

# CHINA IN RESEARCH WORKS OF THE UZBEK SINOLOGISTS

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**Abstract.** This article is analyzed of the monographic works of the Uzbek Sinologists and the different field of specialists whose works are devoted to studying of China for the last years.

**Keywords.** Uzbekistan, China, Han Dynasty , Western Jin Dynasty, the People's Republic of China , Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Western countries, Middle East, Confucius, the Taoist religion, Buddha.

## **Introduction.**

Over the last decades, Uzbekistan and China have broadened the range of socio-political relations. Such flourishing of relationships of Uzbekistan with the People's Republic of China is causing to the interest to search China and different scientific research works have been creating. Nevertheless, all the research works created in Uzbekistan were incoherent until nowadays. In this case, the main goal and aim of this article are to collect the created works for the last years and to create their bibliography. According to the aim of the article about more than 20 scientific research works of the authors are going to be studied. In this article, only scientific articles devoted to the study of China in Uzbekistan and the best works that

Social science and humanities

Generalization of scientific results

published in the conference have been chosen and analyzed. The article has been written based on the following works of the authors.

### **Bibliographies**

During the writing of this article the following works of the authors have been studied: Chinese sinologists Doctor of historical sciences A.Khojayev, Doctor of historical sciences N.E. Karimova, Candidate of historical sciences A. Ayitboyev, Candidate of historical sciences, Associate professor M.X. Makhmutxodjayev (the deceased), K. Imomnazarov, Doctor of political sciences V.C.Kim (the deceased), Candidate of political sciences A.A. Sharapov, S.X. Umarov, Candidate of philosophical sciences E .Tursunov, Candidate of political sciences I.N. Bekmuratov, M.Siddikova, Candidate of philological sciences J. Ziyamuhammedov, A.A. Karimov, S.A. Nosirova, S.A. Khoshimova, L.A.Sultonova, F. Khasanova and O.Ochilov, S. Mustafayeva, N.Ismatullayeva, J. Yoqubov, Yu, Kayumkhodjayeva, L. Shasaidova and also Candidate of historical sciences S. Pulatova, Sh. T. Kuldoshev, Doctor of philosophical sciences, professor A.N. Shomatov (the deceased), K. Sodikov and K. Omonov, X. Dadaboyev and Sh. Usmonova, G. Ruzumova, A. Urinboyev and O. Buriyev, U. Idivov, D.A. Pulatova, R.R. Karimov, E.M.Izzetova, M. Mukhammadiddikov.

### **Methodology of the article**

Since 2004 the scientifically-practical conference "The actual problems of Chinese studies" has been held in Uzbekistan, and the materials in it were published as a scientific collection. At this conference, experts from all over Uzbekistan interested in studying the PRC will participate in the conference and exchange their articles. It is obvious for the people of science that such a conference will provide practical assistance in formulating methods and methods of research, on the other hand, if the scientist splits the knowledge. The study of the scientific materials required for the preparation of the article was carried out. The article also covered some of the articles discussed and discussed their articles.

The article was based on the study of historical-comparative analysis methods, in the analysis of the synthesis, the analysis of the problem solved on the basis of the materials studied. Having been in discussion of some authors about this article was shared with their opinions. Especially, in this sphere it has been studied the critical and positive opinions about China of the sinologist scientists A.Khadjayev, N.E.Karimova, the deceased sinologist A.X.Makhmudkhodjayev(2013), B.S.Kim (2016), the deceased scientist on Indian linguistics O.N.Shomatov(2016), and the deceased great turkologist

A.B.Djuraev (2014) .Within this work, their methods and styles in doing of the research work helped to form the main direction of the research work.

### **The Importance of article**

As it has been mentioned above, the significance of the studies that have been devoted to this day to China is growing. However, for the first time, the problem of collecting works, ideologically, their creation and creation of their bibliography have been investigated. Moreover, it is to acquaint the Uzbek researchers with a wide range of Chinese research studies for the big audience. Especially, because of the English-language barrier, research in China, which has been devoted to studying China, remained in a narrower range. In this context, this cancellation, which is presented to the broader scientific community, can be regarded as the result of the article. Importantly, the article is based on the fact that Uzbekistan is seriously considering China as well as on the other hand, to familiarize the representatives of the Uzbek school of Chinese studies abroad.

### **The main part of the article**

China has long paid great attention to establishing diplomatic relations with Western countries (including Shijiang, Chinghai, Tibet, and Internal Mongolia, today's Central Asian region). For example, one of the founders of the Uzbek-Chinese school ,orientalist , Ph.D., associate professor M.X. Maxmudhodjayev who mentioned his valuable opinion such as "The first steps that Ancient China started to study in the Central Asian region during the Khan dynasty, starting in the early 13th century, Jang Chiang started his journey across the western countries. "[Mahmudkhodjaev M. X. 2010. 110p). It is not easy to notice that China's interest in Central Asia has awakened very soon. Candidate of historical sciences P. Pulatova in her article has mentioned, "Chinese studies in studying the history of Central Asian peoples, including Central Asia and China, are extremely important and provide answers to the puzzling questions of historians" [Pulatova S. 2010, 116p), and within the role of Chinese experts is invaluable.

At this point, the role of Uzbekistan and the role of China in the ASEAN have a great success. It is very significant to mention the opinion of the Candidate of political sciences A. A. Sharapov's : "In the past Asia-Pacific region countries (in particular, China) have come to the Central Asian region through the Great Silk Road, which is now reflected in all areas of public and political life." [Sharapov A.A. Abstract,-2009.16p]. Analyzing the socio-political processes that have taken place in decades in the post-Soviet space, the long-term security of the Central Asian region remains one of the urgent

tasks of the modern era. According to Candidate of political sciences H.Umarov, this could have enabled Beijing to enter Central Asia economically [Umarov H., 2011, 25. October, 174p] is a process that continues to expand. Here, the influence of China on the global arena should not be overlooked. In this case, Candidate of political sciences M. Muhammadsidikov said that on the basis of Arabic and English sources, it is easy to get to know with the idea and foreign policy of the PRC in the African countries [Muhammadsidiqov 2012. 197-203 pp]. The relationships between China and Africa are least studied, even within the scope of the research. So far, China's investment in Africa has risen to \$ 25 billion.

Sinologist-historian scientist Doctor of historical sciences A. Khodjayev's on the Chinese sources, "his contribution to Chinese science, including the beauty of medicine, has been described in his book, *The Great Silk Road: Regularities and Perspectives*." Again, the monographs on the study of Fergana's history based on the Chinese sources have been created [Khodjayev A. 2013, 287p]. The creation of such monographic works will enable us to examine the boundaries of our history, and to clarify the historical relationships that have taken place.

Historian scientist, Candidate of historical sciences A. Ayitboev's article about the origin of Turkish terms and their evolution based on the Chinese sources has been published. According to the opinion of researcher, "there is no clear idea about the time when the term" Turk "came into being by world-renowned scientists from the Turkic peoples" [Ayitboev A.2010. September 13. 117-126pp]. The publication of the article about Tashkent's role in Kangkaya based on his Chinese sources is a valuable resource in studying Tashkent's history [Ayitboev A. 2009. 14-21pp]. In our opinion, the exact answer to this can be found in ancient Chinese history with many sources about Turkish nations. However, this article may, however, be of vital importance to understanding and solving certain aspects of China's past history.

In the mid-90s of the XXth century, by V.S. Kim, it has been completed the research on the history of democratic parties in China and the discovery of the essence and content of China's XXth century ideology [Kim V. P. Science, 1992. 183p]. The created research works allowed China's policy of that time to understand some aspects of the state's ideology.

Sinologist-historian scholar, Doctor of historical sciences N. E. Karimova's research works, it is worth mentioning the study of diplomatic and political relations with the Chinese (Minor dynasty 1368-1644) of the Temur and Temurids era. [Karimova N.E.2016.251p]. An important aspect of

research is interest in the fact that studies have been based on Chinese, English and Russian sources.

It is well known that the study of the history of the three-khanate era has great interest to the public, especially to our historians. In this regard, it is important to study the diplomatic relations and their characteristics between the Kokand Khanate and the Manchzhur Dynasty and to give them a scientific interpretation of the political and historical processes associated with these factors, in that sense the publication of the researcher Sh.T.Kuldashev's article about Kokand Khanate's history of China is relevant in terms of the period.[Sh.T.Kuldashev,2009,35-39pp].Unfortunately, such articles are not enough to reveal the essence and meaning of that period. We are still left behind from our Chinese colleagues in studying social-diplomatic relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Manchzhur dynasty.

Candidate of philosophical sciences B. Tursunov's research works devoted to Chinese philosophy and public administration is remarkable [Tursunov B. K. 2011, October 25, 109-114pp]. Our researcher has a special role in studying the political and philosophical views of such thinkers as Dao, Confucius, Shan Yan, and Van Yanmin, who are the basis of the Chinese mentality and workmanship. If we keep in mind that nowadays reforms of the PRC are based on the national values, the volume of need for such research works will be increased.

Leading expert in SCO, Candidate of political sciences I. N. Bekmuratov's articles about studying of the SCO have been published. While studying the possibilities of the SCO, he says, "Repetition of such phenomena as" financial, ecological and revolutionary changes that have emerged in recent years "undermine strategic stability on the Earth's surface." [Bekmuratov I. N. TSIOS, October 25, 2011]. In this case, the SCO's major players in Central Asia are "hoping for Russia and China" [Bekmuratov I. N. 2011.October 25, 152p]. "One of the main advantages of the SCO future activities is to provide regional security along with China and Russia to the countries of the region" [Bekmuratov I. N.T., 2013, 255-265pp). It is noteworthy that after the coup in the Ukraine, economic sanctions were imposed on Western countries against Russia. Russia, as a great state, has been closer to China. On the other hand, the Eurasian Economic Community has begun with the participation of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus (which will also include Armenia and Kyrgyzstan in the future). In the long-term aspect of the Community, there is a question of restoring the former Soviet Union. The solution to the question of whether the influence of Russia and the PRC on the impact of the water reservoir on

Uzbekistan (whether or not it affects independence) in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is also waiting for its response.

M. Siddikova's scientific article devoted to the discovery of the geopolitical interests of the People's Republic of China and the essence of the foreign policy of "soft power" is also of interest to the public. If you look at the essence of the article, the focus will be on exposing the goals and objectives of the "soft power" policy of the PRC [Siddikova M. Origin's № 2, 2011. 133-140pp].

Chinese historian Q. Imamnazarov's research on historical sources and ethnicity is also remarkable [Imomnazarov K. 2008. T. 2009. 101-104pp. October 25, 2011 137-146pp].

In recent years, associate professors J. Ziyamuhamedov, L. A. Sultanova, F. Hasanova and O. Ochilovs published scientific monographs and scientific articles on the study of Chinese language and literature [Ziyamuhamedov J. TSIOS, 2009. 29-36pp; F. Hasanova TSIOS, 2009. 94-98pp; Ochilov O. 2012. 175-182pp]. Research of such articles has a practical meaning in the study of the Chinese national spirit.

In the early nineties of the twentieth century, qualitative changes have taken place in learning Chinese. In 1994 A. A. Karimov's candidate dissertation "Lexical-semantic and structural analysis of calculus in Chinese" has been defended [Karimov A. A. 1995. 126p]. Since then, our researcher has published monographs and articles devoted to the study of Chinese language. Under his leadership S. Nosirova, S. Hashimova, Chinese Li Yaomey defended their candidate dissertations.

Also, under the editorship of Karimov, a scientific collection titled "The Current Issues of Chinese Studies" has published. Thanks to these efforts, we have a unique opportunity to introduce a broader scientific community in China.

The collection is important in providing information, analysis, and publication of research on Chinese studies in China and in China itself.

Candidate of philological sciences Nosirova's articles in Chinese diplomacy and articles on the role and importance of Chinese in the era of globalization [Nosirova S. Oriental Studies № 2, 2011. 3-12pp]. These articles can also give a clear understanding of the processes in China's diplomacy and education policy.

Candidate of philological sciences Khashimova's articles devoted to studying economics of China have been published [Hashimova. S. TSIOS. 2009. 141-146pp; Origins # 2, 2011. 12-15pp]. these articles mainly focus on studying economic investment in China and reducing the Chinese language, their formation, and their legal traits.

Young researchers also Mustafaeva's language terms [Mustafaeva S. *Oriental Studies* # 2, 2011, 36-39pp] and J. Yoqubov's research on the Chinese sports industry terminology is remarkable [Yoqubov J. *Orientalism* № 2, 2011. 144-147pp; Yakubov Dj. *Orient Studies* № 1-2, 2012. 74-78 pp].

M. H N.Maxmuthodzhaev's correspondence with N. Ismatullaeva translated Konfutsy's "Lunyy" into Uzbek (Ismatullaeva N.). *TSIOS*, 2013. 216-223pp]. and this translation work has been a novelty for professionals.

Also in the department of the Chinese translation theory and practice of the Uzbek State University of World Languages has been carried out the research work on the Chinese language. Y. Kayumhodjaeva's "Experience of online public television in China" [Kayumkhodjaeva Y. *Tafakkur* No. 3, 2009, 119p) and L. Shasaidova (translation of certain color in Chinese), G. Ruzumova's Masters (Some Problems in Teaching Some Chinese Sounds to Uzbek Students)" *The Young Scientist-2013*" Part I. - T., 2013. 138-141pp, 151-154pp]. As we examine the sources, we are witnessing the fact that other specialists in the field of science are also enjoying the study of the PRC. In addition, we see that such efforts have started early in Uzbekistan. For example, in the 1990s, based on Persian sources, A. Urinboev and O. Translation brochure "Giyosiddin Nakch's Chinese Travel" was created [Urinboev A., Buriev O. T. *Science*, 1991. 53. This work remains a valuable resource for the Timur and Timurid era.

Turkic scholar Q. Sodiqov's article on the study of ancient Turkish and Chinese literary relations was published [Sodiqov Q. *TSIOS*, 2009. 15-16pp].

H Dadaboev and Sh. Usmanova's coauthor textbook devoted to study "Foreign sociolinguistics" (T., 2014. 134p) was composed. The 10<sup>th</sup> lecture of this textbook

[119-129pp] devoted to the revealing China's sociology and its peculiarities. The textbook can be accepted as some information. There are some shortcomings in the textbook. For example, the textbook describes Putungxua as a literary language. But that's what we're talking about. In fact, there is no literary language concept in China. They have a simple, generalized, word-for-word standard language. The standard language literary language has differential features. The manual states that "in Chinese, in many cases the word combination cannot be distinguished" [See: *ibid*]. It is true, Chinese learners cannot distinguish a word from a combination of words. However, the expert may, in any case, distinguish them from the lexical-semantic, structural and grammatical properties of the combinations.

The Indologist, Professor A. N. Shomatov's studies, it was also observed that the Chinese history and culture were studied [Shomatov O. N.

- T., 2003. 88p.]. At present, the fans of Mahayana make up about 17% of China's population. And he gave a great deal of information about the propagandists of religion (Chinese censorships from Sanskrit said that the Central Asian migrants not only know the texts, but also translated them), the information presented not only in Chinese but also in Hin Can be a proof of our close relationship with our country. "According to Buddhist scholars, this episode seems to have played a crucial role in this era that led to the spread of the doctrine in the Far East and, perhaps, to the Indian-Chinese states, at that time, immigrants from Central Asia." [ibid. 93p]. According to V.A.Lithin's sources, "six Chinese people, six Indians and 16 people from Central Asia, including six Turks, 4 Parthian and 3 Suhra, were among the Chinese, who translated the Buddhist work into the Chinese language during the Western Tszin dynasty. And others "[Shomatov O. N. - T., 2003. 88p]. It is noteworthy that such records show that early Chinese language learning in Central Asia is very prevalent.

In the following years Doctor of political sciences U.Idirov, D.A. Pulatova, R.R. Karimov, E. M. Izzetova's articles have been published on Russian sources and published in several articles on Chinese philosophy and philosophy [Conference materials. - T.TSIOS, 2012.130-133pp), these studies also provide a clear understanding of the processes taking place in today's Chinese society.

In recent years, the study of the socio-economic aspects of the PRC has become widespread. In this regard, Candidate of economical sciences B. Sadibekova has published scientific articles devoted to the disclosure of the features of agriculture and development model of China [Sadibekova B. Conference materials. T: TSIOS, October 25, 2011, 176-180pp; the same author: T. TSIOS. 2009. 134-138pp].

Candidate of economical sciences Sh. Ermamatov and A. Kadirjonov's "Current State and Prospects of Trade Relations between Uzbekistan and China" [Conference materials. - Article: Tashkent, 2012. 214-216 pp] may also contribute to the dynamics of trade turnover between Uzbekistan and China and to the dynamics of Uzbekistan's exports to China. "Despite the rapid growth of our exports, there are a number of serious problems in this area," he said. First of all, the share of oil products, cotton fiber, silk and mineral fertilizers in the commodity exported from our country to China is relatively high. This shows that the export structure is narrow and the share of raw materials is large. Secondly, in spite of the active measures undertaken in our country in recent years to reduce the cost of production, today there is a lack of opportunity in many areas to produce products that are competitive in China with pricing. Therefore, in many cases, there are cases when

exported finished goods do not meet the Chinese market price competitiveness. It is well-known that within the SCO, our relations with China are developing in all spheres. The development of transport and communication routes is now the demand of our development, and the researcher of the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan M.Kh.Soliev's article on the development of the Uzbek-Chinese transport system has been adopted, it is noteworthy that the ideas put forward by him are not attractive. The article focuses on the "Andijan-Osh-Irkeshtam-Kashgar" highway, which is going to Shanghai and the Lyanyungan ports, about the prospects of the Uzbek-Chinese railroad [Conference materials. - T: TSIOS. 2012. 211-213pp]. "His long-term strategic objective is to connect East Turkestan (now the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region), with which it will later connect to Moscow, Tehran and Kabul [Agzamov B., Ibrohimov I. Tafakkur N# 3, 2009. 117 p.] Cooperation in Central Asia's security and in addressing its economic challenges is of paramount importance "[ibid. 118 p]. In this respect, "China's significance in the millennium has increased" [ibid]. It is understood from this that the current reform phase of the PRC is in the center of attention of the Uzbek researchers.

### **SUMMARY**

**In summary**, studies in the above mentioned article show that Uzbekistan has accumulated enough scientific materials to study the PRC.

- Most of the studies on the China's research are distinguished by the fact that they are mostly written in positive terms. Of course, this kind of approach to the study of the Chinese problem has its objective and subdivision, and such research has its own value.

- The article analyzed the views of about 20 Chinese industry representatives on Chinese issues. During the analysis, the findings were collected in an ideological manner. Even if it is said at the end of the word, there is a great interest in studying of the Chinese studies in Uzbekistan and activity of oriental studies school and to study their research abroad.

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