

# 1 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese

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## 5 Abstract

6 Chinese subject complement has a very long history of existence since the West Han Dynasty.  
7 But as a grammatical term in Chinese, it is an unknown or unfamiliar concept. In fact, it  
8 always appears at the lower level of the predicate component and forms the subject-predicate  
9 relationship with the subject as a logical category of stating and being stated. For example,  
10 the sentence "??â?"?"æ???"?????" can be converted to: "??æ???"?????" (The winner is the  
11 subject "??")? It goes without saying that the component of the original sentence "???" is a  
12 subject complement. Because it is at the lower level of the predicate "æ???", and its logical  
13 relationship is directed to the sentence subject "??". Compared to the components of subject  
14 complement, such as ??? in this sentence ???â?"?"æ???"?????" same as ??, it's very different that  
15 its logical relationship just points to the "æ???" which is used as a predicate verb. Therefore,  
16 the sentence cannot be converted in the above-mentioned manner; otherwise  
17 ???æ???"?????"â?" It is funny, or really confusing for ??? in the sentence that means the  
18 end of life or the entry into a critical situation.

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20 **Index terms**— subject complement; object complement?pivotal structure; complement; predicate comple-  
21 ment.

## 22 1 ( G )

23 Global Journal of Human Social Science -Year 2021

24 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese complement that conforms to the grammatical  
25 rules. The conclusion of actual judgment, however, is classified as the "result complement" of the predicate.  
26 Therefore, the very language phenomenon of Chinese subject complement is wrongly judged and then the  
27 opportunity to find the subject complement is missed by the Chinese academic circle.

28 It is because the paper "?????"?"?????" ? that demonstrates with detailed factual evidence the grammatical  
29 identity of object complement proposed by the older generation in the academic circles in the 1920s and then  
30 we can see the objective existence of Chinese subject complement phenomenon. For example, the verb "?"  
31 in the sentence "?????" (?)?????), leads to the banquet scene of the host and guest drinking together. The  
32 original word "?" as the object complement, that is, it is traditionally referred to as the predicate of "??".  
33 However, it is obvious that the logical relationship of the object complement also points to the subject "?",  
34 which constitutes the subject-predicate relationship of the logical category as well. The following language  
35 examples are more explicit and typical: ? ?????????????????a?"?"????????(???" ???"é ??") ? ??â?"????????(???????)  
36 ? ??????????????????"??ç?"?"????????(????é ??" ???) ? ?????????????a?"?"????????????(???? ???)

37 The adverbials "?" and "?" in the above example sentences, as grammatical evidence, more directly and  
38 definitely display that the predicate verbs are plural. For example, sentences ? and ? show that both the subject  
39 and object "????". In other words, "???" not only acts as the "é?"?" traditionally known as "???", that is, the  
40 object complement described in this paper, but also acts as the subject complement reasonably and in accordance  
41 with the rules of grammar. Because the subject and "???" also have a significant and objective subject-predicate  
42 relationship in the logical category. In the sentence example ?, the subject of the whole sentence "?" (???)  
43 "?????(???)?????????", that is to say, the syntactic expression of the subject and object jointly "?????", can  
44 no longer be clear.

## 4 SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHINESE SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

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45 Even in the sentences as so-called "???", there is no participation of words such as "?, ??, ??, ??, ?é ??", etc.,  
46 in which the predicate verb "?" as below is also plural: ??????He asked me to dine with him.(?????????) There  
47 is no doubt that "?" of the above subject also participated in "???" customarily, as evidenced by the accurate  
48 bilingual examples of experts.

49 It is precisely because the grammatical identity of the object complement has been verified, the emergence of  
50 the subject complement has become an inevitable result. In other words, if we convert the sentence containing  
51 object complement, that is, the "???" affirmed by traditional Chinese scholars, into a passive sentence, then the  
52 subject complement will stand in it. For example, ?????????????(???????) If you change it to a passive sentence,  
53 you have the following one: ?????????????? It is obvious that the verb "?", which was originally used as the  
54 object complement—but traditionally referred to as a pivot '??', turns into the sentence component of the subject  
55 complement. And another example: ?????????é???"????????(???????) Its passive sentence is, ?????????é???"????????  
56 Therefore, the original object complement, that is, the predicate "???" of the traditional "???", has become  
57 the subject complement definitely. In addition,????????????????????(???????) Its passive sentence is as below,  
58 ?????????????????????? ( G )

59 Global Journal of Human Social Science

### 60 2 -Year 2021

61 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese

62 Obviously, "???" turns from the object complement to the subject complement. And, ?????????????(ditto)

63 After changing it to a passive sentence, ??????????????

64 Similarly, "???" has turned into an impeccable subject complement. The passive transformation of the sentence  
65 pattern of "???" reveals the reality of the subject complement; And it also proves that the identification of "???"  
66 structure is obviously unreasonable: the "???" originally used as the object has now reached the position of the  
67 subject, can it still be called "???"? And what is the real grammatical meaning of "???"?

68 In fact, even in the so called "???" without artificial passive conversion, the natural language form of the  
69 subject complement exists objectively as shown in the following bold words:

70 As for the method of argument, we might as well adopt the "exclusive method" of option argument, that is, to  
71 exclude the real existence of subject complement in Chinese and face various possibilities of other options. The  
72 author here is intended to be careful to verify, so as not to be subjective and arbitrary. But in fact, there is no  
73 reasonable option that can be used as the object of argument, or as a reference for argument.

74 Therefore, it is needless to say that the language phenomenon of subject complement in Chinese, like object  
75 complement, is undoubtedly the objective existence of Chinese sentence components.

### 76 3 II.

## 77 4 Syntactic Characteristics of the Chinese Subject Complement

78 Since the language phenomenon of subject complement exists objectively, it is necessary to show the structural  
79 characteristics of its sentence in order to better understand and reveal its objective syntactic connotation.

80 Subject complement, as the name suggests, is a sentence component used to supplement and explain the  
81 subject.

82 In fact, it is always at the lower level of the predicate verb, and constitutes the logical relationship of subject-  
83 predicate with the subject. However, before clarifying the structural connotation of subject complement and  
84 facing the existing definition of subject-predicate relationship in Chinese, it is necessary to involve it here. The  
85 purpose is to clarify the traditional definition with grammatical defect. Since this definition relates to the basic  
86 structure of Chinese sentences i.e., the theoretical basis of analysis and judgment including subject complement.

87 In the traditional definition of subject-predicate relationship in Chinese grammar category, most of the existing  
88 college textbooks have similar expressions: " It consists of two parts, the former being stated, followed by the  
89 stating part, and the relationship between the two parts is the relationship of being stated and stating, i.e.  
90 the subject-predicate relationship." [3] We notice that in this definition of "subject-predicate relationship", the  
91 basis of the judgment is just only "the relationship between the two parts is the relationship of being stated  
92 and stating". That is to say, there is only one single logical relationship, but no grammatical rule to judge the  
93 "subject-predicate relationship" of the grammatical category at all. Therefore, the essence of the above definition  
94 of "subject-predicate relationship" with grammatical defect is only the subject-predicate relationship of a logical  
95 category, for it does not include any grammatical rules. This conclusion is determined by the causal relationship of  
96 thinking logic, i.e., so-called "plant melons and you get melons, sow beans and you get beans". If the very definition  
97 of "subject-predicate relationship" is used as the basis for the analyzing and judgment of grammatical categories,  
98 it is bound to bring misjudgment and misleading. For example, objectively, it has led to the emergence and  
99 spread of the false concept "???" In the article "On the Grammatical Position of Chinese Hierarchical Attributes  
100 in Syntactic Analysis" [4], the author has clarified the definition of subject-predicate relationship in Chinese  
101 grammatical category, that is, the two parts preceding and subsequent of the same hierarchical attributes and  
102 between the????????????(ç?"°???????) ?????????(???????) ?????????(?????????) ?????????(?????????) ( G )

103 Global Journal of Human Social Science -Year 2021

105 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese two, there is a logical relationship of being stated  
106 and stating. Such conceptual attributes are based on the objective grammatical components of Chinese, that  
107 is, hierarchical attributes. This is equally crucial and indispensable to the scientific definition of the subject  
108 complement.

## 109 **5 a) Definition of the Subject Complement**

### 110 **6 ???â?"?????é?"??(??? ????)**

111 "??é?" in this sentence states its logical subject "???" at the lower level of the predicate verb "?". Obviously,  
112 "??é?" is not used to modify the action or behavior of "?", while its logical object it states directly points to  
113 the subject "??". But the subject is not at the same level as "??é?", which is the core syntax elements of the  
114 subject complement.

115 Now we can define the subject complement, that is, the subject complement is located at the lower level of  
116 the predicate verb, and to supplement the subject's nature, change or result affected by the expression of the  
117 predicate verb.

118 And the subject and the subject complement constitute the subject-predicate relationship of logical category.  
119 It can be seen from the definition above that the subject complement and the subject as sentence components are  
120 not at the same subject-predicate level, which is the objective hierarchical attribute of the subject complement,  
121 i.e., the grammatical component. And the second is that the subject and the subject complement constitute the  
122 logical relationship being stated and stating, which is the logical characteristic of the subject complement. It is  
123 because the subject and subject complement are not at the same hierarchical attribute; otherwise, according to  
124 the traditional definition of subject-predicate relationship, it will certainly become the grammatical category of  
125 the subject-predicate relationship. For the subject and subject complement just have the relationship of logical  
126 relationship. In this way, the subject-predicate relationship between grammatical categories and logical categories  
127 in Chinese will be confused, and syntactic analysis will lose the criterion in confirmation.

## 128 **7 b) The Decisive Elements of Subject complement**

129 According to the definition above, the judgment of the subject complement needs to be made according to the  
130 core connotation of its definition, and the first thing is the grammatical elements.

## 131 **8 i. The Syntactic Level of the Subject Complement**

132 According to the definition of subject complement, "the subject complement is located at the lower level of the  
133 predicate verb, to supplement the subject's nature, change or result affected by the expression of the predicate  
134 verb." That is to say, if we want to determine the composition of the subject complement, we just need to  
135 analyze and focus on the language content after the predicate verb, i.e., whether there is a sentence component  
136 to supplement the subject after the symbol "?": ?? ???????(?)â?"????????(????????) ? ?a?"????????(ditto)

137 In the above of this article, the author has listed some common examples of the subject complement. The  
138 subject complement always appears at the lower level of the predicate verb, which is used to supplement the  
139 attribute of the subject or changes, results affected by the expression of the predicate verb. For example, in  
140 the sentence "??â?"????? (???"????????????), the word "?" at the lower level of the predicate verb, is expressing  
141 a completely new outlook of "???" under the bright spring sunshine, so glittering that "???" are looking "??".  
142 Obviously, the verb "?" indicating the change here, is used to state "???" as its logical subject at the lower level of  
143 the predicate verb, which constitutes the logical relationship of stating and being stated with the subject. And  
144 so it acts as the component of subject complement in the sentence. Moreover, because the concept of the verb  
145 "?" does not have any objective connotation of "?" at all, the word "?" cannot modify the predicate verb "?" and  
146 form the result supplement of the predicate verb. Other examples, such as: ( G )

147 Global Journal of Human Social Science -Year 2021

148 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese? ??â?"æ???"????(???) ?  
149 ??a?"æ???"????(ditto) ? ??a?"????????(?????) ? ???a?"????????(?????) ? ???a?"????????(?????) ?  
150 ???a?"?????????????"????????(ditto)

151 Obviously, the predicate verbs in the sentences ? and ? above are all "?", but in the structure of ? after  
152 "?", the logical pointing of the expression of "?????" is "?" as the subject, so it fully meets the requirements  
153 of the definition and constitutes the sentence component of the subject complement in the sentence. But the  
154 logical direction of "?????" after the symbol "?" in example ? is obviously the verb "?", which is the result of  
155 supplementary explanation "?", that is, the traditional predicate complement.

156 In the examples ? and (4) above, the structural composition after the verb "æ???" is completely different.  
157 The logical pointing of "?????" in ? is clearly the subject "?", so it is the subject complement. While the logical  
158 direction of "?" after the symbol "?" in example ? is the action of "æ???" and "?" means the action of "æ???" has  
159 been completed. And so "?" is the traditional predicate complement.

160 The component "?????" after the predicate verb in the example ? indicates the characteristics of "?" affected  
161 by the expression of the verb "?", which is obviously used to supplement the sentence component of the subject.

### 11 III. THE STRUCTURAL AUXILIARY WORD "?" OF SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

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162 Therefore, "?????" meets the requirements of the definition and is the subject complement rather than the predicate complement.

164 The logical pointing of "???" in example ? is undoubtedly the subject "???", to supplement the fact that "???"—"???" because of the change affected by the verb "?" of the predicate. Therefore, the cause and effect are clear, it is "???" who "???", not "?" which "???. So clearly, "???" is the subject complement. The description of "???" after the symbol "?" in example ? is fully in line with the definition, that is, "to supplement the subject's nature, change or result affected by the expression of the predicate verb. And the subject and the subject complement constitute the subject-predicate relationship of the logical category". Obviously, "???" is a supplementary description affected by the expression of the predicate verb "?", and therefore is a subject complement.

172 The sentence component in the comparative structure of "?????????????????" in example ? is obviously a supplement at the lower level of the predicate to show that the subject "???" is influenced by the expression "?" and presents the historical background indicated in the above comparative structure, so it is the subject complement. Moreover, the lexical meaning of the word "?" does not have the epoch information contained in the comparative structure "?????????". And so the logical pointing of the description can only be the subject "???".

#### 177 9 ii. The Logical Pointing of Subject Complement

178 The syntactic elements of the subject complement in the previous subsection may also be controversial. For 179 example, "???" in the sentence "???" in example ? above, some people will certainly think that the 180 traditional judgment as a predicate complement is more appropriate, since "???" is a direct result of the predicate 181 verb "?". It seems quite convincing. However, we believe that the determination of sentence components cannot 182 be limited to a certain point, but should be the result of the comprehensive analysis and judgment of various 183 elements, that is, the so-called "holographic positioning".

184 So we might as well analyze the above "???" from the perspective of its objective logical pointing: is it the 185 result of modifying "?". So what is the result of "?". Clearly, it is "???"—"???" This fully proves that "???" 186 describes the subject "???", which is objective and direct. It goes without saying that there is an obvious logical 187 relationship between "???" and the subject "???", In other words, the above-mentioned hierarchical attribute 188 of subject complement, combined with the perspective of the logical pointing in this section, adequately shows 189 In the above example ?, the apposition "??,???" acts as the subject, and the logical pointing of the later "???" 190 is obviously the subject, not the verb "?". However, some people may also think that it points to "?". So we 191 can't help asking, what's the basis of praise "?", or more accurately, what's the prerequisite for getting praise? 192 Objectively speaking, the answer should be the quality level of the subject "??,???" Otherwise, if a common 193 name is not impressive, it surely loses the premise of being praised, and so the praise "???" will no longer exist. 194 In other words, the target of praising "???" is directed at the subject "??,???"

195 In the above example ?, the object stated by "?????" after the predicate points definitely to the subject "I" 196 rather than "?". In example ? above, "?????" shows the fat and lovely appearance of the subject "???", and 197 is used to express the result of the subject "???" affected by the predicate verb "?". That is to say, the object 198 described as "?????" is "???" that serves as the subject, not the predicate verb "?". And therefore "?????" is the 199 subject complement in the sentence.

200 The logical pointing of "?" In example ? above, is the result of the subject "?????", due to the negative impact 201 of the predicate "?". Therefore, the subject "?????" and "?" constitute the subject-predicate relationship of the 202 logical category. Obviously, "?" is the subject complement.

203 Needless to say, in sentences ( ??), ( ??) and (7), the logical pointing of the sentence components after the 204 predicate is also the subject, which is the logical feature of the subject complement.

205 Similarly, one of the elements determining the subject complement in English is also its logical pointing, such 206 as the components in bold in the following sentences:

207 Your idea sounds great.

208 The flowers smell sweet.

#### 209 10 They married young.

210 The logical pointing of the adjectives great, sweet, and young in the above example sentence are all their subjects 211 rather than predicates; and since adjectives cannot modify predicate verbs, they are universally accepted as 212 subject complements.

213 It goes without saying that the logical relationship of subject complement directly points to the subject of the 214 sentence, which just shows that the subject is the logical subject of subject complement, that is, they have the 215 subject-predicate relationship of logical category.

#### 216 11 iii. The Structural Auxiliary Word "?" of Subject Complement

218 As we all know, Chinese scholars believe that the structural auxiliary "?" is the symbol of "complement", that 219 is, the symbol of the traditional predicate complement, because this is the only complement recognized by

220 the academic circles at that time. But in fact, the auxiliary word "?" is also the grammatical sign of subject  
221 complement, such are as follows: Since the auxiliary word "?" is not only the sign of predicate complement, but  
222 also the sign of subject complement, and how to distinguish these two different categories?© 2021 Global Journals

223 In fact, as complements, they are behind the central word and supplement the central word in front. As  
224 long as to find out the different logical relationship between the two: the relationship between the subject and  
225 the subject complement is to be stated and to state; the relationship between the predicate and the predicate  
226 complement is to be modified and to modify. And then it is not difficult to distinguish between the two. Such  
227 as the following?

228 The logical pointing of the complement "?" after "?" in the above example ? is obviously the predicate "???"  
229 rather than the subject "?????". And so "?" here as an adverb is the predicate complement to modify the  
230 adjective "???".

231 The complement of example ? "?????????????" and the subject "???" constitute the logical relationship of stating  
232 and being stated. And so the auxiliary word "?" in this sentence is the sign of the subject complement.

233 The complement "???" after "?" in example ? is obviously a modifier of the predicate "?". So "???" is the  
234 predicate complement.

235 The complement in example ?, "?????" evidently states its logical subject "?", so it is a subject complement.

236 In example ?, the complement "?????â?" after "?" in the sentence certainly cannot form a subject-predicate  
237 relationship in the logical category with the subject "???" "???", so the complement here is only the modifier of  
238 the predicate "???", that is, the predicate complement.

239 In example ?, the component "?????" after "?" has a logical relationship to state and to being stated with the  
240 subject "?", so this comparative structure "?????" is the subject complement Obviously, whether the complement  
241 after the structural auxiliary word "?" is a predicate complement or a subject complement depends on the direction  
242 of the logical relationship: the predicate complement points to the predicate and the subject complement points  
243 to the subject.

## 244 12 III.

### 245 13 Basic Types of the Subject Complement

246 The subject complement of the Chinese language has a diversity of constituent types. This article analyzes  
247 the basic types of subject complements based on the interrelationship between the subject and predicate of the  
248 sentence, and between the subject and object. From the perspective of subject and predicate of a sentence,  
249 Chinese subject complement can be divided into agent subject complement, patient subject complement and  
250 subject-object common complement. ? ??????â?"?"??æ-?"?????????(?????) ? ??â?"????????????????????(ditto)  
251 ? ??????â?"????????(?????é?"|?) ? ???â?"????????(ditto) ? ???ç?"»?â?"????????â?"?(?????) ?  
252 ?â?"????????????(?????) ( G )

253 Global Journal of Human Social Science -Year 2021

254 On the Subject Complement and its Basic Types in Chinese But no matter in the active or passive voice,  
255 the logical relationship of subject complement always points to the subject of the sentence, not the predicate.  
256 However, when the predicate verb of the sentence is acted by causative verbs, the subject complement of Chinese  
257 can show the unique structural form of the Chinese language, such as the subject complement "???" in the sentence  
258 "?????" (??????). Distinctly, since "?????" is guided by the agent "?", its logical relationship naturally points  
259 to the "?" as the subject. However, the traditional view of Chinese scholars holds that "???" is just the predicate  
260 of "?"acted as "?". Therefore, the logical relationship of "???" here is bound to point to "?" as "?" as "?". In fact, we  
261 have no objection that the logical relationship of "???" points to "?" as "?", but think that "???" is only an object  
262 complement (same as [2]). In other words, "?" here undoubtedly achieves the sentence component of a new term  
263 as "subject-object common complement" unique to Chinese structure, that is, it is both subject complement and  
264 object complement.

### 265 14 a) Active and Passive Voice of Subject Complement i. Agent 266 Subject Complement

267 An agent subject complement is a sentence component that expresses the purpose of the predicate verb dominated  
268 by the subject in the active voice. And its logical relationship directly points to the subject of the sentence.  
269 As follows, the words shown in bold are agent subject complements: ? ??â?"?????,?????(?????é?"o?????) ?  
270 (??â?"????????(ditto)

271 ? ??â?"?????(?????)"?" in the sentence is a reflexive pronoun. "?" here means death)?  
272 ?â?"????????(?????) ? (??â?"?????é?"?(?????????)"?"?"?"?) ? ?â?"????????????(??ç?"?????) ?  
273 ???â?"â?"????????(????????)

274 "???" in the above example ? is used to supplement and explain the results after the implementing of "?"  
275 by the subject. Therefore, the subject "?" and "???" constitute the subject-predicate relationship of the logical  
276 category, and so "???" is the agent subject complement.

277 Example ? is the military operation by the subject "???" —"???"??, and has achieved the brilliant results  
278 of "??????". Therefore, "???????" constitutes a subject-predicate relationship with the subject in the logical  
279 category, and it acts as an agent subject complement

280 The word "?" in the sentence of example ? is to complement the result of "?????", and also constitutes the  
281 agent subject complement.

282 In Example ?, "?" attacked with "?", and the result was "?????". Therefore, the subject "?" and the "?????"  
283 constitute a subject-predicate relationship in the logical category, and obviously the latter is the agent subject  
284 complement.

285 For example, sentence ? is that "???" launched an attack and reached the stage goal of "???"é ??"'. Therefore,  
286 "???"é ??"' is the agent subject complement used to state the subject "???"

287 The words "???", "???" and "???" in sentences ( ??), ( ??) and (8) are obviously the agent subject complement.  
288 In sentence example ?, the result of "?" dominated by "?" must be "?????". Obviously, "?????" states the crisis of  
289 the subject "?" at the lower level of the predicate. In other words, "?????" is the patient subject complement.

### 290 15 ii. Patient Subject Complement

291 In sentence example ?, "?" is dominated by the predicate verb "?", and its consequence is "æ?"¾?". Therefore,  
292 there is a clear logical relationship of subject-predicate between "???" and "æ?"¾?". It goes without saying that  
293 "æ?"¾?" is the patient subject complement.

294 In Example ?, "???" is always "???"æ?"???", so it will eventually disappear and "?". —"?" states the subject of  
295 the sentence "???" at the end, so "???" acts as a patient subject complement.

296 In Example ?, the subject "?????" are governed by the predicate verb "?", and the result is bound to "?"  
297 without existing. Therefore, the sentence component "?" refers to the object of "?", that is, the subject of the  
298 sentence —"?????". It goes without saying that "?" is the patient subject complement, because the subject and ?  
299 constitute a subject-predicate relationship of logical category.

300 In sentence example ?, the sentence component "?" states the subject "?????" who are numbed (?) by??? (a  
301 kind of narcotic wine). In other words, the subject and "?" have formed the subject-predicate relationship of the  
302 logical category, so "?" is the patient subject complement.

303 The components "???", "?????" and "?????????????????" in sentence examples ( ??), ( ??) and (8) all state the  
304 patient subjects dominated by several predicate verbs, so they are patient subject complements, because the  
305 patient subject and they have formed the subject-predicate relationship of the logical category.

### 306 16 b) Subject-Object Common Complement

307 The subject-object common complement, that is, the same complement is shared by both subject and object.  
308 This is because the subject of the sentence dominates the predicate of the imperative verb and causes its object  
309 to participate in the same activity or behavior, thus forming the same structure expressing the same activity or  
310 behavior. In other words, the same structural component acts as subject complement and object complement  
311 respectively. As the word "?" in the following example ? means that the host and guest "go together", similarly,  
312 "?" in example ? and "?" in example ?, etc. It is because the activities or acts in which the subject and  
313 the object participate together are embodied in the same words, which in turn act as subject complements and  
314 object complements respectively. This is the origin of the common complement between subject and object. And  
315 examples are as follows: The adverbial "?" in the above examples ? and ? and the adverbial "?" in example ?  
316 are clearly grammatical evidence that the subject and object participate in the same activity to form a common  
317 complement.

318 IV.

## 319 17 Conclusion

320 In summary, this paper explores the structural characteristics of the subject complement from the two levels of  
321 syntactic level and logical relationship in Chinese. And this paper takes the selected linguistic examples of the  
322 historical text as the basis for elaboration, and strives to analyze and demonstrate it necessarily and fully, so  
323 as to prove the objective existence of the subject complement in the structure of Chinese syntax and its basic  
324 structure types.

325 In fact, in the paper mentioned above, the author has set forth the reasons for the false concept of "pivotal  
326 structure" and its flawed objective facts, so as to demonstrate the grammatical identity of the object complement  
327 proposed by the scholars in the Chinese academic circle, so the emergence of the subject complement has become  
328 an inevitable result. The simplest way for the subject complement to appear is that if we convert the sentence  
329 containing the object complement, which is traditionally called "pivotal structure", into the passive voice, the  
330 subject complement will stand in it.

331 For example, if the sentence "?????????å½?"æ?"å½?"é?????"(??????) is converted into a passive sentence, there is  
332 "?????????å½?"æ?"é?????". Obviously, it was originally used as an object complement, but now it is regarded as  
333 the predicate of "pivotal structure "?å½?"æ?"é?????", turning around becomes the structural component of the  
334 subject complement of the impeccable subject "?". In fact, there is no need for artificial passive transformation,  
335 and the subject complement of original ecological still exists objectively, such as:

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## 336 18 ?????????????(ç?"°?????????) ?????????(????????)

337 Consequently It goes without saying that in the Chinese language system, the objective existence of subject  
338 complement is beyond doubt.

339 According to the definition of subject complement given above: "The subject complement is located at the lower  
340 level of the predicate verb, and to supplement the subject's nature, change or result affected by the expression of  
341 the predicate verb. And the subject and the subject complement constitute the subject-predicate relationship of  
342 logical category." Therefore, the basic types of subject complement restricted by the relationship between subject  
343 and predicate can be divided into two categories: agent subject complement and patient subject complement. The  
344 objective existence of subject-object common complement is that there are no structural elements in Chinese to  
345 distinguish the case of nouns and pronouns, while the real predicate verbs are of singular and plural isomorphism  
346 and there are no structural changes of tense and voice neither. For example, "?????????" (?? ??). This is the  
347 concrete embodiment of the grammatical characteristics of the Chinese language.

348 Traditional Chinese scholars believe that the structural auxiliary "?" is the sign of complement (in fact, it  
349 is the sign of predicate complement, the author's note), but it also covers the structural components of subject  
350 complement objectively. So, how to distinguish subject complement from predicate complement?

351 First of all, it should be discriminated from the hierarchical attribute as a grammatical component. Relative  
352 to the subject of the sentence, the subject complement is at the lower level of the predicate, For example,  
353 "?à?"?????????????????" (?æ?"??é ??"), it is obvious that the subject "?" and the subject complement in  
354 bold in the same sentence belongs to two distinct structural levels. However, it should be emphasized here that  
355 subject and subject complement are not at the subject-predicate level of grammatical category, although they  
356 have the logical relationship to be stated and to state. The predicate complement is at the same level as the <sup>1</sup>

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365 [It goes without saying that Chinese subject complement, like object complement and predicate complement, is an objective consti-  
366 *It goes without saying that Chinese subject complement, like object complement and predicate complement, is*  
367 *an objective constituent unit in Chinese complement's family members,*  
368 [it is a complement structure at the same predicate level. Secondly, from the logical connection between complement and central word:  
369 'it is a complement structure at the same predicate level. Secondly, from the logical connection between  
370 complement and central word: subject complement and subject constitute the relationship to state and  
371 to be stated'. *â?"?????" in the sentence "????â?"?????" (??????), (while predicate complement*  
372 *and predicate constitute the relationship to modify and to be modified. For example, "?????" in the above*  
373 *sentence, its logical direction is obviously the predicate "â?"???", rather than the subject "????")*