



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

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Dì liù kè Tā zài nǎlǐ?
第六课 她在哪里?
Where is he?
Xiǎoyún zài jiā ma?
6.2 小云在家吗?
6.2 Is Xiaoyun at home?

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



爸爸

bàba

father

哪里

nǎli

where

知道

zhīdào

know

对不起

duìbuqǐ

sorry

没关系

méiguānxi

doesn't matter

谢谢

xièxie

thank you

不客气

bùkèqi

you're welcome

再见

zàijiàn

good bye



No problem



Conversation
会话 huìhuà

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A: Qǐngwèn, Xiǎoyún zài ma?
B: Tā bùzài jiā. Nín shì……
A: Wǒ shì tā de lǎoshī, nín shì……
B: Lǎoshī nín hǎo, wǒ shì Xiǎoyún de bàba.
A: Nín hǎo. Tā zài nǎlǐ? Nín zhīdào ma?
B: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào.
A: Méigunxi. Xièxie!
Bā: Bùkèqi.
A: Zàijiàn.
B: Lǎoshī, zàijiàn.



请问，小云在吗？
她不在家。您是……
我是她的老师，您是……
老师您好，我是小云的爸爸。
您好。她在哪里？您知道吗？
对不起，我不知道。
没关系。谢谢！
不客气。
再见。
老师，再见。

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. A: Qǐngwèn, Xiǎoyún zài ma?

请问，小云在吗？

(Excuse me, is Xiaoyun there?)

B: Tā bùzài jiā. Nín shì.....

她不在家。您是.....

(She's not home. Are you...?)

...someone...zài ma?在吗？

This sentence is used when visiting someone to inquire whether they are in the area.

... someone ...bùzài.不在。

This sentence is used answering someone is not in the area.

... someone ...zài.在。

This sentence is used answering someone in the area.

Nín shì.....您是.....

This sentence is used to ask someone about their identity as politely.

= Nín shì shuí? 您是谁？

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Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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2. A: Wǒ shì tā de lǎoshī, nín shì.....

我是她的老师，您是..... (I am her teacher, and are are...?)

B: Lǎoshī nín hǎo, wǒ shì Xiǎoyún de bàba.

老师您好，我是小云的爸爸。(Hello teacher, I am Xiaoyun's father.)

Wǒ shì tā de lǎoshī

我是她的老师

Wǒ shì Xiǎoyún de bàba

我是小云的爸爸

Attributive Particle **Headword**

Tā de lǎoshī

她的老师

Xiǎoyún de bàba

小云的爸爸

Headword Particle Attributive

อาจารย์ ของ เขา

พ่อ ของ เขียวหยุน



This sentence is used to introduce the speaker's identity, especially emphasizing the relationship between the speaker and someone they both know.

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Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



2. A: Nín hǎo. Tā zài nǎlǐ? Nín zhīdào ma?

您好。她在哪里？您知道吗？

(Hello. Where is she? Do you know?)

B: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào.

对不起，我不知道。

(I'm sorry, I don't know.)

A: Méiguānxi. Xièxie!

没关系。谢谢！

(It's okay. Thank you!)

B: Bùkèqì.

不客气。

(You're welcome.)

A: Zàijiàn.

再见。

(Goodbye!)

B: Lǎoshī, zàijiàn.

老师，再见。

(Goodbye, teacher!)



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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2.1 Nín hǎo。Tā zài nǎlǐ?

您好。她在哪里？ (Hello. Where is she?)

Tā zài ma? 他在吗?
Tā zài nǎlǐ? 他在哪里

When you need to ask if someone is at a mentioned location, use this sentence “Tā zài ma? 他在吗?” to ask.

When you need to know someone's exact location, use this sentence “Tā zài nǎlǐ? 他在哪里” to ask.

2.2 A: Nín zhīdào ma?

(Do you know?)

您知道吗?

B: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào。 (I'm sorry, I don't know.)

对不起，我不知道。

This set of sentences is used to ask others if they know or understand something.

zhīdào / bù zhīdào
知道 / 不知道





2.3 The following three sets of sentences are commonly used everyday expressions, used to express apologies and replies, gratitude and replies, and farewells.

A: Duìbuqǐ.
对不起。
B: Méiguānxi.
没关系。

A: Xièxie.
谢谢。
B: Bùkèqi.
不客气。

A: Zàijiàn.
再见。
B: Zàijiàn.
再见。



It is important to note that the collocations between each group of sentences are fixed and cannot be arbitrarily changed.

Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: er 与儿化韵 er and Retroflexed Finals
- 声母 initials: zh ch sh r + i
- 声调 tones: 四声+其他四个声调 The fourth tone + the other four tones

声韵拼合表 Table of the Initial-final Combinations

	i	e	ai	ao	ou	an	ang	en	eng
zh	zhi	zhe	zhai	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhang	zhen	zheng
ch	chi	che	chai	chao	chou	chan	chang	chen	cheng
sh	shi	she	shai	shao	shou	shan	shang	shen	sheng
r	ri	re	rai	rao	rou	ran	rang	ren	reng
z	zi	ze	zai	zao	zou	zan	zang	zen	zeng
c	ci	ce	cai	cao	cou	can	cang	cen	ceng
s	si	se	sai	sao	sou	san	sang	sen	seng

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

组合声调 (第四声+第一、二、三、四和轻声)

Combined Tones (the Fourth Tone + the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth, and the Neutral Tones)

qièshēn	bùfáng	gòngmiǎn	duànliàn	zhànzhe
dì zēng	lùyíng	guòyǐn	biànfàn	zàihu
shùnjiān	duànlí	dì zhǔ	bì jìng	lùzi
jì tuō	mì jú	xùjiǔ	shì fàng	dàifu
nuòfū	xìngcún	jì zǎi	mèilì	diànjì

Pronunciation Points
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2. zh ch sh + i 的读法 The Pronunciation of “zh ch sh + i”

“zh ch sh r” 是舌尖和上齿龈之间产生的辅音。这里的“i”的实际读音是一个舌尖后元音，而不是原来的“i”。摆好“zh ch sh r”的位置，然后加大摩擦，便产生了这个元音。

“zh ch sh r” are produced when the tip of the tongue sticks up toward the upper teeth. The “i” is pronounced with the back of the tongue, not like the usual “i”. Place the tongue in the correct position to pronounce “zh ch sh r”, then increase the friction, and the vowel will be produced.

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Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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3. The Tone Change of the characters “bù ” in Chinese “不” 的变调.

3.1 “不” 在非去声（阴平55、阳平35、上声214）前，仍读去声（51）。When “bù” is used in front of the first, the second, and the third tone, read the original tone (51).

不吃 bù chī
不同 bù tóng
不想 bù xiǎng

No
change



Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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3. The Tone Change of the characters “bù ” in Chinese “不” 的变调.

3.2 “不” 在去声（51）前，必须变为阳平（35）。When “bù” is used in front of the fourth tone, the tone should be changed to the second tone(35).

不怕 bù pà
不够 bù gòu
不看 bù kàn

Read as

不怕 bú pà
不够 bú gòu
不看 bú kàn

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3. The Tone Change of the characters “bù ” in Chinese “不” 的变调.

3.3 “不” 放在相同的动词中间，读轻声。When “bù” is used in the middle of two same verbs, the tone should be changed to the light tone.

来不来 lái bù lái
肯不肯 kěn bù kěn
找不找 zhǎo bù zhǎo



来不来 lái bu lái
肯不肯 kěn bu kěn
找不找 zhǎo bu zhǎo

★ 发音变 ， 书写变。

Change both the pronounce
and the writing.

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



3. The Tone Change of the characters “bù ” in Chinese “不” 的变调.

3.4 “不” 在可能补语中，读轻声。When “bù” is used in the in possible complements, the tone should be changed to the light tone.

做不好 zuò bù hǎo
来不了 lái bù liǎo



做不好 zuò bu hǎo
来不了 lái bu liǎo

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发音变，书写变。

Change both the pronounce
and the writing.

Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



4. The Light Tone 轻声:

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

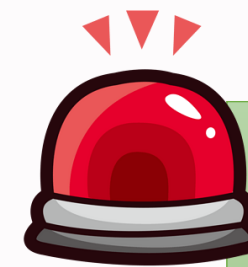
- 不是第五个声调 Not the fifth tone
- 特殊音变 Special sound changes
- 在一定条件下读得又短又轻的调子 A short and light tones under certain conditions
- 大多数是第二个字都轻声 usually , the second word read as the light tone.

A: Duì**bu**qǐ.
对不起。

B: Méiguān**xi**.
没关系。

A: Xiè**xi**e.
谢谢。

B: Búkè**qi**.
不客气。



Tones cannot be added to
lightly pronounced words.

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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在中国悠久的历史长河中，颜色不仅仅是视觉的盛宴，更是中华文化的符号。中国传统颜色，每一种都有其独特的语言和内涵。

In the long history of China, colors are not just visual feasts, but also symbols of Chinese culture. Each traditional Chinese color has its unique language and connotation.

这些传统中国颜色，穿越千年，依旧在中国的节日、艺术、建筑和日常生活扮演着重要角色。每一种颜色都讲述着中国的故事，展现着东方的智慧和美学。

These traditional Chinese colors spanning thousands of years, still play a significant role in Chinese festivals, art, architecture, and daily life. Each color tells a story of China, showcasing the wisdom and aesthetics of the East.



Culture corner

文化角

Wénhuà jiǎo

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红色，象征这喜庆和繁荣，是节日和庆典中不可或缺的颜色，代表着生命力和热情。

Red symbolizes joy and prosperity, and an indispensable color in festivals and celebrations. It's representing vitality and passion.



黄色，作为帝王之色，他代表着权力和财富，是土地和阳光的颜色。

Yellow, as the color of emperors, represents power and wealth, it's the color of the land and sunshine.



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文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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蓝色，如同广阔的天空和深邃的大海，给人以宁静和智慧。

Blue like the vast sky and the deep sea, gives a sense of tranquility and wisdom.



青花瓷上的青色，它如同江南的烟雨，含蓄而典雅。

The cyan on blue and white porcelain, like the misty rain in Jiangnan, is subtle and elegant.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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绿色，既是生命的颜色，也寓意着生机勃勃和希望。

Green, the color of life, also signifies vitality and hope.



金色，闪耀着财富和尊贵，常用于装饰和庆典。

Gold, shining with wealth and nobility, is often used for decoration and celebrations.

