



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



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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 wǔ kè Tā shì shéi?  
第五课 他是谁?  
Lesson 5 Who is that?

New words  
生词

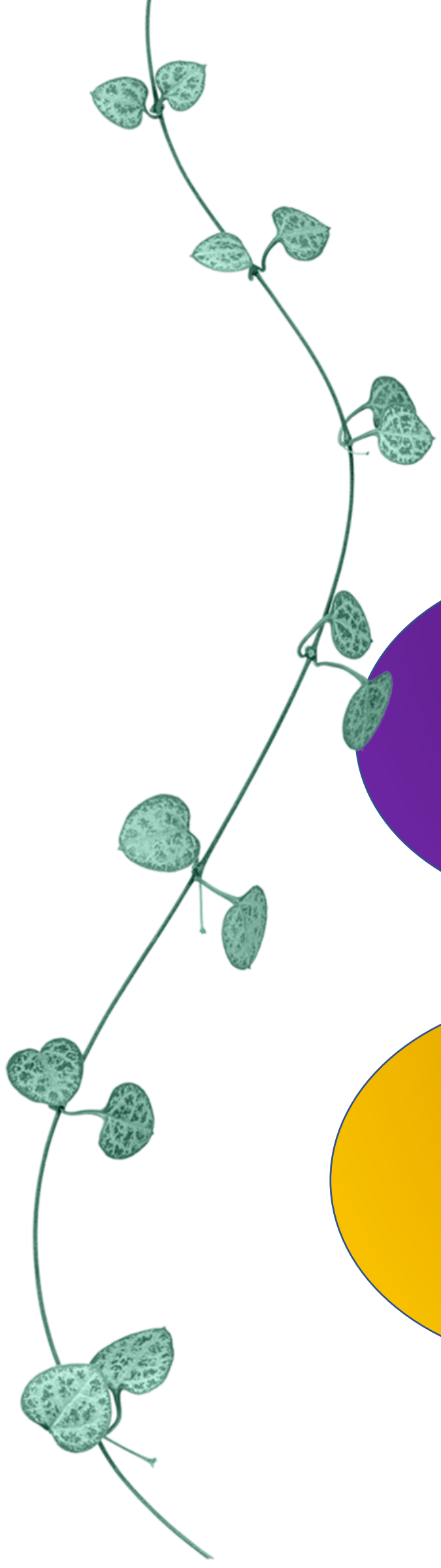
Conversation  
课文对话

Pronounce  
语音知识

Language  
points  
语言点

Exercises  
练习

Culture  
point  
文化点滴



New Vocabularies  
生词

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他

tā (他 她 它)

he

谁

shéi

who

我们

wǒ men (我 你 他)

we

的

de

女

nǚ

female

女朋友

nǚ péngyǒu

girl friend

大学

dà xué

university

同学

tóng xué

classmate

这

zhè

this



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New Vocabularies  
生词



榴莲

liú lián

durian

那

nà

that

红毛丹

hóng máo dān

rambutan

要

yào

want

一

yī

one

个

gè

A measure word

明月

Míngyuè

A name of a girl

多力

Duōlì

A name of a boy

陈

Chén

A family name



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Conversation  
会话 huìhuà

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A: Míngyuè, tā shì shéi?

A: 明月，他是谁？

B: Tā shì wǒmen de lǎoshī。 Tā nǚ péngyǒu jiào Wáng Lì, yě shì dàxué lǎoshī。

B: 他是我们的老师。他女朋友叫王丽，也是大学老师。

A: Wǒ rènshi tā, tā shì Duōměi de lǎoshī。

A: 我认识她，她是多美的老师。

B: Shéi shì Duōměi?

B: 谁是多美？

A: Tā shì Héping de tóngxué。

A: 他是何平的同学。

B: Xiāo Nà, zhèshì Chén lǎoshī。 Chén lǎoshī, zhèshì Xiāo Nà。

B: 肖娜，这是陈老师。陈老师，这是肖娜。



Language Points  
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. Míngyuè, **tā** shì shéi?

明月，**他**是谁？ (Who is Mingyue?)

This question is used to inquire about and confirm someone's identity.

**tā** shì shéi?

**他**是谁？

**她**

Answer: **tā** shì 他是……。

**tāmen** shì shéi?

**他们**是谁？

Answer: **tāmen** shì 他们是……。



Language Points  
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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2. Tā shì wǒmen de lǎoshī。 Tā nǚ péngyǒu jiào Wáng Lì, yě shì dàxué lǎoshī。

他是我们的老师。他女朋友叫王丽，也是大学老师。

(He is our teacher. His girlfriend, Wang Li, is also a university teacher.)

This sentence is used to introduce someone's name and identity to others.

Example:

Tā shì wǒmen de lǎoshī。 他是我们的老师。

Tā shì wǒmen de tóngxué 他是我们的同学

Tā shì wǒmen de péngyǒu 他是我们的朋友

Tā nǚ péngyǒu jiào Wáng Měi 他女朋友叫王美

tā tóngxué jiào Lǐ Míng 他同学叫李明

tā mèimei jiào Zhào Lì 他妹妹叫赵丽

yě shì dàxué lǎoshī。也是大学老师。

Tóngshì

同事

Zhǔrèn

主任

yuànzhang

院长



Language Points  
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



3. Wǒ rènshi tā, tā shì Duōměi de lǎoshī。

我认识她，她是多美的老师。（I know her, she is Duomei 's teacher.）

This sentence is used to indicate that the speaker knows someone and to introduce that person.

tā shì someone de ...relationship...。  
她是……的……。

|         |    |
|---------|----|
| Tóngshì | 同事 |
| lǎoshī  | 老师 |
| tóngxué | 同学 |
| péngyǒu | 朋友 |



Language Points  
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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4. Shéi shì Duōměi?

谁是多美?

(Who is Duo Mei?)

This sentence is used to ask someone for more detailed information and their identity, and the person in question is someone the speaker does not know.

Shéi shì **someone's name**?

谁是……?

5. Tā shì Héping de tóngxué.

他是何平的同学。

(He was He Ping's classmate.)

|         |    |
|---------|----|
| Tóngshì | 同事 |
| lǎoshī  | 老师 |
| tóngxué | 同学 |
| péngyǒu | 朋友 |

This sentence is used to introduce someone's identity, mainly referring to their relationship with someone the speaker knows.



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Language Points  
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



6. Xiāo Nà, zhèshì Chén lǎoshī. Chén lǎoshī, zhèshì Xiāo Nà。

肖娜，这是陈老师。陈老师，这是肖娜。

(Xiao Na, this is Teacher Chen. Teacher Chen, this is Xiao Na.)

This sentence is used to introduce two parties to each other as an intermediary.

Name 1, zhèshì Name 2。Name 2, zhèshì Name 1。

A, 这是B。B, 这是A。



# 课堂活动



- 介绍同一排的同学：分角色扮演，中间人和不认识的双方，用课文中的句子介绍他们的名字和身份。
- Introduce classmates in the same row: play roles as the middleman and the two parties who do not know each other, and use sentences from the text to introduce their names and identities.

# Conversation 会话 huìhuà

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A: Dān, zhè shì shénme? 丹, 这是什么?

B: Zhè shì liúlián. 这是榴莲。

A: Nà shì shénme? 那是什么?

B: Nà shì hóngmáodān. 那是红毛丹。

A: Wǒ yào yíge. 我要一个。

B: Yíge? 一个?

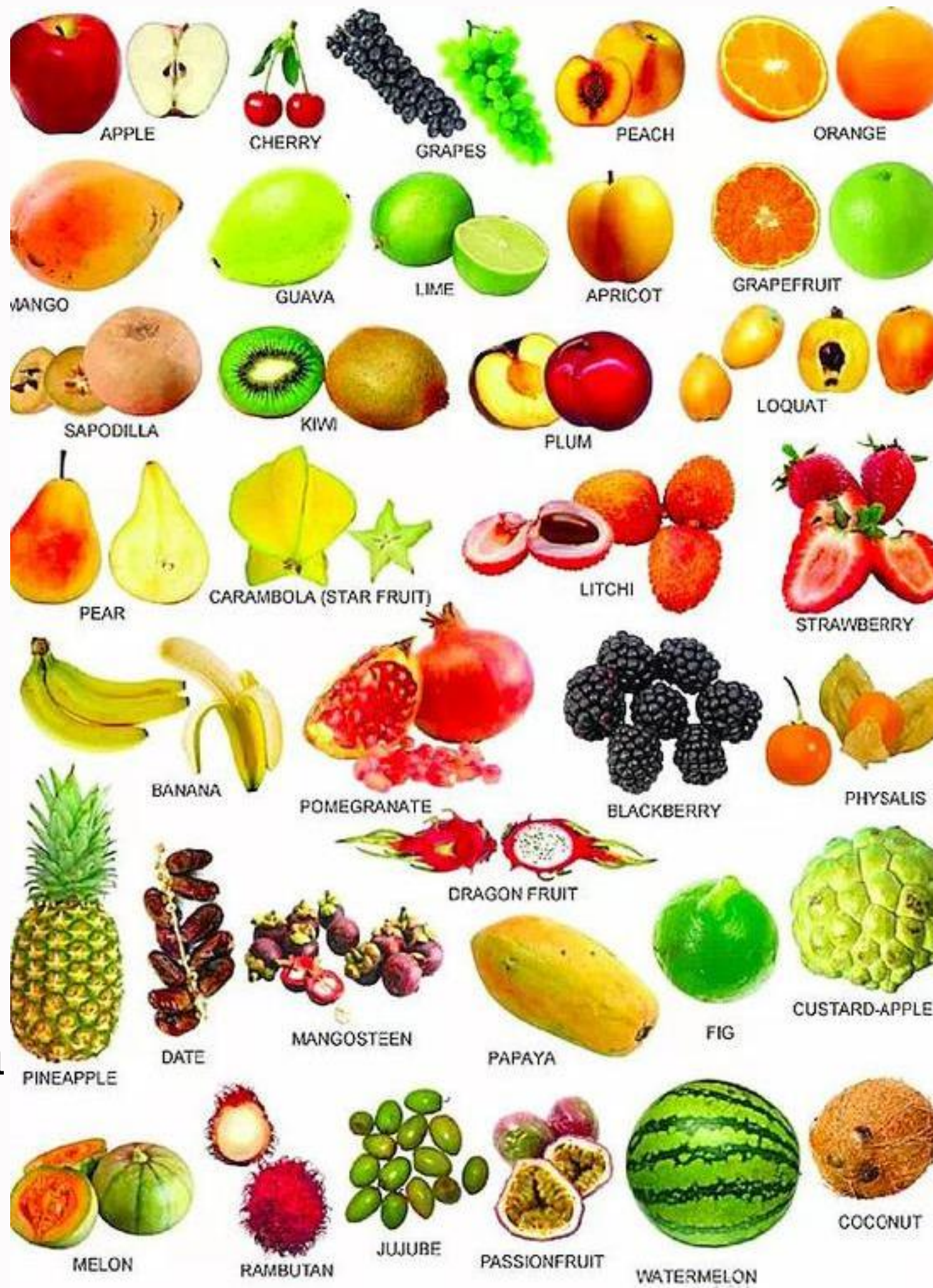


# Fruits 水果 shuǐguǒ

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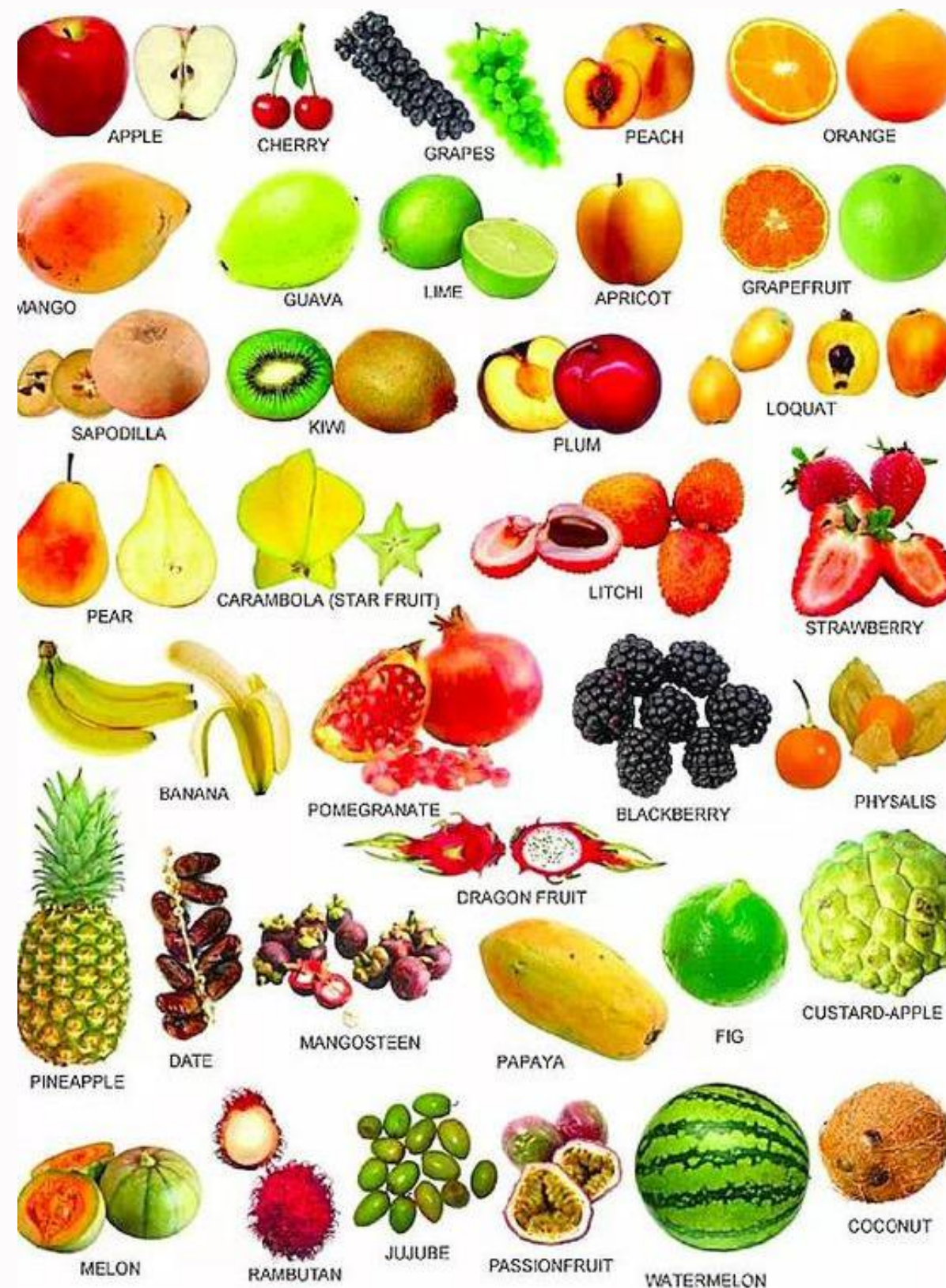
苹果 píngguǒ  
榴莲 liúlián  
西瓜 xīguā  
葡萄 pútáo  
山竹 shānzhú  
芒果 mángguǒ  
莲雾 liánwù  
桔子 júzi  
龙眼 lóngyǎn  
红毛丹 hóngmáodān



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# Fruits 水果 shuǐguǒ

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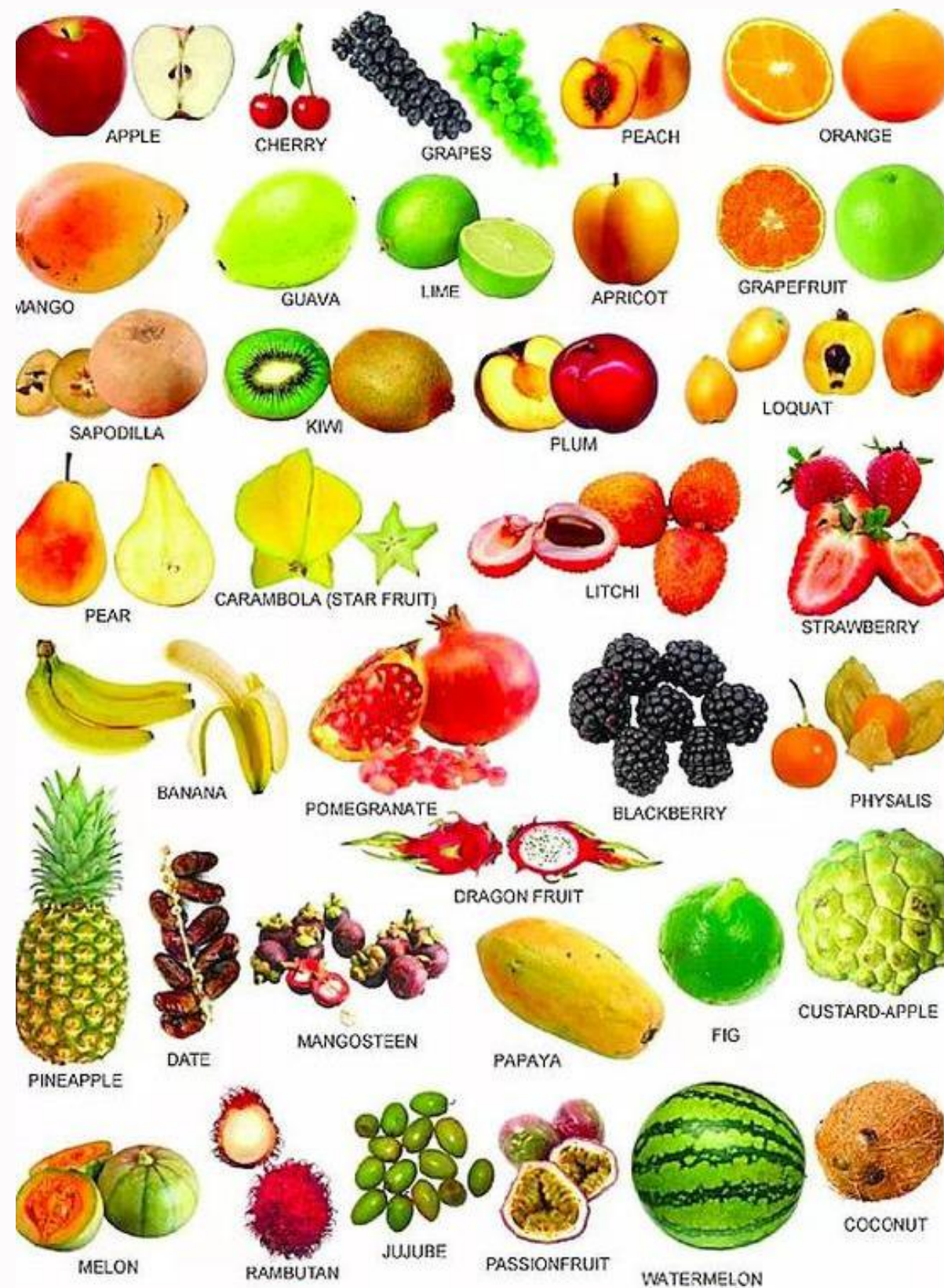
菠萝 bōluó  
地瓜 dìguā  
火龙果 huǒlóngguǒ  
哈密瓜 hāmìguā  
香蕉 xiāngjiāo  
鸡蛋蕉 jīdàn jiāo  
皇帝蕉 huángdì jiāo  
荔枝 lìzhī  
木瓜 mùguā



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# Fruits 水果 shuǐguǒ

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桃子 táozi  
石榴 shíliú  
樱桃 yīngtáo  
草莓 cǎoméi  
蓝莓 lánméi  
桑葚 sāngshèn  
柚子 yòuzi  
猕猴桃 míhóutáo  
大枣 dàzǎo





7. Q: zhè shì shénme? 这是什么? (What's this?)  
A: Zhè shì liúlián。这是榴莲。(This is durian.)

Q: Nà shì shénme? 那是什么? (What's that?)  
A: Nà shì hóngmáodān。那是红毛丹。(That's rambutan.)



This set of sentences is used to inquire about unfamiliar things and to give appropriate answers.

We can use “zhè shì shénme? 这是什么?” this sentence to inquire about things that are nearby and to gain a deeper understanding of them. We can also use “Nà shì shénme? 那是什么?” this sentence to inquire about things that are far away and to gain a deeper understanding of them.

You can use “这是 (this is)” or “那是 (that is)” to give the appropriate answer.



8. A: Wǒ yào yīgè。 我要一个。 ( I want one. )

This sentence is used to express a need, and the quantity of things needed.

B: Yīgè? 一个? ( One? )

This sentence expresses a question to reconfirm the quantity of items requested by the person making the request.

Wǒ yào ..... 我要.....

We can use this sentence to express our needs.



gè 个

Chinese has a rich variety of classifiers, so when expressing the quantity of things, it is necessary to use two combinations of numerals and nouns.

|    |         |             |
|----|---------|-------------|
| 斤  | jīn     | =500g/0.5kg |
| 公斤 | gōngjīn | =1000g/ 1kg |
| 个  | gè      |             |
| 盒  | hé      |             |

Pronunciation Points  
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: üe üan ün
- 声调 tones: 二声+其他四个声调 The second tone + the other four tones

声韵拼合表 Table of the Initial-final Combinations

|   | ü  | üe  | üan  | ün  |
|---|----|-----|------|-----|
| j | ju | jue | juan | jun |
| q | qu | que | quan | qun |
| x | xu | xue | xuan | xun |
| n | nü | nüe | —    | —   |
| l | lü | lüe | —    | —   |

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Pronunciation Points  
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 组合声调 (第二声+第一、二、三、四和轻声)
- Combined tones (the second tone + the first, the second, the third, the fourth and the neutral tones)

|          |         |         |          |         |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| yùgāng   | táitóu  | táopǎo  | mílù     | táozi   |
| nánfāng  | liángxí | xí juǎn | lái dào  | lóngtōu |
| xuánkōng | tóngxué | tóunǎo  | lǚjiào   | miáotōu |
| tóngxīn  | júpí    | bíkǒng  | téngtòng | hónghuǒ |
| dì fāng  | guóqí   | píngguǒ | hángxiàn | hánhu   |



2. üe üan ün 等自成音节时的书写方式 The way to write “üe üan ün” when they have no preceding initials:

“üe üan ün ” 在自成音节时，必须在前边加 “y” 并且 “ü” 上的两个点去掉。

When “üe üan ün ” have no preceding initials, “y” must be added in front of “ü” and the two dots over “ü” should be omitted.

|     |      |
|-----|------|
| üe  | yuē  |
| üan | yuān |
| ün  | yūn  |

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Pronunciation Points  
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



3. j q x + üe üan ün 的书写方式 The way to write j q x + üe üan ün  
“ü” 与 “j q x” 拼写时，应该将 “ü” 上边的两点去掉。  
When “ü” is combined with “j q x”, the two dots over “ü” should be omitted.

|     |      |
|-----|------|
| üe  | juē  |
| üan | quān |
| ün  | xūn  |

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#### 4. “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).

一样 yī yàng  
一定 yī dìng  
一块 yī kuài

Read as

一样 yí yàng  
一定 yí dìng  
一块 yí kuài



Culture corner  
文化角  
Wénhuà jiǎo

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中国人喜好的数字（吉利数字）

8: 谐音“发”（fā），象征“发财、发达”。

常用：车牌号、电话号码、婚礼日期、价格尾数等。如2008年8月8日北京奥运会开幕

6: 象征“顺利、六六大顺”。

常用：婚礼红包常含“6”（如666元），开业日期喜用带6的日子。

9: 谐音“久”（jiǔ），象征“长久、永恒”。

常用：婚姻祝福（天长地久）、帝王象征（九五之尊）、重阳节（农历九月初九）。

2: 象征“成双成对”，如双喜临门、比翼双飞。

常用：婚礼用品、礼品数量喜用双数。

Chinese Lucky Numbers

8: Homophone for “fa” (发), symbolizing “wealth and prosperity”. Commonly used in: license plates, phone numbers, wedding dates, price endings, etc. Example: Opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympics on August 8, 2008.

6: Symbolizes “smoothness and great fortune” (六六大顺).

Commonly used: Wedding red envelopes often contain “6” (e.g., 666 yuan), and opening ceremonies favor dates with 6.

9: Homophone for “jiu” (久), symbolizing “longevity and eternity”.

Commonly used in: Marriage blessings (everlasting love), imperial symbolism (九五之尊), and the Double Ninth Festival (9th day of the 9th lunar month).

2: Symbolizes “pairs and togetherness”, such as double happiness and harmonious union.

Commonly used: Wedding items and gifts often favor even number.



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Culture corner  
文化角  
Wénhuà jiǎo

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中国人禁忌的数字（不吉利数字）

4: 谐音“死”（sǐ），关联死亡、厄运。

注意：楼层、房间号（如4楼、14楼常跳过或改为“3A”）、手机号避免尾数4；部分医院无4号病房。

7: 既有“七夕、七宝”的吉祥意，也有“头七”（丧葬习俗）的忌讳。

注意：在婚礼等喜庆场合可能避免单独使用。

Chinese Unlucky Numbers

4: Homophone for “si” (死), associated with death and misfortune.  
Note: Often omitted or substituted in floor/room numbers (e.g., 4th or 14th floors may become “3A”), avoided in phone number endings, and excluded from some hospital ward numbers.

7: Can symbolize auspicious concepts (e.g., Double Seventh Festival, Seven Treasures) but also carries taboo associations with funeral customs (“first seven days after death”).

Note: May be avoided in isolation during celebratory events like weddings.





## 特殊组合与语境含义

### 1. 吉利组合

- 168: “一路发” (yī lù fā) —— 财富顺利。
- 520: “我爱你” (wǒ ài nǐ) —— 网络情人节。
- 1314: “一生一世” (yīshēng yīshì) —— 永恒爱情。
- 666: “六六大顺” —— 万事顺利。
- 888: “发发发” —— 财富极盛。

### 2. 忌讳组合

- 4的连续出现（如44、444）视为大凶。
- 250: 口语中形容人“愚蠢”，避免作红包金额。



## Special Combinations and Contextual Meanings

### 1. Auspicious Combinations

- 168: “A path to wealth” (yī lù fā) — prosperity and smooth success.
- 520: “I love you” (wǒ ài nǐ) — associated with Internet Valentine’s Day.
- 1314: “A lifetime together” (yīshēng yīshì) — everlasting love.
- 666: “Everything goes smoothly” (liù liù dà shùn) — great fortune in all matters.
- 888: “Wealth, wealth, wealth” (fā fā fā) — extreme abundance and prosperity.

### 2. Inauspicious Combinations

- Repeated 4 (e.g., 44, 444) is considered extremely unlucky.
- 250: Colloquially means “foolish” or “idiotic” — avoided in red envelope gifts.

