

An Exploration of the Formation and Development of the Chinese Degree Adverbs “Duo” and “Duo Me”*

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Abstract—This thesis mainly discusses three questions. Firstly, it calls the view that the use of the degree adverb “duo” in questions and exclamations is an omitted and shortened form to the use of “duo shao duo me” in front of adjectives in question. Instead, this thesis believes that the transformation of “duo” from adjective to adverb is realized by its accession of adverbial functions and the highly frequent use of the fixed structure as “duo shao”, “ji duo”, “wu duo”. Secondly, it discusses the inaccuracy of Ota Tatsuo’s view that there is no documentary record of the use of “duo” to express exclamatory signification in Qing Dynasty. Instead, the time should be advanced to Yuan Dynasty as put forward by Lv Shuxiang. In addition, the exact date when “duo me” firstly appeared is at the end of Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of Ming Dynasty. Thirdly, it argues that the use of “duo” to express exclamatory signification does not originate in question sentences, for the usages emerged almost at the same age. Their difference is determined by the language user’s expression purposes and the sentence structure’s grammatical meaning.

Keywords—degree adverbs; duo/duo me; question; exclamation

I. INTRODUCTION

As degree adverbs, “多” (duo) and “多么” (duo me) are used to express doubts and exclamation and are emerged in modern Chinese¹. However, “多” (duo) and “多么” (duo me) are generated in different times, and the views of scholars are not consistent. There is still no conclusion in the academic

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¹ When “多” (duo) and “多么” (duo me) are used in interrogative sentences, the “Modern Chinese Dictionary” classifies them into interrogative pronouns. He Leshi’s “Ancient Chinese Dictionary of Function Words” classifies it into interrogative adverbs. Sun Xizhen’s “Chinese Pronouns Example Explanation” considers the “多” (duo) and “多么” (duo me) in interrogative sentences and exclamatory sentences as interrogative pronouns. In this regard, this article agrees with Yu Liming’s view: “Based on the grammatical status of the word in the sentence, the pronoun itself does not have its own grammatical features, and different pronouns correspond to different real words.” “多” (duo), “多么” (duo me) are used in interrogative sentences, but “they are both the parts of substitute adverbs, and can be regarded as adverbs. For their meaning, they are used to ask the number in the interrogative sentence, without subjective color; and express a high degree in the assertive statement, with the meaning of emphasis.”

world about the ages and causes of their respective doubts and exclamation.

1. Ota Tatsuo² (1987: 281-282) pointed out that “the interrogative adverb “多” (duo) means “多少” (how), “it has been used for questions from the Yuan Dynasty and it may be the omission of “多少”. However, the typical usage of “多” (duo) for interrogative sentences is “多高/重/大” (how high/heavy/large). While there has been another expression which is different in form but similar in meaning is “多少” (duo shao) in such phrases as “高/重/大多少” (how high/heavy/large). In this regard, Ota believes that “the reversed phrase “高多少 (how high) means “多少高” (how high), but no examples have been found. And such omission becomes an interrogative adverb “多”. What’s more, the usage of “多” (duo) for exclamation has been developed from questions, but we still can not find examples until the Qing Dynasty, so I can not know the details, maybe it is used in the sentence with “不知” (don’t know), so it becomes the beginning of the usage of exclamation.” Qi Chunhong (2006: 51-52) draws on the view of Ota and points out that “the usage of modified adjectives of “多” is developed its expression of doubts.” Based on this, she analyzes the transition mechanism of “多” (duo) from expressing doubts to exclamation. That is, when “多” (duo) modifying adjectives used in the interrogative sentences and not in the form of questions, it is a rhetorical question. With the reasoning of pragmatics, the rhetorical question further forms exclamation sentences. This usage was produced in the Qing Dynasty with fewer use cases. Lv Shuxiang (1985: 345-353) did not clearly indicate the age of its creation, but the “多” (duo) expressing doubts was first used in the Yuan Dynasty “Piao Tong Shi Yan Jie” (“那珠儿多大小?”, “how big is the bead?”), that expressing exclamation was first used in the Yuan Opera “An example of a Sweatshirt” (“你爹娘年纪多高大!”, “how old are your parents!”) and pointed out that the “多” (duo) used in the interrogative sentence “may ask “多大小” (how big /small?), “多远近” (how far), and later only left a word for positive traits.” In He Leshi’s “Ancient Chinese

² The monographs (including dissertations) cited in this paper are indicated with the date and the number of page only when they first appear, and if appear again, they are only indicated with the date; the reference books and journal papers are indicated with only date. In addition, for all the names of the persons involved in the text, the word of “Mr.” is omitted. Hereby explained.

Dictionary of Function Words" (2006), "多" (duo) is used before the predicate for doubts or ambiguity as an interrogative adverb and "this usage starts from the Ming and Qing Dynasties."

2. 多么, also as "多末", "多们" (different form in Chinese). For the sake of convenience, these words are all called the term. In addition to the separate examination of these forms, the general narrative is represented by "多么" (duo me).

Compared with "什么", "这么" (zhe me), "那么" (na me) and "怎么"(zen me), "多么" (duo me) seems to be less of a concern for the academic community. Lv Shuxiang pointed out in "Modern Chinese Referential Pronouns" (1985) that "多" (duo) is mainly used for interrogative sentences, and "多么" (duo me) mainly appears in exclamatory sentences. The adverb "多" (duo) appears before the adjective, and the initial form is "多少" (duo shao) ("为人处世间, 得见事无可疑处, 多少快活!", "How happy it is to be a person who can do everything very well! "). In the sentence, "多少" (duo shao) is abbreviated to "多" (duo), affected by "这么" (zhe me) and "那么" (na me), so "多么" (duo me) appears. And when explaining doubts and exclamatory mood, they were first used in the sentences in the Qing Dynasty "Strange Tales from a Lonely Studio" ("你说这有多么糟心!", "you say, how bad it is! "). Ota Tatsuo (1987) speculated that the adverb "多么" (duo me) is afflicted by the suffix "么" after "多" (duo), but the examples are very few, so we don't know the details. Qi Chunhong (2006) also pointed out: "There are very few use cases in Chinese in dynasties, so it is impossible to examine its evolution."

II. OPINIONS ON THE VIEWS OF THE PREDECESSORS AND THE ISSUES OF CONCERN IN THIS PAPER

1. From the perspective of the times, the production of "多么" (duo me) is not only much later than "什么", "这/那么" (zhe/ na me), "怎么" (zen me), nor does it have its original form in the early days of Chinese. But "多么" (duo me) is not unrelated to these words "么" in Chinese history, in addition to be an "interrogative modal word", a very important function is to appear in "什么", "这/那么" (zhe/ na me) and "怎么" (zen me), the meaning is more ambiguous and the effect is equivalent to the affix. As far as the form and function of "么" (see below) and the later appearance of "多么" (duo me), we believe that the "多么" (duo me) of Lv Shuxiang and Ota is assimilated to "这/那么" (zhe/ na me). The idea of adding more words after the "多" (duo) is credible. According to our examination, "多" (duo) has already had functions to express doubts and exclamation before combined with "么". Therefore, "多么" (duo me) is just a form change of "多" (duo) based on the original function (semantically the repetition, the formal update). Then with the development of the language, "多" (duo) and "多么" (duo me) gradually have a certain degree of function division, but it is not clear.

2. There are several points that should be paid attention to in the study of "多" (duo) and "多么" (duo me). First, how is "多" (duo) changing into an adverb and further to express doubts and exclamation? As Ota guessed, is it experienced the process from "高多少" reversing to "多少高"? Second, is "

多" (duo) expressing doubts and exclamation the abbreviation of the degree adverb "多少" (duo shao)? Third, does the "多" (duo) expressing exclamation really develop from expressing doubts? Is there a chronological order in terms of the appearance of the two kinds of usage? Fourth, can the appearance of adverbs "多" (duo) and "多么" (duo me) possible be in advance?

Regarding the first question, we believe that this assumption should be excluded because there is no literature support. Based on the focus on the latter three issues, this paper will combine the research results of predecessors to outline the development of the degree adverbs "多" (duo) and "多么" (duo me).

III. "多(DUO)"

Ota Tatsuo and Lv Shuxiang think that the view that "多" (duo) for doubts and exclamation is reduced by "多么" (duo me) seems to be negotiable.

We believe that "多" (duo) cannot be regarded as the reduction of "多少" (duo shao). At almost the same time, there is "几多" (ji duo) related to "多" (duo) for doubts and exclamation. If "多" (duo) is the reduction of "多少" (duo shao), should it be considered "多" (duo) is the reduction of "多少" (duo shao)? Therefore, the view is not scientific. However, it is undeniable that in the process of "多" (duo) for doubt and exclamation, words such as "多少" (duo shao) and "几多" (ji duo) which first have a function for doubts and exclamation play a significant role. Due to its high frequency of use, it is easier for the morpheme "多" (duo) to be abstract and grammatical under this format.

1. 多少(Duo Shao)

"多少" (duo shao) initially means "much or little" and gradually fades into an unfixed amount for inquiry.

Wudi had said: "卿门尚有堪事者多少?" (How many people can take the key positions in your mansion) ("Nan Shi Biography of Cai Zun")

Zheng Bo from Xiangyang joked with him that: "魏郎弄戟多少?" (Mr. Wei, how heavy is your weapon?) ("Bei Qi Shu Biography of Wei Shou")

Fang Xuanling said to Li Wenbo: "公生平志尚, 唯在正直, 今既得为从事, 故应有会素心。比来激浊扬清, 所为多少?" (You have a noble ambition in your life, only do integral things. Now that you have been engaged, you should have the opportunity to achieve your ambition. How many good deeds have you done recently?) ("Bei Shi Biography of Li Wenbo")

Later can be used to modify nouns.

而今圣夫将我与彼行于世事, 从其随索多少钱物? (Now you take me and him to travel around the world, how much money is spent?) ("Fa Yuan Zhu Lin" Volume 110)

红颜暗老白髮新, 绿衣监使守宫门, 一闭上阳多少春? (Nowadays, we are getting the coveted year, the white hair is like silver. The green-clad guards guarded the gates of Shangyang Palace, how many years are spent here for the youth?) (Bai Juyi's "White Hair Men in Shangyang")

Around the beginning of the Tang Dynasty, the meaning of "多少" (duo shao) was inclined to "多" (duo) to express quantity. Although it is under the outer frame of the interrogative sentence, it does not for doubts, but for ambiguity or exclamation. The semantics still points to the nouns.

三百年来庾楼上, 曾经多少望乡人? (For three hundred years, how many people have looked at their hometowns on this public building?) (Bai Juyi's "Bai's Changqing Set")

多少泪珠无限恨, 倚栏杆。(Leaning on the railing, how many tears in the heart, how much regret!) (Li Jing's "Tan Po Huan Xi Sha")

春花秋月何时了, 往事知多少? (When will the time of the year be settled, and how many past events do you know?) (Li Yu's "Yu Mei Ren")

Later, "多少"(duo shao) began to modify the predicate, and the meaning was similar to the adverb "多么" (duo me).³

上国无交亲, 请谒多少难! (There are no friends and relatives in the court. How difficult it is to visit the influential officials who have the power!) (Fei Guanqing's "Poem for Recalling the Long Residence in the Capital")

颜子不是一个衰善底人, 看他多少聪明! (You see how smart Yan Yuan is!) ("ZhuZi's Language Category" Volume 135)

使人人各得尽其情, 多少快活! (Everyone can do whatever they want, how happy it is!) ("ZhuZi's Language Category" Volume 13)

The dominant meaning of the morpheme "多"(duo) provides the possibility to bear the meaning and function of "多少" (duo shao).

2. 几多 (Ji Duo)

Similarly, from the beginning of the Northern and Southern Dynasties,⁴ there is also "几多" (ji duo) in the language, which also means "多少"(duo shao) to question quantity.⁵

复令悲此曲, 红颜余几多? (How many beautiful faces can you remember when you hear this parting song?) (Yu Xin's

³ Such "多少" (duo shao) in "Chinese Dictionary" is interpreted as "how much." The adverb "多" (duo) in the statement of Lv Shuxiang and Ota is also derived from such "多少" (duo shao).

⁴ Zhang Yongyan in his "When did the "几多" (ji duo) (ji duo) appear?" ("Chinese Language" 1960.10) pointed out that "几多" (ji duo)(ji duo) appeared early in the Six Dynasties. See Lv Shuxiang's "Modern Chinese Demonstrative Pronouns", Xuelin Press, 1985, p. 364. The following examples by Yuxin are also found in Lv Shuxiang's "Modern Chinese Demonstrative Pronouns".

⁵ Yu Liming pointed out: "'几' and '多少' have a synonymous relationship with synonymous text, and when the latter '少' is omitted, it becomes '几多' (ji duo). '几多' (ji duo) is a questioning of '多'. The source of '几多' (ji duo) may be related to the complex tone of '几'. In the Qin and Han dynasties, '几所' (ji suo) and '几许' (ji xu) had been used, to express a uncertain quantity by a compound word with a suffix of '许' and '几', and then '几多' (ji duo) appeared later."

"Poem of Listening to the Sound of Washing Clothes at Night")

君欲几多钱而遂其愿? (How much do you want to satisfy his wish?) (Dai Fu's "Guang Yi Ji The Two Men Mr. Zhang and Mr. Li")

别来几多时, 枝叶万里长。(How long has it been since we are apart? The branches and leaves have grown so long.) (Li Bai's "Shang Yun Le")

At this time, "几多" (ji duo) can be regarded as a question about "几" to "多少" (duo shao). However, the expression is not "几多少" but "几多" (ji duo), the reason for which is that "多少" (duo shao) here questioned by "几" is a nominal quantitative concept, similar to the situations of "多重"、"多远"、"多大" in which "轻重"、"远近"、"大小" are questioned by "多" (duo). With the passage of pragmatics, "几多" (ji duo) has gradually changed in meaning, from the original inquiry to expressing quantity, which can be understood as the adverbs "多少" (duo shao) or "多么" (duo me), for ambiguity and exclamation.

问君能有几多愁, 恰似一江春水向东流。(How much grievances the person has, like a river flowing eastward.) (Li Yu's "Yu Mei Ren")

总把春山扫眉黛, 不知供得几多愁? (Even though the brow is as tall as a mountain, I don't know how much sorrow it can bear?) (Li Shangyin's "Dai Zeng Er Shou")

比及相见, 几多愁闷! (When we meet, how sad we will!) ("Dong Jieyuan in West Chamber" Volume 7)

昔者圣人之作《易》, 观象设卦系辞焉以明吉凶, 几多分晓! (Years ago, the saints created "Book of Changes", they observe the image of the object, set up gossip to find out the good and the bad, how obvious! How clear! !) ("ZhuZi's Language Category" Volume 66)

It is the high frequency of these cured forms that causes them to shift from general interrogation to ambiguity and exclamation. The "多少" (duo shao) and "几多" (ji duo) have produced a side that emphasizes positive metrics in pragmatics, and the focus of semantic expression falls on "多" (duo), and the morpheme "多"(duo) leads to the opportunity to assume the original word expression function alone.

3. 无多 (Wu Duo)

This transfer is also reflected in the word "无多"⁶. "无多" has solidified into a word since the Northern and Southern Dynasties to express not much.

始末三年, 筑围攻击, 虽士卒死伤, 无多怨叛。(After three years of siege attacks, although many soldiers died, no people were resentful.) ("Bei Qi Biography of Murong Baiyao")

⁶ This article studies the "无多" (wu duo) only from its words of solidification, such as "尔无多言, 非尔所及" and so on, which is not discussed any more.

迁齐州刺史，无多政绩。(Moved to the Qizhou Inspector, there are not many achievements.)("Bei Qi Biography of Yuan Fan")

又一石还得八斗汁，亦无多损。(A dan of salt, after refining, it can still get eight buckets, and there is not much loss.)("Qi Min Yao Shu" Volume 8)

Yao Chong said: ".....河北、河南，无多贮积，倘不收获，岂免流离，事系安危，不可胶柱。"(There are not much grain reserves in Hebei and Henan. If there is no harvest this year, the people will be displaced) ("Old Tang Book · Biography of Yao Chong")

蓬山此去无多路，青鸟殷勤为探看。(You live in the Penglai Mountain not far away, but there is no way to pass, but it is beyond reach. I hope that a bluebird-like messenger will diligently visit her for me.)(Li Shangyin's "No Title")

The above are all combination of "无多" and nouns. Among them, "无多怨叛", that is, there are not many people who are resentful; "无多损", that is, no loss. "怨叛" and "损" are equivalent to nominal components. "无多"⁷ is an adjective.

Beginning in the Tang Dynasty, "无多" began to modify the predicate component. Such as:

龙山万里无多远，留待行人二月归。(Even if the snow drifts thousands of miles away, the wind blown from Longshan can be close, so it is not far away. I hope this snow will not disappear, and I will meet again when I come back in February.) (Li Shangyin's "One of the Two Poems about Snow")

莫言明灭无多重，曾比人生一世中。(Don't say that the destruction of the light is not very important. It is like a person's life!)(Han Gai's "Lamp")

出郭无多远，登山有许高。(It's not far from the wall, and the mountain is only so high.)(Ma Zhichun's "Two Poems of Qingliang Guanghui Temple")

桐君山路无多远，元自知津莫问津。(The road to Tongjun Mountain is not far away. I would have known if the ferry was there.)(Lu You's "Travel in Suburb")

4. Under the impetus of this solidified structure, the "多" (duo) individually modifying predicate has appeared in the southern song dynasty, but the use cases are few and the usage is different.

Privy Council gave speech:

诸营相去多远，往来作过不便，乞别选教头。(The camps are too far apart and inconvenient to move. Please choose other people to serve as coaches.)("Continued Zizhi Tongjian Changbian Zhezong Volume ·The 2nd year of Yuan Fu")

5. According to the examinations of Lv Shuxiang, Ota Tatsuo and Qi Chunhong, the degree adverb "多" (duo) is used for interrogative sentences from the Yuan dynasty. For the exclamation, Lv believes it is from the Yuan dynasty, but

⁷ The "Chinese Dictionary" collects the entry of "无多" in this meaning: "There is not much." The first case is cited the Du Xunhe's "Offering Sacrifice to the Mengming Official Residence with Friends" in the Tang dynasty: "莫嫌月入无多俸，须喜秋来不废吟。"

both Ota Tatsuo and Zheng think that it begins in the Qing dynasty. However, according to our investigation, from the Yuan dynasty, the adverb "多" (duo) is mostly used for doubts:

那学士多大年纪？(How old is the bachelor?) (Guan Hanqing's "Wen Taizhen Jade Dressing Table")

Veterinarian Wan said: 多大年纪也？正末唱：他年庚有三十岁。(How old is it?zheng mo sings: He is 30 years old)(Gao Maoqing's "Reunions in Cuihong Township")

小娘子，你家在那里住？离此泾河多远哩？(Little lady, where do you live? How far is it from this river?)(Shang Zhongxian's "Dongting Lake ·Biography of Liu Yi")

It can also be used in declarative sentences (including negative sentences):

我问他甚的姓名，多大年纪。(I asked him what his name is, how old is he?)(Gao Maoqing's "Reunions in Cuihong Township")

来此马陵山下，天色已晚，不知齐国败兵过去多远了。(It's late to come to this Maling Mountain. I don't know how far the Qi's defeated troops left (here).)(Yuan's "Pang Juan Ye Zou Ma Ling Dao")

六儿，这里到磁州孟津驿，还有多少路？丑：爹，不多远了。(Six, how far is it to Mengjin courier station, cizhou? Chou: Oh, not far away.) (Shi Gui's "You Gui Ji")

小姐，这里离荆州不多远了。(Miss, it's not far from Jingzhou.)(Yuan's "Battle of Wits between Two Armies across the River")

Used in the rhetorical question:

地下到天上，也只三万余程，能有多远？(From the ground to the sky, only 30,000 miles, how far can it be?)(Shijiu Sanren's "Zhuang Zhou's Butterfly Dream")

Here, the "多" (duo) in the sentence is quite close to the degree adverb "多" (duo) for exclamation.

咱后花园离前厅却是多远！老汉无事也不到这前面来，有甚么勾当？(How far is the back garden from the front hall! The old man will not come to the front, what is he going to do?)(Ma Zhiyuan's "Awakened from a Dream on the Handan Path")

你爹娘年纪多高大！怎不想承欢膝下？(How old are your parents? Don't they want to have children to accompany them?)(Zhang Guobin's "He Han Shan")

6. All of the examples above 3.6 (3.5) are from the Yuan Dynasty literature. This shows: 1. As Lv Shuxiang investigated, since the Yuan Dynasty, "多" (duo) has been used for doubts and exclamation. And the cases are not rare. 2. In the Yuan Dynasty, the "多" (duo) for degree can be used not only in interrogative sentences, but also in declarative sentences (including negative sentences, rhetorical questions, and exclamatory sentences). This seems to not match the views that the "多" (duo) for exclamation is developed from that for doubts of Ota, and Qi Chunhong's when "多" (duo) modifies adjective, and when it is not for doubts (for rhetorical questions), it is further formed with pragmatic

reasoning. (The author adds: the Qing Dynasty). We believe that under the guidance of the "多少" (duo shao), "无多" and "几多" (ji duo), "多" (duo) has begun to have the ability to modify predicates at least in the Southern Song Dynasty. At the same time, it is used for doubts, statements, denials, rhetorical questions and exclamation (the frequency of use cases is different). As for the "多" (duo) for degree, it is used to assist questions, ask questions or others, this is determined by the purpose of expression and grammatical meaning of sentence format rather than affected by others in Ota and Zheng's view.

After the Yuan Dynasty, these usages of "多" (duo) continued to develop and smoothly entered modern Chinese. There are so many examples so I needn't to say anymore here.

IV. 多么 (DUO ME)

Lv Shuxiang (1985) and Ota (1987) think that "多么" (duo me) is formed by "多" (duo) with suffix "么" under the influence of "这么" (zhe me) and "那么" (na me). We think this view is reasonable. The "么" (including "什么", "怎么" (zen me) and "这/那么" (zhe/ na me)), according to Zhicun Liangzhi (1984), Lv Shuxiang (1985), Ota Tatsuo (1987), Jiang Lansheng (1995) and Jiang Shaoyu (2005: 125-135), In the first half of the eighth century, it is the "物" of the word of "是物" (synonymous with "什么", but in a different form.), and "物" comes from the actual word "物" that expresses "等类" and "色差", (that is, "type" and "difference"). It may be homologous to the plural "们". "么" has different forms such as "摩", "们" and "每" in different periods. It is the product of the grammatical component of the ambiguity due to the reason of the human being.

"多么" (duo me) can express doubts, ambiguity and exclamation. The latter is more common than the former.

A. The Ming Dynasty

The combination of "多" (duo) and "么" has appeared in the "Water Margin" of the turning of Yuan and Ming dynasty, totally 4 cases. It is also used in later works such as "Journey to the West", but it is rare. The form at this time is "多么" (duo me).

Yu Gui said: "张魁口气多么强硬, 他说是好汉子, 早晚要有个报应。"(How strong Zhang Kui's tone is, he said that he is a good man, and there must be retribution sooner or later.)("Old Version of Water Margin" Chapter 24)

Yuan Xiaoqi said: "谁人没有心肝, 这婆婆登时失却两个儿子, 多么苦楚可怜, 若依你们那般做时, 婆婆早就气死了!" ("Who has no heart, this grandma lost two sons suddenly, how bitter and pitiful, if she does as you do, the grandma has already been mad!") ("Old Version of Water Margin" Chapter 25)

Not agreeing, Shi Jin said: "谁耐烦商量长短, 赶快杀将起来, 使睡梦中不做提防, 多么脱辣干脆。" ("Who is patient and willing to discuss in detail, hurry to kill him, so that we won't be wary when sleep, how clear-cut it is.") ("Old Version of Water Margin" Chapter 4)

洒家今又想起来, 当年出家时节, 俺的师父, 智真长老, 一片慈心, 佛眼看觑, 多么好相待, 洒家常记在心, 死也莫忘。(I thought about it again, when I was a monk, my master, Zhi zhen, a compassionate man, with a Buddha's eyes, how truly he treats me, I memory this in mind, and never forget.)("Old Version of Water Margin" Chapter 49)

San Zang said: "徒弟啊, 这河有多么宽么?"八戒道: "约摸有十来里宽。" ("Apprentice, how wide is this river?" The Eight Rings: "It is about ten miles wide. ") ("Journey to the West" Chapter 43)

It can be seen that "多么" (duo me) at this time is used both for doubt and exclamation. The two are dominated by exclamation. This is consistent with the subsequent distribution pattern of Qing Dynasty and modern Chinese.

B. The Qing Dynasty and Later

In the middle and late Qing dynasty, "多么" (duo me) appeared a lot; and there were two new forms: "多末" and "多们" (different shape in Chinese). Among them, "多末" (different shape in Chinese) is rare.

1) 多么 (duo me):

苍蝇和那雌苍蝇, 多么点子东西, 他会调情, 竟比那人还能。(The flies and the female flies, how small things, he can flirt, and even more capable than person.)("Ni Shang Xu Pu" Volume 7)

你大概也不知道你小大师傅的少林拳有多么霸道! (Maybe you don't know how strong the Shaolin boxing of your little master is!) ("Biography of Hero and Heroine" Chapter 6)

我这一喝酒就高了兴啦, 别提多么爽快啦! (I am very happy when I drink, don't mention how cool!) ("Yong Qing Sheng Ping" Volume 18)

你瞧他多么大方, 我们谁都赶不上你。(How awkward he is, how can we catch up with you?) ("Nie Hai Hua" Volume 15)

嘴裏虽怨恨三儿, 一颗心却不由自主的只想三儿好处。多么勇猛! 多么伶俐! 又多么熨贴! (Although Zui guo are resentful of San er, she can not help but only think about the consideration of him. How brave! What awkward! How much ironing!) (ditto)

2) 多们 (duo men): "多们" is also mainly found in the works of the middle and late Qing Dynasty, such as "The Dream of Red Mansions", "The Official Record of the Officialdom", "The Travel Notes of the Old Man", "The Case of the Chun'a", and "The History of Civilization". Among them, "The Dream of Red Mansions" has the most use cases, but only a few examples are mentioned here.

你看那别的衙门, 差不多的丞参员司, 都是花天酒地, 日夜喧呼, 看看人家有多们乐呀! (You look at the other tricks, almost the squatting staff, they eat and drink day and night, how happy they are!) ("The Case of the Chun'a" Chapter 6)

我听说你前儿考首善书院, 领卷子回来, 一直做到三四更天, 多们伤身体哟! (I heard that you prepared for the test to Shou shan school the other days before, took paper back and stayed up late, how harmful it is to your health!) ("The Dream of Red Mansions" Chapter 8)

Li Wan laughed: "太太奶奶一大堆, 你们听他说得多们利落。" ("So many wives, how neat he says.") ("The Dream of Red Mansions" Chapter 9)

Aunt Xue said: "姑娘们手儿真巧, 那西瓜灯上刻的画片有多们工细!" ("The girls are really clever, and the pictures on the watermelon lamp are so fine!") ("The Dream of Red Mansions" Chapter 58)

Zhang Huanhuan said: "无论他再有钱, 再做多们大的官, 但他是个外国人, 我总不肯嫁他, 就是他拿十万银子、八台轿来抬我, 我只是不去, 他能拿我怎么样?" ("No matter how much money he has, how big power, but he is a foreigner. I will not marry him. Even He takes 100,000 yuan and brings large sedan chair carried by eight people, I will not go. How can he treat me?") ("The History of Civilization" Chapter 47)

你跌下去的地方, 水有多们深? 想来一定是浅的, 所以没有送命。(How deep is the water in the place where you fall? I think it must be shallow, so you didn't lose life) ("The Official Record of the Officialdom" Chapter 34)

Xu Da said: "你瞧, 你多们酸呀! 你倘若有好法子, 我们弄死了他, 主意是我出的。" ("You see, how jealous you are! If you have a good way, we killed him, and the idea is on me.") ("The Travel Notes of the Old Man" Chapter 20)

可是我听说七八年前, 我们史书嫁了李四爷, 是个做官的, 做过那里的道台, 去的时候, 多们耀武扬威! (But I heard that seven or eight years ago, our Shi shu married Li Siye, who is an official. He used to be the administrator there. When he goes, how arrogant!) ("Posthumous Manuscript of Continued 'The Travel Notes of the Old Man'" Chapter 4)

3) 多末(duo me) (different shape in Chinese): "多末" is mainly seen in the works of literature and art in the Republic of China and later. The "Chinese Dictionary" has "多末" (different shape in Chinese): "See '多末'." No example.

这是多末卑屈柔荑的生活! (What a sinister life!)(Wang Tongzhao's "Strong Gale and Thunderstorm")

这是褚氏原刻的, 头本有五十张细图呢, 您老人家看看, 多末好, 多么工细! (This is the original engraving of the Chu, there are fifty fine pictures in the first book, and you look at the old man, how good, how fine!)(Zheng Zhenduo's "Book's Luck")

闻先生是学术界中重要的人物, 不能继续做他的研究工作, 这该是学术界多末大的损失呵! (Mr. Wen is an important figure in the academic world. If he can't continue his research work, this is a big loss in the academic world!)(Zhao Jingshen's "Recall of Literary Circles")

In modern Chinese Mandarin, only the form of "多么" (duo me) is retained.

V. CONCLUSION

1. "多" (duo) is a very important part in the process of grammaticalization of adjectives to adverbs, the coagulation format associated with of "多" (duo), such as high frequency usage "多少" (duo shao), "几多" (ji duo), "无多" How awkward you are, how can we not catch up with you? To some extent, the grammaticalization of "多" (duo) is the

process of pragmatic inference caused by the high-frequency use of its associated solidified format.

2. "多" (duo) can express both questions and exclamation. Without any derivative relation, the appearances of the both usages are totally independent. After being used as an adverb in the Southern Song Dynasty, "多" (duo) began to be widely cultivated in the Yuan Dynasty. It can be used for statements (including negation), as well as for doubts, ambiguity and exclamation. These differences are determined by the proposal of the pragmatic expression and the grammatical meaning of the sentence format.

3. "多" (duo) for exclamation can be advanced to the Yuan Dynasty, at the same time as for doubts. "多么" (duo me) for doubts and exclamation can be traced back to the end of the Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of the Ming Dynasty.

4. The development process of "多" (duo) and "多么" (duo me) is concluded as the following "Table I".

TABLE I. THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF "多" (DUO) AND "多么" (DUO ME)

	Before South Song Dynasty	Yuan, Ming dynasties	Qing dynasty, the Republic of China (1912-1949)	Modern times
多	Adjective, for large number	Degree adverb	Mostly for doubts and exclamation	Continue to develop
多么		First appeared	Forms are "多么" (duo me), "多们" and "多末"	"多么" (duo me) retained

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