



## 数量补语(SHÙLIÀNG BŪYŪ) COMPLEMENTS OF QUANTITY: THEIR IMPORTANCE AND PRACTICE IN CHINESE GRAMMAR

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**Abstract:** We hope that the research materials proposed in the article can be used as a means of teaching Chinese as a foreign language and promoting the effective development of new information. The main purpose of this study is to describe the complement of quantity as one of the components of Chinese grammar.

**Key words:** Complement, 数量补语(Shùliàng bǔyǔ), quantity complement, 一些, 一点儿, 多了, 得多.

### Introduction

Chinese grammar is unique and requires a certain persistence, openness of mind and preparation. Explaining the difficulties of Chinese grammar is one of the main points in the educational process.

The Chinese language is distinguished not only by its writing, i.e. hieroglyphs, but also by its grammar, which is not equivalent to most other languages. In our opinion, there are many complex issues in Chinese grammar that cause special difficulties in learning Chinese. For example, complement in Chinese grammar. In this article, an attempt is made to clearly consider the use of the quantifier, which is a part of this feature, in the sentence.

In a sentence, the complement is mainly attached to the verb and is used to clarify and complete the result, level, direction, possibility, state, amount, purpose of the verb. completes the meaning of the verb.

Grammatical features:

1. Complements always come after the main verb.
2. Mainly adjectives, verbs, quantifiers and verb combinations come as complements.
3. Often the 得 structure comes between the main verb and the complement.

Usually, a verb defined with a complement can also bring a complement with itself.

A complement of quantity is a complement that expresses the difference in quantity between two objects, and is used after a preposition expressed by an adjective.

Example,

这件衣服比那件便宜五十元。 This dress is fifty yuan cheaper than that.

这个西瓜比那个重三斤。 This watermelon weighs three kilograms more than the one.

他比我大三岁。 He is three years older than me.

1. A 比 B + 形容词 + 补语

Quantity complements actually indicate differences in comparison, they can be words for age, time, temperature, weight, area, or they can be relatively vague quantities. Quantitative words such as a little, more, 一些, 一点儿, 多了, 得多.

我比你大三岁。I am three years older than you.

今天比昨天低五度。Today is five degrees colder than yesterday.

这个比那个长一点儿。This one is a bit longer than that one.

你比我大得多。You are much older than me.

上海比北京暖和一些。Shanghai is hotter than Beijing.

今年比去年凉快多了。This year is much cooler than last year.

## 2. 主语 + 形容词 + 补语

Although this formula is not a standard comparative sentence form, it contains a comparative meaning. Quantity complements in sentences can be used in the two forms mentioned above.

这件衣服长了一点儿。This dress is a bit long.

这双鞋你穿小一点儿。This shoe is a little small for you.

这张床舒服一些。This bed is more comfortable.

### Conclusion

To summarize all of the above, it should be noted that this article has attempted to briefly review examples of the use of quantifiers in Chinese grammar. The study of complements, from the point of view of the complexity of Chinese grammar, allows to enrich the methodology of teaching Chinese as a foreign language and to simplify the understanding of the structure of Chinese sentences. There are many uses of the complementizer in Chinese. Each type of complement helps to describe the predicate, to indicate the duration, completeness and probability of the action.

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