

Neolithic contact of populations in Northeast Asia
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Linguistic evidence claims that different languages spoken in Northeast Asia, such as Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, **Koreanic and Japonic languages** derived ultimately from a common ancestral linguistic family and the dispersal of those languages is indeed driven by the spread of millet agriculture. Despite **the lack of** consensus among archaeologists whether millet was first cultivated in West Liao River or in Yellow River region, recent linguistic studies claimed the former as the key region where proto-Transeurasian language was spoken. Here we analyzed ancient genomes from West Liao River Valley and Yellow River Valley and integrating the archaeological evidences from those regions, we found that populations in West Liao River region were quite dynamic and genetically closer to modern populations who are speaking Tungusic, Mongolic and Turkic languages. Whereas, populations in Yellow River region showed a more stable genetic structure, consistent with the archaeological findings of this region. Our study mirrors the linguistic studies that millet farming technologies was introduced together with genes.