

List of Resultative Endings and Resultative Compounds

This list includes, in alphabetical order, all the resultative endings and resultative compounds that are introduced in the Basic Conversation and Supplementary Vocabulary sections of the 24 units of *Basic Spoken Chinese* and *Intermediate Spoken Chinese*. The resultative endings are preceded by a hyphen, while the resultative compounds are written without a hyphen. As is obvious below, many resultative compounds can themselves, in turn, serve as resultative endings for even more complex resultative compounds; for example, **náshàngqu** “take up” is composed of **ná** “take” plus **-shàngqu** “(up and away from the speaker),” which is itself composed of **shàng** “up” and **-qu** “(away from speaker).” In the list below, the numbers in parentheses after each item indicate the unit and part where the item first occurred.

- bǎo** full (16-4)
- chībǎo** eat one's fill (16-4)
- chēng** fill to the point of bursting (16-4)
- chīchēng** eat until one bursts (16-4)
- cuò** wrong (2-4)
- gāocuò** get something wrong (2-4)
- dà** big (6-2)
- zhǎngdà** grow up (6-2)
- dào** (indicates action of verb is realized) (9-4)
- chīdào** succeed in eating (16-3)
- dǎtīngdào** find out (18-3)
- jiǎndào** pick up (22-3)
- kàndào** see (11-3)
- shòudào** receive (24-1)
- tīngdào** hear (13-1)
- zhǎodào** find (9-4)
- zhǎobudào** not be able to find (9-4)
- diào** away (22-2)
- pǎodiào** run away (22-2)
- ding** fixed, settled (22-4)
- shuōbuding** not be able to say for sure (22-4)
- dǒng** understand (9-4)
- kàndǒng** read and understand (9-4)
- kàndedǒng** read and be able to understand (9-4)
- kànbudǒng** read and not be able to understand (9-4)
- tīngdǒng** hear and understand (9-4)
- tīngdedǒng** hear and be able to understand (9-4)
- tīngbudǒng** hear and not be able to understand (9-4)
- guàn** be used to (15-2)
- chīguàn** be used to eating something (15-2)
- chīdeguàn** can get used to eating something (15-2)
- guò** (indicates motion past or by) (11-3)
- cuòguo** miss (11-3)
- hǎo** so that something is good (12-1)
- náhǎo** hold well, hold firmly (12-1)
- nàobuhǎo** suffer from illness and not get better (22-1)
- nònghǎo** fix, prepare, finish (18-2)
- huài** be bad (17-1)
- mánghuài** extremely busy (17-1)
- jiàn** see (12-4)
- kànjian** see (12-4)
- kànbujiàn** can't see (12-4)
- tīngjian** hear (12-4)
- ji** reach a goal in time (3-4)
- lái** not have enough time (3-4)
- děngbují** can't wait (23-1)
- lái** (indicates motion toward the speaker) (11-3)
- chīdelái** can or like to eat something (15-2)
- chūlái** come out (10-3)
- kànchūlái** know something by looking (10-3)
- kànbuchūlái** be unable to know something by looking (10-3)
- guòlái** come over (13-4)
- guòlái** (indicates movement from there to here) (13-4)
- bānguòlái** move over (13-4)
- huílái** come back (16-2)
- huílái** come back (22-2)
- zhǎohuílái** find and get back (22-2)
- jìnlái** come in (10-3)
- jìnlái** come in (10-3)
- piāojiànlái** float in (10-3)
- zhuǎnjìnlái** turn in (11-3)
- nálái** bring here (13-4)
- pǎolái** run over here, come over (19- 1)
- qīlái** get up (21-2)
- qībúlái** not be able to get up (21-2)
- qīlái** in the VERBing (6-2)
- kànqīlái** in the looking (6-2)
- xiūqīlái** in the building (21-4)
- qīlái** (general resultative ending) (12-4)
- bāoqīlái** wrap up (12-4)
- bǐqīlái** compare (13-2)
- juǎnqīlái** roll up (15-3)
- xiǎngqīlái** think of (18-4)
- shànglái** come up (17-2)
- shànglái** up (17-2)
- náshànglái** take up (to speaker) (17-2)
- xiàlái** come down (17-2)
- xiàlái** down (17-2)
- jìxiàlái** write down, note down (17-2)
- zhuǎnlái** come turning around (11-3)
- liǎo** be able to (14-2)
- shòubuliǎo** not to be able to endure (14-2)
- mǎn** full (11-4)
- jiānmǎn** fill up (11-4)
- míngbai** understand (20-4)
- tīngbutàimíngbai** can't understand very well (20-4)
- qīngchu** clear (17-3)
- tīngqīngchu** hear clearly (17-3)
- tīngbuqīngchu** not be able to hear clearly (17-3)
- qu** (indicates motion away from the speaker) (8-3)
- chūqu** go out (10-3)
- chūqu** out (17-3)
- zūchūqu** rent out (17-3)
- guòqu** go over, pass (13-4)
- guòqu** (indicates movement from here to there) (13-4)
- náguòqu** take over (13-4)
- huíqu** go back (16-2)
- huíqu** go back (22-2)
- pǎohuíqu** run back (22-2)
- jìnqu** go in (10-3)
- náqu** take away (13-4)
- pǎoqu** run over there (19-1)
- pàiqu** dispatch, send out (8-3)
- shàngqu** go up (17-2)
- shàngqu** up (17-2)
- náshàngqu** take up (away from speaker) (17-2)
- xiàqu** go down (17-2)
- xiàqu** down (17-2)
- náxiàqu** take down (away from me) (17-2)
- zhuǎnqu** go around (11-3)
- shàng** up, on (10-3)

- bǐbushàng** not be able to compare (16-4)
dēngshàng climb onto (21-4)
fàngshàng put on (15-3)
pèngshàng run into, meet with (10-3)
suànshàng include, count (21-4)
suàndeshàng can count as, can be regarded (21-4)
-sǐ to the point of death (11-1)
xiàsǐ frighten to death (11-1)
-wǎn late (18-3)
láiwǎn come late (18-3)
-wán finish (11-2)
kāiwán finish holding (a meeting) (17-2)
- màiwán** finish selling, be sold out (11-2)
tánwán finish talking (18-2)
yòngwán finish using (22-3)
-xià down (14-4)
chībuxià can't eat (15-3)
liúxià leave behind with someone (14-4)
shèngxia be left over (11-2)
-yūn dizzy (19-1)
kǎoyūn become dizzy from testing (19-1)
-zhào (indicates action of verb is realized) (9-4)
gòubuzháo be unable to reach (16-3)
- gòudezháo** be able to reach (16-3)
shuizháo fall asleep (9-4)
shuìbuzháo not be able to fall asleep (9-4)
yòngbuzháo not need to (22-1)
zhǎozháo look for and find, find (9-4)
zhǎobuzháo not be able to find, can't find (9-4)
-zhù firm (18-1)
dāibuzhù not be able to stay (18-1)
zhuāzhù catch hold of (22-2)
-zuì drunk (15-2)
hēzui get drunk (15-2)