



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
人文与社会科学学院



Course code: 2950404

Course name: ภาษาจีนสำหรับการบริการเชิงสุขภาพ
Chinese for Wellness Service
健康服务汉语
Jiànkāng Fúwù Hànyǔ

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课程介绍 Course Introduce

Upon completing the program, students will be able to apply their knowledge of Chinese learned in this course to work in the entire Wellness Service, or business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.



第三课课程介绍 Introduce for Lesson 3

- Part 1: Text study
 - In this course, I will introduce the basic knowledge about how to communicate with guests as a staff when they come to massage shop and calling a massage service, but no masseur have free time. Then I will explanation the meaning and details of all new vocabularies, 1 conversation with some important sentences, and the language points, pronunciation point and culture point in this course. And I will tell you about guiding for the guests in Chinese and Thai language.
- Part 2: Exercises
 - Pleases try to do the exercise in the back of the text.
 - Pleases remember the words and sentences about Chinese for Wellness Service.



NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

LESSON 3



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Dì sān kè Xiànzài méiyǒu ànmóshī le
第三课 现在没有按摩师了
Lesson 3 There are no masseurs anymore now.

New words
生词

Conversation
课文对话

Language
points
语言点

Pronounce
语音知识

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴

New Vocabularies 生词

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泰式

Tàishì

Thai style

按摩

ànmó

massage



按摩店

ànmódiàn

massage parlor

按摩师

ànmóshī

masseur



STILL

还

hái

still



现在

xiànzài

now



对不起

duìbuqǐ

sorry

没关系

méiguānxi

It doesn't matter



关门

guānmén

close the door



再

zài

again

来

lái

come

COMING SOON

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Conversation 会话 huìhuà

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Fúwùyuán: Nínhǎo, huānyíng guānglín!

服务员：您好，欢迎光临！

Chén nǚshì: Qǐngwèn, zhèlǐ shì Tàishì ànmó diàn ma?

陈女士：请问，这里是泰式按摩店吗？

Fúwùyuán: Shìde, qǐngjìn.

服务员：是的，请进。

Chén nǚshì: Wǒmen xiǎng ànmó, hái yǒu ànmóshī ma?

陈女士：我们想按摩，还有按摩师吗？

Fúwùyuán: Wǒ kàn yíxià. Duìbuqǐ, xiànzài méiyǒu ànmóshī le.

服务员：我看一下。.... 对不起，现在没有按摩师了。

Chén nǚshì: Méiguānxi, wǒmen kěyǐ děng.

陈女士：没关系，我们可以等。

Fúwùyuán: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiǔdiǎn guānmén, nǐmen míngtiān zài lái, kěyǐ ma?

服务员：对不起，我们九点关门，你们明天再来，可以吗？

Chén nǚshì: Kěyǐ. Nà wǒmen míngtiān zài lái.

陈女士：可以。那我们明天再来。



Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. Nínhǎo, huānyíng guānglín!
您好，欢迎光临！
(Hello, Welcome!)

We can use the sentence “huānyíng guānglín” to express the emotion of welcome, and it is a formal sentence that can be used in the business situation.

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2. Qǐngwèn, zhèlǐ shì Tàishì ànmó diàn ma?

请问， 这里是泰式按摩店吗？

(Excuse me, is this a Thai massage parlor?)

zhèlǐ shìma?

这里是.....吗？ Is this a?

When you want to identify a place, you can use this sentence.

Eg. : Zhèlǐ shì yīyuàn ma?

这里是医院吗？

Is this a hospital?

Zhèlǐ shì yínháng ma?

这里是银行吗？

Is this a bank?

Zhèlǐ shì jǐngchájú ma?

这里是警察局吗？

Is this the police station?



04



3. Shì de, qǐng jìn.

是的，请进。

(Yes, come in please.)

3.1 Shìde

是的

It is used to answer questions and express affirmation and agreement.

3.2 qǐngjìn

请进

It is used to say welcome and invite into the house. The word “qǐng 请” can also be used with other verbs to express an invitation to do something.

Eg. : qǐngzuò

请坐 please sit down

qǐngkàn

请看 please look

qǐngtīng

请听 please listen





4. Wǒmen xiǎng ànmó, hái yǒu ànmóshī ma?

我们想按摩，还有按摩师吗？

(We'd like a massage. Is there a masseuse else?)

Wǒmen xiǎng , hái yǒu ma?

我们 想 , 还有 吗？

The sentence is used to express one's needs to others. The first sentence is the thing that is needed, and the second sentence is the specifics that are closely related to that thing.

04

Eg. : Wǒmen xiǎng zhù jiǔdiàn, hái yǒu fángjiān ma?

我们想住酒店，还有房间吗？

We'd like to stay in hotel, are there any rooms left?

Wǒmen xiǎng dìngcān, hái yǒu chǎofàn ma?

我们想订餐，还有炒饭吗？

We'd like to order dinner. is there any fried rice left?



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



5. Wǒ kàn yíxià. Duìbuqǐ, xiànzài méiyǒu ànmóshī le.

我来看一下。 对不起，现在没有按摩师了。

(I'll take a look and check it. I'm sorry, there are no masseuses anymore.)

5.1 Wǒ + V + yíxià.

我 + 动词 + 一下。 The sentence indicates doing something in a euphemistic, polite emotion.

Eg. : Wǒ wèn yíxià. 我问一下。 I'll ask.

Wǒ xiǎng yíxià. 我想一下。 I'm thinking about it.

5.2 Duìbuqǐ, xiànzài méi yǒu ... N. ... le.

对不起，现在没有...名词...了。

The sentence uses a polite tone to indicate that something is no longer available.



Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn



6. Méiguānxi, wǒmen kěyǐ děng.

没关系，我们可以等。

(It's okay, we can wait.)

6.1 Méiguānxi

没关系 The phrase is used in response to 'I'm sorry'.

6.2 wǒmen kěyǐ děng

我们可以等

The sentence uses the word 'kěyǐ' to indicate willingness to accept and agreement.



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Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn



7. Fúwùyuán: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiǔdiǎn guānmén, nǐmen míngtiān zài lái, kěyǐ ma?

服务员：对不起，我们九点关门，你们明天再来，可以吗？

(I'm sorry, we close at nine. Can you come back tomorrow?)

Chén nǚshì: Kěyǐ. Nà wǒmen míngtiān zài lái.

陈女士：可以。那我们明天再来。

(It's okay. Then we'll come back tomorrow.)

7.1 nǐmen míngtiān zài lái 你们明天再来 / wǒmen míngtiān zài lái 我们明天再来

Somebody + the future time + zài + V.

某人 + 未来时间 + 再 + 动词。

The sentence is used to express that someone will continue to do something again at a future time.

Eg.: Tāmen míngtiān zài qù.

他们明天再去。

They'll go back tomorrow.

Wǒ míngtiān zài ànmó.

我明天再按摩。

I'll massage again tomorrow.



Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn



7. Fúwùyuán: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiǔdiǎn guānmén, nǐmen míngtiān zài lái, kěyǐ ma?

服务员：对不起，我们九点关门，你们明天再来，可以吗？

(I'm sorry, we close at nine. Can you come back tomorrow?)

Chén nǚshì: Kěyǐ. Nà wǒmen míngtiān zài lái.

陈女士：可以。那我们明天再来。

(It's okay. Then we'll come back tomorrow.)



7.2 Kěyǐ ma?

可以吗？

Kěyǐ.

可以。The sentence is used to seek the opinion of others, asking them whether they agree or not. If you agree, use 'kěyǐ' ; if you disagree, use 'bù kěyǐ' .

Pronunciation Points

语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Review

1.1 The tonal modification of the third tone in Chinese 三声变调.

33——23

kěyǐ 可以

Only the pronunciation be changed, but the writing way doesn't change.

1.2 The Light Tone 轻声:

wǒmen 我们
nǐmen 你们
shìde 是的
……ma? ……吗?
méiguānxi 没关系

1.3 “一”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “yī”

“一”在去声（51）前，必须变为阳平（35）。When “yī” is used in front of the fourth tone, the tone should be changed to the second tone(35).

一下 yí xià

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Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

2. “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

“不”的本调是去声（51），但在两个词中间的时候，要变为轻声。The original tone of “bù” is the forth tone (51), however, when in the middle of two words, it should change to a light tone.

duìbùqǐ
对不起duìbuqǐ
对不起发音变，书写变。
Change both the pronounce
and the writing.

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NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

PART 2 — EXERCISES.



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Exercises 练习



一、看图猜词。 Guess the word from a picture.



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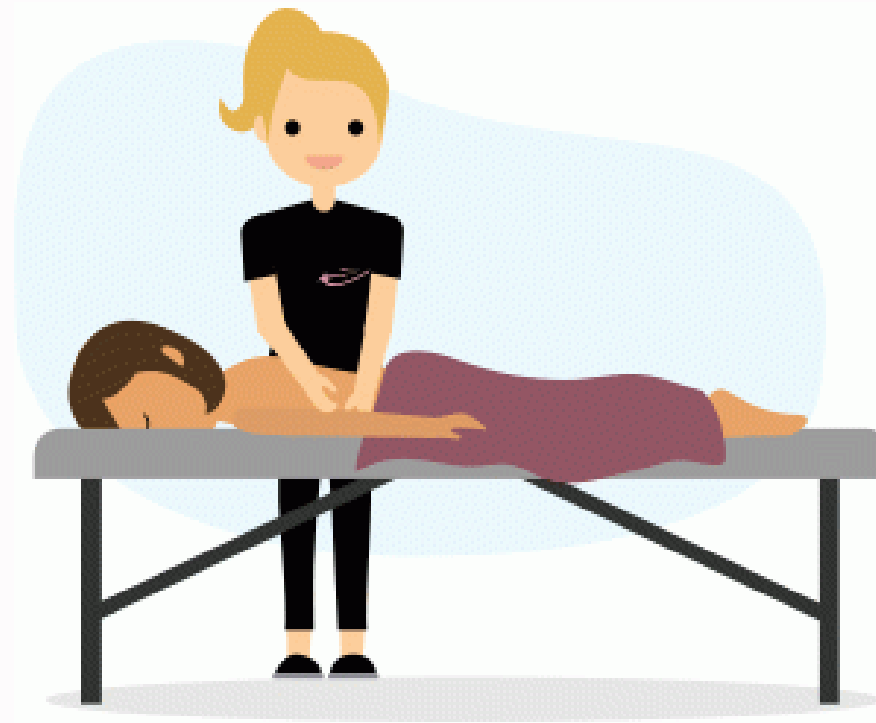


COMING SOON

Exercises 练习



一、看图猜词。 Guess the word from a picture.



没关系



对不起





二、选择正确的句子，完成对话。 Choose the correct sentences and complete the dialog.

- a. hái yǒu ànmóshī ma 还有按摩师吗 b. Duìbuqǐ 对不起
c. huānyíng guānglín 欢迎光临 d. Nà wǒmen míngtiān zài lái 那我们明天再来
e. kěyǐ ma 可以吗 f. wǒmen kěyǐ děng 我们可以等

Fúwùyuán: Nín hǎo, () !

服务员: 您好, (1) !

Chén nǚshì: Wǒmen xiǎng ànmó, () ?

陈女士: 我们想按摩, (2) ?

Fúwùyuán: Wǒ kàn yíxià. (), xiànzài méiyǒu ànmóshī le.

服务员: 我看一下。..... , (3) 现在没有按摩师了。

Chén nǚshì: Méiguānxi, () .

陈女士: 没关系, (4) 。

Fúwùyuán: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiǔdiǎn guānmén, nǐmen míngtiān zài lái, () ?

服务员: 对不起, 我们九点关门, 你们明天再来, (5) ?

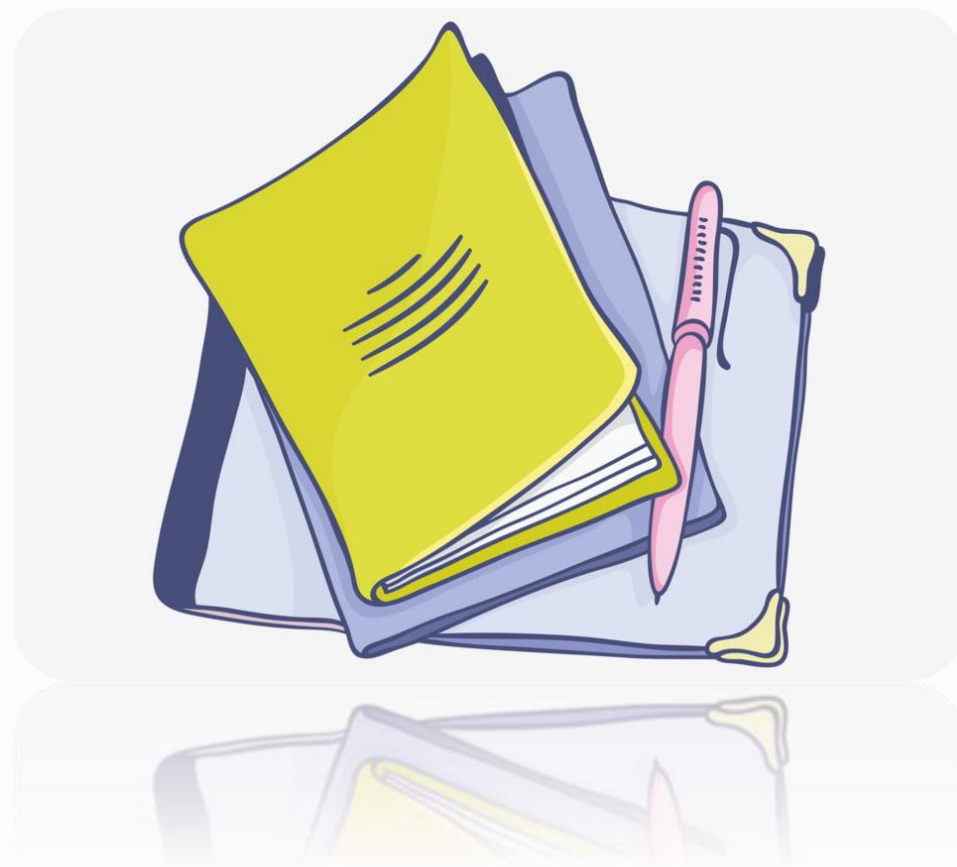
Chén nǚshì: Kěyǐ. () .

陈女士: 可以。 (6) 。

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三、用本文所学句子完成任务。 Finish the task with the sentences learned in this article.



04

Try using Chinese to ask a massage service in the shop.
试着运用汉语去按摩店询问按摩服务。





NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
PART 3.



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Culture Point 文化点滴 wénhuà diǎndī

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在中国，按摩是以中医理论为基础，结合西医理论。并通过调节人体器官的生理机体和病理状态来达到理疗的目的。它可分为保健按摩、运动按摩和医疗按摩。

其中保健按摩有一个特色项目是盲人按摩，即盲人通过系统学习得到的一项技能职业。为社会各界和康复机构部分病患提供一项专业的推拿按摩医学服务。盲人按摩与普通按摩的区别就是，操作者都是盲人。

In China, massage is based on the theory of traditional Chinese medicine combined with the theory of Western medicine. It regulates the physiological and pathological conditions of the human organism to achieve the purpose of physical therapy. It can be divided into health care, sports, and medical-massage.

One of the specialties of health care massage is blind massage, a skill occupation that blind people get through systematic learning. For all walks of life and rehabilitation institutions, part of the patient is to provide professional massage medical services. The difference between blind and ordinary massage is that the operators are blind.



总结 Summary

After studying this lesson, we know the basic knowledge about how to communicate with guests as a staff when they come to massage shop and calling a massage service, but no masseur have free time.

And know the meaning and details of new vocabularies, 1 conversation with sentences, and the language points, pronunciation point and culture point in this course. The different ways to introduce the promotion of things between Chinese and Thai language also was introduced. Wish you can apply your knowledge of Chinese learned in this course to work in the entire Wellness Service, or business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.



感谢观看

THANKS FOR THE
ATTENTION.