看电影。
   f) 你走过去跟他说话吧。
   g) 你早上六点半起得来吗？
   h) 我去晚了，什么都没吃到。
   i) 我吃得太饱了；可是他说他还没吃饱呢！

E. Use Resultative (including potential, and simple or compound directional) complements to translate the following:

   1) hear                                    10) finished eating
   2) agree upon/settle (verbally)           11) did not finish preparing
   3) did not see clearly                     12) finish reading
   4) hear clearly                           13) come late
   5) remember                               14) see
   6) open                                   15) misspeak
   7) write incorrectly                      16) fall asleep
   8) understand (when heard)               17) eat one's fill
   9) did not learn how                      18) close
19) did not finish speaking
20) able to open
21) take hold of
22) write incorrectly
23) sit down
24) come down
25) go up
26) get up
27) come up
28) go down
29) come over
30) come back
31) go over
32) go back
33) come in
34) go in
35) go out
36) come out
37) take down
38) sit up
39) send over
40) run back (there)
41) bring back (here)
42) walk down
43) think of
44) continue reading
45) walk over (here)
46) write down
47) take out
48) move out
49) tell
50) cannot find
51) can hear
52) cannot say exactly
53) can pull open
54) cannot get there by mail
55) did not get there by mail
56) able to eat one's fill
57) cannot finish doing
58) cannot understand (what she said)
59) jump across (to there)
60) unable to learn
61) able to see clearly
62) did not see clearly
63) able to understand (this book)
64) cannot remember
65) unable to hang on to
66) unable to finish using (perhaps there is too much!)
67) be possible to purchase
68) I've eaten my fill; I really cannot eat any more.
69) take out a book
70) go into the store
71) walk down
72) bring a dictionary (here)
73) mail back to Beijing
74) move to Shanghai
75) unable to read any further
76) take up a writing brush
77) walk home
78) pull out a letter
79) cannot reach
80) We finished studying lesson 13 last week.
81) We'll go into the city after we finish breakfast.
82) He is speaking French; I cannot understand.
83) I'm sorry, I dialed the wrong #.
84) I wanted to go to the park, but I took the wrong bus and went into town!
85) His name is Zhāng Mīn, I called him "Mā Jiā"; I used the wrong name!
86) It's too hot inside. Can I open a window?
87) I didn't realize it's already spring!
88) Sorry, today's tickets are sold out.
89) Every time I see her, I think of her mother

NOTE: The difference between 1) "V Ṭ R / V Ṭ R" and 2) "طفال VR" is in the meaning of 能. Hence: "不能关上" can mean either a) 关不上 [there is something wrong with the door], OR b) 不可以关上 [the room is too hot, leave the door open].

→ This handout does not review complements of degree. Do you remember what they are?