

1月29日

Online lesson

会 4

回 2

刚刚

gang1

作业

- Most of the lesson was spent looking at resultative-complements and how to use them. The best way to get a feel for this is to read lots and lots of examples – so that's the bulk of your homework this week.
- Please read through the examples from the book (pages 4-6).
- Next read the extra examples I've given you on pages 7-9
- Then try out making some for yourself, by repeating the translation on page 10
- If you have any time left over, start to learn/practice the vocab on page 11 below

4. Resultative Complements (I)

Following a verb, an adjective or another verb can be used to denote the result of the action, hence the term resultative complement.

① 小白菜卖完了。

Xiǎo báicài mài wán le.

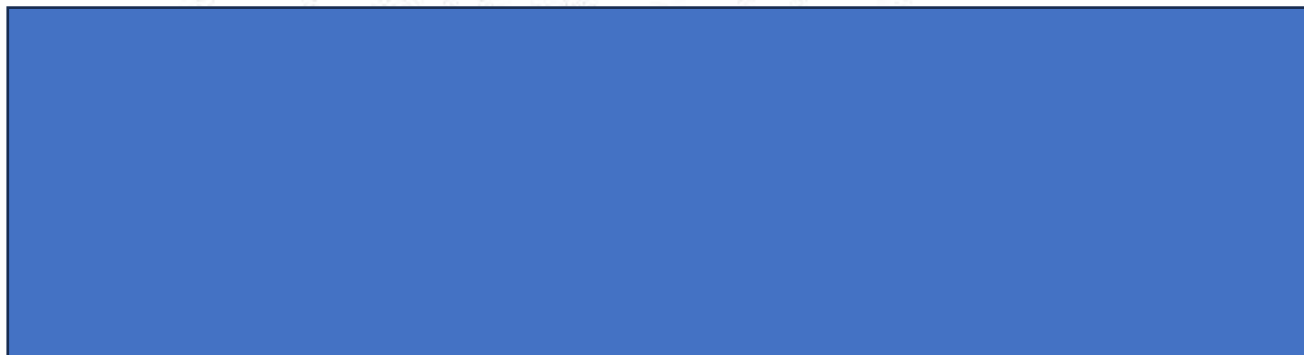
(Baby bok choy is sold out.)

② 你找错钱了。

Nǐ zhǎo cuò qián le.

(You gave me the incorrect change.)

③ 那个人是谁你看清楚了吗？



④ 太好了，这个字你写对了。

Tài hǎo le, zhè ge zì nǐ xiě duì le.

(Great! You wrote this character correctly.)

Generally, the negative form of a resultative complement is formed by placing 没 (méi, no, not) or 没有 (méiyǒu, have not) before the verb.

⑤ 小白菜还没卖完。

Xiǎo báicài hái méi mài wán.

(Baby bok choy is not sold out yet.)

⑥ 那个人我没看清楚。

Nà ge rén wǒ méi kàn qīngchū.

(I didn't see clearly who that person was.)

⑦ 糟糕，这个字你没有写对。

Zāogāo, zhè ge zì nǐ méiyǒu xiě duì.

(Shoot! You didn't write this character correctly.)

Following certain verbs, the use of an adjective as the resultative complement is not random. In those cases, it is advisable to take the combination of the verb and the complement as a whole unit.

5. 好 (hǎo) as a Resultative Complement

好 (hǎo) can serve as a complement following a verb, indicating the completion of an action. It often indicates readiness to start the next action or event.

① 饭做好了，快来吃吧。

Fàn zuò hǎo le, kuài lái chī ba.

(The food is ready. Come and eat.)

② 功课做好了，我要睡觉了。

Gōngkè zuò hǎo le, wǒ yào shuì jiào le.

(My homework is done. I want to go to bed.)

Using 完 (wán - to complete)

1. 我吃完饭了。 (Wǒ chī wán fàn le.) – I finished eating.
2. 他看完那本书了。 (Tā kàn wán nà běn shū le.) – He finished reading that book.
3. 你写完作业了吗？ (Nǐ xiě wán zuòyè le ma?) – Have you finished your homework?

Using 见 (jiàn - to perceive, to see/hear)

4. 我看见你了。 (Wǒ kàn jiàn nǐ le.) – I saw you.
5. 你听见什么声音了吗？ (Nǐ tīng jiàn shénme shēngyīn le ma?) – Did you hear any sound?
6. 她没看见那辆车。 (Tā méi kàn jiàn nà liàng chē.) – She didn't see that car.

Using 清楚 (qīngchǔ - clearly, clearly understand)

7.你听清楚了吗? (Nǐ tīng qīngchǔ le ma?) – Did you hear it clearly?

8.请把问题说清楚。(Qǐng bǎ wèntí shuō qīngchǔ.) – Please explain the question clearly.

9.我没看清楚他的脸。(Wǒ méi kàn qīngchǔ tā de liǎn.) – I didn't see his face clearly.

Using 错 (cuò - incorrectly, wrongly)

10.我写错了一个字。(Wǒ xiě cuò le yí gè zì.) – I wrote one character incorrectly.

11.你听错了。(Nǐ tīng cuò le.) – You heard it wrong.

12.他走错路了。(Tā zǒu cuò lù le.) – He took the wrong way.

13.对不起, 我打错电话了。(Duìbuqǐ, wǒ dǎ cuò diànhuà le.) – Sorry, I called the wrong number.

Using 好 (hǎo - properly, well, completed successfully)

14. 我准备好了。(Wǒ zhǔnbèi hǎo le.) – I am ready.

15. 你洗好衣服了吗？(Nǐ xǐ hǎo yīfú le ma?) – Have you finished washing the clothes?

16. 我买好电影票了。(Wǒ mǎi hǎo diànyǐng piào le.) – I have bought the movie tickets.

Resultative verb compliments

1. I bought the wrong book
2. Can you see the underground station?
3. Yes I can.
4. Have you bought that book?
5. Yes, I have.
6. Have you finished reading it?
7. No I haven't finished.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. | 师傅 | shīfu | n | master worker |
| 2. | 好吃 | hǎochī | adj | delicious |
| 3. | 糖醋鱼 | tángcùyú | n | fish in sweet and sour sauce |
| | 糖 | táng | n | sugar |
| | 醋 | cù | n | vinegar |
| 4. | 甜 | tián | adj | sweet |
| 5. | 酸 | suān | adj | sour |
| 6. | 极 | jí | adv | extremely |
| 7. | 红烧 | hóngshāo | v | to braise in soy sauce |

