

## 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

Teacher: Aj. Dr. Shēn Yè 申烨





#### 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.







### 第二课课程介绍 Introduce for Lesson 2

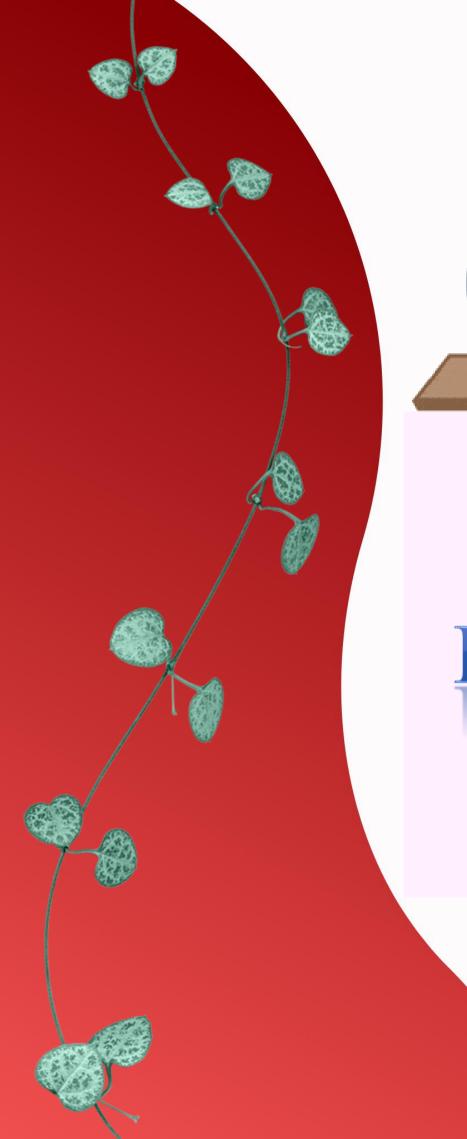
#### • Part 1: Text study

• In this course, I will introduce the basic knowledge about how to communicate with guests as hotel staff when they want to calling a massage service of the hotel. 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.







# LET'S BEGINNING STUDY LESSON 2









Dì èr kè Nín suí wǒ lái 第二课 您随我来 Lesson 2 Please follow me.

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









女十	nǚshì	Miss
<b>X</b> 1.	IIGDIII	MITOD

最近	zuijin	recent
<b>国文</b> 从 [	241 J111	

做活动	zuò huódòng	promotional	activities
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

要	yào	want

如果	rúguŏ	if
SH T	1 40 40	

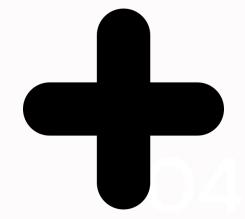
选择	xuǎnzé	choose

任意 rènyì	arbitrary
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再 zài again

加 jiā add

送 sòng deliver

















面部	miànbù
田 可)	mranda

护理 hùlǐ

不用 búyòng

就 jiù

可以了 kěyǐ le

按摩服 ànmó fú

随 suí

带 dài

更衣 gēngyī

室 shì

face (body part)

treatments

no need

just

enough

massage clothing

follow

take with

changing clothes

room













Fúwùyuán: Nǚshì, zuìjìn wǒmen zài zuò huódòng, nín yào búyào kàn yíxià?

服务员:女士,最近我们在做活动,您要不要看一下?

Chén nửshì: Nǐmen yǒu shénme huódòng?

陈女士: 你们有什么活动?

Fúwùyuán: Rúguŏ nín xuǎnzé rènyì yìzhŏng fúwù, zàijiā liǎng bǎi Zhū, wŏmen huì sòng nín bàngè xiǎoshí de miànbù hùlǐ。

服务员:如果您选择任意一种服务,再加200铢,我们会送您半个小时的面部护理。

Chén nǚshì: Búyòng le, wǒ yào yígè xiǎoshí de Tàishì ànmó jiù kěyǐ le.

陈女士:不用了,我要一个小时的泰式按摩就可以了。

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo de, zhèshì ànmó fú, nín suí wǒ lái, wǒ dài nín qù gēngyī shì。

服务员:好的,这是按摩服,您随我来,我带您去更衣室。

Chén nửshì: Hảo de.

陈女士:好的。







- 1. Nǚshì, zuì jìn wǒmen zài zuò huódòng, nín yào búyào kàn yíxià? 女士,最近我们在做活动,您要不要看一下? (Madam, we are having some promotion recently, would you like to take a look?)
- 1.1 zuò huódòng 做活动, it is a fixed phrase used specifically to refer to the commercial sector for promotional activities.
- 1.2 zuì jìn somebody zài V+n. 最近+ 某人+在+做某事。

We can use the formula to express that on a recent date, someone was doing something.

#### Example:

Zuijin wŏmen zài dăzhé.

最近我们在打折。We've been on sale recently.

Zuìjìn wŏmen zài xué Hànyŭ。

最近我们在学汉语。We've been learning Chinese recently.







- 1. Nǚshì, zuì jìn wǒmen zài zuò huódòng, nín yào búyào kàn yíxià? 女士,最近我们在做活动,您要不要看一下? (Madam, we are having some promotion recently, would you like to take a look?)
- 1.3 Nín yào bùyào kàn yíxià? 您要不要看一下?
- yào búyào ·····?要不要·····?

It is used to ask for other people's opinions or needs.

- Nǐ yào búyào shì yíxià?
- 你要不要试一下?

Do you want to try it?

- V + yíxià?
   动词 + 一下?
- In tone, it has the meaning of expressing politeness, goodwill, and courtesy.
- xiǎng yíxià 想一下 think about it









2. Nǐmen yǒu shénme huódòng? 你们有什么活动? (What promotions do you have?)

When you want to ask a seller about a discount or offer, we can use this sentence to express it.



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3. Rúguŏ nín xuǎnzé rènyì yìzhŏng fúwù, zàijiā liǎng bǎi Zhū, wŏmen huì sòng nín bàngè xiǎoshí de miànbù hùlĭ。

如果您选择任意一种服务,再加200铢,我们会送您半个小时的面部护理。

(If you choose any of the services, for an additional 200 baht, we will free for you a half and an hour of facial care.)

#### 3.1 rúguǒ 如果······

This word is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence to express an assumption.

3.2 zàijiā liǎng bǎi Zhū 再加200铢

You can use "zàijiā" when you want to express adding some conditions, costs, etc.







3.3 wŏmen huì sòng nín bàngè xiǎoshí de miànbù hùlì.

我们会送您半个小时的面部护理。

(We will free for you a half and an hour of facial care.)

The sentence is used to introduce the promotions.

#### sòng 送······

In Chinese, this word can be used to express the giving behavior in business activities and the meaning of giving gifts or giving some goods for free. bàngè xiǎoshí 半个小时

In Chinese, can use "bàn半" to show the meaning of half hour.

And we need use the measure word "gè\" in the front of hour.

miànbù hùlǐ 面部护理
····· hùlǐ ·····护理
We can use this word to express
the type or area of caring.







4. Búyòng le, wǒ yào yígè xiǎoshí de Tàishì ànmó jiù kěyǐ le。不用了,我要一个小时的泰式按摩就可以了。
(No, I'll be fine with an hour-long Thai massage.)

4.1 Búyòng le不用了。

This sentence is usually used to express refusal or non-acceptance, but in a moderated emotion.

4.2 ·····jiù kěyǐ le 就可以了

The phrase is usually used at the end of a sentence to indicate that the demand has been met or that no more is needed.







5. Hǎo de, zhèshì ànmó fú, nín suí wǒ lái, wǒ dài nín qù gēngyī shì。 好的,这是按摩服,您随我来,我带您去更衣室。

(Okay, here's the massage suit. You come with me and I'll show you to the dressing room.)

5.1 ànmó fú 按摩服

fú服 is word to show the meaning of a general term or type name that indicates clothing. We can put the specific name in front of the word.

Eg.: xué shēng fú 学生服 Student Uniforms gōng zuò fú 工作服 Workwear

5.2 Nín suí wǒ lái 您随我来。

The sentence is a fixed collocation and can be used in the context of guiding and leading the way.







5.3 Wǒ dài nín qù gēngyī shì.

我带您去更衣室。

(I'll show you to the dressing room.)

Wǒ dài nín qù + someplace (n.).

我带您去 + 地点(名词)。

The sentence is a fixed collocation and can be used in the context of guiding and leading the way.

Eg.: Wǒ dài nín qù jiàoshì.

我带您去教室。 I will take you to the classroom.

Wǒ dài nín qù bàngōngshì.

我带您去办公室。 I will take you to the office.

Wǒ dài nín qù fángjiān.

我带您去房间。 I will take you to your room.





#### 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

1.2 The Light Tone 轻声:

kěyǐ 可以

wǒmen 我们
nǐmen 你们
shénme 什么
hǎode 好的

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

的

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).

一个 yí gè 一下 yí xià







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

"不"的本调是去声(51),但在去声(51)前,必须变为阳平(35)。The original tone of "bù" is the forth tone (51), but when "bù" is used in front of the fourth tone, the tone should be changed to the second tone (35).

不用 bù yòng 不要 bù yào



不用 bú yòng 不要 bú yào

发音变,书写变。 Change both the pronounce and the writing.







## NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

PART 2 — EXERCISES.











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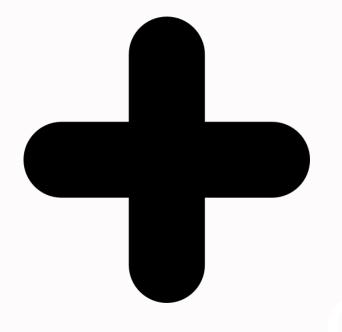
一、看图猜词。 Guess the word from a picture.















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







Follow Me







#### Exercises 练习



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

- a. wǒ yào yígè xiǎoshí de Tàishì ànmó jiù kěyǐ le 我要一个小时的泰式按摩就可以了
- b. zuì jìn wǒmen zài zuò huódòng 最近我们在做活动
- c. nín suí wǒ lái 您随我来
- d. wǒmen huì sòng nín bàngè xiǎoshí de miànbù hùlǐ 我们会送您半个小时的面部护理

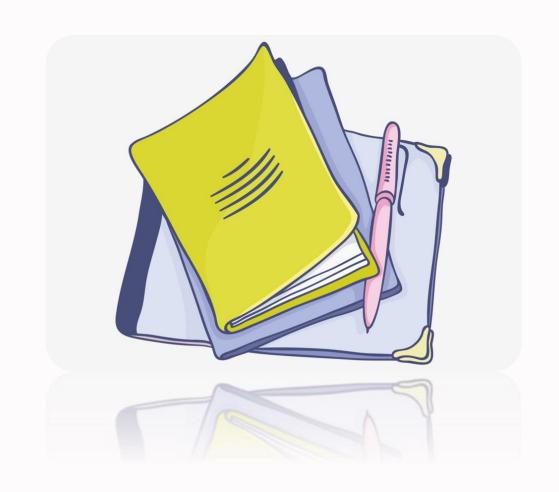
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Nǚshì, (1), nín yào búyào kàn yíxià?
Nimen you shénme huódòng?
B: 你们有什么活动?
 Rúguŏ nín xuǎnzé rènyì yìzhŏng fúwù, zàijiā liǎng bǎi Zhū, (2).
A:如果您选择任意一种服务,再加200铢,
 Búyòng le, (3).
B:不用了,
 Hǎo de, zhèshì ànmó fú, (4), wǒ dài nín qù gēngyī shì.
A:好的,这是按摩服,
                        ,我带您去更衣室。
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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.

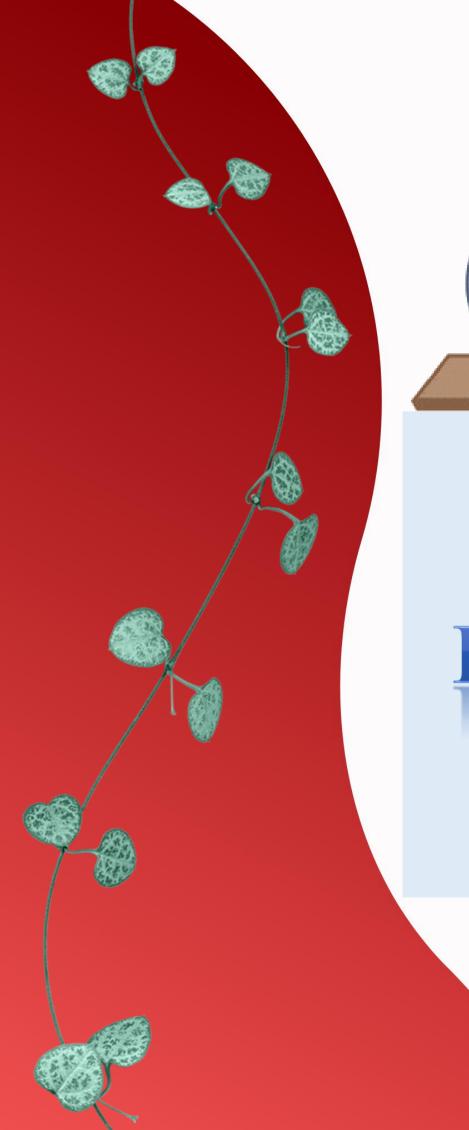




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Try using Chinese to introduce a massing the conditions. 试着运用汉语去推荐一项按摩服务。







## NOW

## LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

PART 3.







#### Culture Point 文化点滴 wénhuà diǎndī



汉语中,关于优惠活动的表达有以下几种模式In Chinese, there are several patterns of expressions about discount activities:

#### 1. "打折Discount"

在泰国,折扣按百分比计算,且卖家展示的百分比数字是减免的费用,剩下的是顾客需要支付的费用,如:70%,意思是店家减免价格的70%,需支付30%的费用。而在中国,折扣按十分制计算,且卖家展示的数字是顾客需要支付的费用的费用,剩下的是减免的费用,如:打7折,意思是店家减免价格的30%,需支付70%的费用。

In Thailand, the discount is calculated by percentage, and the seller shows the percentage figure is the cost of the reduction, and the rest is the cost that the customer needs to pay, e.g. 70%, which means that the shop reduces the price by 70%, and you need to pay 30% of the cost. But in China, the discount is calculated according to the ten-point system, and the seller shows the figure is the cost of the customer needs to pay the cost, the rest is the cost of the reduction, such as: "打7拼", meaning that the shop reduces the price of 30%, the customer need to pay 70% of the cost.

2. "买二送一Buy two, get one free",意思为购买固定数量的商品,可获得免费赠送的额外一件商品。It means buy a fixed number of items and get an extra item for free.

3. "再加200,送······Add 200 more, get ..... free",意思为购买一定额度的商品,再增加规定的额度,可获得赠送的额外一件商品。It means buy a fixed amount of goods and add a specified amount to get an extra piece of goods for free.





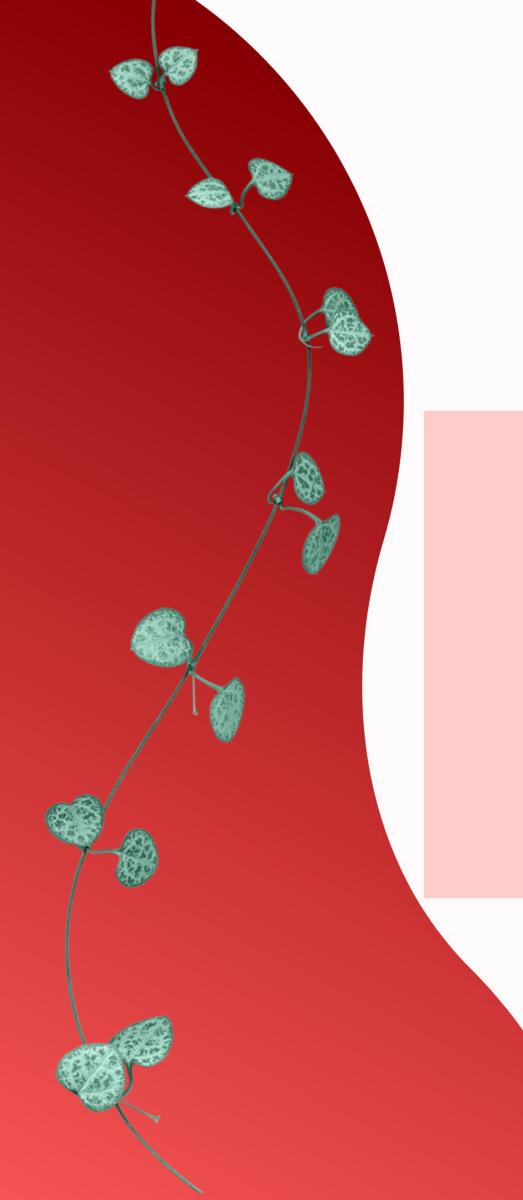
#### 总结 Summary

After studying this lesson, we know the basic knowledge about how to communicate with guests as a staff to introducing the promotions of massage service.



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.

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