Discussion on the Early History of the Formation of Beijing Mandarin
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Abstract. Beijing Mandarin is more than a thousand year ago Yan Yan dialect, based on the integration of the Central Plains Han and northern ethnic minority language components gradually formed. Beijing Mandarin before the formal formation of a long period of gestation, revealing the Sui and Tang dynasties before the formation of the Beijing Mandarin area early human history, for the understanding of Beijing Mandarin language situation is very important.

Introduction
In this article, "Beijing Mandarin area" means including Beijing urban and suburban county, Hebei Chengde area, much of the northeast in addition to Liaodong peninsula, and parts of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia autonomous region, the general area (Lin Tao, 1987; Zhang Shifang, 2010). "From the northeast to Beijing, in history, there are two common characteristics: one is the ethnic group for a long time, and second, the population flow, this kind of situation lasted nearly one thousand years, the development of northeast dialect and Beijing dialect is extremely far-reaching influence."[1] Beijing dialect and northeast dialect in one thousand to influence each other, eventually forming a Beijing mandarin, including large areas of the northeast and Beijing area. The formation of Beijing mandarin has experienced a long historical process, is more than one thousand years ago YouYan dialect, on the basis of constantly fusion of han nationality and composition of gradually formed in the northern minority languages. The historical stage, formation will Beijing mandarin can be roughly divided into brewing stage (before the sui and tang dynasties), the starting stage (Song Liao Yuan period), forming (during the Ming and Qing dynasties). "The evolution of dialects is conservative or changing trend, not depend on the structure characteristics of the dialect itself, but on the historical and cultural background of the society."[2] Reveal Beijing mandarin official formation, nature also cannot leave the run-up to Beijing mandarin in human history - before the sui and tang dynasties.

Beijing Mandarin Area of the Early Human History
Beijing north, west, northeast surrounded on three sides by mountains and faces mainly through gubeikou, rulon plug, XiFengKou, shanhaiguan natural pass and communicate in northeast China, such as the southeast, south and north China plain is connected tightly. The special geographic location makes Beijing since the ancient times are a communication hub of northeast and central plains. Geographical fortress characteristics led to the cultural diversity and blending. Archaeological findings further indicated that at the beginning of the neolithic age, Beijing is in the central plains where compromise system culture and northern culture zone. Intersection in the different culture, formed the complex vortex zone.

Han period, the thistle has become the central plains han ethnic group and the center of the northeast minority for commercial trade. Live in the body of the ji is the han nationality, but also some wu huan and xianbei people migrating south. Wei jin sixteen countries where wartime, the central plains of the han nationality and other people of all ethnic groups are permanent plug flow in the Beijing area. In the Beijing area of the han nationality and other people of all nationalities together, starting from the wei jin period, after nearly four hundred years of integration. Until 936 AD, Shi Jing pond ceded YanYun sixteen states to the khitans, Beijing area out of the rule of the
central plains han ethnic group, from now on become a minority regime of the liao, southern town.

According to the established today, the northeast area include the northeast area beyond shanhaiguan, including this liao, ji, black three provinces. The northeast since ancient times is a multi-ethnic populated area, ethnic Han, Donghu people, Sushen, Yemack. Family of four is to breed for thousands of years in the northeast and interest-bearing, differentiation, integration, has never been interrupted with broad and close ties in the central plains. Such as "Bamboo Annals" article 2 "emperor shun have YuShi": "twenty-five years, Xishen Shi came to the court, the contribution of the bow was broken," Meaning as early as 2103 BC (yu shun era), and to live in the northeast area of shen national has established links with the central plains han regime, and contribute to the central plains bow - "Hu vector". Since then stretches for thousands of years, Hu vector as the northeast local authority as tribute to the central plains dynasty typical objects, and even become the symbol of representative into GongZhongYuan products in northeast China.

According to research, the birthplace of shang dynasty, dating back to the source in the western liaohe hexigten white bifurcation mountain, near the businessmen gradually migrating south from here to the central plains and finally established the shang dynasty. Distribution in liaohe river basin of the yi people were belonged to the central plains xia shang dynasty, and the central plains han ethnic group has maintained close contact. According to historical records, at the entering of the western liaoning region population except basket son led the 5000 Yin dynasty adherents, and moved from shandong He Shi, Zhou Shi, Yu Shi, Che Shi, Ge Shi, Yin Shi, Jiang Shi, Shi Shi, Cai Shii, etc. They and the local mountain Rong, solitary bamboo, Yu, Tu and other ethnic groups gradually merged Dongyi, an important part of the Chinese family.

From the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Spring and Autumn Period, the Yan State established Liaodong, Liaoxi and Youbei counties in the Liaohe River Basin to strengthen management and establish the Central Plains rule. Han Chinese and local indigenous live together, greatly changed the northeastern region of the population structure, economy and culture.

Since the Qin and Han Dynasties to the Northern and Southern Dynasties, the northeast region of the Han and other ethnic minorities rapid development. The Qin Dynasty from the Central Plains region to the northeast presence of many troops to consolidate the northeast frontier. In order to avoid the Qin Dynasty war, a large number of residents of the Central Plains moved to the northeast, and even tens of thousands of immigrants into the northern Korean Peninsula, Datong River. The first immigrant climax in the northeast began to emerge. According to "Han Geography" records, the Western Han Dynasty in the northeastern region of the Han ethnic origin mainly from indigenous and immigrants. Aboriginal people mainly include Shanrong, Tu He, the ancient Korean people and the unscrupulous people. Immigrants, including the occasion of the Shang Dynasty into the western region of the Central Plains Han Chinese and later Yan, Qin, also from Inner Mongolia steppe. From the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties period, the Han nationality and the minority nationalities in the northeast region have been living together and together creating the national culture of the Northeast region.

During the Sui and Tang dynasties, the rulers of the northeastern ethnic groups have implemented a comprehensive canonization, including Goguryeo, the Bohai king, as well as Khitan, Kumo Xi, Shiwei, Xi, flow ghosts. Northeast of the nation through the commercial trade and the Sui and Tang dynasties to maintain the economic exchanges between the cultural penetration of each other, integration.

The Early Language Situation of Beijing Mandarin

From the early humanistic history of the Beijing Mandarin area, we can see that neither the Beijing area nor the northeast region has a single ethnic distribution, and it is a national community with long-term exchanges and integration between the Han nationality and the neighboring ethnic groups. Migration to the Central Plains here and the local indigenous Han, ethnic minorities around after thousands of years of communication, penetration, differentiation, integration, you have me, I have you. In ethnic origin, many ethnic groups cross each other, has long been impure. In each stage of national integration, ethnic minorities in the Central Plains Han accepted the advanced culture,
but also imperceptibly to its culture into the Han Chinese culture. It can be said that every time
ethnic minorities through the “finished” process, but also the completion of the Han "Hu" of the
process. Through the continuous melting of the surrounding ethnic groups, economic patterns,
cultural and psychological customs of the same, close to the language in the language of
convergence, the integration of the Central Plains Chinese and ethnic minorities in the Northeast
language common language gradually formed.

According to archaeological findings show that the Yan culture is a culture of the Central Plains
and the North, including the integration of culture. The cultural integration will inevitably lead to
language competition and integration, the Qin and Han Dynasties Yan dialect on the integration of
Beijing, the Northeast and the surrounding national language features. Some scholars have found
that Yan dialect is most closely related to the northeastern dialect, followed by Qihaidai (now
Shandong dialect), and its similarity with the southern part of the dialect, which is the dialect of Yan
dialect in Yangxiong “dialect”. Zhao dialect (Hebei dialect) relatively alienated.[5]

Anthropological studies confirm that, roughly during the Mesolithic period, the East Asian ethnic
group, the North Asian racial group and the Arctic racial group were living in this northeastern
region. The corresponding languages are the original Sino-Tibetan languages, the original Altaic
languages and the original Asian languages. After the differentiation, development, evolution,
formed the northeastern region today, the Sino-Tibetan language, Altaic languages and a few
languages unknown language. The northeastern Altaic languages later developed into the
Manchu-Tungusic group, and the Han people of the Central Plains moved to the northeast to
develop the ancient Chinese dialects of the northeast region. "As for the language of the Dongyi
race and the Beirong race, it is difficult to determine the language information that is retained.”[6]

During the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, with the northward movement of the
Central Plains Han Chinese, the common language of the Central Plains Han people - Yayan
gradually penetrated into the language of the Northeast ethnic groups. Chinese infiltration at the
same time, also continue to learn the ingredients of minority languages. The ancient Chinese in the
northeast and the Chinese in the Central Plains were homologous, but after the absorption and
differentiation of the surrounding national languages, the slow and gradual language variation took
place in the framework of the basic structure of Chinese.

Han wei jin period, the central plains han Chinese across large numbers of moving to the
northeast. Donghu people, the huns and other families of the northeast in the melee are
differentiation, dissolved into various small groups, such as wu huan, xianbei, yu, koguryo, east of
Japan. Diaspora of tribal groups to master advanced economy and culture of the central plains han
immigrants assimilated. Accept Chinese, Chinese of widely use ingredients it is not surprising. The
manchu ancients wisely the 'race is in relatively backward primitive civilization form contact with
han Chinese and Chinese. Xianbei people establish northern yan, wei, entering the central plains
after zheng-quan zhou, consciously into the han culture, developed a series of forbidden XianBeiYu,
advocates said the measures of Chinese and makes XianBeiYu fusion in Chinese quickly, form
"HouWei set at the beginning of the central plains,. order, all in yi language, China customs, after
much cannot pass". Northeast of central koguryo in the conquest of the han nationality, in the
process of the shen yu, qi, fusion of various ethnic customs culture at the same time, make the
common functions of Chinese plays an increasingly. The rise of ethnic minorities and the flow of
population, make the dialect of Beijing area also is affected by the large ethnic minority languages.
YanZhiTui "YanShi family precepts" mentioned in the "north miscellaneous yi lu" all nationalities
in reflecting is still live. Sui dynasty Liu Fayan “cut rhyme sequence” pointed out: "Southern tone
is too shallow, the northern tone contains more stress dullness", Zhao Fang dialect simultaneously,
but it shows that the two kinds of dialect have strong consistency, Beijing dialect has its southern
hebei dialect mixed.

The Sui and Tang dynasties were the golden age of the Chinese language culture and the culture
of the minority nationalities in the north. Especially after the Tang Dynasty had been able to label
the northeastern ethnic groups, the cultural exchanges between the different ethnic groups were
promoted. "Bohai culture" is in this context developed rapidly. The Bohai State has a history of
about 290 years, and it is consistent with the Tang in terms of literature and art, science and technology architecture and social customs. It has become an important part of the Tang culture with national characteristics and local colors. In the language, it is the main operation of Chinese, the use of Chinese characters, advocating Confucianism. Only from the "Zhenxiao Princess Epitaph" a text can be seen on the Han nationality language and culture of the great impact of Bohai culture. "Zhenxiao Princess epitaph" Central Plains epitaph using the prevailing system to prose for the blog, in the name of verse, to a higher literary level. Under the influence of the culture of the Han nationality in the Central Plains, Goguryeo’s upper rulers and monks were also well versed in the Chinese language, and the poems won the essence of the flat rhyme and rhyme, and the artistic conception was comparable to that of the inland Tang poets.

Under the influence of the Bohai State, the part of the Su-ch’u that had been under its control developed into a later Jurchen tribe, the predecessor of the Manchu-Manchu tribe of the modern Manchu. The other part of the Sushen family, which had not accepted the rule of the Bohai State, developed into the later Uyghur race, the predecessor of the Tungus language tribe of the modern Manchu-Tungusic group. Various ethnic groups in the Northeast to absorb the Central Plains culture at the same time, a large number of borrowed from different historical periods of ancient Chinese vocabulary. However, due to geographical environment, economic mode of production, cultural practices and psychological quality of different ethnic groups of the alien language absorption, integration ability are different, some national language has been fully integrated into the Chinese, and some are differentiated, mutation of the new Language features, such as Manchu. Zhao Jie in the "Manchu and Beijing dialect" in the ancient Chinese, medieval Chinese, ancient Chinese and the South of the Manchu Tungus family of a small part of the basic vocabulary of the initial phonetic comparison, the Beijing Mandarin area of Chinese and Manchu Between the long-standing borrowing of words or homologous relationship between the conclusions.

In conclusion, we learn that, Beijing mandarin area before the tang dynasty is the long-term communion between all nationalities in the central plains han ethnic group and the surrounding. Economic form, cultural psychology, customs, language expression in the blend each other mutual penetration, sometimes-complex mix-and-match I have you, for Beijing mandarin gradually form laid the initial form.

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