



Grammar

7

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 很, 非常, 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 de hěn piào liang
妈妈 穿 得 很 漂 亮 。

5. I didn't sleep very well yesterday.

zuó tiān wǒ shuì de bù tài 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: tā chī fàn chī de hěnduō or tā fàn chī de hěnduō
他 吃 饭 吃 得 很 多 or 他 饭 吃 得 很 多

1. He eats a lot of bread.

tā miàn bāo chī de hěnduō
他 面 包 吃 得 很 多 。 or ...

2. I learn Chinese very fast.

wǒ xué hàn yǔ xué de hěn kuài
我 学 汉 语 学 得 很 快 。 or ...

3. My brother cooks Chinese food very well.

wǒ gē ge zhōng cān zuò de hěn hǎo
我 哥 哥 中 餐 做 得 很 好 。 或者 ...

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

wǒ jiě jiě chàng gē chàng de bù hǎo dàn shì tiào wǔ tiào de hǎo
我 姐 姐 唱 歌 唱 得 不 好 ， 但 是 跳 舞 跳 得 好 。

5. He plays basketball very good.

tālánqiú dǎ de hěn hǎo
他 篮 球 打 得 很 好 。 或者 ...

6. He speaks France not very well.

tāshuō fǎyǔ shuō de bù tài hǎo
他 说 法 语 说 得 不 太 好 。 或者 ...

7. He drives a car very fast.

tāchē kāi de hěn kuài
他 车 开 得 很 快 。 或者 ...

8. He rides bicycle slowly.

tāqí zìxíngchē qí de hěn màn
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

tāmángde méiyǒu shíjiān chīfàn
1. 他 忙 得 没 有 时 间 吃 饭 。

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

3. tā mángde 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