

тили).бирок кытай тилинде мен (我)деген сөзгө 们кошулуп 我们 биз деген жаңы бир сөз жасалат.

5.Кыргыз тилинде ээ менен баяндооч көптүк мүчөсүн жалгоо жактан бирдейликти сактайт, башкача айтканда, ээге **-лар** кошулса, баяндоочко да -лар кошулат. Бул кезде -лардын өзгөчө түрү -нар\-нөр\-нердин бири кошулат. Ал эми кытай тилинде ээ көптүк мүчөсү 们ды жалгаганы менен баяндоочу 们ды жалгабайт, мисалы:

Силер малчысыңар.你们是牧民。Алар мугалимдер.他们是老师。

V Тыянак

Кытай тили менен кыргыз тили эки башка типтеги тилдерден болгонуна карабай бул эки тилдин ортосунда белгилүү даражада окшоштуктар бар. Жогорудагы салыштырып изилдөөлөрдөн улам, кыргыз тилиндеги **-лар** мүчөсүнүн түрүүнүн көптүгү уңгунун акыркы тыбышынын өзгөргөнүнө карай өзгөрмөлүү болоорун, **-лар** зат атооч сөздөрдө гана колдонулбастан, башка ат атоочтук сөз түркүмдөрүндө да колдонулаарын, анын колдонулуусун 们менен салыштырганда кыйла эле кенен экенин, алардын ортосунда айырмалыктардын жана окшоштуктун бар экенин байкадык. Бул эки тилдин окшош жактары менен айрымасын салыштырып изилдөө кытай, кыргыз тилиндеги кеп маданиятын өз ара түшүнүүдө, кытай тилин Кыргызстанда окутууда белгилүү даражада жардамы болот. Себеби салыштырмалуу талдоо жана изилдөө аркылуу биз кытай тили менен кыргыз тилинин окшоштуктары менен айырмачылыктарын тереңирээк түшүнүп гана тим болбостон, кытай жана кыргыз тилдерине тиешелүү туюнтуу ыкмаларына да тереңдеп көңүл бура алабыз. Бул кептеги катчылыктарыбыдын алдын алууга шарт түзөт. Салыштырып үйрөнүү аркылуу студенттер кыргыз тили менен кытай тилинин ортосундагы айырманы түшүнүп, эки тилдин тең айырмачылык жана окшоштук жактарын тереңирээк жана жакшыраак үйрөнө алышат.

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**КЫТАЙДАГЫ ДУНГАН АДАБИЯТЫ БОЮНЧА ИЗИЛДӨӨЛӨРДҮН КАРАП
ЧЫГЫЛЫШЫ ЖАНА ПЕРСПЕКТИВАСЫ
ОБЗОР И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ДУНГАНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
В КИТАЕ
REVIEW AND PROSPECT OF DONGGAN LITERATURE RESEARCH IN CHINA**

Аннотация: Акыркы отуз жылда Кытайдагы Дунган адабияттарын изилдөө таяздан тереңге чейин жүрүп, адабий сынчылыктан адабият изилдөөсүнө өтүп, кесиптик эмес адабияттан профессионалга көчүп, адабий алмашууларга басым жасоодон академиялык изилдөөлөргө басым жасоого мани берип ошондой эволюция процесстеринен өттү, жана азыр жаңы тарыхый этапта турат. Бул макала салыштырмалуу байкоо, библиометикалык жана мазмун талдоо ыкмаларын колдонуп Кытай Дунган адабият изилдөө тарыхый жараянын жана өнүгүү профилин караштырып, анын баалуулугун жана маанисин изилдөөгө алып, Кытайдагы Дунган адабиятынын ого бетер жакшы таратылуусун жана кабыл алынышын илгери сүрөт.

Аннотация: За более чем тридцать лет китайские дунганские литературные исследования прошли процесс эволюции от поверхностного к глубокому, от литературной критики к литературным исследованиям, от непрофессионального к профессиональному, от акцента на литературных обменах (взаимосвязях) к акценту на научные исследования. В настоящее время на новом историческом этапе. В этой статье используются методы сравнительного наблюдения, библиометрии и анализ содержания для обзора исторического процесса и развития исследования китайской дунганской литературы, а также для изучения ее ценности и значения, чтобы способствовать лучшему распространению и признанию дунганской литературы в Китае.

Abstract: In the past three decades, the study of Donggan literature in China has experienced the development and evolution process in a progressive manner from literary criticism to literary research, from non-specialization to specialization, from focusing on literary exchange to focusing on academic research, and is now in a new historical stage. By means of comparative observation, bibliometrics and content analysis, this paper reviews the historical process and development of Donggan literature research in China, explores its value and significance, and enhances the dissemination and acceptance of Donggan literature in China.

Ключевые слова: дунганская литература, Центральная Азия, тип исследования, литературный анализ.

Ачкыч сөздөр: данган адабияты, Борбордук Азия, изилдөө түрү, адабият анализи.

Keywords: Donggan literature; Central Asia; Research type; Literature analysis.

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Donggan literature is regarded as the “new continent” of Chinese literature in the world by Chinese academic circles (Chang Wenchang, Chang Lini, 2009), and related research began in the 1990s. Over the past 30 years, the research team has taken initial shape, the research field has been continuously expanded, the research enthusiasm has lasted for a long time, and a series of valuable academic achievements have been produced. By means of comparative observation, bibliometrics and content analysis, this paper closely follows the occurrence, development and types of Donggan literature research in China, comprehensively examines its academic pattern and overall style, and promotes the better dissemination and acceptance of Donggan literature in China.

I. The Development Course of Donggan Literature Research in China

The study of Donggan literature is one of the branches of Donggan studies. The study of Donggan in China began in the 1990s, and made great progress has been made since the new century, mainly focusing on two major fields: language and literature. (Chang Wenchang, Chang Lini, 2018:2). Donggan literature research has the basic attributes of transnational, cross-cultural and interdisciplinary. It plays a positive role in promoting the literary exchange between China and Central Asia and boosting the growth of the world literary space. It has experienced the development and evolution process in a progressive manner from literary criticism to literary research, from non-professional to professional, from focusing on literary exchange to devoting itself to academic research, which can be roughly divided into three stages:

(I) Germination Period: 1990s

In the early 1990s, the “rediscovery” of the Donggan people contributed to the rise of “Donggan fever” in China. The study of Donggan literature in Asia started with an overall introduction and macro description. Historians Hu Zhenhua and Ding Hong wrote articles to introduce the national origin and cultural inheritance of the Donggan people, evaluated the development process, artistic style and ideological connotation of Donggan literature, and tried to translate some poems, proverbs and doggerel. Hope-Selected Novels and Essays of Donggan Writers in the Soviet Union compiled by Yang Feng was also published in 1996. The translated postscript gives a detailed combing and overall review of Donggan writers’ literature. There were few achievements in this stage, including several papers and monographs on different themes. More emphasis was paid to literature promotion, appreciation, and comment in a more sensitive manner, but still laying a foundation for the future development of Donggan literature research.

(II) Development Period: 2000-2005

“Since the 21st century, the Donggan studies in China have changed from historical and cultural studies to language and literature studies and the transcription and translation of literary works and historical documents” (Lin Tao, 2017). Chinese scholars worked hard to expand their academic horizons and research patterns with the aim of seeking the common laws and national characteristics of human literature, and gave Donggan literature a new position and value. Wang Xiaodun took the lead in the academic value and practical significance of Donggan literature research, emphasizing that “new materials are the most important resource for creating new academics” (Wang Xiaodun, 2001), so Donggan literature can activate literary research in Chinese academic circles and breed new discipline paradigms and achievements. Chang Wenchang, et al. affirmed the unique value of Donggan literature, and positioned Donggan literature as “overseas Chinese literature” according to the northwest dialect characteristics of the Donggan language, which pointed out the direction for the theorization, systematization and even discipline of Donggan literature research (Chang Wenchang, 2003). At this stage, the study of Donggan literature not only emphasizes the use of materials, but also attaches importance to theoretical analysis, which accumulates strength for the study of Donggan literature from both knowledge and thought.

(III) Prosperity Period: 2006 to Present

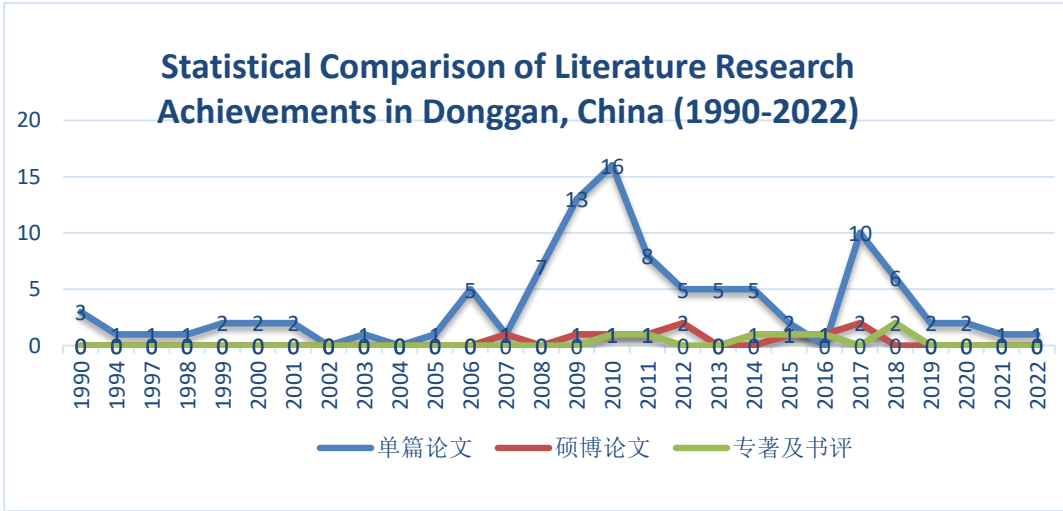
After brewing in the 1990s and practicing at the beginning of the new century, from 2006 to now, along the research direction and academic road initiated by predecessors, the study of Donggan literature in China has entered a prosperous period, the research field has significantly expanded, the academic achievements have been steadily produced, and the quality and quantity have been significantly improved compared with the previous two periods. Scholars represented by Chang Wenchang, Yang Jianjun, Chang Lini, Si Junqin, etc. broke through the previous academic paradigm and extended cutting-edge ideas and methods of foreign literature research to this field, especially the participation of young students, which more effectively promoted the space and vitality of Chinese Donggan literature research.

II. Literature analysis of Donggan Literature Research in China

By using the method of bibliometrics, taking “Donggan Literature” as the theme search word, through data mining and bibliometrics, according to four observation indexes, we can present the distribution of literature output, research hotspots, core authors and research institutions of Donggan Literature Research in China, so as to gain a better understanding of the overall style and development of Donggan Literature Research in China.

(I) Document Output

The first observation index is the amount of literature output. A total of 102 journal papers, 10 dissertations and 7 monographs were retrieved from CNKI and the Baidu Academic Platform, and their annual distribution is shown in the following figure. Specifically, the study of Donggan literature in China has shown a wave-band growth trend in the past 30 years. The number of documents increased obviously in 2006, and grew rapidly after 2007, reaching its peak in 2010, with a total output of 16 journal papers, 1 master’s thesis and 1 monograph. Subsequently, the number of research results fluctuated, but academic attention was always maintained.



Statistical Comparison of Literature Research Achievements in Donggan, China (1990-2022)

(II) Types of Achievements

Since the new century, more than 100 single papers, 9 doctoral papers and 5 monographs have been produced in the field of Donggan literature research. The appearance of dissertations marks that the study of Donggan literature in China has changed from spontaneity and fragmentation to institutionalization and inheritance, while academic monographs reflect the systematic investigation and overall observation of Donggan literature by Chinese scholars. The research orientation is also closely related to national policy. Many Donggan literature research topics have been approved by the National Social Science Fund of China and the Humanities and Social Science Fund of the Ministry of Education, providing financial support and policy guarantee for researchers.

(III) Core Authors and Teams

The core authors take the number of articles and citations as the main measurement indicators, aiming to present the research focus and academic influence in a certain field. As shown in Table 1, Chang Wenchang, Yang Jianjun, Si Junqin, Chang Lini, Gao Yabin, Hui Jidong, et al. have published a large number of articles with great influence. The above-mentioned high-yield authors have also formed an academic community with strong cooperative relations and small-world characteristics, realizing academic inheritance and knowledge sharing.

S/n	Author	Number of publishe	Number of published works	Quoted quantity	Author unit
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		d papers			
1	Chang Wenchang	20	3	139	College of Chinese Language and Literature of Lanzhou University
2	Yang Jianjun	13	1	80	College of Chinese Language and Literature of Lanzhou University
3	Chang Lini	10	3	61	School of Liberal Arts of Shanghai University of Political Science and Law
4	Si Junqin	11	0	50	School of Foreign Languages and literatures of Lanzhou University
5	Gao Yabin	6	0	19	College of Chinese Language and Literature of Lanzhou University
6	Wang Xiaodun	1	0	26	Shanghai Normal University

Literature Research in China from 1990 to 2022

4. Major Research Institutions

Research institutions also play an important role in tracing the achievements of Donggan literature research. “Through the statistical analysis of research institutions, we can understand the spatial layout, platform types, institutional evolution and other specific conditions of research forces in a certain discipline or field to a certain extent” (Luo Guihua, 2019). As shown in Table 2, the departments of colleges and universities distributed in Urumqi, Xi’an, Yinchuan, Lanzhou, Beijing and other places occupy the forefront of the number of papers issued, which is related to the fact that the Donggan nationality originated from Northwest China and the above areas have geographical advantages and policy support. Lanzhou University is an important place for the study of Donggan literature in China since the new century. The number of articles published by the institution is particularly concentrated, and it also offers core authors and strong cooperation teams.

Table 2 Number of Papers Published by Major Chinese Institutions in Donggan Literature Research in China from 1990 to 2022

Rank	Name of institution	Number of papers
1	College of Chinese Language and Literature of Lanzhou University	53
2	School of Foreign Languages and literatures of Lanzhou University	11
3	School of Liberal Arts of Shanghai University of Political Science and Law	10
4	School of Humanities of Ningxia University	6
5	Humanities College of Yili Normal University	7
6	College of Liberal Arts, North Minzu University	2
7	College of Liberal Arts, Xi’an	2

	International Studies University	
8	College of International Cultural Exchanges of Northwest Normal University	2
9	School of Chinese Studies of Xi'an International Studies University	1

Since 2019, although there are still high-level papers published, the number of achievements has dropped significantly. This is not only caused by the fact that the new supersedes the old, but also due to the high threshold of Donggan literature research, the difficulty in obtaining first-hand information, the language gap and cultural differences that restrict the continuous growth of the research team. We can improve the research conditions and enhance the researchers' literacy, and provide an inexhaustible motive force for the research of Donggan literature in China.

III. Types and Characteristics of the Study of Donggan Literature in China

Gadamer believed that literary works are a historical existence, and their significance mainly depends on readers' understanding (Zhu Liyuan, 2005: 287). Therefore, the standpoint, experience and vision of Chinese scholars determine the types and characteristics of Donggan literature research. According to the research topics, it can be divided into three categories: relationship research, work research and translation research.

(I) Relationship Research

The study of national or ethnic literature from the perspective of the history of literary relations is helpful to clarify the external influence and cross-cultural dialogue of national or ethnic literature. After entering the new century, more Chinese scholars attach importance to exploring the relationship between Donggan literature and other countries' literature, studying the interaction between Donggan writers and other countries' writers, trying to establish a historical situation of cross-cultural communication in terms of historical data excavation and research paradigm, and giving overall positioning and value evaluation to Donggan literature. Many researchers, based on the perspective of the pluralistic relationship between Donggan literature and Chinese literature and culture, Islamic literature and culture, Russian culture and literature, and the cultures of various ethnic groups in Central Asia, presented their bilateral relations and dialogues, and explored the transnational, cross-cultural and even cross-language dissemination and variation of Donggan literature. As Chang Wenchang pointed out, Donggan literature and Chinese literature and culture have obvious mutual evidence and complementary relationship (Chang Wenchang, Liu Xiaowei, 2011), Yang Jianjun emphasized that Donggan written literature is the result of the dual effects of folk literature with Chinese characteristics and love for China (Yang Jianjun, 2008). Yang Jianju, Si Junqin and others also discussed the inheritance and variation of Donggan literature to Russian-Soviet culture and literature from different angles, which activated the traditional style, modern characteristics and world characteristics of Donggan literature.

Macroscopically comparing the similarities and differences between Donggan literature and other countries' or ethnic literature is another way to study Donggan literature in China. Chang Wenchang et al. compared and analyzed the similarities and differences between Donggan's "Ancient and modern" and Chinese traditional stories, and focused on exploring their differences and deep roots (Chang Wenchang, 2008; Su Yongqian, 2017); Gao Yabin and Chang Lini brought Donggan written literature into the comparative vision of modern Chinese literature, and dug deep

into the similarities and differences between Donggan literature and modern Chinese literature, especially liberated area literature (Gao Yabin, 2009; Chang Lini, 2012). Si Junqin compares the moral themes and satirical traditions of Donggan literature with Russian literature. Yang Jianjun distinguished and compared Donggan literature with Chinese Hui literature, Chinese Russian expatriate literature, Southeast Asian Hui Chinese literature and American African-American black literature, which shows a broader vision of world literature and cross-cultural awareness, and indicates that the multi-modal and cross-cultural research of Donggan literature has become increasingly mature.

(II) Research on Works

For a long time, Donggan written literature has been the top priority in the study of Donggan literature in China, which mainly focuses on the analysis of the works of Arthur Shiwazi, Erli Albuldu, Ishar Shisier, etc. There are 12 papers on Shiwazi, 7 Albuldu, 8 Shisier, and 2 monographs introducing Shiwazi and Shisier's poems. In addition, Mohammed Imazov's children's literature creation, Ersanurovich Baizhanggui's novels and poems, and Imazov's and Dhonlar's literary criticism have also attracted the attention of domestic scholars. In recent years, the study of Donggan literature has shown a theoretical trend, with more and more research achievements taking feminist criticism, space theory, identity and ecological criticism as the breakthrough points. Although the text analysis and discourse expression are still slightly blunt, they still give new connotations and new features to the study of Donggan literature in China.

Donggan proverbs, doggerel, folk stories, operas and even proverbs, which belong to folk literature, also have rich research value. Chang Wenchang, Gao Yabin, et al. devoted themselves to discussing the development course, ideological characteristics, cultural implication and aesthetic characteristics of Donggan folk literature, and discriminating the inheritance and variation relationship between folk literature and Chinese traditional culture and Islamic culture. However, compared with written literature, the research in this field is still weak and deserves more attention in the future.

(III) Translation Studies

The transcription and translation of Donggan texts are "the foundation of the study of Donggan history, language, literature, culture, art and folk customs" (Lin Tao, 2019:3). Chang Wenchang and Lin Tao highly affirmed the value and significance of Chinese translation of Donggan literature, analyzed the connotation of Donggan literature transliteration and translation, pointed out that Donggan literature transliteration and translation belong to two different categories: linguistics and translation studies, and held that "literal translation plus annotation" can keep the original taste of Donggan language to the maximum extent and show the unique style of Donggan literature (Chang Wenchang, 2005). However, there are different voices in academic circles. For example, some people pay more attention to the role of free translation, so the Chinese translation of Donggan literature and its research is still on the way.

IV. Conclusion

Over the past 30 years, the study of Donggan literature in China has been developing and advancing with the times in knowledge construction and academic interpretation, and has initially realized "the possibility of the formation of Donggan School in China". However, while affirming his research achievements, we should also face up to the shortcomings and improve them from the following two aspects: First, we should strengthen the translation and research of Donggan literature. The Chinese translation of Central Asian literature under the "Belt and Road Initiative" is not only a national strategy, but also a demand of the times. In the future, we should pay more attention to the Chinese translation of Donggan literature and provide more documents for promoting the study of Donggan literature; Second, the innovation of text interpretation. The acceptance effect of Donggan literature in China has always been paid little attention to, and the shortcomings of this research need to be filled in order to consolidate the communication significance and practical value of Donggan literature in China. In a word, the study of Donggan

literature in China has grown into a dynamic academic growth point and will play a more active role in the exchanges and exchanges between China and Central Asia.

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**ДЕКАТЕГОРИЗАЦИЯ ТЕОРИЯСЫ ЖАНА КЫТАЙ ТИЛИ ИНТЕРНЕТ
ЭВФЕМИЗМДЕРИ ЖӨНҮНДӨ ТАЛДОО
ТЕОРИЯ ДЕКАТЕГОРИЗАЦИИ И КИТАЙСКИЕ СЕТЕВЫЕ ЭВФЕМИЗМЫ
DECATEGORIZATION THEORY AND CHINESE NETWORK EUPHEMISM**

Аннотация: Декатегоризация болсо ой жүгүртүүнүн новатордук ыкмасы жана когнитивдик механизми, ал салттуу манидеги категориялоо менен бирге толук болгон категориялоо процессин түздү. Лингвистикалык вариациянын бир түрү катары Кытай тили тармагынын интернет эвфемизмдери адам категорияланган когнитивдик процесстер менен тыгыз байланышта, жана алардын мутациялык феномени категорияланбаган теориянын көз карашы менен түшүндүрүлүшү мүмкүн. Кытай тили тармагынын интернет эвфемизмдеринин пайда болушуна мотивацияны ички жана тышкы факторлордон түшүндүрүүгө болот, ал эми негизги мотивация адам түшүнүгүнүн жана иш жүзүндөгү байланыштын зарылдыгы болуп саналат.

Аннотация: декатегоризация является важным способом инновационного мышления и когнитивным механизмом, который вместе с традиционным смыслом категоризации представляет собой полный процесс категоризации. Как своего рода лингвистическая вариация, китайские сетевые эвфемизмы тесно связаны с когнитивными процессами категоризация человека, и их мутационное явление может быть объяснено с точки зрения теории декатегоризации. Мотивация появления китайских сетевых эвфемизмов может быть объяснена как внутренними, так и внешними причинами, а фундаментальной мотивацией является потребность человека в понимании и общении.

Abstract: Decategorization is an important way of thinking innovation and cognitive mechanism, and together with traditional categorization, it constitutes a complete categorization process. As a kind of linguistic variation, Chinese network euphemism is closely related to the cognitive process of human categorization, and its variation can be explained from the perspective of decategorization theory. The motivation of Chinese network euphemism can be explained from both internal and external causes, and the fundamental motivation is the needs of human cognition and practical communication.

Ачкыч сөздөр: декатегоризация, Кытай тили тармагынын интернет эвфемизмдери, феномен анализи, генерациялык мотивация.

Ключевые слова: декатегоризация, китайские сетевые эвфемизмы, анализ явлений, порождающая мотивация.

Keywords: Decategorization, Chinese Network Euphemism, Producing Motivation.

Introduction