



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





Dì sān kè Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén ?
第三课 你是哪国人?
Where are you from?

New words
生词

Conversation
课文对话

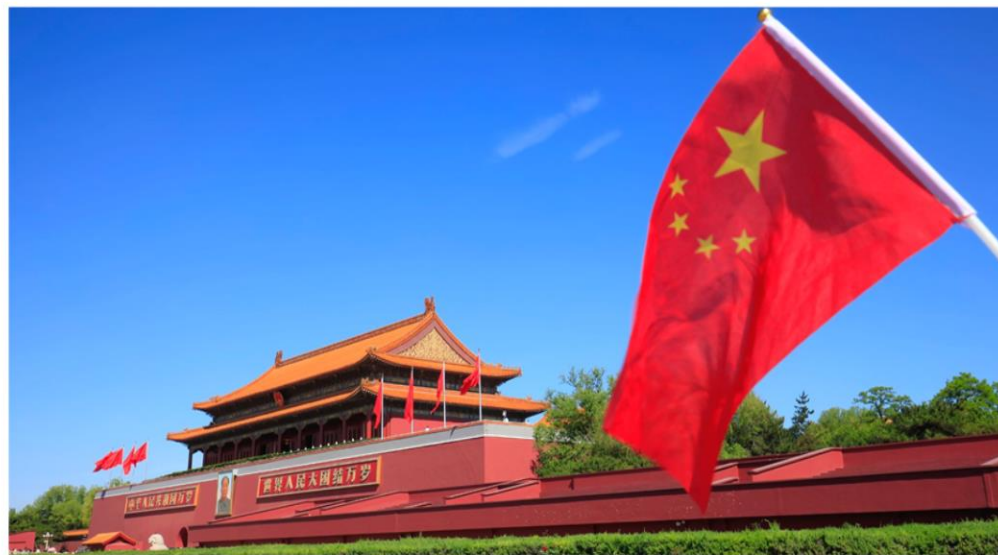
Pronounce
语音知识

Language
points
语言点

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴

New Vocabularies
生词



哪
国
人

nǎ

Where

guó

Country

rén

people

泰国

Tàiguó

Thailand

中国

Zhōngguó

China

她

tā

she

学生

xuéshēng

student

汉语

Hànyǔ

Chinese

老师

lǎoshī

teacher



New Vocabularies
生词

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法国

Fǎ guó

French

美国

Měi guó

America

韩国

Hán guó

Korea

日本

Rì běn

Japan



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Conversation 会话 huìhuà

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• 你是哪国人?

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

• 我是英国人。

Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

Name of Country + rén

British 英国 Yīngguó 人

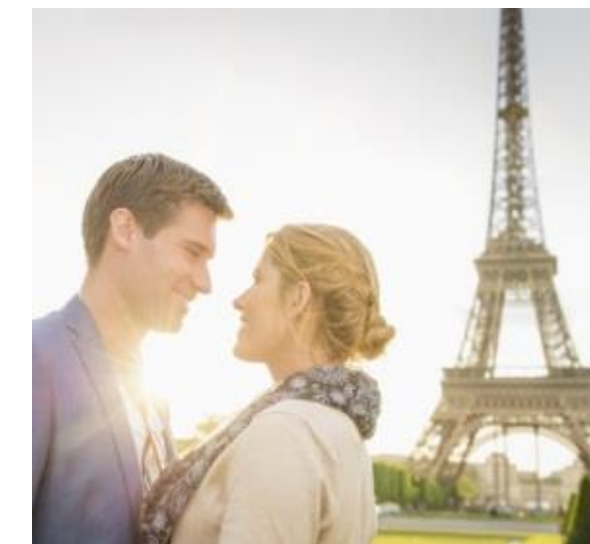
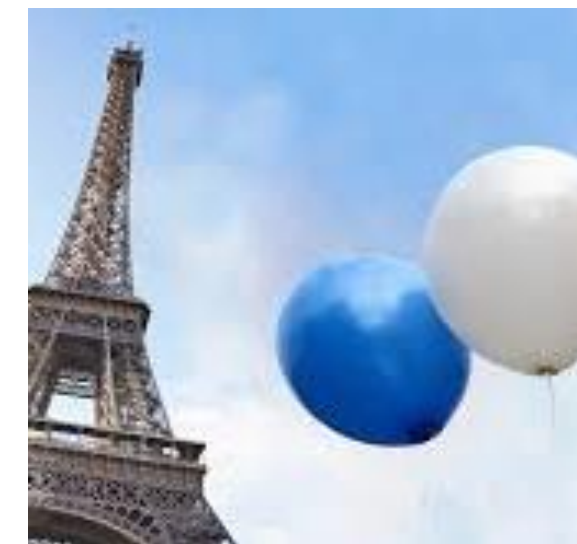
French 法国 Fǎguó 人

American 美国 Měiguó 人

Korean 韩国 Hánguó 人

Japanese 日本 Rìběn 人

Thai people 泰国 Tàiguó 人



Conversation 1 会话 huìhuà

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A: Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

A: 你是哪国人?

B: Wǒ shì Tàiguó rén.

B: 我是泰国人。

A: Bù, nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén.

A: 不，你是中国人。

B: Bù, nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ búshì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ shì Tàiguó rén.

B: 不，你是中国人，我不是中国人，我是泰国人



Conversation 2

会话 huìhuà

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A: Tā shì nǎguó rén?

A: 她是哪国人?

B: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén。

B: 她是中国人。

A: Tā shì xuéshēng ma?

A: 她是学生吗?

B: Tā bú shì xuéshēng, tā shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。

B: 她不是学生，她是汉语老师。



Conversation 3 会话 huìhuà

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A: Wáng lǎoshī, nǐhǎo。

A: 王老师，你好。

B: Nǐhǎo, nǐ shì xuéshēng ma?

B: 你好，你是学生吗？

A: Shì, Wǒ shì xuéshēng。

A: 是，我是学生。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. A: Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

A: 你是哪国人? (Where are you from?)

B: Wǒ shì Tàiguó rén.

B: 我是泰国人。(I am Thai.)

This set of sentences is used to ask someone's nationality and then answer.

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

你 是哪国人?

Tā 他/她

Nǐmen 你们

Tāmen 他们

Wǒ shìrén.

我 是.....人。

英国 Yīngguó

法国 Fágúo

美国 Méiguó

韩国 Hánguó

日本 Rìběn

泰国 Tàiguó



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



2. A: Bù, nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén。

A: 不，你是中国人。 (No, you are Chinese.)

B: Bù, nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ búshì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ shì Tàiguó rén。

B: 不，你是中国人，我不是中国人，我是泰国人。

(No, you are Chinese, I am not Chinese, I am Thai.)

This set of sentences is used to express affirmative and negative answers.

Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén。
我是中国人。
Wǒ búshì Tàiguó rén。
我不是泰国人。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



3. A: Tā shì nǎguó rén?

A: 她是哪国人? (Where is she from?)

B: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

B: 她是中国。 (She is Chinese.)

This set of sentences is used to ask a third party's nationality and then answer.

Nǐ
Nǐmen 你们
Tāmen 他们
Tā shì nǎguó rén?
她是哪国人?
Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.
她是中国。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



4. A: Tā shì xuéshēng ma?

A: 她是学生吗? (Is she a student?)

B: Tā bú shì xuéshēng, tā shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。

B: 她不是学生，她是汉语老师。(She is not a student, she is a Chinese teacher.)

This sentence can be used to inquire about someone's identity or occupation, and the answer should be tailored to the specific situation.

Tā shì xuéshēng ma?
Tā búshì xuéshēng。
Tā shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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5. A: Nǐhǎo, nǐ shì xuéshēng ma?

A: 你好，你是学生吗？ (Hello, are you a student?)

B: Shì, Wǒ shì xuéshēng.

B: 是，我是学生。 (Yes, I am a student.)

This sentence structure can be answered in both affirmative and negative ways.

Nǐ shì ma?

你是……吗？

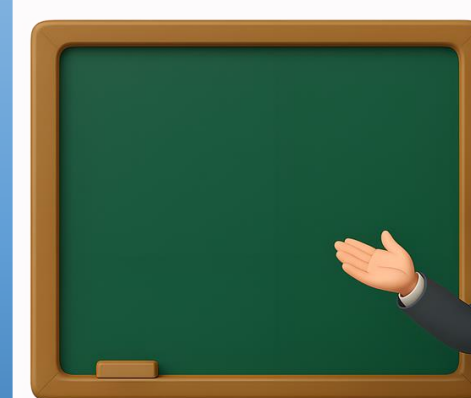
Shì, Wǒ shì

是，我是……。 (YES)

Búshì, Wǒ shì

不是，我是……。 (NO)

老师	lǎoshī
体育老师	tǐyùlǎoshī
医生	yīshēng
工程师	gōngchéngshī
律师	lǜshī



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Language Points 语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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6. Hànyǔ lǎoshī

Thai student= Tàiguó xuéshēng

Chinese student= Zhōngguó xuéshēng

Thai teacher =Tàiguó lǎoshī

Chinese teacher = Zhōngguó lǎoshī

Thai language teacher =Tàiyǔ lǎoshī

Chinese language teacher = Hànyǔ lǎoshī

中国老师	Zhōngguó lǎoshī	Chinese teacher
泰国老师	Tàiguó lǎoshī	Thai teacher
中国学生	Zhōngguó xuéshēng	Chinese student
泰国学生	Tàiguó xuéshēng	Thai student
汉语老师	Hànyǔ lǎoshī	Teacher of Chinese language
泰语老师	Tàiyǔ lǎoshī	Teacher of Thai language

Tā shì xuéshēng ma?

Tā bú shì xuéshēng, tā shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。



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Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: an en ang eng ong
- 声母 initials: g k h b—p d—t g—k

	an	en	ang	eng	ong	e	u
g	gan	gen	gang	geng	gong	ge	gu
k	kan	ken	kang	keng	kong	ke	ku
h	han	hen	hang	heng	hong	he	hu
b	ban	ben	bang	beng	bong	be	bu
p	pan	pen	pang	peng	pong	pe	pu
d	dan	den	dang	deng	dong	de	du
t	tan	ten	tang	teng	tong	te	tu

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: an en ang eng ong
- 声母 initials: g k h b—p d—t g—k

在非上声前 (1、2、4) : When the third-tone in front of the other tone, we can read it as a half-third-tone.

半三声 The Half Third Tone

gǎnlái	gǔfèn	tǔdì	gǎigé	gǔdòng	gǔdào	děngdài	tǒnggài
kǔdǎn	bǔpàn	pǔtōng	bǎimáng	tǔfěi	kěyǐ	hǎohàn	kěngàn

Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: an en ang eng ong
- 声母 initials: g k h b—p d—t g--k

声母里送气与不送气的相对关系

The Relation between Aspirated and Unaspirated Initials

“b—p d—t g--k”的关系是送气与不送气，送气时需要将口内的气流送出。练习时可在口前搭一片纸条，读送气音时，气流能将纸条吹起；读不送气音时，纸条不会被吹起。

The relation between “b—p d—t g--k” is the distinction between an aspirated sound and an unaspirated sound. The learner should put a piece of paper in front of his he mouth. When an aspirated sound is pronounced, the air stream will blow the paper up; otherwise the sound produced is unaspirated.

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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端午节的来历 The Origin of the Dragon Boat Festival

端午节起源于中国古代，最初与夏季驱疫避邪的习俗有关，后来最为人传颂的是为了纪念战国时期楚国诗人屈原。屈原因忧国忧民投江自尽，百姓划船寻找他的遗体，并向江中投掷米团防止鱼虾啃食其身，由此衍生出赛龙舟和吃粽子的习俗。端午节在农历五月初五举行，此时天气湿热，古人也认为这一天是祛病防毒的重要时节。

The Dragon Boat Festival originated in ancient China, initially associated with summer rituals to ward off epidemics and evil spirits. It is most widely known today as a commemoration of Qu Yuan, a poet of the Chu State during the Warring States period. Distraught by the plight of his nation, Qu Yuan drowned himself in a river. The people raced in boats to search for his body and threw rice balls into the water to prevent fish and shrimp from consuming it. These acts later evolved into the customs of dragon boat racing and eating zongzi. The festival takes place on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, a time of hot and humid weather, which the ancients considered crucial for preventing illnesses and detoxifying the body.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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主要习俗与饮食 Main Customs and Dietary Practices

赛龙舟 Dragon Boat Racing

众人划龙舟竞赛，象征抢救屈原的壮举，也寓意团结协作、驱邪迎祥。Teams paddle in long, decorated boats in a spirited competition, symbolizing the attempt to rescue Qu Yuan while also representing unity, cooperation, and the dispelling of misfortune.



吃粽子 Eating Zongzi

用竹叶包裹糯米、豆类、肉类等食材蒸煮而成，形状多样，常见的有三角形和长条形。These are glutinous rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves, typically filled with ingredients such as beans, meats, or nuts. They come in various shapes, with triangular and elongated forms being the most common.



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文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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主要习俗与饮食 Main Customs and Dietary Practices

挂艾草与菖蒲 Hanging Artemisia and Calamus

在门前悬挂艾草和菖蒲，用以驱虫避疫，净化空气。Bundles of artemisia and calamus are hung at doorways to repel insects, ward off diseases, and purify the air.

佩戴香包 Wearing Fragrant Sachets

内装草药的小布袋，佩戴在身上以防病驱邪，常制成彩色图案。Small cloth bags filled with medicinal herbs are worn on the body to prevent illnesses and ward off evil spirits. They are often colorfully embroidered with decorative patterns.

饮雄黄酒 Drinking Realgar Wine

古人认为雄黄酒可祛毒杀虫，但现在较少饮用。Traditionally, realgar wine was believed to detoxify and kill pests. However, this practice is less common today.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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端午节的象征意义 Symbolic Meanings of the Dragon Boat Festival

纪念先贤：表达对爱国诗人屈原的怀念。 Commemorating a Worthy Ancestor: Expressing remembrance for the patriotic poet Qu Yuan.

驱邪健康：强调夏季防病、净化环境。 Promoting Health and Warding Off Evil: Emphasizing disease prevention and environmental purification during the summer.

团结互助：龙舟竞渡体现集体精神。 Fostering Unity and Mutual Support: Dragon boat racing embodies the spirit of collective effort and cooperation.



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文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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泰国也有端午节和类似习俗的传统节日:Thailand also has traditional festivals with customs analogous to the Dragon Boat Festival, such as:

饮食: 泰国端午节也有叫粽子的食物 “ขนมไหว้พระจันทร์”，它特指泰国华人社群在端午节期间用于祭拜的“粽子”（พระจันทร์）类供品。这个词体现了“祭拜”（ไหว้）与“粽子”（พระจันทร์，源于潮州话“肉粽”）的结合，清晰地反映了泰国华人将中华传统与本土文化融合的特点。现在已成为泰国常见食物的一种

Culinary Traditions:

During the Dragon Boat Festival, Thailand also features a food known as “ขนมไหว้พระจันทร์” (Khanom Wai Ba-chang), which specifically refers to the zongzi-like offerings used by the Thai-Chinese community for worship during the festival. This term embodies the fusion of “worship” (ไหว้) and “zongzi” (พระจันทร์, derived from Teochew “bak chang,” meaning meat-filled glutinous rice dumplings), clearly reflecting the integration of Chinese traditions with local Thai culture. Today, it has become a common food item in Thailand.

