

再說“同生”、“同產”

田焯*

摘要 “同生”、“同產”是一個古書中常見的親屬概念。作者曾經撰文指出，“同生”、“同產”的內涵隨着時代的不同而有所變化：在先秦文獻中指同母所生，在秦、漢和三國時期的文獻中指同父所生，在兩晉以後的文獻中又主要指同母所生。本文重申了這一觀點，並對一些關鍵的語料進行了補充論證。

關鍵詞 同生 同產 同母所生 同父所生



* 作者為中山大學中國語言文學系教授

A FURTHER DISCUSSION ON *TONGSHENG* (同生) AND *TONGCHAN* (同產)

TIAN WEI *

ABSTRACT *Tongsheng* (同生) and *tongchan* (同產) are commonly used words in ancient Chinese texts. They have different meanings in different time periods. *Tongsheng* originally meant “born to the same mother” in the pre-Qin period, while *tongsheng* and *tongchan* meant “born to the same father” in the Qin and Han Dynasties as well as the Three Kingdoms period. However, they later reverted to the meaning of “born to the same mother” in the Jin Dynasty. This paper reaffirms this viewpoint and provides further evidence by using some key language materials.

KEYWORDS *tongsheng*, *tongchan*, born of the same mother, born of the same father



* Tian Wei is Professor in the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU)