

# pc\_jian

Kànjiàn and tīngjiàn are resultative complements meaning 'see' and 'hear' respectively.

## Kàndejìàn 'can see'

Chū de biāozhì hěn qīngchū, nǐ kǎndìng kàndejìàn.  
'The exit sign is very obvious, you must be able to see it.'

Tīnshàng nà zhǐ fēngzhēng nǐ kàndejìàn me  
'Can you see the kite in the sky?'  
Note that the question particle *me* is similar to *ma*.

Nǐ de shìlǐ néng gòu kàndejìàn dì-jǐ pái de fúhào  
'Which row of letters can you see?'  
Literally "Which row of letters is your eyesight enough to be able to see?"

Tā jiùsuàn kàndejìàn yě bù yíding kàndedng.  
'He may not understand it even he is able to see it.'

Surán tā jìnrǎn hěn yǎnzhòng, dànshì yǎn kàndejìàn nǎ kuài gōnggàopái.  
'Although he is seriously short-sighted/myopic, he is still able to see the ad hoarding.'

## Tīngdejìàn 'can hear'

Nǐ tīngdejìàn yǒuchù de gōngbō ma  
'Could you hear the broadcast from far away?'

Jíshǐ dài zhe ěrjī, wǒ yě tīngdejìàn wàimiàn de shēngyīn.  
'Even though I'm wearing earphones, I can still hear voices outside.'

Nǐ tīngdejìàn gébì de zàoyīn me  
'Can you hear noise from the neighbours?'

Tā shuō de hěn qīng, dànshì tā tīngdejìàn.  
'She said it in very low voice, but he could hear it.' / 'She spoke very quietly, but he could hear.'

## On the phone

Wéi wéi! Tīngdejìàn me  
'Hello, hello! Can you hear me?'