



## Complement of state 状态补语

**Simple Complement of state**

(Adjective phrases as state complements)

Complement of state describes or evaluates an achieved state of an action.

They are usually adjective phrases, sometimes there is also an adverb before the adjective phrases, such as hěn fēi 很 , 非 cháng bùtài yǒudiāner 常 , 不太, 有 点 儿, etc.

When to use complement of state?

When you want to express **how** a verb happened?



If the verb doesn't have an object:

**subj. + verb + 得 + complement of state**

1. He eats a lot. 他吃得多

2. I learn not fast. 我学得不快。

3. She came very later. 她来得很晚。

4. Mom dressed very nicely.

māmā chuān dehěn piàoliang  
妈妈 穿 得 很 漂 亮 。

5. I didn't sleep very well yesterday.

zuótiānwǒ shuì debùtài hǎo  
昨 天 我 睡 得 不 太 好 。



If the verb takes an object:

1. Subj. + verb + object + verb + 得 + complements of state

2. Subj. + object + verb + 得 + complements of state

For example: 他 吃 饭 吃 得 很 多 or 他 饭 吃 得 很 多

1. He eats a lot of bread.

tāmìànbāochī dehěnduō  
他 面 包 吃 得 很 多 。 or ...

2. I learn Chinese very fast.

wǒxué hànnyǔxuédehěnkuài  
我 学 汉 语 学 得 很 快 。 or ...

3. My brother cooks Chinese food very well.

wǒgēgezhōngcānzuòdehěnhǎo  
我 哥 哥 中 餐 做 得 很 好 。 或 者 ...

4. My sister sings not good, but she dances well.

wǒjiějiěchànggēchàngdebùhǎo dànshì tiàowǔtiàodehǎo  
我 姐 姐 唱 歌 唱 得 不 好 , 但 是 跳 舞 跳 得 好 。

5. He plays basketball very good.

tālánqíúdǎdehěn  
他 篮 球 打 得 很 好。 或者 ...

6. He speaks French not very well.

tāshuōfǎyǔshuōdebùtài hǎo  
他 说 法 语 说 得 不 太 好。 或者 ...

7. He drives a car very fast.

tāchēkāidehěnkuài  
他 车 开 得 很 快。 或者 ...

8. He rides bicycle slowly.

tāqí zìxíngchē qídehěnmàn  
他 骑 自 行 车 骑 得 很 慢。 或者 ...

## Complex Complements of state

(Verb phrases as state complements)



**verb + 得 + verb phrase**

Verb phrases (VP), subject-predicate phrases (SP) can also serve as complements of state. As with adjective phrase state complements, they can describe a state that arose from the action of the main verb in the sentence.

Translate the Chinese sentences

1. 他 忙 得 没 有 时 间 吃 饭。

2. bǎobao kūde bùnéng shuōhuà  
宝宝哭得不能说话。

3. tāmángde wàng le gěi nǚér mǎi shēngrì lǐwù  
他忙得忘了给女儿买生日礼物。

Make sentences using the grammar above.

1. I was so tired that I didn't want to talk.
2. My teeth were so pain that I couldn't sleep.
3. Hearing this news, she was happy that she started crying.
4. I was so hungry that I couldn't stand up.
5. It's so delicious! He keeps eating and can't stop.
6. She laughed so hard that she couldn't speak.
7. The weather is hot to the point where I only want to stay at home