

**NEW WORD COGNITIVE OF CHINESE FANTASY NOVEL AMONG NON-NATIVE  
LEARNERS**



**RESEARCH MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (RMI)  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA  
40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR  
MALAYSIA**

**BY :**

**BOK CHECK MENG  
GOH YING SOON**

**AUGUST 2016**

## Contents

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Letter of Report Submission.....            | <b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> |
| 2. Letter of Offer (Research Grant).....       | v                                   |
| 3. Acknowledgements.....                       | i                                   |
| 4. Enhanced Research Title and Objectives..... | <b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> |
| 5. Report.....                                 | 1                                   |
| 5.1 Proposed Executive Summary.....            | 1                                   |
| 5.2 Enhanced Executive Summary.....            | 1                                   |
| 5.3 Introduction.....                          | 1                                   |
| 5.4 Brief Literature Review.....               | 2                                   |
| 5.5 Methodology.....                           | 5                                   |
| 5.6 Result And Discussion.....                 | 13                                  |
| 5.7 Conclusion And Recommendation.....         | 31                                  |
| 5.8 References/Bibliography.....               | 34                                  |
| 6. Research Outcomes.....                      | 38                                  |
| 7. Appendix Sample of questionnaires.....      | 40                                  |
| Published papers.....                          | 45                                  |

# Letter of Offer (Research Grant)



Surat Kami : 600-RM/RAGS 5/3 (156/2013)  
Tarikh : 2 Oktober 2013

Encik Bok Check Meng  
Akademi Pengajian Bahasa,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA (Pahang),  
Lintasan Semarak,  
26400 Bandar Pusat Jengka, Pahang

Tuan

## KELULUSAN GERAN DANA PEMBUDAYAAN PENYELIDIKAN (RAGS) 2013

Tajuk Projek : *New Word Cognitive Of Chinese Fantasy Novel Among Non-Native Learners*  
Kod Projek : 600-RM/RAGS 5/3 (156/2013)  
No. Rujukan Ponsaja : RAGS/2013/UITM/SSI01/1  
Bidang : Sastra dan Sastra Iktises (Bahasa dan Linguistik)  
Tempoh : 15 September 2013 - 14 September 2015 (24 bulan)  
Peruntukan Diluluskan (KPT) : RM50,000.00  
Perkhidmatan Penyelidikan : RM2,500.00 (5%)  
Peruntukan Pengoperasian : RM47,500.00 (95%)  
Ketua Projek : Encik Bok Check Meng

Dengan hormatnya perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

2. Sukacita dimaklumkan pihak Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi melalui surat JPT.S/BPKJ2000/018/07/02Jld.4(31) yang bertarikh 27 Ogos 2013 telah meluluskan kertas cadangan penyelidikan tuan untuk dibiayai di bawah geran Dana Pembudayaan Penyelidikan 2013.

3. Bagi pihak Universiti kami mengucapkan tahniah kepada tuan kerana kejayaan ini dan seterusnya diharapkan berjaya menyiapkan projek ini dengan camerlang.

4. Penentuan kewangan akan disalurkan melalui tiga (3) peringkat berdasarkan kepada laporan kemajuan serta kewangan yang mencapai perbelanjaan lebih kurang 50% dari peruntukan yang diterima.

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| Peringkat Pertama | 20% |
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| Peringkat Ketiga  | 40% |

5. Untuk tujuan mengemaskini, pihak tuan adalah diminta untuk melengkapkan semula kertas cadangan penyelidikan, mengisi borang setuju terima projek penyelidikan dan menyusun perancangan semula bajet yang baru seperti yang diluluskan dalam tempoh dua (2) minggu. Sila lihat lampiran bagi tatacara tambahan untuk pengurusan projek.

Sekian, harap maklum.

**"SELAMAT MENJALANKAN PENYELIDIKAN DENGAN JAYANYA"**

Yang benar

PROFESOR DATO' DR ABU BAKAR ABDUL MAJEED  
Penolong Naib Canselor (Penyelidikan)



TERIMA  
2/10/2013

Tel: 09-6223399 / Fax: 09-6020292

Pusat Penyelidikan (Penyelidikan) : 09-6223399  
Bahagian Penyelidikan : 09-6223399  
Bahagian Penyelidikan : 09-6223399  
Bahagian Penyelidikan : 09-6223399

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Bahagian Penyelidikan : 09-6223399

## **4. Report**

### **5.1 Proposed Executive Summary**

Since the 1990s last century, Chinese fantasy novels have become more and more popular among the website readers. Some of the novels were clicked million times. The problem is lack of Mandarin vocabulary for today's non-native learners so they unable to enjoy themselves into the story and information hiding in the Chinese fantasy novels. For example, students of Faculty Office Management in Universiti Teknologi MARA only learn 600 Mandarin vocabulary within two semester. These amount of Mandarin vocabulary are not enough especially in the informatic era of the rise of China. One day later non-native learners may face a problem to communicate with Chinese people because a lot of Chinese new words must confuse them.

### **5.2 Enhanced Executive Summary**

There is lack of Mandarin vocabulary for today's non-native learners and are not enough especially in the informatics era of the rise of China. One day later non-native learners may face a problem to communicate with Chinese people because a lot of Chinese new words must confuse them. The objectives of the research are to investigate how much Mandarin vocabulary cognitive among the non-native learners and to assess a possibility for teaching more Mandarin vocabulary among non-native learners. Quantitative methods of a non-randomized sampling method and quasi-experiment are used for the objectives. Neologisms are especially useful in identifying newness, new phenomena, and cultural background or take on new ideas from the old and original words (Zhang, 2008). The research output is a knowledge or theory to help non-native learners to absorb more Chinese new words. This study is to come out with a systematic approach in the integration of Chinese fantasy novel for reading instruction in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. It assists in enriching reading instruction for Chinese teaching in particular and the knowledge gained is transferable to the teaching of other foreign languages. This research will bring an implication to government policy that is adjustment for all non-native learners to learn more Chinese new words.

### **5.3 Introduction**

#### **Problem study**

Since the 1990s last century, Chinese fantasy novels have become more and more popular among the website readers. Some of the novels were clicked million times. The problem is lack of Mandarin vocabulary for today's non-native learners so they unable to enjoy themselves into the story and information hiding in the Chinese fantasy novels. For example, students of Faculty Office Management in Universiti Teknologi MARA only learn 600 Mandarin vocabulary within two semester. These amount of Mandarin vocabulary are not enough especially in the informatics era of the rise of China. One day later non-native learners may face a problem to communicate with Chinese people because a lot of Chinese new words must confuse them.

## **Research background**

In conjunction to the problem statement mentioned above, the research background of this study is dealing with non-native learners in the use of Chinese fantasy novel for new word acquisition. Focus of the study is on the cognitive aspect.

## **Research questions**

The research questions are:

1. To what extent new word cognitive towards Chinese Fantasy Novel among non-native learners;
2. To what extent teaching material helpful for new word cognitive towards Chinese M. Fantasy Novel among non-native learners;
3. To what extent free gift helpful for new word cognitive towards Fantasy Novel among non-native learners.

## **Research goals**

- 1.To investigate how much Mandarin vocabulary cognitive among non-native learners;
- 2.To assess a possibility for teaching more Mandarin vocabulary among non-native learners.

## **5.4 Brief Literature Review**

### **General**

Through the research we can perhaps get from which to explore world of the author such as Tianren (Yueyu, 2005), Yiren Aoshi Lu (Mingmei, 2005), Xieye Fenghuang (Wuyong, 2006), Xixieliao (Zhouwen, 2006), Ling Bing Dou Zhe Zhen Lie Yu Qian (Wuyong, 2008), Zhuxian (Xiaoding, 2009), Luanshi Tonglu (Youshi Shisan, 2009), Longmo Chuanshuo (Zi Tianshi, 2009). The research published of fantasy novel such as Mantan Zhongguo Xuanhuan (Huang Xiao Yang, 2006), Lun Wangluo Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo (Du Xiangjun, 2007), Langman De Bieyang Fengwei—Jiedu Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo Zhi Mei (Huang Qunying, 2007), Lun Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo De Nei Mofang Jiegou (Zhang Chenghua, 2009), Wu Yiyi De Yiyi Zhi Qu—Dui Zhongguo Dangdai Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo Shenmei Wu Yiyi De Chusi (Zhang Bin, 2009), Lun Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo De Youxixing Tezheng (Wang Xin, 2010), Qian Lun Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo (2011), Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo Yiyuhua De Wuxia Jingshen Jiedu(2011), Lun Kongbai Lilun Zai Wangluo Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo Zhong De Yingyong (2011), Xuanhuan Xiaoshuo: Qingshaonian De Dangdai Tonghua (2012).

New form of words or coin words refers to the content of the new words which the original vocabulary systems do not have, but they are completely new words. The productivity of coin words are generally found in Chinese fantasy novels, especially the web-based novels (Song, 2011). It can be said to be quite a striking feature of today's Chinese new words. These coin words however can be very much cultural bounded (Zhu, 2009; Long, 2011; Bai, 2012; Tang & Jiang, 2011). Hence the cognitive comprehension of these coin words poses a challenge to the use of Chinese fantasy novels as reading materials for the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. Vocabulary instruction for the