



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
Chinese Education Program
汉语教育专业



NPRU



Course code: 1000017

Course name: ภาษาจีนเพื่อการสื่อสารเบื้องต้น

基础交际汉语

Jīchǔ Jiāojiè Hànyǔ

Chinese for Basic Communication

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 using their Chinese language skills for daily communication and learning, as well as to better communicate with Chinese people in their future work in the service, or business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.

第一课课程介绍

Introduce for Lesson 1



- **Part 1: Text study**

- In this course, I will introduce the basic knowledge about how to regarding greetings and inquiring about each other's well-being and families. Then I will explanation the meaning and details of all new vocabularies, 1 conversation with some important sentences, and the language points, fundamentals of Chinese pronunciation point and culture point in this course. And I will tell you about communication with others and the Chinese New year (Spring Festival) and its customs.

04

- **Part 2: Exercises**

- Pleases try to do the exercise in the back of the text.
- Pleases remember the words and sentences about Chinese for communication in daily life and work.



NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
LESSON 1



Are You
Ready?

NPRU



Dì yī kè Nǐ hǎo!
你好!
Hello!

New words
生词

Conversation
课文对话

Pronounce
语音知识

Language
points
语言点

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴

New Vocabularies
生词



你

nǐ

you

好

hǎo

well/good

吗

ma

(question mark)

很

hěnn

very

身体

shēntǐ

health/body

爸爸

bàba

father

妈妈

māma

mother

他们

tāmen

they

都

dōu

both/all

HOW
ARE
YOU?



New Vocabularies 生词



姐姐

jiějie

older sister

哥哥

gēge

older brother

弟弟

dìdi

younger brother

妹妹

mèimei

younger sister

朋友

péngyou

friend

同学

tóngxué

classmate

同事

tóngshì

colleague

老师

lǎoshī

teacher



Conversation
会话 huìhuà



A: Nǐ hǎo !

A: 你好 !

B: Nǐ hǎo !

B: 你好 !

A: Nǐ shēntǐ hǎo ma ?

A: 你身体好吗 ?

B: Hěnhǎo !

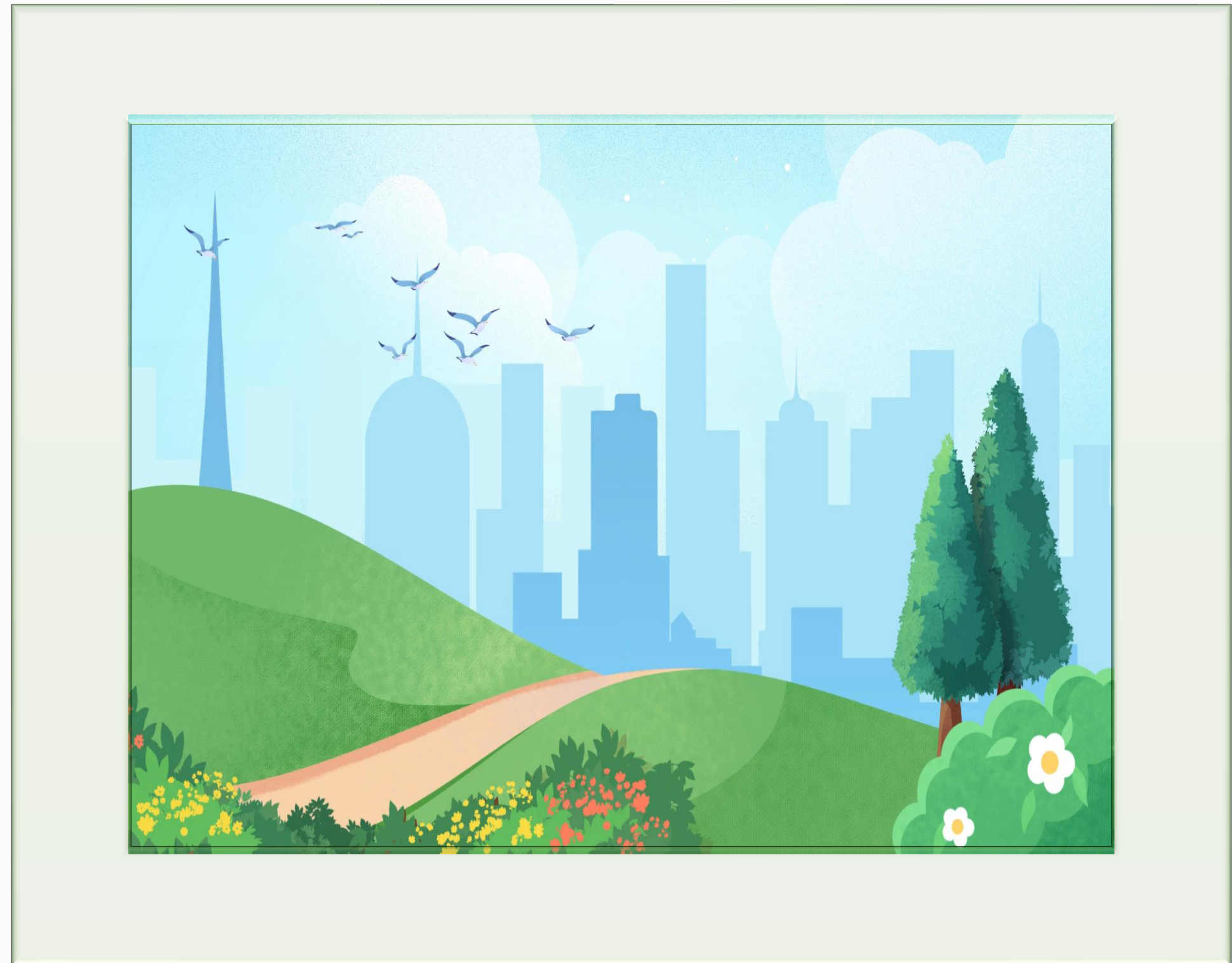
B: 很好 !

A: Nǐ bàba māma hǎo ma ?

A: 你爸爸妈妈好吗 ?

B: Tāmen dōu hěnhǎo !

B: 他们都很好 !



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

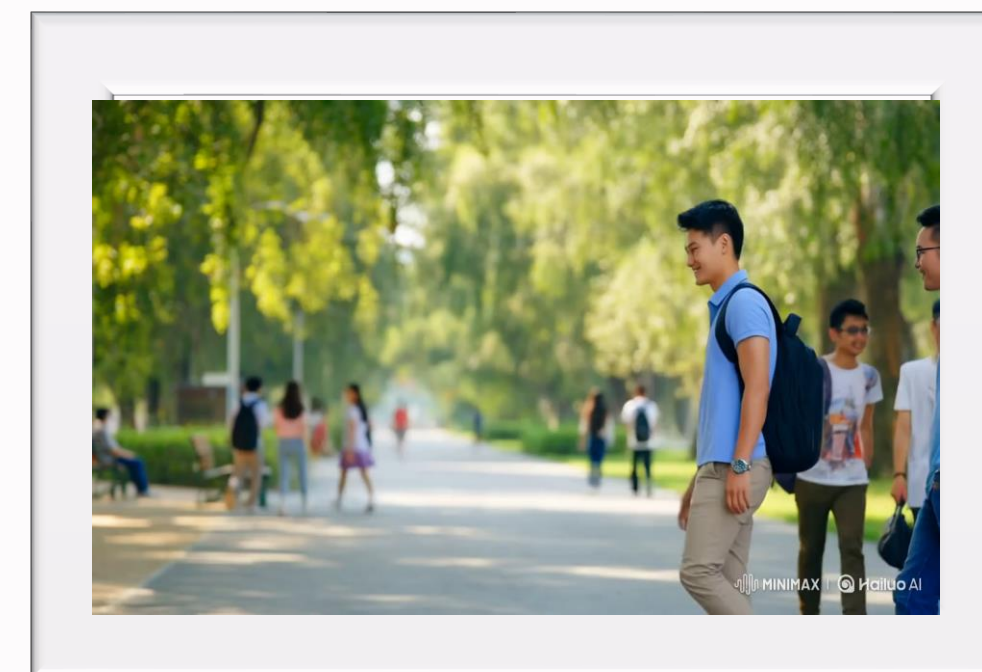


1. Nǐhǎo!

A: 你好!

Nǐhǎo!

B: 你好 (Hello)



This phrase is used in daily life to greet peers or those of equal standing, as well as younger individuals or those of lower rank. And we could show the meaning of respecting with:

nínihǎo
您好



Greetings to specific positions: Last name + Position + hǎo

lǎoshī hǎo / Lǐ yīshēng hǎo / Wáng hùshì hǎo
老师好 / 李医生好 / 王护士好

NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



2. A: Nǐ shēntǐ hǎo ma?

A: 你身体好吗? (How are you?)

B: Hěnhǎo!

B: 很好! (Fine!)

This sentence is used to asking about others' health.

Nǐ shēntǐ hǎo ma?

你身体好吗?

It can also serve as a manner of greeting among Chinese people.

According the situation, we can give an answer as follows:

Hěnhǎo!

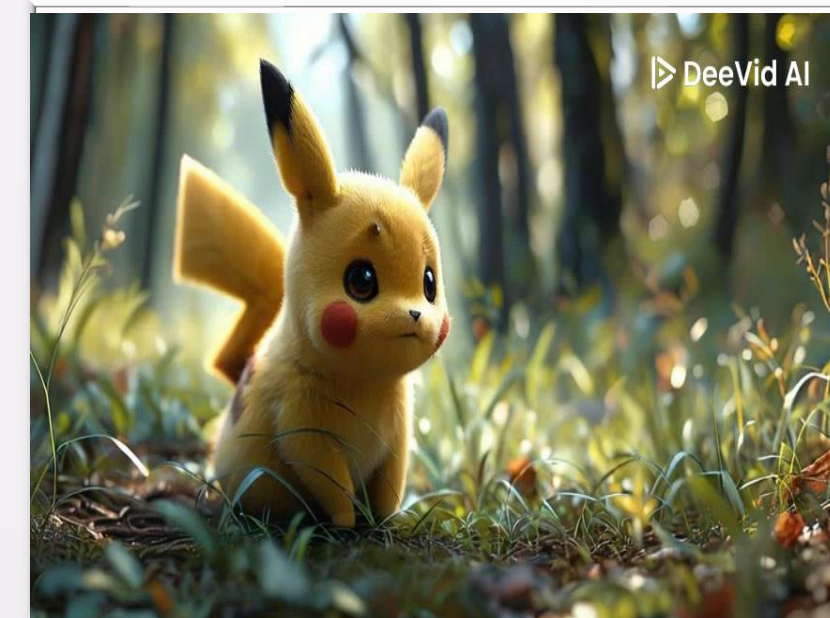
很好! (Very good!)

hái kě yǐ

还可以 (just so so)

bù tài hǎo

不太好 (not very good)



Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



3. A: Nǐ bàba māma hǎo ma?

A: 你爸爸妈妈好吗? (How are your parents?)

B: Tāmen dōu hěnhǎo!

B: 他们都很好! (They are fine!)

Tāmen **dōu** hěnhǎo!

他们 **都** 很好

The sentence can be used to ask the health for someone's relatives and friends.

Please pay attention to the different of grammars between Chinese and Thai language.



Head Word

พ่อแม่

ของ

Attributive

คุณ

Nǐ

Attributive

bàba māma

Head Word

姐姐 jiějie

哥哥 gēge

弟弟 dìdi

妹妹 mèimei

朋友 péngyou

同学 tóngxué

同事 tóngshì

老师 lǎoshī



NPRU

Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: a o e i u ü
- 声母 initials: b p m f
- 声调 tones: ā á ǎ à
- 汉语的音节是由声母、韵母和声调组成的。Chinese syllable Consists of initials, finals and tones.
- hěn: “h” 是声母, “ě” 是韵母, “n” 是标在韵母上的声调。 “h” is the initial and “ě” is the final. “n” is the tone-mark above the final.



	a	o	e	i	u	ü
b	ba	bo		bi	bu	
p	pa	po		pi	pu	
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu	
f	fa	fo			fu	

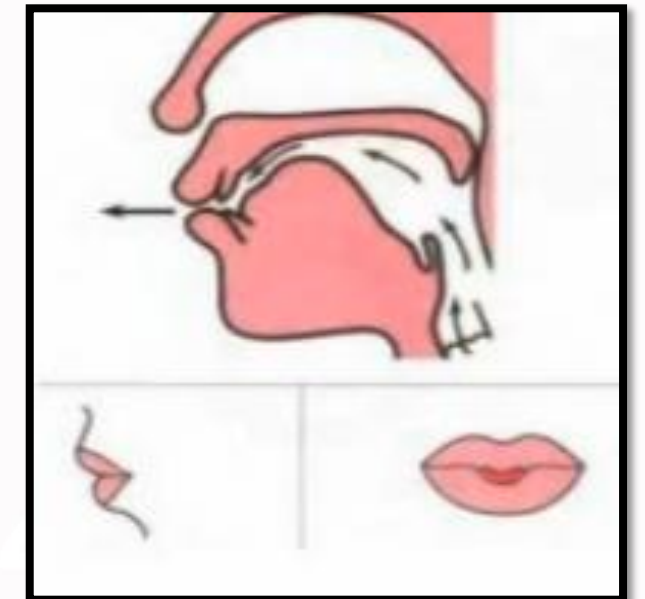
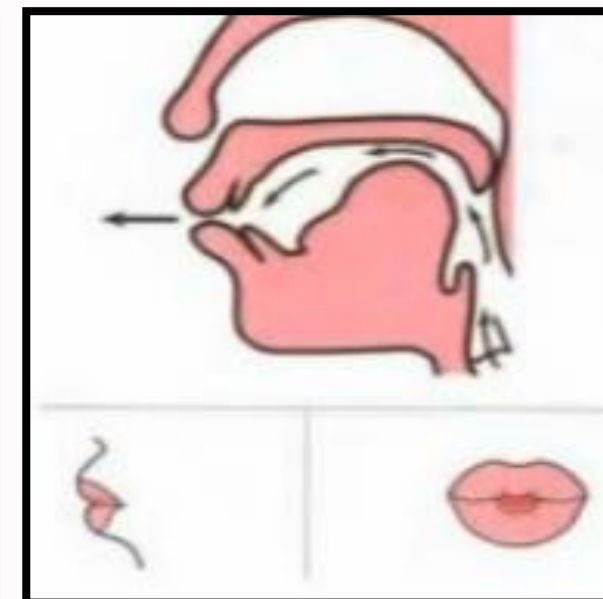
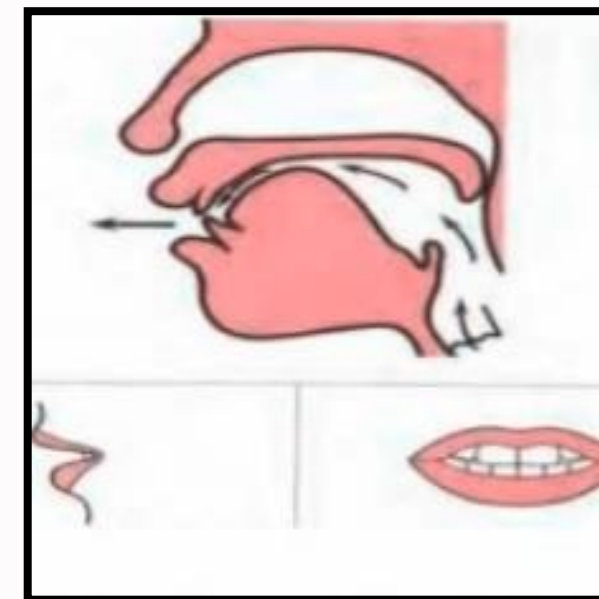
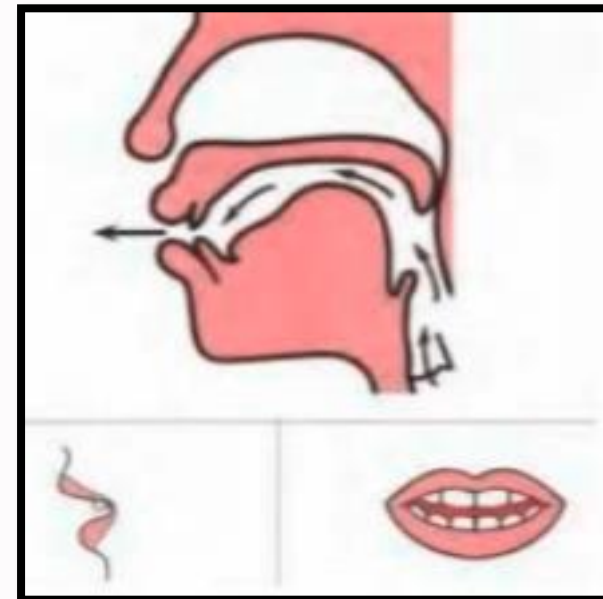
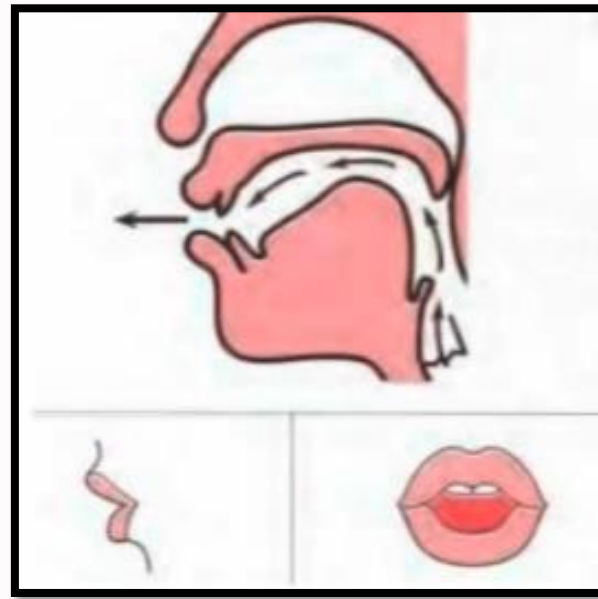
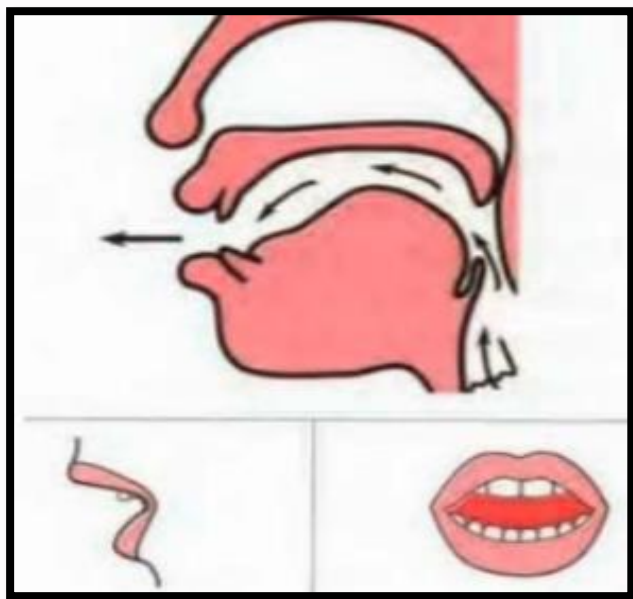
Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



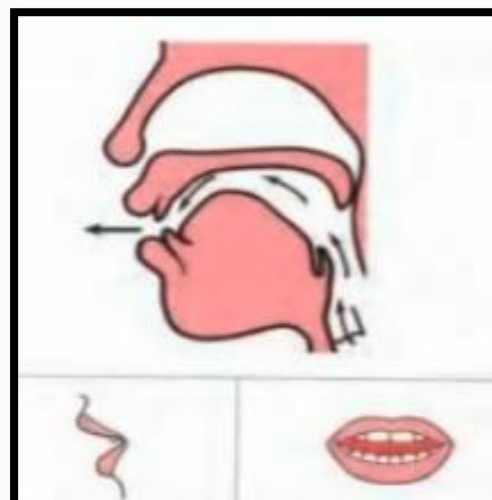
1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: a o e i u ü



Finals 韵母:

ê



in “ie üe”

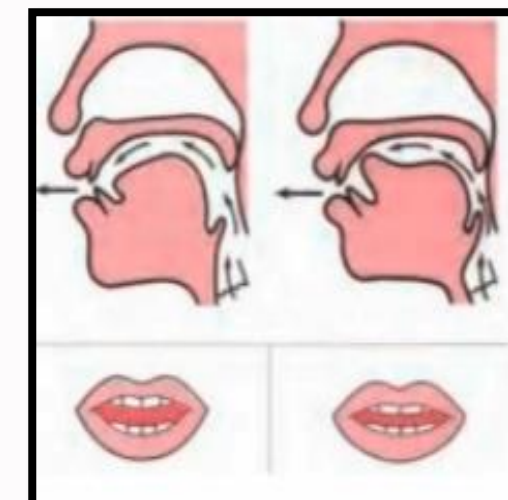
-i (前)

in “z c s”

-i (后)

in “zh ch sh”

er



NPRU

Pronunciation Points

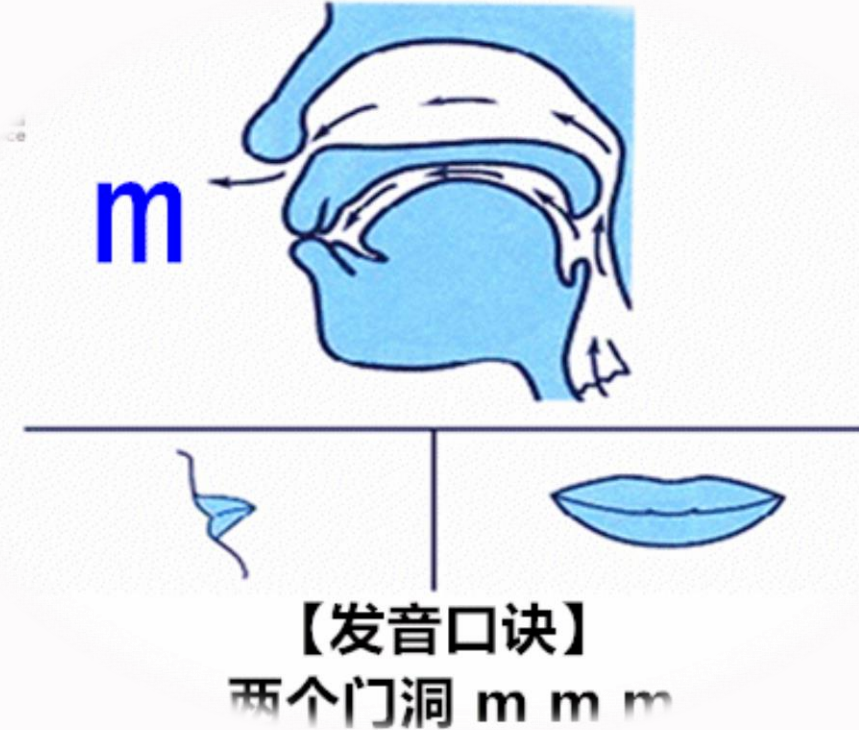
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

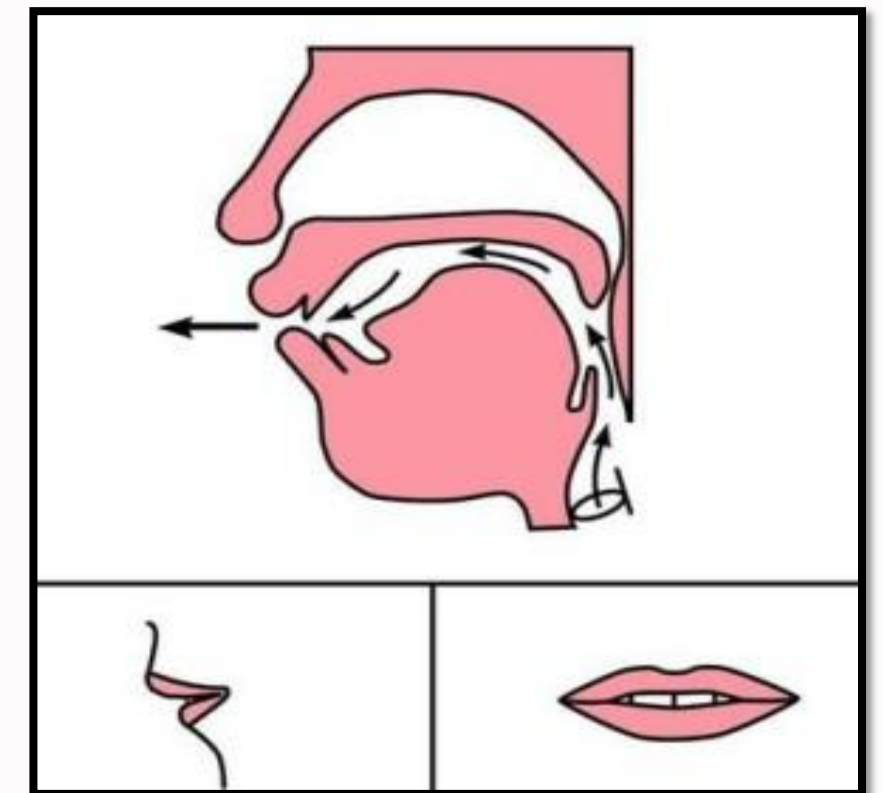


1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 声母 initials: b p m f



双唇音
upper and lower lip



唇齿音 upper teeth
and lower lip

NPRU

Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

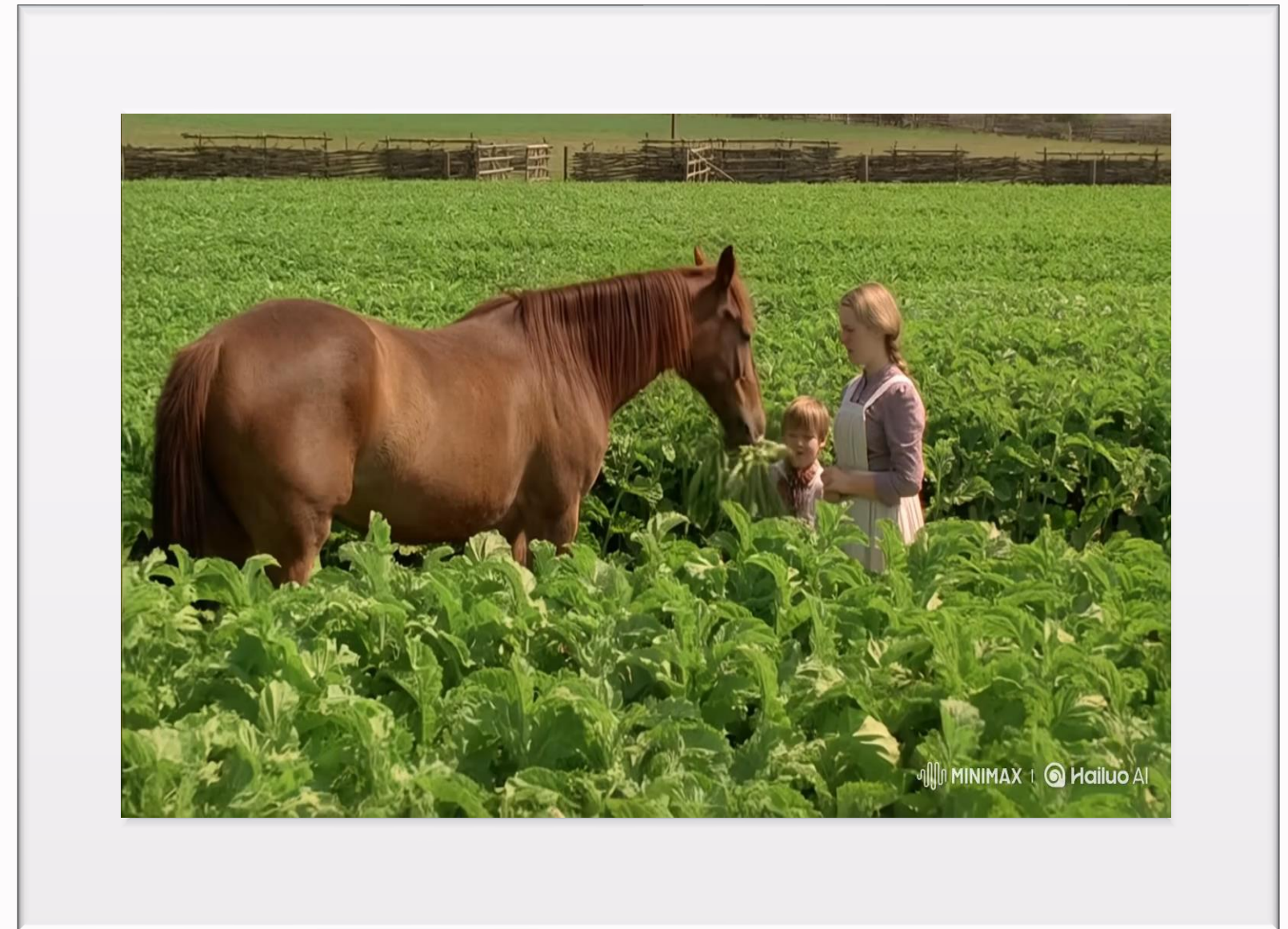


1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

声调 tones: ā á ǎ à

- 汉语的声调有区别意义的作用。
- The Chinese tones serve to distinguish the meanings of words with same initials and finals.

mā mā zhòng má
妈妈种麻,
wǒ qù fàng mǎ
我去放马,
mǎ chī le má
马吃了麻,
mā mā mà mǎ
妈妈骂马。



东西 — dōng xī: east and west
dōng xi: something

NPRU

Pronunciation Points

语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

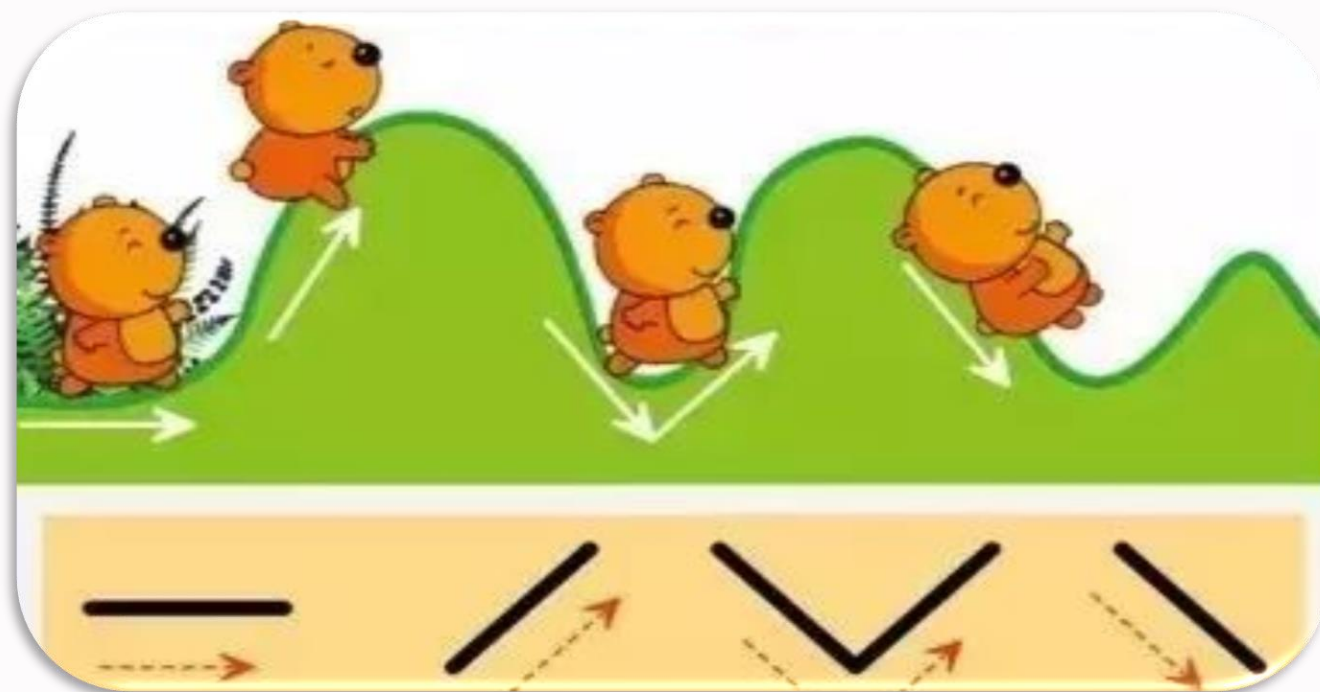


1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 4 tones 四个声调

- 声调 tones: ā á ǎ à

ā	á	ǎ	à
ō	ó	ǒ	ò



NPRU

Pronunciation Points

语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 声调 tones: ā á ǎ à

ā	á	ǎ	à
ē	é	ě	è
ō	ó	ǒ	ò
ī	í	ǐ	ì
ū	ú	ǔ	ù
ǖ	ǘ	ǚ	ǜ
bā	bá	bǎ	bà
pā	pá	pǎ	pà
mī	mí	mǐ	mì
bī	bí	bǐ	bì

04

NPRU



Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



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

33——23

nǐhǎo
你好
zhǐyǒu
只有
hěnhǎo
很好

níhǎo
你好
zhíyǒu
只有
hénhǎo
很好



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

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



3. The Light Tone 轻声:

什么是轻声? What is the light tone of Chinese?

- 不是第五个声调 Not the fifth tone
- 特殊音变 Special sound changes
- 在一定条件下读得又短又轻的调子 A short and light tones under certain conditions
- 大多数是第二个字都轻声 usually , the second word read as the light tone.

爸爸 bàba
妈妈 māma
吗 ma



Tones cannot be added to
lightly pronounced words.





NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
PART 3.

Are You
Ready?

NPRU

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



春节是中国最盛大、最热闹的节日，象征着团结、兴旺。在中国农历中，春节是新一年的开始，也被称为“新年”。中国人春节已有4000多年的历史，它起源于殷商时期年末的祭神祭祖活动。

The Spring Festival is the most grand and vibrant festival in China, symbolizing unity and prosperity. In the Chinese lunar calendar, the Spring Festival marks the beginning of a new year and is also referred to as the "New Year." The Chinese people have celebrated the Spring Festival for over 4,000 years, with its origins dating back to the sacrificial rituals to deities and ancestors held at the end of the year during the Shang Dynasty.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



春节时，人们贴春联，贴“福”字，放鞭炮，剪窗花，迎接新一年的来临。

春节前一夜叫“除夕”，传说，古时有种叫“年”怪兽，常在除夕出来伤人。但是“年”很怕红色、火光和巨大的响声。所以每年除夕，人民贴红对联、燃放鞭炮，一驱赶“年”。

During the Spring Festival, people put up couplets, display the character “Fu,” set off firecrackers, and make paper-cut window decorations to welcome the coming of the new year.

The night before the Spring Festival is called “New Year’s Eve.” Legend has it that in ancient times, there was a monster called “Nian” that often came out to harm people on New Year’s Eve. However, “Nian” was very afraid of the color red, bright lights, and loud noises. Therefore, every year on New Year’s Eve, people put up red couplets and set off firecrackers to drive away “Nian.”



NPRU

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



除夕更是是家庭团聚的重要时刻，全家人欢聚一起，吃“年夜饭”，北方人要吃饺子，南方人则有吃汤圆、年糕的习俗。许多人整夜不睡，称“守岁”。

New Year's Eve is an especially important moment for family reunions. The whole family gathers together to enjoy the "New Year's Eve dinner." Northern Chinese typically eat dumplings, while Southern Chinese have the custom of eating tangyuan (sweet rice balls) and niangao (New Year's cake). Many people stay up all night, a practice known as "shousui" (waiting for the year to pass).



DreaminaAI

DreaminaAI

NPRU

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



第二天，也就是大年初一，大家便开始到亲朋好友家里“拜年”，相互祝愿，长辈还要给孩子“压岁钱”。中国人的春节，一般要从除夕、农历正月初一，一直到正月十五元宵节，才算过完。

The following day, the first day of the first lunar month, everyone begins visiting the homes of relatives and friends to "pay New Year's calls," exchanging well-wishes. Elders also give children "lucky money."

The Chinese Spring Festival period generally lasts from New Year's Eve and the first day of the lunar year all the way until the Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first lunar month, when the celebrations are considered complete.



总结 Summary

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



After studying this lesson, we know the basic knowledge about how to regarding greetings and inquiring about each other's well-being and families. And know the meaning and details of all new vocabularies, a conversation with some important sentences, language points, pronunciation point and Chinese culture point in this course. The different ways to use the grammar between Chinese and Thai language also was introduced.

Wish you can apply your knowledge of Chinese learned in this course to study in the future and work in the service, business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.



NPRU



感谢观看

THANKS FOR THE
ATTENTION.

