



## Complex complement of direction

### 复合趋向补语 The complex directional complement

Directional verbs (上, 下, 进, 出, 回, 过, 起), followed by simple directional complements (来, 去), can be used as complex directional complements to other verbs. This kind of directional complement indicates a certain compound direction of the action, and gives a more specific description of the action. For example:

我从山上跑下去。

他们从外边走进来了。

Commonly used complex directional complements are:

	上	下	进	出	回	过	起
来	上来	下来	进来	出来	回来	过来	起来
去	上去	下去	进去	出去	回去	过去	×

The basic meanings of these complex directional complements:

进来 —— to come in

回来 — to come back

回去—— to go back

过来 —— to come over

过去—— to go over

起来 —— to get up

x

The relation between the direction of the action and the speaker (or the topic being discussed), which is indicated by “来” and “去”, is the same as in the case of a simple directional complement (see Lesson 16).

If an object is present after the verb with a complex directional complement, and the object is a word or phrase which indicates location or place, then the object must be placed before “来” or “去”. For example:

我们爬上长城来了。

我要多拍些照片寄回家去。

## 看图说话 Describe the following pictures



爬上去



走过来



跑下楼来



寄回英国去

## 句型替换 Pattern drills

谁从长城上 走下来了？  
大为他们从长城上走下来了。

山下	爬上来
楼里	走出来
外边	走进来
前边	跑过来

宋华他们呢？  
他们爬上 山去了。

陈老师	走进	饭馆
你朋友	跑下	楼
你同学	住进	宿舍楼
你外婆	走回	家

## 句型替换 Pattern drills

他从邮局 寄出 一些照片去了吗?  
他没有从邮局寄出一些照片去。

商场	买回	两件旗袍来
右边	踢进	一个球去
海关	取回	一个包裹来
老师那儿	拿回	本子去
楼下	拿上	一些书来
外边	带回	烤鸭来