



檀石槐与轲比能

石 健

Story of Tan Shihuai and Ke Bineng

By Shi Jian

东汉后期，社会经济的发展和频繁的掠夺战争，使鲜卑中的一部分人逐渐富有起来并拥有权势，他们中的代表人物就是檀石槐。

檀石槐出生于东汉顺帝永和元年，公元136年，传说他母亲吞雹而孕。

长大后，檀石槐“施法禁，平曲直，无敢犯者，遂推以为大人。”东汉想以和亲的办法解决与鲜卑的纠纷，被拒。檀石槐“称兵十万，才力劲健”，“兵利马疾，过于匈奴”，南抄缘边，北拒丁零，东却夫余，西击乌孙，尽据匈奴故地，建立起一个空前强大的鲜卑军事大酋邦，控地相当辽阔，东西为一万四千余里，南北为七千余里。檀石槐领导的鲜卑军事大酋邦，包括慕容鲜卑、宇文鲜卑、段氏鲜卑、拓跋鲜卑等六十余邑。

曹魏文帝初年，漠南鲜卑分裂为三个集团，以轲比能集团最为强盛。史称其“以勇健，断法平端，不贪财物，众推以为大人。部落近塞，自袁绍据河北，中国人多亡叛归之，教作兵器铠楯。颇学文字。故其勒御部众，拟则中国、出入弋猎，建立旌麾，以鼓节为进退”。

228—233年，轲比能统一了漠南地区。从“云中、五原以东抵辽水，皆为鲜卑庭”，但其统治并未能维持多久。曹魏尽力对轲比能加以离间和征伐，235年，幽州刺史王雄遣韩龙出塞刺杀之。此后，“部落离散，互相侵伐，强者远遁，弱者请服。由是边境差安，漠南少事”。

轲比能死后，东部鲜卑宇文部、段部、慕容部先后兴起。

The Xianbei people respected and worshiped the hail fell down from the sky. They deemed that to swallow the hail might make women pregnant.

Legend said that Tan Shihuai, chief of Xianbei, was born by his mother who once swallowed the hail. Tan was born in 136. According to history record, his father Toulou Hou served in Hun army for three years, during which his wife gave birth to Tan Shihuai. When Toulou Hou went back home, he saw the child and got very angry. He blamed his wife but did not know how to do to his wife. He wanted to kill the child. His wife beseeched to him, and said that one day when she went out, she was afraid of the deafening thunder and lay down with open mouth. It happened that an egg of hail fell into her mouth. She swallowed it and got pregnant. After ten months, the boy was born. The wife added that the boy might be special. Toulou Hou doubted to her and did not kill the boy. When the boy grew up, he became an outstanding chief in the history of Xianbei Nationality.

鲜卑语的消逝与重现

The Language of Xianbei

于 东 By Yu Dong

鲜卑语言文字属东胡语分支，一说属阿尔泰语系蒙古语族，认为与蒙古语相去无几。初鲜卑无自己文字，刻木为信，邑落传行。入中原后，通行鲜卑语，但逐渐汉化，用汉字，兼说汉语。一说北朝时曾有鲜卑文，后失传。如今，辽西地区很多地名都是译音，均被认为是蒙古语谐音，若可求证阿尔泰语确系蒙古语，辽西地区诸多地名皆有可能是研究鲜卑语言的佐证。“慕容”二字也可能是出自蒙古语的“敖木伦河”、“西拉沐沦河”中的(mulun)。

另外，“慕容”(murong)和“步摇”(buyao)两者的发音，在中国语音中已有很大的距离，但在现代日语中“慕容”读(bouyao)、“步摇”读(houyao)。在韩语中，“步摇”读(puyao)，这一古音和日语、韩语的发音如此相似，让人隐约看到了摇叶文化东传的足迹。

The Xianbei language belongs to a branch of Eastern Hu language. One thinks it comes from the Mongolian of Altai family of languages. Xianbei language has no its own letters. When Xianbei people enter the Central China, they speak Xianbei, but gradually they speak Chinese and use the letters of Chinese. The other thinks the Xianbei characters appear in the North Dynasty, but are lost afterwards. Some placenames in western Liaoning are of transliteration of Mongolian. They are perhaps the evidence for study of Xianbei language.

The pronunciation of Murong maybe comes from the Mongolian language "mulun". In Chinese, the pronunciation between Murong and Buyao is not the same. In Japanese, however, Murong pronounced "Bouyao", and Buyao pronounced "Houyao". In Korean, Buyao pronounced "Puyao". In this way, people will feel the Yaoye Culture in the two countries.