



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





Dìsìkè Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
第四课 你叫什么名字?
What is your name?

New words
生词

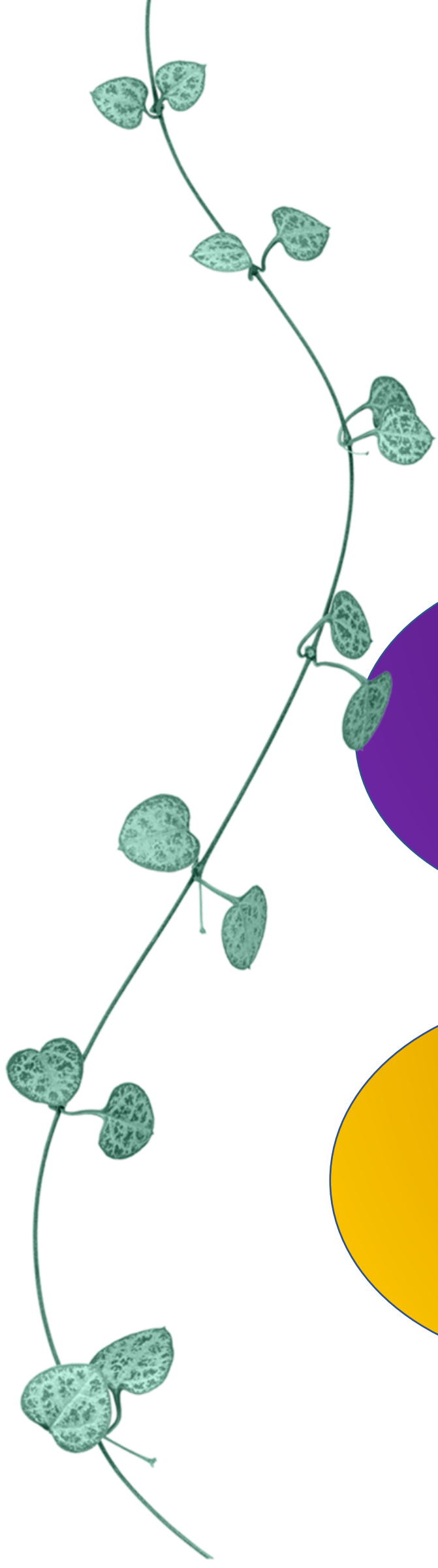
Conversation
课文对话

Pronounce
语音知识

Language
points
语言点

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴



New Vocabularies
生词



问

wèn

ask

您

nín

honor you

我

wǒ

I

叫

jiào

called

记者

jìzhě

journalist

贵

guì

A respect word

姓

xìng

Family name

认识

rènshi

recognize

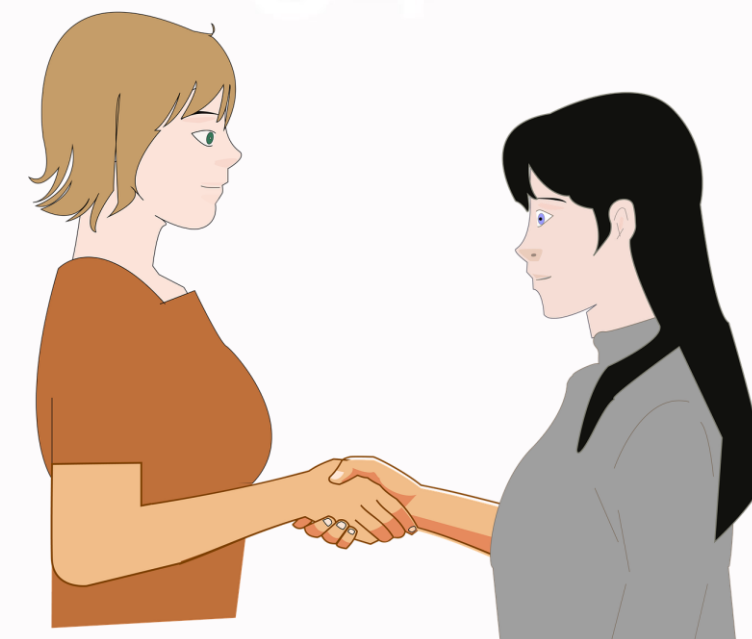
高兴

gāoxìng

happy



04





New Vocabularies
生词

Thai

名字

míngzi

name

啊

a

学习

xuéxí

study

历史

lìshǐ

history

泰语

Tàiyǔ

Thai language

Hello
my name is



Conversation 1
会话 huìhuà

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A: Qǐngwèn, nín shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

A: 请问，您是中国入吗？

B: Shì。Nín shì……

B: 是。您是……

A: Nínhǎo。Wǒ jiào Pān Yǎ, shì jìzhě, nín guìxìng?

A: 您好。我叫潘雅，是记者，您贵姓？

B: Nínhǎo。Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Měi。Wǒ shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。

B: 您好。我姓王，叫王美。我是汉语老师。

A: Rènshi nín hěn gāoxìng。

A: 认识您很高兴。

B: Rènshi nín wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng。

B: 认识您我也很高兴。



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1. Qǐng wèn, nín shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

请问，你是中国人吗？ (Are you a Chinese?)

This sentence is used to ask someone's nationality.

Qǐng wèn.....? nín shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

ANSWER: Búshì 不是

Shì 是

2. Nín shì..... = ?

您是.....? (Are you...?)

This sentence is used to inquire about someone's identity; it is a polite and tactful way of expressing it.

英国 Yīngguó
法国 Fágúo
美国 Méiguó
韩国 Hánguó
日本 Rìběn
泰国 Tàiguó



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Language Points
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3. Nínhǎo。Wǒ jiào Pān Yǎ, shì jìzhě。

您好。我叫潘雅，是记者。(Hello. My name is Pan Ya, and I am a reporter.)

This sentence is used to answer about someone's identity.

Wǒ jiào …A (the name of people) …, shì …B(his/her career)…。

我叫……，是……。

yīshēng医生、hùshì护士、老师lǎoshī、导游dǎo yóu

Example: Wǒ jiào Shēn Yè, shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。

我叫申烨，是汉语老师。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



4. Q: Nín guìxìng?

您贵姓?

(What's your surname?)

A: Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Měi。 Wǒ shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。

我姓王，叫王美，是汉语老师。(My surname is Wang, my given name is Wang Mei, and I am a Chinese language teacher.)

(1) Nín guìxìng? 您贵姓?

This sentence is used to ask someone's name, and is used in formal occasions or when meeting someone for the first time to show respect and politeness.



(2) Answer: Wǒ xìng 我姓+ Surname, jiào 叫+ Full name (Surname and Name)。

EX: 我姓李，叫李明。/我姓林，叫林可欣。

(3) Wǒ shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī。 我是汉语老师。

Yīngyǔ英语、 shēngwù生物、 huàxué化学、 Tàiyǔ 泰语

This sentence is used to answer or introduce someone's career.

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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5. A: Rènshi nín hěn gāoxìng。

A: 认识您很高兴。 (It's a pleasure to meet you.)

B: Rènshi nín wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng。

B: 认识您我也很高兴。 (It's a pleasure to meet you too.)

This sentence is used when two people are meeting for the first time and expressing pleasant feelings.

Rènshi nín

认识您

hěn gāoxìng

很高兴

Rènshi nín

认识您

wǒ yě

我也

hěn gāoxìng

很高兴



Conversation 2 会话 huìhuà

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A: Qǐngwèn nǐ xìng shénme?

A: 请问你姓什么?

B: Wǒ xìng Hé.

B: 我姓何。

A: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

A: 你叫什么名字?

B: Wǒ jiào Hé Nà.

B: 我叫何娜。



Qǐngwèn nǐ xìng shénme? < nín guìxìng?
More respectful

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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6. Question: Qǐngwèn nǐ xìng shénme?

请问你姓什么? (What is your last name?)

Answer: Wǒ xìng Hé.

我姓何。 (My surname is He.)

Nín guìxìng? ——— Formal

Qǐngwèn nǐ xìng shénme? ——— Normal

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi? ——— Normal

This set of sentences is used to ask someone's surname.

7. Question: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

你叫什么名字? (May I have your name?)

Answer: Wǒ jiào Hé Nà.

我叫何娜。 (My name is He Na.)



Nín guìxìng? = Nǐ xìng shénme + Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi

Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Měi

This set of sentences is used to ask someone's name
as normal situation.

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Conversation 3
会话 huìhuà

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A: A, nǐ shì Tàiguó rén, nǐ xuéxí Zhōngguó lìshǐ。 Wǒ xuéxí Tàiyǔ。
啊，你是泰国人，你学习中国历史。我学习泰语。

B: Shénme? Nǐ xuéxí shénme?
什么？你学习什么？

A: Wǒ xuéxí Tàiyǔ。
我学习泰语。

Hànyǔ = Zhōngwén
Tàiyǔ = Tàiwén



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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8. A, nǐ shì Tàiguó rén, nǐ xuéxí Zhōngguó lìshǐ。 Wǒ xuéxí Tàiyǔ。

啊，你是泰国人，你学习中国历史。我学习泰语。

(Ah, you're Thai, and you're studying Chinese history. I'm studying Thai language.)

This sentence is used to describe someone else's major.

中国历史	Zhōngguó lìshǐ
泰国历史	Tàiguó lìshǐ
英国历史	Yīngguó lìshǐ
中国文化	Zhōngguó wénhuà
泰国文化	Tàiguó wénhuà
法国文化	Fǎguó wénhuà

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Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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9. B: Shénme? **Nǐ xuéxí shénme?**

什么? 你学习什么?

(What? What are you studying?)

nǐmen/tā/tāmen

A: Wǒ xuéxí **Tàiyǔ**。

我学习泰语。

(I am learning Thai.)

This set of sentences is used to express doubt and to confirm an answer.

Example:

Wǒ xuéxí hùlǐ / yīxué。

我学习 护理/医学。

Wǒmen/tā/tāmen

我们/她/他们



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Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: ia ie iao iou ian in iang ing iong
- 声母 initials: j q x
- 声调 tones: 一声 + 其他四个声调

	i	ia	ie	iao	iou	ian	in	iang	ing	iong
j	ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing	jiong
q	qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing	qiong
x	xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing	xiong
n	ni	—	nie	niao	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning	—
l	li	lia	lie	liao	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling	—
d	di	—	die	diao	diu	dian	—	—	ding	—
t	ti	—	tie	tiao	—	tian	—	—	ting	—

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 一声 + 其他四个声调: 组合声调 (第一声+第一、第二、第三、第四声和轻声)
- Combined Tones (the First Tone plus the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth and the Neutral Tones)

qīngdān	yānmín	fēngyǎ	dāndài	xiāoxi
tōngxiāo	fēnhóng	fēngxiǎn	gōngyì	xiūxi
jiābīn	jiātíng	dānbǎo	tiānfèn	fēngtóu
gōngjiāo	jiāoqǐng	xiūyǎng	dānjià	dāngè
gōutōng	qīnqíng	gōuyǐn	fēnpèi	fēile

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

2. ia 等自成音节时的书写方式和在前边有其他声母时的书写方式。The way to write “ia” when they have no preceding Initials, and the cases when they have preceding Initials.

原韵母 The original vowel	自成音节 Forms a syllable on its own	与声母拼合 Combines with initial consonant
ia	ya	qia
ie	ye	qie
iao	yao	qiao
iou	you	qiu
ian	yan	qian
in	yin	qin
iang	yang	qiang
ing	ying	qing
iong	yong	qiong

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



3. j q x + ü 的书写方式是 ü 两点去掉。The way to write “j q x + ü ” is to omit the two dots over “ü” .

下列左侧的拼音应改写成右边的样子。“ü” 上的两个点儿去掉。

The following Pinyin in the left column should be changed into the examples in the right column. The two dots over “ü” should be omitted.

jǔ	jū
qǔ	qū
xǔ	xū

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5. 多个三声连读方法。Multiple methods of pronouncing the third tones together.

Rènshi nín wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng。

认识您我也很高兴。

wǒ yě

3+3—2+3

wǒ yě hěn

3+3+3---3+2+3/2+2+3

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Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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中国人在第一次见面的时候，询问对方姓名，一般只询问对方的姓氏，并且要用敬语进行表达。

When Chinese people meet for the first time and ask each other for their name, it is usually only asks their last name, and use honorifics to express it.



……贵姓？
……Guì xìng?

询问方，只询问对方姓氏，并且用敬语表达。

但回答方，可只回答姓氏，也可回答姓氏和名字。

When asking the other people, only ask for the other's last name and use honorifics.

However, the respondent can answer only the last name, or both the first and last name.



取名文化：汉字里的诗意与祝福

中国人的名字通常由“姓”（家族传承）+“名”（个人寄托）组成。取名是一件非常庄重、充满创造力的事，凝聚着父母对子女最深切的期盼。

核心原则：寓意优先，音形俱美

美好的寓意：这是名字的灵魂。父母会从诗词、经典、自然或美德中寻找灵感，将祝福“封印”在名字里。

动听的发音：名字要读起来响亮、悦耳，避免不雅的谐音。

优美的字形：汉字是图画的艺术，名字写出来要匀称、美观。

•The Culture of Name-Giving: Poetic and Blessing-Laden Chinese Characters

•A Chinese name is typically composed of a "Surname" (family heritage) + "Given Name" (personal aspiration). The act of naming is a profoundly solemn and creative endeavor, embodying the deepest hopes and expectations parents hold for their child.

•Core Principles: Meaning First, Harmonious Sound and Form

•Beautiful Meaning: This is the soul of a name. Parents seek inspiration from poetry, classics, nature, or virtues, "sealing" their blessings within the name.

•Melodious Pronunciation: A name should sound resonant and pleasant when spoken, avoiding any undesirable homophones.

•Elegant Visual Form: Chinese characters are an art of pictography; the written name should appear balanced and aesthetically pleasing.





取名文化：汉字里的诗意与祝福

灵感来源：

来自自然万物：俊杰（杰出人才）。女孩常用植物花卉，如兰（兰花，优雅）。

来自经典典籍：很多名字出自《诗经》、《楚辞》或成语。例如思齐（取自“见贤思齐”）、致远（取自“宁静致远”）。

纪念特定时刻：出生时间、地点或重大事件都可能融入名字，如晓春（春天早晨出生）、京生（在北京出生）。

体现家族辈分：传统大家族会用一个特定的“辈分字”统一一代人，名字中另一个字才是自由发挥。

The Culture of Name-Giving:

•Drawing from the Natural World:

Names such as 俊杰 (outstanding talent). For girls, names often incorporate plants and flowers, like 兰 (orchid, symbolizing elegance).

•Inspired by Classical Texts:

Many names are derived from works like the *Book of Songs*, *Songs of Chu*, or classical idioms. Examples include 思齐 (inspired by “见贤思齐,” meaning “to emulate the virtuous”) and 致远 (inspired by “宁静致远,” meaning “to achieve greatness through tranquility”).

•Commemorating Special Moments:

Names may reflect the time, place, or significant events of birth, such as 晓春 (born at dawn in spring) and 京生 (born in Beijing).

•Reflecting Family Hierarchy:

In traditional extended families, a specific “**generation character**” is used uniformly for members of the same generation, while the other character in the name allows for individuality. This practice embodies familial order and heritage.





中国民间取小名的习俗：名字里最甜的爱

在泰国，大家可能也有昵称。在中国，孩子除了正式的“大名”外，几乎家家都会取一个亲昵的“小名”（也叫“乳名”）。小名是家庭内部的“爱的密码”，是长辈对孩子的专属称呼，充满了温暖、趣味和祝福。

一、为什么取小名？—— 爱与保护

表达亲昵：小名通常可爱、顺口，是父母对孩子疼爱的直接表达。

为了方便：孩子小时候发音不准，简单的叠字小名（如“豆豆”、“妞妞”）更容易叫，也更容易回应。

传统习俗：为了孩子好养活。这是非常有趣的一点！古时人们认为太珍贵、太完美的名字孩子“承受不起”，所以故意取一些看似普通甚至“低贱”的小名，希望孩子能像小动物或顽强的植物一样，平安健康、无病无灾地长大。这背后是最深切的关爱。

•The Chinese Folk Custom of Giving Pet Names: The Sweetest Love Within a Name

•In Thailand, you may also have nicknames. In China, in addition to the formal "given name," almost every family gives their child an affectionate **"pet name"** (also known as a "milk name"). A pet name is an internal **"code of love"** within the family, a special form of address used by elders for the child, filled with warmth, fun, and blessings.

•I. Why Give a Pet Name? — Love and Protection

•**To Express Affection:** Pet names are usually cute and easy to say, serving as a direct expression of parents' tenderness toward their child.

•**For Convenience:** When children are young and their pronunciation is not yet clear, simple repetitive pet names (like "豆豆" or "妞妞") are easier to call out and for the child to respond to.

•**Traditional Custom: To Ensure the Child Thrives.** This is a particularly interesting point! In ancient times, people believed that names that were too precious or perfect were something a child could not "bear." Therefore, they intentionally chose pet names that seemed ordinary or even **"humble,"** hoping the child would grow up safely, healthily, and free from illness or disaster, much like small animals or resilient plants. Behind this lies the deepest form of care.



中国民间取小名的习俗：名字里最甜的爱

二、小名的常见类型与灵感来源

可爱的叠字型（最常见）

根据大名来变：如果大名里有一个“浩”，小名可能叫“浩浩”；名叫“欣然”，小名可能叫“欣欣”。

美好的品质：“佳佳”（好）、“乐乐”（快乐）、“康康”（健康）。

直接用物或动物：“豆豆”、“果果”、“毛毛”。

•II. Common Types and Sources of Inspiration for Pet Names

•1. Cute Reduplicated Form (Most Common)

•Derived from the Formal Name: If the formal name contains the character “浩”，the pet name might be “浩浩”；for a child named “欣然”，the pet name could be “欣欣”.

•Positive Qualities: Examples include “佳佳” (good), “乐乐” (happy), and “康康” (healthy).

•Direct Use of Objects or Animals: Such as “豆豆”，“果果”，and “毛毛”.





中国民间取小名的习俗：名字里最甜的爱

“贱名”健康型（传统智慧）

故意用一些不起眼、有生命力的事物，体现了古人朴素的生命观。

动物类：“二狗”、“二虎”、“牛牛”——希望孩子像动物一样强壮。

植物/物品类：“石头”、“铁柱”、“板凳”——希望孩子像它们一样结实、稳固。

排行类：“二丫”、“三毛”、“小四”——简单好记，也显亲切。



•Chinese Folk Custom of Giving Pet Names: The Sweetest Love Within a Name

•“Humble Name” Health Type (Traditional Wisdom)

Intentionally using unremarkable yet vibrant things reflects the ancient people's simple view of life.

•**Animal-based:** “Er Gou” (Second Dog), “Er Hu” (Second Tiger), “Niu Niu” (Little Ox) — hoping the child grows as strong as an animal.

•**Plant/object-based:** “Shi Tou” (Stone), “Tie Zhu” (Iron Pillar), “Ban Deng” (Stool) — hoping the child becomes as solid and sturdy as these objects.

•**Birth-order-based:** “Er Ya” (Second Girl), “San Mao” (Third Hair), “Xiao Si” (Little Four) — simple, easy to remember, and affectionate.

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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中国民间取小名的习俗：名字里最甜的爱

食物与宝贝型（充满生活趣味）

用美味的食物或珍宝，表达“你是我们最甜蜜的宝贝”。

食物类：“小糯米”、“汤圆”、“包子”、“苹果”——听起来就甜甜的、圆圆的，很可爱。

珍宝类：“小宝”、“珠珠”、“贝贝”——意为“你是我们家的珍宝”。

•Food and Treasure Type (Full of Life's Delight)

Using delicious foods or precious treasures to express "you are our sweetest treasure."

•Food-based: "Little Glutinous Rice," "Tangyuan" (sweet rice balls), "Baozi" (steamed buns), "Apple" — these sound sweet, round, and very cute.

•Treasure-based: "Little Treasure," "Pearl," "Baby" — meaning "you are the treasure of our family."





中国民间取小名的习俗：名字里最甜的爱

三、重要的文化小贴士

使用场合：小名是非常私人化和亲密的。通常只有家人、非常亲密的朋友或长辈可以在非正式场合使用。在正式场合或对不熟悉的人，一定要称呼对方的“大名”，这是基本的礼貌。

时代的演变：现在年轻父母取小名，更注重可爱、创意和国际化（如“Coco”、“Leo”），传统“贱名”在城市已较少见，但它仍是传统文化的一部分。

情感的纽带：即使一个人长大了，成了很厉害的人，在父母口中，他可能永远都是那个“二狗”或“妞妞”。这个小名，是一生都不会断的情感连接。

•III. Key Cultural Notes

•**Context of Use:** Pet names are highly personal and intimate. Typically, only family members, very close friends, or elders may use them in informal settings. In formal situations or when addressing someone unfamiliar, it is essential to refer to the person by their **"formal name,"** as this is a matter of basic courtesy.

•**Evolution Over Time:** Young parents today prioritize cuteness, creativity, and international appeal when choosing pet names (such as **"Coco"** or **"Leo"**). Traditional **"humble names"** are now less common in urban areas but remain an integral part of traditional culture.

•**Emotional Bond:** Even when a person grows up and achieves remarkable success, to their parents, they may forever remain that **"Er Gou"** or **"Niu Niu."** This pet name represents an emotional connection that endures for a lifetime.