

Abstract

The nature and the state are a pair of category which are connected and opposes, modern Chinese separately uses the adjective (the first class ingredient) and the adjective (the second class ingredient) to reflect them, and displays the different characteristic in the semantics and the grammatical function. In fact, Ancient Chinese also has the special language form to reflect them, of which multi-syllable XingMaoCi reflected the state. there are differences betwin monosyllable adjective and multi-syllable XingMaoCi in format and meaning and function. The previous linguists took the importances of the research in multi-syllable XingMaoCi, but still lacked in the systemic regnization about their grammatical function. If we focus our emphases on the grammatical distribution of the multi- syllable XingMaoCi, it will be significtive to the comprehensive reseagch on multi- syllable XingMaoCi and the the grammar history of Chinese.

"Poetry" and "Chu elegies" are the main rhyme literature in Ancient Chinese, separately represented the realism and the romanticism literature Chinese language. There are more multi- syllable XingMaoCi in these two literatures than in other essay literatures. therefore, we mainly seek for and research multi- syllable XingMaoCi from these two literatures.

This article comprises six parts, with introduction and appendix. the main text altogether is diivided into four charpters, the first chapter focuses on the definite and types of multi- syllable XingMaoCi, the second chapter analyzes the semantic characteristic of the multi- syllable XingMaoCi, the third chapter inspects the grammar distribution of the multi- syllable XingMaoCi , the fourth chapter gives a conclusion of the regimentationg in word class of the multi- syllable XingMaoCi, and briefly analyzes the successive relations betwin multi- syllable XingMaoCi in ancient Chinese and the second class ingredient of adjective in modern Chinese. After the article, multi- syllable XingMaoCi in "Poetry" and "Chu elegies" are attached.

Key word: Ancient Chinese nature XingMaoCi semantics grammar