Research Trends of Chinese-Korean Traditional Culture: A Bibliometric Analysis Based on CiteSpace

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ABSTRACT

Many experts have expressed interest in the traditional culture of Chinese-Koreans; however, there has been a dearth of bibliometric analyses in this field. This study seeks to undertake a comprehensive and practical investigation into the academic status and development trends within this domain, with the findings presented in a visually accessible format. This study utilizes CiteSpace to conduct a bibliometric analysis, systematically exploring the research trends in traditional culture among Chinese-Koreans over the past two decades, with a focus on identifying hotspots, emerging trends, and key contributors. Four hundred thirty-six articles (2004–2024) from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database were analyzed for publication frequency, core authors, institutions, and research frontiers. The number of annual publications fluctuates but generally showing an upward trend. Chinese-Korean traditional culture has undergone stages of germination, rapid development, and steady progress. Yanbian University, the Yanbian Party School, and the Yanbian College of Education have emerged as the primary research institutions in this field. Notably, authors such as Zhang Xiaoyu, Cui Yingjin, and Piao Tingji made significant contributions. Current research hotspots predominantly revolve around cultural inheritance, cultural identity, and rural revitalization, among others. Promoting the traditional culture of ethnic minorities is a crucial endeavor for preserving the heritage of ethnic cultures and advancing ethnic education.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Chinese-Korean, CiteSpace, traditional culture, visualization

INTRODUCTION

Culture is the blood of a nation and the symbol of a country. China is a unified multi-ethnic country. In the long-term social development, 56 ethnic groups have jointly created a colorful social culture and formed a diverse and integrated Chinese nation featuring equality, unity, mutual

assistance, and harmony among ethnic groups. Traditional Chinese culture, which has been passed down through a long history, holds profound cultural value. China has a diversified and integrated education system, which inherits the cultural heritage of all ethnic groups and protects its profound and splendid traditional culture. This can stimulate the vitality of ethnic minority development and strengthen exchanges and development between ethnic groups, ultimately realizing the great unity of the ethnic groups and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

This study delves into the Korean nationality in China. Terms include "Chinese-Korean," "Korean nationality," "Korean-Chinese," and "Korean ethnic group in China." If more specificity is needed, "Ethnic Koreans in China" can be used. They are a cross-border people who migrated to China from the Korean peninsula, where poor peasants, unable to endure the brutal oppression and famine of the feudal ruling class, moved in large numbers to the northeast of China from the mid-19th century onwards. They are not an indigenous people but are one of the oldest ethnic groups in China, and politically belong to one of the ethnic minorities of China and are citizens of the People's Republic of China. However, as a people who migrated across the border, they are culturally very closely related to the Korean peninsula. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China (2021), the total population of Korean nationality in China is approximately 1.7 million,

mainly distributed in the three northeastern provinces of Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Liaoning, with the largest settlement being the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province. After the reform and opening-up, with the rapid development of China's economy, more and more Korean population moved to the Beijing-Tianjin area and coastal economic open areas from the traditional residence of the three northeastern provinces. Due to advantages such as language and culture, some Chinese citizens of Korean nationality have also traveled to South Korea for work. Renowned for their sizable population and notably high levels of education, the Chinese-Korean community holds a significant place within China's cultural landscape. The uniqueness of the traditional culture of Chinese-Korean is mainly reflected in language, art, cuisine, and etiquette. The core features are language and writing, which are important symbols of ethnic identity; music and dance, which show the ethnic character of art, such as farmer dance, folk songs, and traditional musical instruments; cuisine culture, represented by kimchi, cold noodle, and rice cake, which embody unique fermentation techniques and flavors; etiquette focus on the concept of the family and on traditional rituals, which highlight the cultural inheritance. Secondary characteristics, such as attire, architecture, religion, and productive culture, reflect a deep integration with nature and community. All these characteristics together constitute the rich connotation and unique charm of Chinese-Korean culture. Echoing the sentiments of American

cultural scholar Sahlins (1978), who argued that groups of people give meaning to themselves and the world in many ways. Generations of the Chinese-Korean group have actively contributed to the preservation and transmission of their culture, shaping distinct interpretations within the broader cultural landscape.

Nowadays, the traditional culture of the Chinese-Koreans lacks comparison and interaction from an international perspective, and most existing research is confined to areas where the Chinese-Koreans live in large numbers, such as Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Liaoning, ignoring the cultural expressions of diaspora areas. In addition, the role of ethnic education is ambiguous, fragmented, and decentralized, with a single research perspective and a lack of multi-level expression of traditional culture in daily life, educational practices, and cultural transmission mechanisms. Although policies and social support provide good external conditions for Chinese-Korean culture, it still faces multiple challenges, such as the assimilation pressure of mainstream culture (Gao, 2024), the declining interest of youths in traditional culture (Duan, 2020), and the impact of the development of the tourism economy on the traditional way of life (Cui & Piao, 2023), etc. The stability, completeness, and continuity of ethnic culture and national culture have been significantly impacted. The decrease in the use of ethnic languages (Ding, 2023) and the impact of globalization on traditional culture are also major problems facing Chinese-Korean culture (Liu, 2022). Therefore, an in-depth exploration of the research status on the traditional culture of the Korean ethnic group in China is of great academic value and practical significance, with positive implications for the development and preservation of minority cultures, multiethnic cross-cultural understanding, and the construction of a learning society.

Research on traditional Chinese-Korean culture can be elucidated through the multi-dimensional perspectives of acculturation theory and ecological systems theory. Acculturation theory is the complex process of behavioral and socio-psychological adaptation that occurs when individuals or groups interact across cultures. This theory specializes in how ethnic or cultural groups adapt to the dominant cultural environment in a multicultural society, emphasizing that acculturation is an intrinsically causal phenomenon involving changes and processes triggered by cross-cultural encounters (Kunst, 2021). Over the past two decades, acculturation and development theories have steadily converged to provide an increasingly comprehensive approach to acculturation of migrating populations and ethnic minorities (Juang & Syed, 2019). Bronfenbrenner's (1977) ecological systems theory also plays a pillar role in the analysis of traditional culture. The theory states that the development of an individual is influenced by multiple systems such as microsystems, mesosystems, external systems, and macrosystems (Crawford, 2020). These systems surround and interact with the individual (Flynn & Mathias, 2023). The influence of multi-level systems

(e.g., policy, family, and community) on Chinese-Korean culture is explored based on ecosystem theory. Acculturation theory and ecological systems theory provide a strong supporting framework for this study by providing a multidimensional perspective and explanatory power. It not only helps to reveal the adaptation process of ethnic traditional cultures in modern society but also provides a strong theoretical support for in-depth research on the mechanism of cultural transmission.

The objective of this study is to utilize bibliometric methods to systematically review and analyze the research hotspots, journal distributions, key authors, research institutions, keywords, and emerging trends of traditional Korean nationality culture in China in the past two decades, and present the results in a visually comprehensible form, with a view to providing reference and guidance for future related research, thus contributing to the preservation and innovation of China's traditional minority cultures (Abuhassna, 2024).

This study utilizes CiteSpace (6.2.R4) visualization software to sort out the research on Chinese-Korean traditional culture. What are the major research hotspots in the study of the traditional culture of the Chinese-Korean ethnic group? What is the structure of knowledge and collaboration in this field? How have research trends evolved, and what are the potential directions for future development? The findings from the analysis will be presented systematically. CiteSpace, an excellent visual bibliometric software program (Ping et al., 2017) that provides the

most popular tool for co-citation analysis, was used to reveal shifts in research patterns (C. Chen et al., 2010, 2012), providing a foundation of references to support future works (B. Chen et al., 2022).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Source and Search Strategy

In this study, the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database served as the primary data source for cross-database searches. The search query is "Subject = Chinese-Korean with Ethnic Culture" within the time frame of 2004 to 2024. The time span was selected because the last two decades represent a critical period in the development of research on Korean ethnic culture in China. The data and information from this period are relatively complete, providing a reliable basis for trend analysis. Additionally, the availability of academic resources as well as the completeness of the data were also fully considered. The document type selected was academic papers, with no restrictions on the journal level. Themes are relevant and involve literature on traditional culture, customs, cultural transmission, and other related content of the Korean nationality in China. Subsequently, the retrieved results were curated. Remove literature on unrelated topics, literature that mentions Chinese-Korean but mainly discusses other topics. Eliminating any invalid papers, such as those lacking authorship, publication year, or deemed to have low relevance, including meeting notices. Following this curation process, a total of 436 valid papers

were identified. These papers were then exported from CNKI in RefWorks format and downloaded in text format for further analysis using CiteSpace (version 6.2.R4).

Analysis Tools

In this study, the scientific measurement method and content analysis method were combined, and CiteSpace software (6.2.R4) was used to visually analyze the diverse, time-sharing, and dynamic research hotspots and evolution trends of the sample literature. CiteSpace is an information visualization and analysis software developed by Chen Chaomei using the Java language (F. Xiao et al., 2017).

This method can elucidate the structure, rules, and distribution of scientific knowledge visually, forming a visual scientific knowledge map. Quantitative analysis demonstrates the developmental outlook and trends within a specific subject field (C. Chen et al., 2009).

After analyzing the study. CiteSpace (version 6.2.R4) was utilized to analyze research related to Chinese-Korean traditional culture spanning from 2004 to 2024. This study aimed to delineate the research hotspots and trends. In the generated figures, variations in node color signify changes over time, while node size is positively associated with frequency. Connecting lines indicate cooperation, co-occurrence, and citation among nodes. Node types are determined based on the analysis type, and nodes with centrality greater than 0.1 are denoted by purple circles on the outer edge.

Setting of Parameters and Data Analysis

Four separate folders, namely "Input, Output, Data, and Project," were created for the project. Initially, the data was checked, revealing no duplicate files according to the results. The time was set from 2004 to 2024.

CiteSpace (6.2.R4) was used to input the downloaded documents as per the following procedures: (1) Time span: From 2004 to 2024, (2) The Year Per Slice is 1, (3) Node types: keyword, author, and institution, (4) Set threshold to c=2, cc=2, and ccv=20, (5) Set top N per slice to 50 by default. Shorter time slices provide higher temporal resolution, allowing subtle changes in research hotspots and trends to be observed. The selection of node types is based on the key objectives of the research, by analyzing the nodes to understand the research hotspots and knowledge maps in the field. When setting the thresholds, the higher criteria of citation frequency and co-occurrence frequency were chosen. Ensure that the literature and keywords included in the analysis have a high academic impact and representativeness.

Finally, the quantitative data results are comprehensively analyzed using the content analysis method, yielding insights into the research process, research hotspots, and research frontiers of Chinese academic circles on Korean ethnic culture, through consideration of factors such as ease of data processing and user familiarity. Statistical charts were drawn using Microsoft Office Excel 2019, which is suitable for additional analysis and presentation of small-scale data

due to its flexibility and efficiency, ease of customizing charts and integrating data from multiple sources, and intuitive operation.

RESULTS

Number and Research Trends of Articles Published

Statistics on the number of published papers in a certain field over a period can illustrate the research's popularity. As depicted in Figure 1, this study conducts a statistical analysis of the number of published papers based on data retrieved from 436 papers. As observed from the figure, research on Chinese-Korean ethnic culture has exhibited an overall upward trend over the past two decades, reaching a peak in 2013. In 2013, the Chinese Government issued a series of cultural protection policies to promote the inheritance and protection of minority cultures. The central government arranged 46.4 billion yuan in transfer payments to ethnic minority regions to support their economic development.

Meanwhile, under the influence of the globalized context, Chinese-Korean culture is interacting more frequently with other cultures, and academic interest in cross-cultural research has gradually increased. This has contributed to 2013 becoming an important point in the study of traditional Korean nationality culture in China, and the quantity of academic literature and the quality of research have shown significant improvement. Hence, the evolutionary stage of this research can be divided.

Embryonic stage (2004–2009): The number of published papers was 50, accounting for 11.4%, and the research content was scattered and not systematic. In 2008, the General Office of the Ministry of Education and the General Office of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission issued the Notice on Effectively Conducting Ethnic Unity Education in Primary and Secondary Schools. The General Office of the Ministry of Education and the General Office of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission jointly
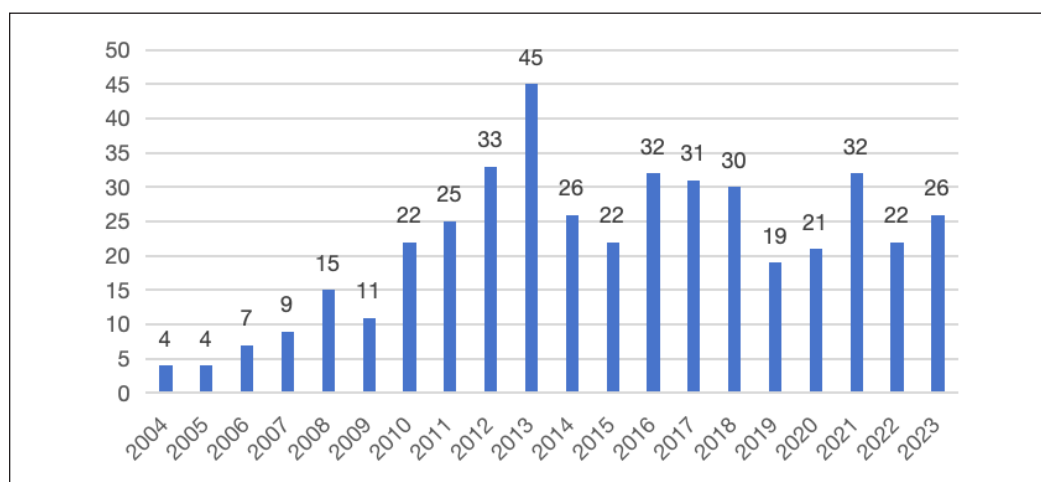

Figure 1. Annual trends in publications

issued the Guiding Outline of Ethnic Unity Education in Schools (Trial), requiring primary and secondary schools nationwide to establish ethnic unity education courses. This outline has become a crucial foundation for further strengthening national unity education efforts in schools, setting the groundwork for this stage.

Rapid development stage (2010–2013): The number of published papers was 125, accounting for 28.6%. Focus on specific areas of national culture inheritance, such as cuisine culture, sports culture, national language, national religion, and architectural culture. In May 2013, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, and the State Ethnic Affairs Commission jointly issued the Opinions on Promoting the Inheritance and Innovation of Ethnic Culture in Vocational Colleges, which outlined arrangements for the inheritance and innovation of ethnic culture in vocational colleges. It emphasized the effective integration of teaching and educating people in vocational colleges, advocating for the integration of ethnic culture into the entire educational process. In formal education, more attention was directed towards inheriting the traditional culture of ethnic minorities to provide development opportunities and stimulate the progress of ethnic minorities.

Stable and progressive stage (2014–2024): The number of published papers reached 261, accounting for 59.8%, indicating further advancements in previous fields, with research trending towards systematic approaches. In 2015, the State

Council issued the Decision on Accelerating the Development of Ethnic Education, emphasizing the promotion of cultural integration and innovation among ethnic groups. Guided by advanced socialist culture, efforts were made to promote the shared Chinese culture among all ethnic groups, while also preserving and promoting the fine traditional cultures of ethnic minorities, establishing spiritual homes shared by all ethnic groups. Policy support was provided for the study of minority culture during this period.

Analysis of Published Journals

According to the statistical analysis of this paper, 436 valid articles were published in 141 journals. According to the discrete law of Bradford literature, most key literature is usually published in a small number of core journals (Zhang et al., 2009).

The Bradford core area quantity calculation method is used, that is, $r_0=2\ln(e^E *Y)$, where r_0 is the number of cores, E is the Euler coefficient, E=0.5772, and Y is the number of papers in journals with a maximum volume of 14. Calculated $r_0=2\ln(e^{0.5772}\times14)$, that is, there are six journals in the core field. These six journals accounted for 4.2% of the total number of journals counted.

A total of 63 articles were published in the top 10 journals, constituting 14.4% of the total number of journals (Table 1). Upon observation, it can be concluded that most of these journals focus on ethnic studies, with research on traditional ethnic culture predominantly concentrated in

Table 1

Top 10 high-yield journals with the number of publications

Journal	Number of Articles
Journal of Yanbian University (Social Science Edition)	14
Journal of Yanbian Party School	8
Heilongjiang Ethnic Series	7
Chinese Nationalities Expo	6
Journal of Yanbian University of Education	6
Talent	5
Popular Literature and Art	5
Journal of Liaodong University (Social Science Edition)	4
Voice of the Yellow River	4
Research on Manchu Studies	4

ethnic regions such as Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Heilongjiang Province. Notably, the Yanbian University Journal (Social Science edition) ranked first in the number of publications, followed by the Yanbian Party School Journal and the Heilongjiang Nationality series, which exhibited higher publication rates.

Analysis of Authors and Cited Authors

The author of the paper serves as the primary entity in the research, and analyzing author statistics in the research field can provide insights into the distribution patterns of key authors, prolific authors, and collaborative relationships among authors.

Utilizing CiteSpace, the Year Per Slice was set to 1, "Authors" were selected as Node Types, and "Pathfinder" was chosen for Pruning. "Pruning sliced networks" and "Pruning the merged networks" were selected, while all other values remained default. CiteSpace was then executed to generate a visual network map of authors engaged in the study of Chinese-Korean culture, followed by a structured analysis of the author network map through natural clustering. The analysis revealed that a total of 389 authors have contributed to research related to Chinese-Korean culture. Cooperation among authors exhibits limited inter-institutional and inter-organizational collaboration (Figure 2). Currently, only a few collaborative teams exist, with many authors still publishing independently and producing a small number of papers. This limitation hampers the further advancement of research on the traditional culture of ethnic minorities, indicating a need to strengthen cooperation within this research field.

The basis for measuring key authors generally includes the number of publications and the number of citations. According to Price's Law in bibliometrics, the critical value M of the number of publications by an author is used to determine the most productive author in the field. The calculation formula is as follows: Calculation formula $M=0.749(N_{max})^{1/2}$. M refers to the minimum number of publications, and N_{max} refers to the number of papers by the author who published the most papers in the corresponding year. When the number of published papers reaches M or more, the author is a prolific author (Xu & Li, 2018). Calculated from relevant data, M=3, and authors with ≥3 publications are listed here, as shown in Table 2.
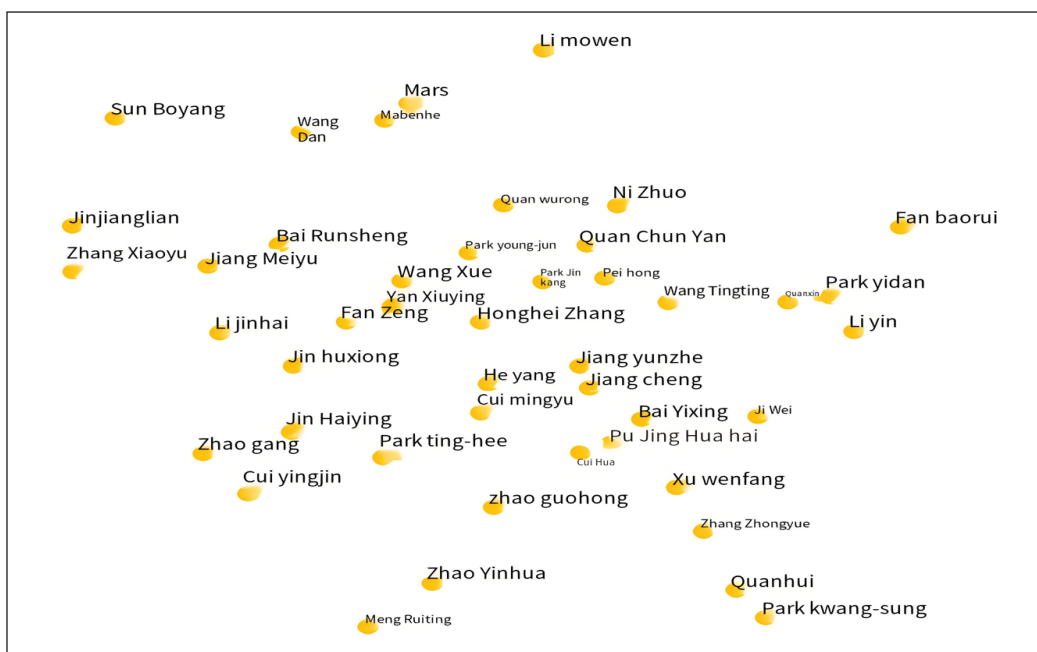
Figure 2. Map of authors of Chinese-Korean culture studies

Table 2
Top 10 prolific authors of Chinese-Korean culture research

Authors	Count	Year
ZhangXiaoyu	5	2016
CuiYingjin	4	2007
PiaoTingji	4	2008
NiZhuo	3	2015
CuiMingyu	3	2009
PiaoYidan	3	2013
LiYing	3	2015
JinHaiying	3	2015

Analysis of Institutional Cooperation

In the CiteSpace (6.2.R4), Node Types selects "Institution," Time Span is "2003–2024," and configuring the Threshold as "Top50 Per Slice." The "Pathfinder" algorithm network was chosen for Pruning to generate the co-occurrence map of research institutions, as shown in Figure 3.

From the co-occurrence map of research institutions, it is evident that departments specializing in ethnology within major universities, including ethnic colleges, are the primary contributors to research in the field of traditional culture among ethnic minorities. However, there appears to be limited collaboration among ethnic colleges and universities.

Notably, the journal of Yanbian University emerges as the largest node on the map, indicating the highest number of published papers, with statistical data revealing a total of 14 papers (Figure 4). As a key institution in Chinese-Korean cultural studies, Yanbian University benefits from its proximity to Chinese-Korean

communities, allowing researchers easier access to fieldwork and archival materials. As a result, it serves as a significant driving force in the study of Chinese-Korean traditional culture and contributes to related research endeavors concerning the Korean nationality group.

Through the analysis of the number of articles published in each journal, it is apparent that ethnic universities serve as
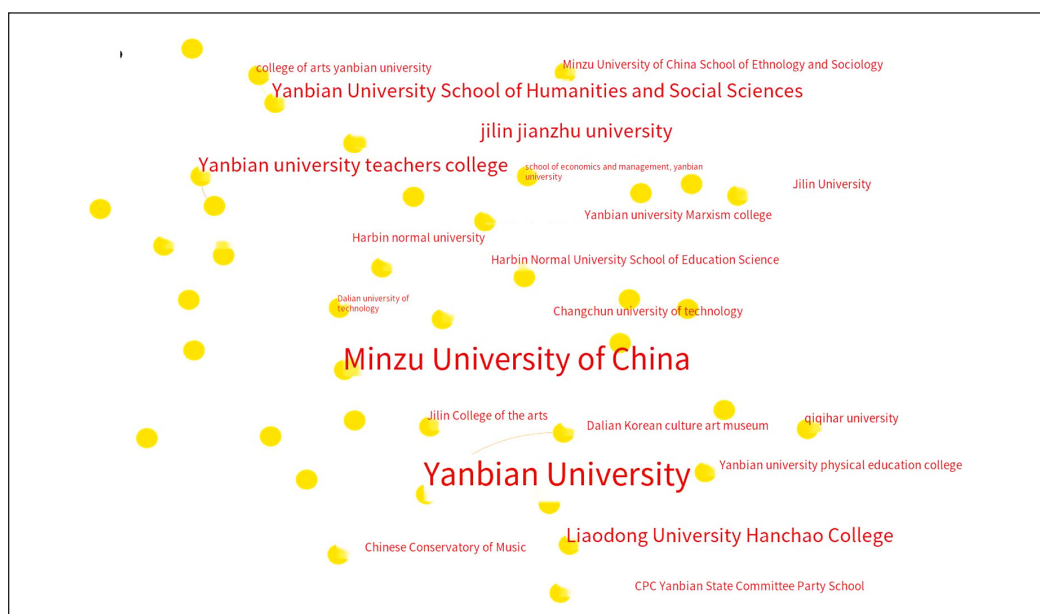

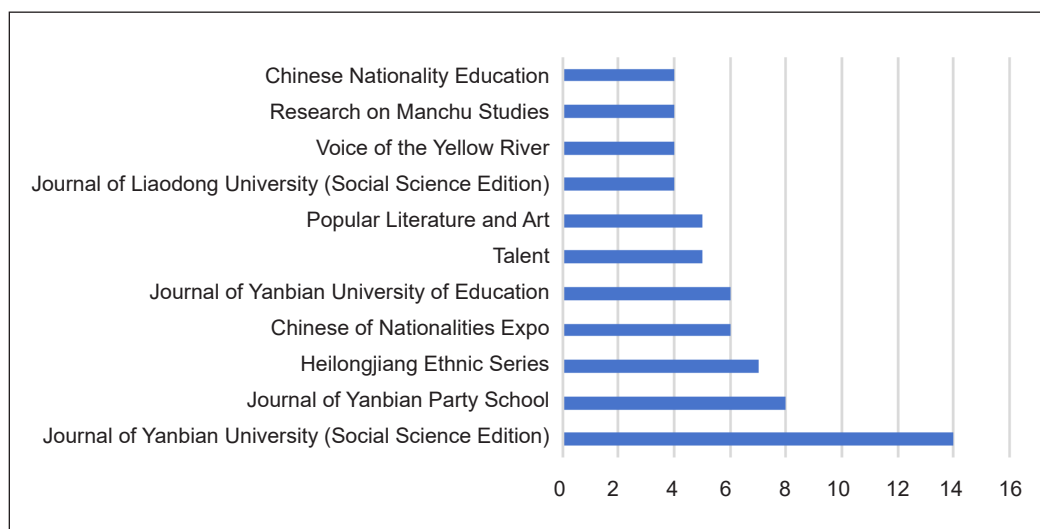*Figure 3.* Distribution of research institutions

Figure 4. Number of publications in journals

the main research entities in the field of ethnic traditional culture research. They are complemented by comprehensive universities located in border areas and ethnic regions.

The size of the text in the figure is proportional to the number of documents issued by the institution, and the larger the text is, the higher the overall frequency of the institution. The lines between research institutions represent cooperation, and the darker the lines, the higher the frequency of cooperation, and the thicker the lines, the higher the frequency of co-occurrence.

The institutions conducting research related to Chinese-Korean are primarily concentrated in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, suggesting that such research exhibits distinct regional characteristics. However, the nodes depicted (Figure 3) appear relatively scattered and exhibit minimal correlation, indicating that various institutions involved in the research on Chinese-Korean traditional culture operate relatively independently throughout the research process and engage in limited collaboration.

Keyword Co-Occurrence Analysis

Keywords serve as the central overview of a paper and analyzing them provides insights into the article's topic. Conducting statistical analyses on the frequency of keywords systematically and objectively captures the research dynamics and development trends within the field (M. Xiao et al., 2009).

Process the literature data of Chinese-Korean traditional culture downloaded by CNKI, perform cluster analysis on keywords, select "Keyword" as the Node Type, set the Time Span as "2003–2024," set the single time partition as one year, that is, 20 single time partitions, and select "Title," "Abstract," "Author Information" as the source of clustering words. "Keyword," "Node Type," the clipping line is set as the path detection algorithm, and then the clustering map is obtained.

Word co-occurrence network analysis, also known as co-word analysis, is a text content analysis technique. By analyzing the forms of item pairs (word or noun phrase pairs) in the same text topic, it confirms the relationship between related topics in the subject field represented by the text, and then explores the development of the subject (Pan & Wang, 2011).

The keyword emergence map formed by CiteSpace can obtain the difference information between previous research hotspots and current research hotspots, as shown in Figure 5. Keywords with high frequency in relevant research literatures include "Chinese-Korean," "national culture," "protect," "Yanbian area," "cultural heritage," we can see that the research of Chinese-Korean ethnic culture mainly focuses on cultural inheritance, rural revitalization, and other aspects, indicating that these issues are the hot spots in the research field.

The size of the keyword co-occurrence frequency is positively correlated with the font size of the node represented by the word in the keyword knowledge graph. In the keyword knowledge graph, a circle
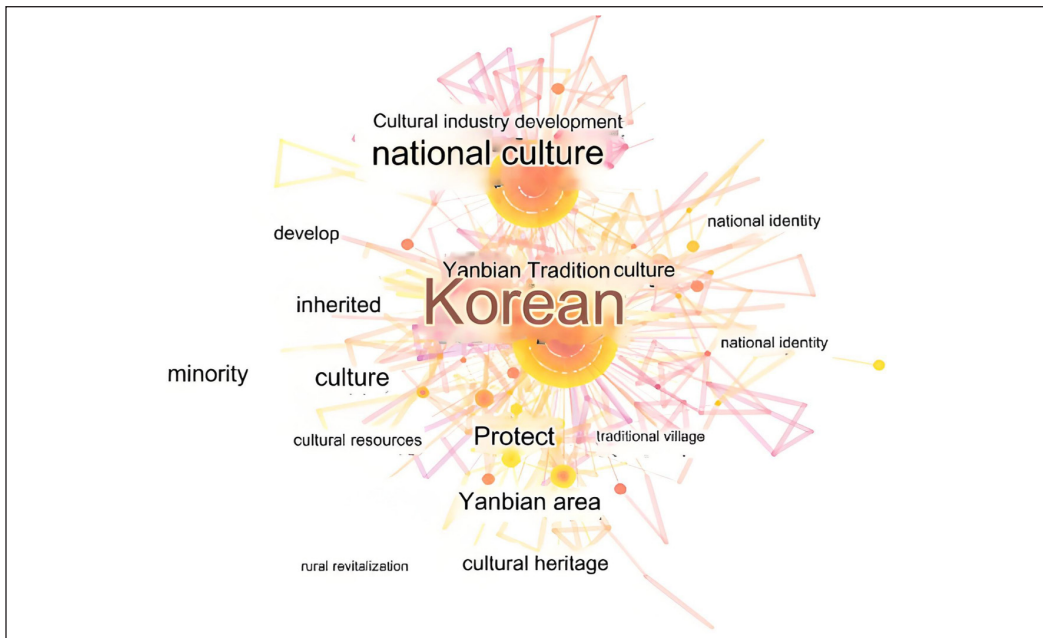
Figure 5. Keyword clustering knowledge map

represents the keyword node, and the larger the circle, the higher the frequency of the corresponding topic. The color and thickness of the node ring indicate the occurrence period, that is, the thicker the color ring in the circle, the higher the frequency of the color in the corresponding year. This can directly show the relationship and distribution of different topics in the research of Chinese-Korean traditional culture.

Keywords that appear simultaneously in an article are termed keyword co-occurrence, which measures the affinity between two words. This affinity is reflected by the intermediary centrality index, indicating the intermediary status of the keyword in the keyword network. The magnitude of the intermediary centrality value illustrates the role of words in the evolutionary process, with larger values typically indicating greater

significance. Generally, keywords with a centrality exceeding 0.1 are considered more important. As indicated in Table 3, only "Chinese-Korean" and "ethnic culture" in the map have intermediary centrality values exceeding 0.1. This suggests that the research field of Chinese-Korean ethnic culture is relatively broad, with a weak correlation among various topics.

Since keyword cluster analysis scientifically reflects the hot topics in the research field, this study conducts keyword cluster analysis on the target literature data to explore the research topic of traditional ethnic minority culture more clearly. The number of clusters in the analysis is set to 10. Using the keyword clustering algorithm of CiteSpace visual data analysis software, the target data is processed, and 10 high-frequency keyword clustering points are

Table 3
Statistical table of keyword frequency and centrality

Centrality	Year	Keywords	Frequency
0.74	2004	Chinese-Korean	155
0.32	2006	Ethnic Culture	71
0.05	2010	Heritage	20
0.05	2012	Yanbian Region	12
0.03	2013	Cultural Inheritance	12
0.03	2007	Sports Culture	5

obtained, as shown in Figure 6. Clusters are formed from closely related keywords, and representative keywords are extracted as new points of clustering.

In literature cluster analysis conducted by CiteSpace, it is generally accepted that a cluster module value (Q value) greater than 0.3 indicates significant cluster structure. If the average silhouette value (S value) of the cluster is greater than 0.5, the clustering is considered reasonable, and if it exceeds 0.7, the clustering is considered convincing. In the keyword clustering of target literature data conducted in this paper, the Q value is 0.6586, and the S value is 0.9348, indicating that the clustering obtained in this study is effective.

Research Frontiers

Research frontier refers to a set of dynamic probabilities and potential research issues that emerge (C. Chen et al., 2009). In this
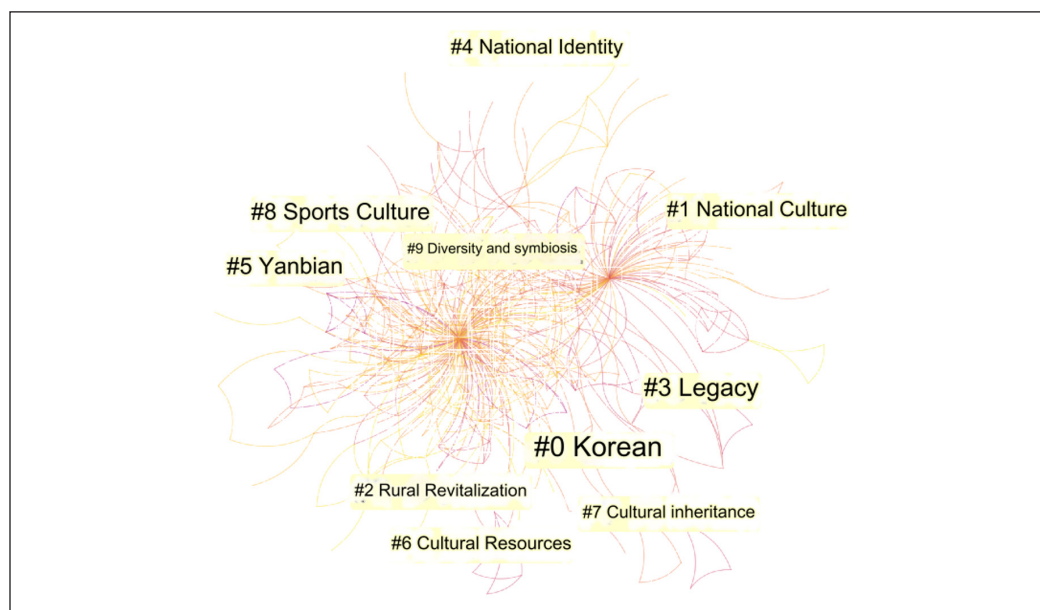

Figure 6. Keyword clustering analysis

study, the definition of research frontier emphasizes the characteristics of new trends and bursts, which measure the rate of change in the frequency of literature citations or the occurrence of keywords. Emerging keywords indicate the hotspots and focal points of academic research within a specific timeframe.

To further analyze the research frontiers in the field of Chinese-Korean traditional culture, this study utilizes the keyword breakout detection function of CiteSpace to detect breakout words in the target literature data. By selecting "Burcontrol" in the Control Panel and clicking "Refresh" and "View" successively, a keyword knowledge map is generated. "Begin" and "End" respectively represent the year when the keyword starts and ends, while "Strength" represents the intensity of emergence. The larger the value, the higher the heat of the keyword (Figure 7).

Through the keyword emergence map generated by CiteSpace, insights into the differences between previous and current research hotspots can be obtained. As depicted in Figure 7, research on Chinese-Korean traditional culture from 2007 to 2008 predominantly focused on the study of transnational ethnic groups. For instance, scholars like Jin Bingmin explored the multiple identities of transnational ethnic groups, particularly centering on the research of Chinese-Korean identity (Jin, 2007). From 2008 to 2011, the research emphasis shifted towards the national identity of ethnic minorities. Pu Guangxing's study (Piao, 2009) examined the national, ethnic, and cultural identity of Chinese-Korean workers in South Korea.

With changes in national policies, particularly the release of the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Promoting
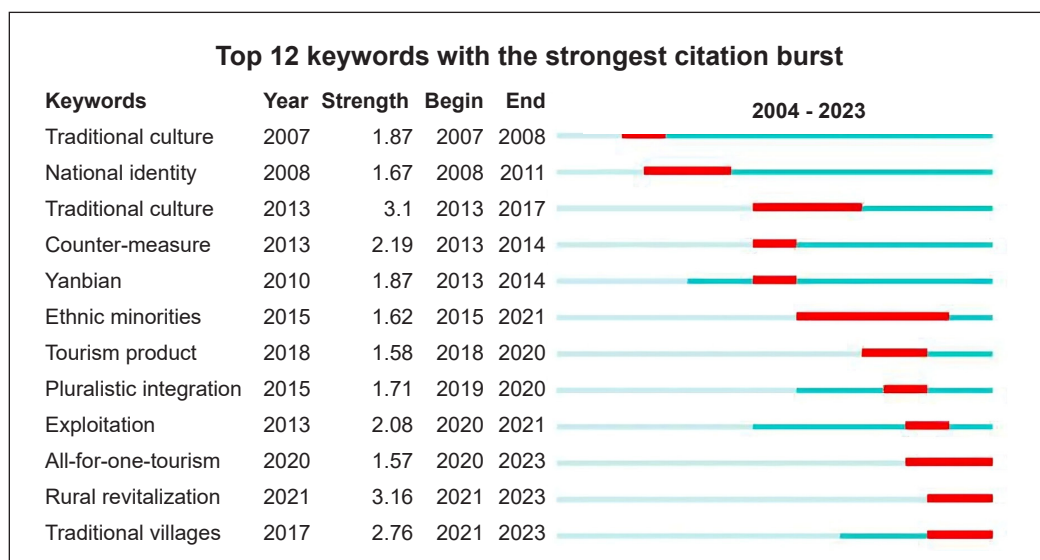
Top 12 keywords with the strongest citation burst

Keywords	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2004 - 2023
Traditional culture	2007	1.87	2007	2008	
National identity	2008	1.67	2008	2011	
Traditional culture	2013	3.1	2013	2017	
Counter-measure	2013	2.19	2013	2014	
Yanbian	2010	1.87	2013	2014	
Ethnic minorities	2015	1.62	2015	2021	
Tourism product	2018	1.58	2018	2020	
Pluralistic integration	2015	1.71	2019	2020	
Exploitation	2013	2.08	2020	2021	
All-for-one-tourism	2020	1.57	2020	2023	
Rural revitalization	2021	3.16	2021	2023	
Traditional villages	2017	2.76	2021	2023	

Figure 7. Burst analysis of keywords

Rural Revitalization and Accelerating the Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Areas on February 21, 2021, the focus of relevant research in recent years has shifted towards rural revitalization and traditional villages. For example, scholars like Liu Yetong have conducted research on rural revitalization and the construction of border ethnic villages in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

CONCLUSION

Through a quantitative analysis of the research process in ethnic studies, focusing on Chinese-Korean relations over the past two decades, it is anticipated that future research in this field will exhibit a multidirectional alliance of research subjects. This calls for advocating the diversification of research paradigms and promoting the comprehensiveness of research content.

Focus on the multi-directional association of research subjects: Through analysis of authors and institutions, it is evident that research institutes focusing on the Chinese-Korean ethnic group are primarily concentrated in colleges, universities, and education departments across the three Northeast provinces, particularly in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, where the Chinese-Korean ethnic group is densely populated. Most researchers comprise college educators and postgraduates, with relatively lower participation from teachers in ethnic elementary education schools. This indicates a lack of inter-school, inter-regional,

and inter-level cooperation in Chinese-Korean ethnic studies, with no closely knit research cooperation network established. Consequently, it is recommended that researchers strengthen horizontal linkage, expand research capabilities, and promote multifaceted cooperation to facilitate resource sharing and information exchange, thereby achieving a synergistic effect in collaborative research. Additionally, it is proposed to foster collaboration among government entities, universities, and ethnic basic education schools to form a cohesive research community, leveraging the unique insights and contributions of ethnic members in Chinese-Korean ethnic research to provide comprehensive, firsthand information and inject vitality into the field.

Advocate for the diverse integration of research paradigms: The analysis of Chinese-Korean traditional culture using CiteSpace reveals that the research paradigm in ethnic culture remains distinct from that of other humanities and social sciences, prioritizing conceptual frameworks over methodological approaches. While this research field has departed from traditional qualitative methods, there is a slight bias towards specific research methodologies, with limited utilization of mixed research methods. Moving forward, it is imperative to advocate for the simultaneous adoption of multiple research methods. By embracing perspectives from positivism, interpretivism, criticism, and other paradigms, researchers can achieve a deeper understanding and grasp of national culture within the context of school-based curriculum.

Promote the comprehensive development of research content: Through cluster analysis of literature conducted by CiteSpace, it is evident that the inheritance and preservation of Chinese-Korean traditional culture emerges as a prominent research theme in this field. Scholars have concentrated on topics such as the development of Korean-inhabited regions, the preservation of ethnic minority cultures, and the cultivation of unique original ecological cultures within ethnic minority communities. In recent years, there has been a notable trend in minority culture studies towards integration with national rejuvenation and rural revitalization initiatives, evolving towards themes of cultural self-assurance and cultural identity.

The study results are of great significance in guiding cultural policies and education. At the policy level, it is necessary to strengthen the inter-institutional cooperation mechanism, promote the participation of grassroots teachers and cultural inheritors in research, develop ethnic cultural industries in conjunction with rural revitalization, and simultaneously enhance policy design for cultural identity and cultural self-confidence. At the educational level, it is necessary to develop a diversified ethnic curriculum system, promote the cross-disciplinary education model, enhance the teachers' ethnic cultural literacy, and strengthen the inheritance of ethnic cultures at the stage of basic education. Additionally, through the combination of policy support and educational practices,

the synergistic development of cultural protection and heritage can be realized.

Implications of the Study

As an important part of the world's minority cultures, the study of traditional Chinese-Korean culture is of great significance to cultural cognition, cultural communication, academic innovation, and economic development.

First, Chinese-Koreans contribute a unique perspective to the world's cultural diversity with their unique cultural traditions and historical inheritance. Studying the development hotspots and trends of the traditional culture of Chinese-Korean helps to enrich the cognition of the world's cultural diversity and highlight the unique value of minority cultures in global culture. The process of acculturation, which involves how Chinese-Koreans adapt to dominant cultural environments, is integral to this dynamic and offers new insights into the broader process of cultural exchange and integration.

Secondly, this study promotes understanding and communication between different cultures in China and the world. Against the background of globalization, understanding and respecting minority cultures not only contributes to cross-cultural understanding and dialogue but also has important practical significance for cultural tolerance and coexistence in an internationalized society. The ecology system, which encompasses influences from community dynamics, family, and broader societal contexts, plays a critical

role in shaping how cultural traditions are maintained and transmitted across generations.

In addition, this study provides new perspectives and data to global academia, expanding research in ethnography, cultural studies, and sociology. By exploring the multi-level impact of acculturation and the ecology system on Chinese-Korean culture, it inspires other regions to study their ethnic minority cultures, advancing cultural preservation.

Finally, it explores how minority cultures balance inheritance and innovation in the context of modernization while also examining their potential value in cultural tourism and economic activities. By highlighting their cultural and economic significance and development trends, it provides a valuable reference for the growth of the cultural industry.

Overall, this study analyzes authoritative data to deepen the knowledge and understanding of Korean Chinese cultures and promote cultural identity, social integration, and multicultural coexistence. By integrating both acculturation and ecology system perspectives, this research offers a comprehensive approach to understanding the dynamics of cultural preservation and innovation in modern society.

Recommendations and Limitations for Future Research

Art forms are an important way for members of ethnic minorities to express their emotions and pass on their history and culture. The Uyghur nationality in China is known for its unique music and dance, particularly the Twelve Mukam, which has been listed as an intangible cultural heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It is like the Farmer Dance of Chinese-Korean and is characterized by its distinctive ethnic features. Tibetan culture in China is renowned for its distinct religious and ethnic characteristics, as reflected in unique expressions of architecture, painting, and Buddhist rituals. All ethnic minorities maintain a common cultural vitality through their unique art forms, and the cultural expressions of different ethnic groups have their distinctive features.

With the rise of digital humanities and interdisciplinary research, big data analysis and social media text analysis, we can study the dissemination and development of Chinese-Korean culture. These emerging research approaches offered new perspectives on the modernity of Chinese-Korean ethnic culture.

In recent years, the Chinese government has introduced a series of policies and measures to support the inheritance and development of ethnic minority cultural transmission. Cultural exchanges between Chinese-Koreans, the Korean Peninsula, and other countries with Korean diasporas have become more frequent. Cross-cultural adaptation, cultural identity, and cultural integration have emerged as key academic focuses in recent years. Under the influence of new media and the Internet, Chinese-Korean youth have begun to

transmit Korean nationality culture through innovative methods.

Against the backdrop of the dual challenges of heritage and preservation of Chinese-Korean traditional culture, it is important to focus on cultural heritage and multicultural education and preservation. Support projects for the protection and transmission of Korean national cultural heritage through the establishment of special funds and favorable policies. Community-led cultural inheritance projects are being promoted in areas where Chinese-Koreans live in large numbers, enhancing the cultural identity and pride of members of the ethnic group.

The education sector strengthens multicultural education in primary, secondary and higher education, especially on ethnic minority cultures. It has increased the use of digital means in cultural education by incorporating Chinese-Korean culture into national and local curriculum standards, providing professional training for teachers, and developing relevant teaching resources. To help understand and respect minority cultures and protect cultural diversity.

By providing these specific policies and educational recommendations, we aim to provide practical references for cultural policymakers and educators and further enhance the social impact of our research findings.

Due to the limited amount of data, there are inherent limitations in both the depth and breadth of the analysis. Therefore, it is essential to make appropriate adjustments and enhancements in future studies. Despite these limitations, this research provides a preliminary analysis of the hotspots and frontiers in the field of traditional minority culture research, offering valuable insights for scholars engaging in further research in this area.

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