

19. 姓氏趣谈



ā zī màn nǐ jìn lái hǎo ma zì cóng nǐ zhuǎn xué hòu wǒ men hǎo jiǔ méi lián luò le
阿兹曼：你近来好吗？自从你转学后，我们好久没联络了。

xī wàng nǐ hé jiā rén yí qiè ān hǎo shàng gè yuè wǒ de wài shēng chū shì le wǒ men yì jiā rén dōu
希望你和家人一切安好。上个月我的外甥出世了，我们一家人都

hěn gāo xìng yóu qí shì wǒ de fù mǔ měi tiān dōu lè dé xiào hē hē de jiàn dào qīn qī jiù hé tā
很高兴，尤其是我的父母，每天都乐得笑呵呵的，见到亲戚就和他

men liáo qǐ bǎo bǎo
们聊起宝宝。

wǒ jiě fū yǐ tā jiā de zú pǔ wéi gēn jù lái gěi bǎo bǎo qǔ míng zì guān yú zú pǔ wǒ
我姐夫以他家的族谱为根据来给宝宝取名字。关于族谱，我

yě hěn hào qí jiù shàng wǎng chá le yí xià yuán lái zú pǔ yě chēng jiā pǔ shì jì zǎi mǒu
也很好奇，就上网查了一下。原来，族谱也称家谱，是记载某

gè xìng shì jiā zú zǐ sūn shì xì chuán chéng de shū jí zú pǔ bù jǐn kě yòng lái qū bié xìng shì yuán
个姓氏家族子孙世系传承的书籍。族谱不仅可用来区别姓氏源

liú yě kě zuò wéi rèn zǔ guī zōng yán jiū lì shǐ dì lǐ shè huì mín sú děng de cān kǎo
流，也可作为认祖归宗，研究历史、地理、社会、民俗等的参考

zī liào tā hái shì xìng shì wén huà de zhòng yào zǔ chéng bù fēn
资料。它还是姓氏文化的重要组成部分。

shuō dào xìng shì bù zhī dào nǐ kě yǒu zhùyì dào huà rén xìng míng de dì yí gè zì qí shí
说到姓氏，不知道你可有注意到华人姓名的第一个字，其实

hé tā běn shēn fù xì jiā zú de chéng yuán shì xiāng tóng de nà gè zì jiù shì wǒ men de xìng
和他本身父系家族的成员是相同的？那个字就是我们的姓。

Interesting discussion about surnames

Azman: How are you? We haven't been in touch for a long time since you've transferred to another school. Hope you and your family are well. My nephew was born last month, and our family is very happy, especially my parents, who smiled happily every day, and talked about the baby with relatives whenever they meet.

My brother-in-law named the baby based his clan records. I was also curious about families' clan records, so I checked it online. It turns out that a clan record, also known as a family record, is a book that records the descendants of a clan. Clan records can not only be used to distinguish the origin of clans, but also can be used as reference materials for tracing ancestral roots, and also as a source for researching history, geography, society, folk customs, etc. It is also an important part of our surname culture.

Speaking of surnames, I wonder if you have ever noticed that the first word of a Chinese name is actually the same as the members of his or her father's family? That word is our surname.

huá rén wǔ qiān duō nián qián jiù yǒu le xìng shàng gǔ shí qī shì mǔ xì shè huì, xìng zì
 华人五千多年前就有了姓。上古时期是母系社会，“姓”字
 shì nǚ hé shēng zǔ chéng shuō míng zuì zǎo de xìng gēn mǔ qīn yǒu guān xià shāng shí qī
 是“女”和“生”组成，说明最早的姓跟母亲有关。夏商时期，
 rén men chú le yǒu xìng yě yǒu shì xìng shì cóng jū zhù de cūn luò huò suǒ shǔ de bù zú míng
 人们除了有姓，也有氏。“姓”是从居住的村落或所属的部族名
 chēng ér lái shì shì cóng jūn zhǔ suǒ fēng de dì suǒ rèn de guān zhí huò sǐ hòu zhuī jiā de chēng
 称而来；“氏”是从君主所封的地、所任的官职或死后追加的称
 hào ér lái shǐ xué jiè yì bān rèn wéi zhōng huá xìng shì fā zhǎn de gāo fēng zài zhōu cháo yóu qí shì chūn
 号而来。史学界一般认为中华姓氏发展的高峰在周朝，尤其是春
 qiū zhàn guó shí qī xìng hé shì zhú jiàn róng hé bìng jī běn gù dìng xià lái yě jiù yǒu le chuántǒng
 秋战国时期，姓和氏逐渐融合，并基本固定下来，也就有了传统
 gài niàn shàng de xìng shì fā zhǎn zhì qín hàn shí qī xìng shì cái kāi shǐ bèi tǒng yī chēng hū
 概念上的姓氏。发展至秦汉时期，“姓氏”才开始被统一称呼，
 cǐ hòu biàn yǐ zǐ chéng fù xìng de mó shì dài dài xiāng chuán zhì jīn
 此后便以子承父姓的模式代代相传至今。

jù shuō huá rén de xìng shì hái yǒu hǎo jǐ zhǒng lái yuán yuán shǐ shè huì de rén men jiāng tú téng
 据说，华人的姓氏还有好几种来源。原始社会的人们将图腾
 shì wéi zì jǐ de zǔ xiān yīn cǐ yǐ shì zú de tú téng chōng bài wù wéi xìng rú mǎ xióng
 视为自己的祖先，因此以氏族的图腾崇拜物为姓，如马、熊、
 lóng fēng yè děng zài gǔ dài yì bān píng mín de zhí yè hé jì yì duō wéi jiā zú shì xí
 龙、凤、叶等。在古代，一般平民的职业和技艺多为家族世袭，
 wèi le shǐ jì yì bù shī chuán shuǐ píng bú duàn tí gāo zhè xiē jì yì zhú jiàn zhuǎn chéng jiā zú de biāo
 为了使技艺不失传、水平不断提高，这些技艺逐渐转成家族的标
 zhì hòu lái jiù chéng le xìng shì de yì zhǒng lái yuán bǐ rú táo xìng zhì zuò táo qì de dōu yǐ táo
 志，后来就成了姓氏的一种来源。比如陶姓，制作陶器的都以陶
 wéi qí jiā zú de xìng shì
 为其家族的姓氏。

Not for sale – distributed freely for education purpose.

More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJKC_resources/

The Chinese started using surnames more than 5,000 years ago. In ancient times, they were a **matriarchal society**. The word "surname" was composed of the words "nu (female)" and "sheng", which shows that the earliest surnames were related to mothers. In the Xia and Shang Dynasties, people not only had surnames, but also clan names. "Surname" comes from the name of the village in which they live or the name of the tribe they belong to; "Clan" comes from the land conferred by the emperor, or the official position held or even the title posthumously granted. Historians generally believe that the height of the development of Chinese surnames was during the Zhou Dynasty, especially during the Warring States Periods, when surnames and clan names gradually merged and became established, forming the traditional surnames we still use today. It was not until the Qin and Han Dynasties that the surnames began to be **standardized**. Since then, the surnames is passed down from generation to generation, with sons inheriting their father's surname.

It is said that there are several origins of Chinese surnames. People in ancient society regarded the animals in their **coat of arms** as their ancestors, so they worshiped these animals, such as horses, bears, dragons, phoenixes, and leaves. In ancient times, common people's occupations and skills were mostly **hereditary** (fathers passing on to sons). In order to keep the skills in the family, these skills gradually became the symbols for families, and later became a source of surnames. Take the surname "tao" (means clay) as an example, all **pottery makers** use Tao as their family name.

gǔ dài dìng jū zhōngyuán de nónggēng zhě hěn zǎo jiù fā xiàn jìn qīn jié hūn bú lì yú fán yǎn hòu
古代定居中原的农耕者很早就发现近亲结婚不利于繁衍后
dài huì dǎo zhì hòu dài zài zhì lì hé tǐ néng shàng de shuāi tuì yīn cǐ gǔ rén jiàn lì le yī tào zōng
代，会导致后代在智力和体能上的衰退，因此古人建立了一套宗
fǎ zhì dù yǐ bì miǎn xuè yuánguān xì tài jìn de rén jié hūn hé shēng yù xià yī dài xìng shì zhì dù
法制度，以避免血缘关系太近的人结婚和生育下一代。姓氏制度
jiù shì yòng lái qū fēn jiā fú chéng yuán zhī jiān xuè yuánguān xì de qīn shū yuǎn jìn fáng zhǐ jìn qīn tōng
就是用来区分家族成员之间血缘关系的亲疏远近，防止近亲通
hūn yīn cǐ yě jiù yǒu le "tóng xìng zhě bù hūn" de shuō fǎ
婚，因此也就有了“同姓者不婚”的说法。

bǎi jiā xìng zhōngshōu lù le sì bǎi duō gè xìng shì dàn shí jì shàng cháng jiàn de xìng shì
《百家姓》中收录了四百多个姓氏，但实际上常见的姓氏
yuǎn yuǎn chāo guò zhè ge shù mù ér qiě hái yǒu wéi shù bù shǎo de hǎn jiàn xìng shì nǐ jiàn guò nǎ gè mǐn
远远超过这个数目，而且还有为数不少的罕见姓氏。你见过哪个民
zú xiàng huá rén nà yàng yǒu zhè me duō xìng shì zhè zhǒng dú tè de wén huà xiàn xiàng yě xī yǐn le xǔ duō
族像华人那样有这么多种姓氏？这种独特的文化现象也吸引了许多
rén qù zuān yán nǐ zhī dào ma huá rén de xìng shì chú le cháng jiàn de chén lǐ zhāng wáng
人去钻研。你知道吗？华人的姓氏除了常见的陈、李、张、王
děng dān xìng hái yǒu sī tú sī mǎ ōu yáng děng fù xìng cǐ wài hái yǒu sān zì xìng
等单姓，还有司徒、司马、欧阳等复姓。此外，还有三字姓、
sì zì xìng dàn xìng dà duō shì hàn rén de xìng shì ér dà bù fèn de fù xìng hé qí tā duō zì
四字姓……单姓大多是汉人的姓氏，而大部分的复姓和其他多字
xìng dōu shì shǎo shù mín zú de hàn yì xìng jì de qù nián bān shàng yǒu yī gè jiào sī tú kāng de zhuǎn xué
姓都是少数民族的汉译姓。记得去年班上有一个叫司徒康的转学
shēng dāng shí wǒ duì fù xìng yī wú suǒ zhī yì zhí jiào tā tú kāng hòu lái cái zhī dào yuán
生，当时我对复姓一无所知，一直叫他“徒康”，后来才知道原
lái tā xìng sī tú míng kāng ne jīn nián xué xiào lái le yī wèi jiào ōu yáng yàn de xīn lǎo
来他姓“司徒”名“康”呢！今年学校来了一位叫欧阳燕的新老
shī xìng hǎo wǒ duì fù xìng yǐ jīng yǒu le chū bù rèn shi cái méi bǎ ōu yáng lǎo shī chēng wéi "ōu
师，幸好我对复姓已经有了初步认识，才没把欧阳老师称为“欧
lǎo shī
老师”。

Not for sale – distributed freely for education purpose.

More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJKC_resources/

Farmers who settled in the central plains in ancient times discovered very early on that the marriage of close relatives was not good for the reproduction, and would lead to mental and physical deformities in their offspring. Therefore, the ancient people established a patriarchal system to prevent people who were too closely related biologically from marrying and giving birth. The surname system is used to distinguish the biological relationship between family members and to prevent close relatives from marrying each other, so there is an understanding that "people with the same surname do not marry".

There are more than 400 surnames in "Hundred Surnames" book, but in fact, the common surnames far exceed this number, and there are quite a few rare surnames. Which nation have you seen have so many surnames like the Chinese? This unique cultural phenomenon has also attracted many people to research into it. Do you know in addition to common single word surnames such as Chen, Li, Zhang, and Wang, Chinese surnames also have compound surnames such as Situ, Sima, and Ouyang. In addition, there are three-character and four-character surnames... Most of the single-character surnames are the surnames of Han people, while most of the complex and multi-word surnames are Chinese translations of ethnic minority names. I remember that there was a student who transferred to my class last year named Situ Kang. At that time, I didn't know anything about compound surname and kept calling him "Tu Kang". It's only later that I found out that his surname is "Situ" while his name is "Kang"! This year, a new teacher named Ouyang Yan came to the school. Fortunately, I already had a basic understanding for compound surnames, so I didn't call Teacher Ouyang as "Teacher Ou".

zài zhòng duō xìng shì dāngzhōng yǒu xiē shì fēi cháng hǎn jiàn de rú xiāng hēi sǐ
 在众多姓氏当中，有些是非常罕见的，如香、黑、死、
 jī lǎo dú tāng ruò nǐ zài rè nao xuān huá de dà jiē shàng dà hǎn bié rén yì shēng dú xiān
 姬、老、毒……倘若你在热闹喧哗的大街上大喊别人一声“毒先
 shēng sǐ dà sǎo huò lǎo xiǎo jiě yí dìng shí fēn yǐn rén zhù mù yě huì ràng duì fāng
 生”“死大嫂”或“老小姐”，一定十分引人注目，也会让对方
 gǎn dào gān gā bù yǐ chú cǐ zhī wài yǒu xiē xìng shì yě hěn yǒu qù bǐ rú yǐ zì rán xiàn xiàng huò
 感到尴尬不已。除此之外，有些姓氏也很有趣，比如以自然现象或
 jì jié wéi xìng de léi yún xià qiū yǐ zhí wù míng chēng wéi xìng de méi zhú yǐ rì yòng
 季节为姓的雷、云、夏、秋；以植物名称为姓的梅、竹；以日用
 pǐn wéi xìng de mǐ chái děng děng shuō dào xìng shì wǒ fā xiàn mǎ lái rén bù shǐ yòng jiā zú xìng
 品为姓的米、柴等等。说到姓氏，我发现马来人不使用家族姓
 shì ér shì zài zì jǐ de míng zì hòu jiā shàng fù qīn de míng zì rú guǒ shì nán xìng jiù huì zài
 氏，而是在自己的名字后加上父亲的名字。如果是男性，就会在
 fù qīn de míng zì qián miàn jiā shàng "bin", dài biǎo "zhī ér zǐ" rú guǒ shì nǚ xìng zé
 父亲的名字前面加上"bin"，代表“之儿子”；如果是女性，则
 zài fù qīn de míng zì qián miàn jiā shàng "binti", dài biǎo "zhī nǚ ér" jiù shì "mǒu mǒu
 在父亲的名字前面加上“binti”，代表“之女儿”，就是“某某
 rén de ér zǐ huò nǚ ér yīn cǐ nǐ de míng zì jiù shì shuō nǐ shì xiān shēng de ér
 人的儿子或女儿”，因此你的名字，就是说你是Amin先生的儿
 zǐ wǒ shuō de méi cuò ba lìng wài wǒ hái zhī dào yìn dù rén de xìng míng hé mǎ lái rén yí
 子，我说的没错吧？另外，我还知道印度人的姓名和马来人一
 yàng dōu shì zài míng zì hòu miàn jiā shàng fù qīn de míng zì yǐ biǎo shì wéi mǒu rén de ér zǐ huò nǚ
 样，都是在名字后面加上父亲的名字，以表示为某人的儿子或女
 ér 。

ā bù zhī bù jué hé nǐ liáo le zhè me duō shuō qǐ wǒ men gè zú de xìng shì shì bú
 啊，不知不觉和你聊了这么多，说起我们各族的姓氏，是不
 shì tǐng yǒu qù hǎo le jiù cǐ gē bǐ xià huí dào guān dān wǒ yí dìng huì zhǎo nǐ xù jiù
 是挺有趣？好了，就此搁笔，下回到关丹，我一定会找你叙旧。
 zhù xué yè jìn bù
 祝 学业进步

Among the many surnames, some are very rare, such as Xiang, Hei, Si, Ji, Lao, Du... If you call someone in a busy street "Mr. Du (毒 means poison)", "Madan Si (死 means die)" or "Miss Lao (老 means old)", it will attract some attention, and it will also be embarrassing for the person. In addition, some surnames are also very interesting, such as Lei (thunder), Yun (cloud), Xia (summer), and Qiu (autumn) are named after natural phenomena or seasons; Mei (plum), Zhu (bamboo) are named after plants; Speaking of surnames, I found that Malays don't use family surnames but add their father's name after their own. If it is a man, "bin" will be added in front of the father's name. It simply means "son of"; if it is a woman, "binti" will be added in front of the father's name, which means "daughter of". So for you, you are Mr. Amin's son, am I right? In addition, I also know that Indian names, like Malays, always add the father's name after the name to indicate someone's son or daughter.

Ah, I talked so much without realizing it. Isn't it interesting to talk about the surnames of each ethnic groups? Well, let me stop here, and when I return to Kuantan next time, I will definitely find you to catch up. I wish academic success.

Not for sale – distributed freely for education purpose.

More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJKC_resources/

背诵古诗

sòngyuán èr shǐ ān xī
送元二使安西 唐·王维



wèi chéngcháo yǔ yì qīng chén
渭城朝雨浥轻尘，
kè shè qīng qīng liǔ sè xīn
客舍青青柳色新。
quàn jūn gèng jìn yì bēi jiǔ
劝君更尽一杯酒，
xī chū yāngguān wú gù rén
西出阳关无故人。



Not for sale – distributed freely for education purpose.

More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJKC_resources/