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The Construction of Chinese Variants from a Global Perspective— A Review of Wang Xiaomei’s “*Research on Malaysian Chinese from the Perspective of Global Chinese: Theory, Methodology and Practice*”

Li Jingxia

Abstract: Language is an important carrier of cultural exchange and identity. In the wave of globalization, the specific concept of “global Chinese” is derived from the core of “Chinese,” which shows that the Chinese variant from the perspective of global Chinese has become a new direction in the field of Chinese research. However, there are still many gaps in the study of global Chinese in specific regions under the macro background. Malaysian Chinese research is one of them, which has important historical and social value. However, the academic research related to it started relatively late, and there has been a lack of overall perspective of global Chinese for a long time. Wang Xiaomei’s study of *Malaysian Chinese from the perspective of global Chinese : theory, method and practice* takes global Chinese as the entry point, and combs the relevant research of Malaysian Chinese into three parts : theory, method and practice, which not only fills the academic gap in this field, but also provides an important theoretical reference and practical case for the deepening of global Chinese research and the study of regional variants of Chinese.

Keywords: Chinese variant; global vision; global Chinese Studies; malaysian Chinese

Author Biography: Li Jingxia, a master's student at the School of Humanities, Guangzhou University, specializes in subject teaching (Chinese Language). E-mail: 1411491895@qq.com.

标题: 全球视野下华语变体的建构——评王晓梅著《全球华语视角下的马来西亚华语研究：理论、方法与实践》

摘要: 语言是文化交流与身份认同的重要载体。全球化浪潮里，以“华语”为核心衍生出“全球华语”这一特定概念，而这说明全球华语视角下的华语变体成为华语研究领域中的新兴方向。然而，在宏观背景之下特定区域的全球华语研究还存在诸多空白，马来西亚华语研究便是其中之一，其本具有重要的历史和社会价值，但与之有关的学术研究起步相对较晚，同时长期以来缺乏全球华语的整体视角来统筹。王晓梅所著的《全球华语视角下的马来西亚华语研究：理论、方法与实践》以全球华语为切入点，把马来西亚华语的相关研究梳理成理论、方法、实践三篇，不仅填补了该领域的学术空白，还为全球华语研究的深化和华语地域变体研究提供了重要的理论参考与实践案例。

关键词: 华语变体；全球视野；全球华语研究；马来西亚华语

作者简介: 李景霞，广州大学人文学院硕士研究生，研究方向：学科教学(语文)，电邮: 1411491895@qq.com。

1. Introduction

In November 2025, *Malaysian Chinese Studies from the Perspective of Global Chinese: Theory, Method and Practice* (China Social Sciences Press, 2025) was first published. The book pioneered the use of 'Global Chinese' as an entry point to systematically integrate and sort out the historical development, linguistic features, and social functions of Malaysian Chinese. The book is divided into three parts, from theoretical construction to research methods, and then to practical verification. The three parts have clear logic, rigorous structure and detailed content. The first part is the theoretical part, starting from the three dimensions of Malaysian Chinese, four perspectives and the three theoretical frameworks of the global Chinese community, to explore its core concepts and theoretical research basis. The second part is the method part, which elaborates on the language pre-assembly method, the language landscape research method and the comparative method, which are suitable for the study of Malaysian Chinese. These methodologies are not only applicable to Malaysian Chinese, but also can be applied to Chinese in other regions. The third part is the practice part. Through the representative language community and case study, it analyzes the ontology research of Malaysian Chinese such as pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar, and then analyzes the Tianjin speech community research as an example to show the characteristics of Malaysian Chinese in the development of historical practice.

The work is carried out according to the hierarchical context of "theoretical construction-research method-practice verification," breaking the limitations of traditional Chinese language research, integrating Chinese language research from "point" to "surface", providing a model for the current global Chinese language research, and also providing academic value and disciplinary enlightenment for global Chinese language research.

2. Theoretical Construction: Integrating the “Three Dimensions” and “Four Perspectives” of the Analytical Framework

Since the 1990s, the study of Chinese language in Southeast Asia has emerged and gradually developed. The research perspective has gradually shifted from the “Chinese perspective” and “local perspective” to the “global Chinese perspective”. However, the research on Malaysian Chinese language started relatively late, and there was a lack of a global Chinese perspective. Moreover, the existing research contents and achievements were also rather scattered. In response to the current situation, scholar Wang Xiaomei, based on the existing research, conducted a more systematic and in-depth study of Malaysian Chinese language, and established a theoretical analytical framework of “three dimensions” and “four perspectives”.

2.1 From “Three Dimensions” to Analyzing the Similarities and Differences within Chinese Varieties

The book *“Research on Malaysian Chinese from the Global Chinese Perspective: Theory, Methodology and Practice”* begins by clearly stating that “Malaysian Chinese is an important member of global Chinese, and its unique formation history and the diverse language environment in which it exists have created language characteristics that are different from any other Chinese variety.” (Wang Xiaomei, 2025, p. 22) As one of the important components of global Chinese, Malaysian Chinese needs to be studied within the macro context of global Chinese, while also needing to be rooted in the local social culture of Malaysia, grasping the individuality from the commonality.

The introduction part of this book first borrowed the concept of “big Chinese” explained by researcher Li Yuming and Lu Jianming, and clearly defined global Chinese. This theoretical positioning enables readers to precisely understand the essence of global Chinese in the context of macro Chinese research - Chinese has evolved and developed in different regions during its global dissemination, ultimately forming different Chinese language varieties.

Wang Xiaomei proposed in the first part to understand Malaysian Chinese from three dimensions: “simultaneous-historical”, “written-spoken”, and “common language-dialect”. She also used the contrastive sentence with marked differences as an example to specifically explain how the theoretical framework can be applied to the analysis of language phenomena. From the historical perspective, one can trace the formation and development process of Malaysian Chinese, while from the current perspective, one can summarize and analyze the essential characteristics of Malaysian Chinese. If the “historical-simultaneous” dimension is ignored when analyzing Chinese, one may obtain an inaccurate and less objective understanding.

Researcher Di Yanbin pointed out that in Chinese language research, it is necessary to focus on specific micro-level studies, that is, the examination, description, and analysis of specific language facts, as well as their emergence, concealment, and development changes. (Di Yanbin, 2020, pp. 5-13) The content explained by the author in this part precisely starts from concrete language content. She uses three types of comparative sentences as examples to disassemble the contrastive sentences of Malaysian Chinese from three dimensions. From the historical-simultaneous dimension, the author discovers that Malaysian Chinese retains the ancient comparative sentence structure of modern Chinese; from the written-spoken dimension, Malaysian Chinese has its own distinct characteristic of “interwoven development of written language and spoken language”;

from the common language-dialect dimension, the usage of “over” sentences is similar to Hong Kong Chinese, and the fundamental reason is the influence of the grammar function of the Cantonese dialect.

The work combines the theoretical framework of “three dimensions” to integrate the macro background with the analysis of micro content, the historical dimension with current development, and the common language norms with the influence of dialects. Only by realizing that we need to analyze from multiple dimensions can we truly understand the similarities between Malaysian Chinese as a Chinese variant and Chinese, and in the “similarity” of global Chinese, how it maintains its distinct “difference”.

2.2 Advocate analyzing regional variations from “four perspectives”

Wang Xiaomei pioneered the approach of studying Malaysian Chinese from four perspectives: “ancient, local, standard, and foreign”. Specifically, this theory refers to the fact that Malaysian Chinese is influenced by ancient Chinese, southern dialects, Mandarin, and foreign languages. Firstly, Malaysian Chinese contains some lexical and grammatical features of ancient Chinese. Wang Xiaomei selected several examples from the “*Sin Chew Daily*” and found that the three words “is”, “first”, and “only” are lexical items with ancient Chinese components, and they are used more frequently in Malaysian Chinese written language. Secondly, in Malaysian Chinese spoken language expression, it absorbs, retains, and internalizes lexical items from southern dialects such as Min, Yue, and Hakka. Many daily spoken language expressions can also be seen to have the influence of southern dialects. For example, the Malaysian Chinese word “do wo” has a corresponding relationship in pronunciation with the southern dialect “do mo”, and the three major dialects of Min, Yue, and Hakka all have similar structures to “do mo”, and these structures have the same main verbs, syllable quantities, and meanings, indicating the purpose or reason for an inquiry. (Wang Xiaomei, 2016, pp. 81-88) Thirdly, the author retrieved many contrastive sentence examples from the Southeast Asian Chinese corpus and analyzed that Malaysian Chinese written language contains sentences of the format “A is more than B as C”, while the commonly used comparative sentence structure in Mandarin is “A is more than B as C”. Researcher Gao Mingkai mentioned in “A Study of Chinese Grammar” that there is such a sentence format “A is more than B as C” in ancient Chinese. This indicates that Malaysian Chinese written language retains the sentence structure of ancient Chinese, and most grammatical structures still follow the grammatical rules of Mandarin. (Wang Xiaomei, 2025, p. 42) Fourthly, the author pointed out that the “*Malaysian Specialized Words Dictionary*” includes 283 loanwords from English, Malay, and Tamil. Malaysian Chinese vocabulary has absorbed a large number of transliterated English words, such as “bus (bus)”, “motorcycle (motorcycle)”, “percent (percent)” and so on. Grammatically, Malaysian Chinese is most significantly influenced by English as the dominant foreign language, such as the “be” construction being overused. (Wang Bo, 2009, p. 59) Researcher Zhou Qinghai pointed out that the instability of Chinese is closely related to Mandarin, southern dialects, and different foreign languages. (Zhou Qinghai, 2008, pp. 20-28)

The “four perspectives” theory breaks the original single research perspective and systematically explains how Malaysian Chinese, as a variant of Chinese, is formed. The “ancient” perspective shows the historical origin of Malaysian Chinese language, the “local” perspective highlights the supporting role of southern dialects on the language, the “standard” perspective indicates that the variant of Chinese still follows some

grammatical norms of Mandarin, and the “foreign” perspective demonstrates the inclusiveness and adaptability of Malaysian Chinese. This theory provides solid theoretical guidance for the study of Malaysian Chinese as a global Chinese variant.

2.3 Integration and Expansion of “Three Dimensions” and “Four Perspectives”

While Chinese is going global, due to the influence of society, culture, and history, different communities will inevitably have variant forms; at the same time, in the process of development and change of language elements, the development speed in different regions (communities) and over time is different, which also leads to differences in language usage. (Guo Xi, 2004, pp. 56-65) In light of the structural characteristics and formation reasons of Chinese, Wang Xiaomei advocated in-depth analysis from the four perspectives of “ancient, local, standard, and foreign”, and combined with the research results on the invisible differences of vocabulary in the academic community. She integrated the two theoretical frameworks of “three dimensions” and “four perspectives” to form four analytical dimensions: “diachronic-synchronic, written-language-spoken-language, Chinese-dialect, Chinese-foreign language”. (Song Xiaomei 2025, p. 46) This provides a novel theoretical tool for the study of regional Chinese varieties, which breaks away from the single perspective of traditional language research and comprehensively constructs the formation process of Chinese regional varieties from multiple dimensions such as time, language, and style.

Overall, “*Research on Malaysian Chinese from the Global Chinese Perspective: Theory, Methodology and Practice*” focuses on the historical trajectory and influencing factors of the formation of Malaysian Chinese, thereby uncovering the inheritance relationship between Chinese regional varieties and Chinese; it also systematically integrates the unique vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and other achievements of Malaysian Chinese, comprehensively grasping the laws of language varieties and the intrinsic connections of “ancient, local, popular, and foreign”. The book also analyzes the differences between the written and spoken forms of Malaysian Chinese at the levels of both, and the written form is more influenced by Mandarin, with relatively standardized vocabulary and grammar usage, while the spoken form incorporates a large amount of dialectal and foreign vocabulary, demonstrating a strong regional characteristic. The analysis of Chinese in the book is based on the recognition of multiple languages, demonstrating the value of language diversity, which not only conforms to the general laws of language development and variety but also highlights the particularity of the multilingual environment in Malaysia, making a unique academic contribution to the study of regional Chinese varieties from the global Chinese perspective.

3. Methodological Research: Multidimensional Innovation Methods and Visual Expression

The second part of “*Research on Malaysian Chinese from the Global Chinese Perspective: Theory, Methods and Practice*” mainly discusses three research methods applied in the study of Malaysian Chinese: the language pairing method, the language landscape research method, and the comparative method. The application of these three methods mainly reveals the complex cognitive structure and emotional attitude tendencies of Malaysian Chinese users towards different Chinese language varieties. The research methods fully integrate methodologies from various disciplines such as linguistics, sociology, social psychology, and communication studies, presenting a cross-disciplinary feature.

3.1 Integration of interdisciplinary perspectives

In terms of research methods, “*Global Chinese Perspective on Malaysian Chinese Research: Theory, Methods and Practice*” organically integrates traditional modern Chinese language description methods and modern social languageology methods from an interdisciplinary perspective. The traditional language description method focuses on the objective and precise recording and analysis of language phenomena, while the social languageology method is concerned with the interaction between language and society. The combination of these two research methods enables Chinese language research to have a solid foundation in language studies while also having profound and specific social connotations.

Regarding the research methods of social linguistics, Wang Xiaomei combines the pre-assembly pairing method and questionnaire survey method to investigate Chinese language users’ cognition of grammatical structures in colloquial Chinese and their attitudes towards Chinese language varieties. She also draws on theories such as variation linguistics and language identity, and studies Malaysian Chinese within a specific social and cultural context. For example, when using the pre-assembly pairing method, the experimental language materials used are self-recorded corpora, with two segments prepared for the theme of the Spring Festival, one being Malaysian colloquial Chinese and the other being Malaysian standard Chinese, to examine the usage, recognition, and evaluation of the differences between the two Chinese language varieties by Malaysian Chinese students of different genders, ages, and regions. From a methodological perspective, it has opened up the use of specific language items to measure the understanding and acceptance of specific Chinese language varieties by members of the Chinese community (Wang Xiaomei, 2025, p. 75). It can be said that under the integration of interdisciplinary perspectives, this book adheres to the scientific and objectivity of linguistic research and expands the theoretical vision and practical guidance of global Chinese language research.

3.2 Important supplementation of modern research methods

In “*Global Chinese Perspective on Malaysian Chinese Research: Theory, Methods and Practice*”, Wang Xiaomei not only conducts research on Malay language units and grammatical structures in traditional language description, but also flexibly uses social languageology survey methods. This not only breaks down the barriers between disciplines but also vividly demonstrates the role of method innovation integration in language variation research, and provides a reliable methodological reference for global Chinese language variety research.

Traditional language description mostly relies on spoken or written texts, while language landscape can shift the research focus to the physical language presentation in public spaces such as signs and advertisements. In social linguistics, the study of language use on public language signs is called “language landscape” research. (Shang Guowen, 2014, p. 215) Introducing the landscape research method into Malaysian Chinese language research is undoubtedly an important supplement to traditional language investigation research. In Wang Xiaomei’s view, the combination of language landscape with overseas Chinese language research has given rise to overseas Chinese language landscapes, and the three characteristics of Chinese language landscape research are new language materials, new methods, and new concepts. (Wang Xiaomei, 2020, pp. 65-72)

Language landscape research strengthens the analysis of multiple factors in language variation research. Language landscape is not randomly formed but is influenced by multiple factors such as language habits, government policies, and cultural traditions. The medical field is a significant part of social life, so Wang Xiaomei focused on the language landscape of the medical sector within the Malaysian Chinese community. She visited 14 clinics in the areas where Chinese people gather and conducted quantitative and qualitative investigations on the clinic signs. She deeply explored and analyzed the distribution of multilingual landscapes and the distinct features of the Chinese language landscape. The font size, color combination, and arrangement order of different languages on the signs became vivid materials for Chinese language research. In a diverse and complex community environment, clinic signs often adopt bilingual or even trilingual and even quadrilingual parallelism, but this parallelism is not completely equal. Under the requirements of the political situation, Malay language is emphasized as the main language. Wang Xiaomei's research not only saw the juxtaposition relationship between Chinese and other languages, but also discovered that these multilingual combinations are not just simple language stacking, but have unique information transmission functions: Malay is the official language, English is the local common language, and Chinese is for Chinese patients. The three together form a semiotic field with cultural specificity.

Furthermore, the language landscape research method can analyze the identity recognition of Chinese language users under language variation. The multilingual clinic signs are not just language symbols, but also a kind of social symbol. A sign that uses Malay, English, and Chinese simultaneously not only meets the requirements of the political situation, but also meets the general requirements of the medical field, and can convey cultural belonging to the Chinese community. This language variation is itself the identity positioning and negotiation of the community in a multicultural environment, and in this process, the collective identity of Chinese language is also revealed.

Moreover, the language landscape method can be used as an important reference standard for assessing language vitality. Wang Xiaomei emphasized that the language landscape is an important window for understanding the language life of overseas Chinese communities, and its quantitative statistics is an important indicator for measuring the vitality of overseas Chinese language. The identity research is an important reference for understanding the overseas Chinese language research as a local language resource, and the language policy research can promote the practical application value of overseas Chinese language research. (Wang Xiaomei, 2020, p. 2) Through the quantitative statistics of public space medical signs and the analysis of the variation of Chinese language in medical fields, it is possible to objectively evaluate the function and role of Chinese language in the community.

The language landscape research method introduces language symbols in public space places and then conducts quantitative statistics, which enriches the methods and perspectives of Chinese language variation research. The language landscape formed in specific public spaces implies the complex connotations of local social culture. Just like the research method used by Wang Xiaomei, introducing the language landscape research method into Malaysian Chinese language research not only supplements the traditional language description methods, but also through method innovation, provides a powerful tool for understanding global Chinese language variant research, allowing the research to dig out the deep connections between language and society culture from more vivid social scenarios.

3.3 Intuitive and clear visual data

Wang Xiaomei extensively used visual data in the three chapters of the second part explaining the research methods. From this, it can be summarized that the visual expression is one of the distinct features of its content. This part focuses on the research methods and to make the explanation more objective and persuasive, the author used a large number of pictures and tables when applying comparative method, language landscape method and pre-assembly matching method. And pictures and tables are important presentation forms, and it is estimated that there are 20 charts in this part of the content. These pictures and tables can clearly present data and structure, and also vividly supplement the text content, closely related to the main text content, and constitute an indispensable part of information transmission, promoting the professionalism and readability of the text content.

The charts in this book are not simple data listing, but show the targeted and logical nature related to the text. This book conducts a study on the cognitive differences between Malaysian Chinese speakers regarding standard Chinese and colloquial Chinese. It uses a tabular format to categorize the gender and regional distribution of the respondents, presenting the score differences between 553 Malaysian Chinese students and 376 Chinese students. The table visually reflects that there are both similarities and differences in the attitudes of these two groups towards different Chinese varieties. Compared to colloquial Chinese, both the Malaysian group and the Chinese group gave higher evaluations to standard Chinese, and their evaluations of standard Chinese tended to be consistent. However, the evaluation of colloquial Chinese showed deviations-the evaluation of status value by the Chinese group was higher, while the Malaysian group gave higher evaluations of cohesion (Wang Xiaomei, 2025, p. 100). Regarding the survey data on language landscapes, the author divided different types of signs and presented the consistency of signs in different scenarios in the medical field, making the distribution characteristics and functional positioning of Malaysian Chinese in the medical field clear at a glance.

Wang Xiaomei also used data analysis tools such as SPSS to convert the data into visual charts to make the research conclusions more objective and authoritative. The charts made by the author are not merely a collection of data; they complement the text content through visualization. Through the visual data, the logic and patterns behind the language phenomenon can be explained thoroughly, such as the social factors like gender, region, and length of residence, which have an impact on their language attitudes, can be precisely seen from the chart data.

The charts in this book will highlight the key content and are accompanied by concise and to-the-point textual explanations below the charts, so that readers can clearly grasp the important contents. Especially for each row of data in the table, it is derived from formula calculations and is the core information. Whether it is the comparison of the results of the language pairing experiment or the statistical analysis of language landscape corpora, the visual charts have become a bridge between empirical data and theoretical explanations. This also fully demonstrates the academic value of visual data - it can show the author's rigorous attitude in conducting research based on facts and reduce the difficulty for readers to understand, making professional and abstract academic content more accessible.

4. Practical Verification: Focusing on the Microscopic Description of Malaysian Chinese

The third part of *“Research on Malaysian Chinese from the Global Chinese Perspective: Theory, Methods and Practice”* consists of four chapters and constitutes the largest portion of the book. In this part, the author mainly focuses on four areas: phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, and the Chinese community in Malaysia. The author conducts a microscopic description of Malaysian Chinese.

4.1 Complementary Quantitative and Qualitative Research

Wang Xiaomei’s research in the practical section particularly emphasizes the complementarity of quantitative research and qualitative research. On the one hand, quantitative research can provide real data support, while on the other hand, through qualitative research, relevant theories can be deeply explained. The combination of the two makes the research both well-grounded and not lacking in depth. Quantitative research involves analyzing a large amount of data, while qualitative research is based on interview records and other materials to explain theories.

Regarding phonetics research, the author collected the data of the respondents through questionnaire surveys, auditory discrimination experiments, and pronunciation experiments. Using statistical analysis methods, the author summarized the usage patterns of the fifth tone in Malaysian Chinese. Through one-on-one interviews, the author recorded the respondents’ reading of character lists, word lists, and numbers. Vocabulary is the most active part of the language system and is also the focus of research, becoming the subject of the author’s attention. The author consulted vocabulary dictionaries such as *“Malaysian Unique Words Dictionary”* and *“Malay Chinese Slang Dictionary”*, and made detailed annotations, classifications, and comparative summaries of thousands of unique words. In the grammar research section, for the study of the distribution of degree adverbs in the language style, the author searched through 4.76 million words of written materials and 473,000 words of spoken materials.

4.2 Support from Multiple Corpus

Looking at the content division of the entire book into three parts: theory, methods, and practice, regardless of which part it is, multiple corpus are used as research support. The author employed traditional linguistic resources, literature review, field research, etc., to conduct systematic research on the ontology of Malaysian Chinese, such as phonetics, vocabulary, and grammatical structure. Wang Xiaomei, who has been rooted in the field of Malaysian linguistics for over twenty years, retrieved research examples from the Chinese newspaper *“Sin Chew Daily”*, to the Malaysian series of comics *“Ping Dan Comics”*, to systematically utilizing existing Chinese language dictionaries such as *“Malaysian Unique Words Dictionary”*, *“Malay Chinese Slang Dictionary”*, and *“Global Chinese Dictionary”*, as well as Chinese oral dialogues and pronunciation experiments. From classic literature works to case studies, it can be seen that the scale of the Malaysian Chinese corpus is huge, and the content of the corpus is rich in levels and the data sources are clear and reliable, which provides a solid empirical basis for the practice research and the analysis of microscopic language phenomena.

4.3 Understanding Language Evolution through Case Studies

Malaysia’s diverse and rich cultural history has created a complex living and language environment. When

we mention Malaysian Chinese, we involuntarily associate it with people of southern origin from Guangdong or Fujian in China who moved to Southeast Asia and who later became known as Malaysians. As the author delved deeper into the study of Malaysian Chinese, through field research, it was discovered that there were also northern Chinese in Malaysia. Therefore, she selected a representative Chinese community, namely the Tianjin community in Sabah.

In the past, many researchers overly focused on the macro level of the speech community and neglected the microscopic perspective of language change. In Wang Xiaomei's view, when analyzing the reconstruction of the speech community, it is necessary to grasp and analyze the macro and micro levels of language changes. (Wang Xiaomei, 2025, p. 255) Therefore, in her work, there are studies on the expansion of the community's lexicon and changes in language selection patterns, as well as analyses of the phenomenon of dialect mixing and leveling within the community.

Currently, some Chinese communities are not all using Mandarin. Some even no longer use any Chinese variants. However, Chinese people have feelings towards their own or their ancestral Chinese dialects, and at least have a certain degree of identification with Chinese or a certain Chinese dialect. (Xu Daming, Wang Xiaomei, 2009, pp. 132-137) For this specific speech community of Sabah Tianjin, the dialect used by the ancestors during the early life period may gradually fade away among the descendants over time. However, identity and cultural identification can actually be continued through other means and symbols. This research adopts a method of looking at the small to understand the big, and deeply analyzes a specific rather than typical Chinese-speaking community, filling the gap in the "northern plate" of Malaysian Chinese, and understanding the internal structure of global Chinese-speaking communities as being quite complex from a dynamic developing speech community.

5. Conclusion

Wang Xiaomei's book *Research on Malaysian Chinese Language from a Global Chinese Perspective: Theory, Methods and Practice* takes a global Chinese language perspective and focuses on the unique Chinese language variety in Malaysia, constructing a three-tiered academic framework of theory, methods and practice. The author innovatively integrates "three dimensions" and "four perspectives", and employs a cross-disciplinary integration research method. During the practical process, they delve deeply into the ontological study of Malaysian Chinese language, moving from theory to methods to practice. This largely fills the gap of the lack of a global perspective in Malaysian Chinese language research, profoundly revealing the development laws of Chinese language varieties, and providing highly valuable theoretical tools for the research on other regional Chinese language varieties of global Chinese. In my opinion, global Chinese language research will continue to advance, strengthening the micro-ontological study of Chinese language varieties, continuously expanding research perspectives, innovating research methods, which will help promote the long-term development of global Chinese language variety research and contribute to promoting the construction of a community of shared future for mankind and facilitating language exchange and learning.

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ORCID

Li Jingxia ^{ID} <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-5011-2505>

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