中国 – 中亚命运共同体背景下中国乌兹别克语研究与发展

https://doi.org/10.24412/2181-1784-2026-24-11-12

阿达来提
博士 (PhD) 副教授，甘肃兰州
中国西北民族大学中国语言文学学部
adalet@qq.com

RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE STUDIES IN CHINA IN THE CONTEXT OF BUILDING A CHINA–CENTRAL ASIA COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE

Adolat Ablajon
Associate Professor, Master's Supervisor, Deputy Director
Faculty of Chinese Language and Literature,
North-West Minzu University of China, Lanzhou Gansu
adalet@qq.com

Abstract: *Uzbek is the official language of Uzbekistan and is widely spoken by approximately 36 million ethnic Uzbeks worldwide. It plays an important role in regional exchanges and intercultural communication in Central Asia. With the continued advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), relations between China and Uzbekistan have steadily strengthened. In January 2024, bilateral relations were elevated to an all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership for a new era. Language connectivity is a fundamental prerequisite for strengthening people-to-people ties. This paper examines research literature on the Uzbek language published in China since the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative. Focusing specifically on linguistic research, it combines bibliometric analysis with thematic analysis to review developments in four areas: descriptive and contrastive linguistics, language teaching, translation, and comparative studies of language and culture.*

Keywords: *Belt and Road Initiative; Uzbek Language; Language Connectivity; China–Central Asia Community with a Shared Future; Research Prospects.*

Uzbek language, the official language of Uzbekistan, is used by roughly 36 million ethnic Uzbeks globally and plays a vital role in Central Asian regional and cross-cultural communication. As the Belt and Road Initiative advances, China–Uzbekistan ties have been continuously upgraded: bilateral relations became an all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership for a new era in January 2024. At the August 2026 SCO Summit, Presidents Xi Jinping and Mirziyoyev agreed to accelerate reciprocal cultural centre construction and expand cooperation in education and poverty reduction to strengthen people-to-people bonds, with President Mirziyoyev describing Uzbekistan–China relations as entering a "golden age".

Linguistic connectivity underpins people-to-people exchange. Therefore, Uzbek language research is not only a linguistic subject but also foundational work supporting the China–Central Asia community with a shared future and BRI linguistic connectivity. This paper adopts bibliometric and thematic analysis to examine Chinese-language scholarly outputs on Uzbek linguistics since the inception of the Belt and Road Initiative, focusing on four research strands: ontological and contrastive linguistics, language teaching, translation, and linguistic-cultural comparison. The results show that China's Uzbek language research has developed from fragmented accumulation toward preliminary systematisation over the past decade, with notable progress in textbook compilation, linguistic description, language engineering and targeted

contrastive studies. Such research facilitates China–Uzbekistan cultural exchange via talent cultivation, political text translation and grassroots cultural engagement. However, it faces limitations including a small research workforce, inadequate theoretical grounding, weak cross-linguistic comparison, vacant subfields, and gaps relative to research on adjacent languages.

Expanding China–Uzbekistan collaboration in artificial intelligence, green economy and poverty-reduction education places higher practical requirements on language resources, curricula and knowledge supply. This paper proposes four pathways for future research: systematising ontological studies, strengthening theoretical awareness to improve explanatory capacity, broadening academic dialogue via contrastive inquiry, and remedying corpus and manpower shortages through international cooperation. It further explores dialogue between Chinese and international academia, offering insights for low-resource language research and cross-cultural understanding.