



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 qī kè Nǐ yǒu jiějie, duì ma?
第7课 你有姐姐，对吗？
You have an elder sister, is that correct?
7.1 Tā yǒu kè.
7.1 他有课。
7.1 He has classes.

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



课

kè

lesson

对

duì

yes



今天

jīntiān

today

没

méi

no have

导游

dǎoyóu

guide

朋友

péngyou yǒu

friend have



Conversation
会话 huìhuà

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



A: Qǐngwèn, Hé Nà zài ma?

B: Tā bùzài, tā yǒu kè。

A: Nǐ shì Míngyuè ma?

B: Shì。 Nǐ shì Xiǎopíng, duì ma?

A: Duì。 Jīntiān nǐ méiyǒu kè, shì ma?

B: Shì, jīntiān wǒ méiyǒu kè。

A: Míngyuè, nǐ yǒu jiějie, shì dǎoyóu, duì ma?

B: Duì! Nǐ rènshi tā ma?

A: Rènshi, tā shì wǒ de Mǎláixīyà péngyǒu。

请问，何娜在吗？

她不在，她有课。

你是明月吗？

是。你是小平，对吗？

对。今天你没有课，是吗？

是，今天我没有课。

明月，你有姐姐，是导游，对吗？

对！你认识她吗？

认识，她是我的马来西亚朋友。

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. A: Qǐngwèn, Hé Nà zài ma?

请问，何娜在吗？(Excuse me, is He Na here?)

B: Tā bùzài, tā yǒu kè.

她不在，她有课。(She's not here, she has classes.)

...someone...zài ma?在吗？

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

04

Q: Somebody + zài ma?

A: Tā bùzài, tā yǒu + something.

Tā zài.

Tā bùzài, ...reason...

tā yǒu + something.

会 huì

工作 gōngzuò

事 shì

meeting

working

matter



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



2. A: Nǐ shì Míngyuè ma?

你是明月吗?

(Are you Míngyuè?)

B: Shì。

是。

(Yes, I am.)

This set of sentence is used to confirm someone else's identity.

A: Nǐ shìma?

你是.....吗?

B: Shì。 / Bú Shì。

是。 / 不是。

3. A: Nǐ shì Xiǎopíng, duì ma?

你是小平, 对吗?

(You are Xiaoping, right?)

B: Duì。

对。

(Yes.)

Confirm someone else's identity.

A: Nǐ shì, duì ma?

你是....., 对吗?

B: Duì。 / Bú Duì。

对。 / 不对。

04



NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



4. A: Jīntiān nǐ méiyǒu kè, shì ma?

今天你没有课，是吗？（You don't have class today, do you?）

B: Shì, jīntiān wǒ méiyǒu kè.

是，今天我没有课。（Yes, I don't have class today.）

This set of sentences can be used to ask or answer whether someone has something or not.

Jīntiān wǒ méiyǒu kè. / Jīntiān wǒ yǒu kè.

今天我**没有**课。 / 今天我**有**课。

汉语课 Hànyǔ kè
泰语课 Tàiyǔ kè
英语课 Yīngyǔ kè

Sometimes + someone + méiyǒu + something.

昨天 zuótiān
明天 míngtiān
后天 hòutiān

会 huì meeting
工作 gōngzuò working
事 shì matter

Sometimes + someone + yǒu + something.



NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



5. A: Míngyuè, nǐ yǒu jiějie, shì dǎoyóu, duì ma?

明月，你有姐姐，是导游，对吗？ (Mingyue, you have a sister who is a tour guide, is it right?)

B: Duì! Nǐ rènshi tā ma?

对！你认识她吗？

(Yes! Do you know her?)

A: Rènshi, tā shì wǒ de Mǎláixīyà péngyǒu。

认识，她是我的马来西亚朋友。

(Yes, she is my Malaysian friend.)

This set of sentences can be used to discuss family members or other people about their work, and their identities..

5.1 Nǐ yǒu jiějie, shì dǎoyóu。

你有姐姐，是导游。

哥哥 gēge
男朋友 nán péngyǒu
女朋友 nǚ péngyǒu
妹妹 mèimei

医生 yīshēng
护士 hùshì
院长 yuànzhǎng
老师 lǎoshī



NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



5.2 A: Nǐ rènshi tā ma?
你认识她吗?

B: Rènshi, tā shì wǒ de Mǎláixīyà péngyǒu。
认识，她是我的马来西亚朋友。

认识 Rènshi.
不认识 Bú rènshi.

中国 Zhōngguó
泰国 Tàiguó
美国 Měiguó

老师 lǎoshī
男朋友 nán péngyǒu
女朋友 nǚ péngyǒu

04



Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: 儿化韵 Retroflexed Finals
- 声调 tones: 三音节 Three-Syllable Words

儿化韵 Retroflexed Finals

xiǎoháir	xiǎogǒur	xiǎomāor	xiǎoyúr	xiǎojīr
xiǎotōur	xiǎoyàngnr	xiǎoyángnr	xiǎoniǎor	xiǎoniúr
nàmenr	chūzhāor	dàwànr	xiānhuār	yīdiǎnr
yīxiàr	shǒujuànr	yīhuìr	guāzǐr	shūpír

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi



1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: 儿化韵 Retroflexed Finals
- 声调 tones: 三音节 Three-Syllable Words

三音节 Three-Syllable Words

lái bù jí	chū zū chē	dà shǐ guǎn	yuè lǎn shì
yùn dòng chǎng	tú shū guǎn	jiā yóu zhàn	jiào xué lóu
diàn jiào zhàn	fēi jī chǎng	diàn yǐng yuàn	tiān ān mén
shǒu shù tái	rì guāng dēng	tài yáng jìng	sān xiān tāng
zì xíng chē	zhuō zǐ tuǐ	jiāo tōng jǐng	tòu shì jìng



2. 儿化韵 Retroflexed Finals:

韵母er常用在其他韵母的后面，使这个韵母变为儿化韵母，并跟原来音节中的声母组成一个音节。儿化韵在发音时，一边发音一边卷舌。

The final “er” is sometimes attached to another final in a syllable to form a retroflexed final, and this retroflexed final together with the initial of the original syllable becomes one syllable. The retroflexed final is pronounced when the tip of the tongue rolls up quickly after the first final.



2.1 单韵母 “a o e i u ü” 都向单元音 “e” 转移，然后儿化。Simple finals as should shift to the central vowel “e”, and then be retroflexed.

单韵母 Simple Finals	儿化写做 Retro flexed Finals	实际读音 Actual Pronunciation
ya	yar	y ^{er}
yí	yír	yí ^{er}
yú	yúr	yú ^{er}



2.2 “n ng” 结尾的韵母，“n ng” 脱落后儿化。When finals ending with “n ng” are retroflexed, the “n ng” are omitted.

单韵母 Simple Finals	儿化写做 Retro flexed Finals	实际读音 Actual Pronunciation
mén	ménr	mér
fáng	fánggr	fáer
dēng	dēngr	dēr
wǎn	wǎnr	wǎer



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



孔子介绍

孔子（公元前551年—公元前479年）是中国古代伟大的思想家、教育家，儒家学派的创始人。他的思想深刻影响了中国乃至东亚地区的文化、教育和社会伦理。孔子的核心思想可以概括为以下几个方面：

Introduction to Confucius' Thought

Confucius (551 BCE - 479 BCE) was an ancient Chinese philosopher, educator, and the founder of the school of thought known as Confucianism. His ideas have profoundly influenced the culture, education, and social ethics of China and East Asia. Confucius' core concepts can be summarized as follows:



Culture corner 文化角 Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



仁 (Ren)

“仁”是孔子思想的核心，意思是“爱人”或“仁爱”。孔子认为，人与人之间应该相互关爱、尊重和理解。“Ren” is the core of Confucius’ philosophy, often translated as “benevolence” or “love for others.” It signifies a sense of humanity and kindness towards others. Confucius believed that people should care for, respect, and understand one another.



礼 (Li)

“礼”指的是社会规范、礼仪和道德准则。孔子认为，通过遵守礼仪，人们可以更好地表达对他人的尊重，维持社会秩序。“Li” refers to social norms, rituals, and moral principles. Confucius believed that by observing these rites and etiquette, people can better express their respect for others and maintain social order.



孝 (Xiao)

“孝”是儒家思想中非常重要的美德，指的是对父母的尊敬和孝顺。“Xiao” is a crucial virtue in Confucianism, meaning “filial piety.” It denotes respect and devotion to one’s parents.



君子 (Junzi)

“君子”是孔子理想中的人格典范，指的是品德高尚、行为端正的人。君子不仅注重自身的修养，还致力于为社会做出贡献。“Junzi” represents the Confucian ideal of the exemplary person or gentleman. It refers to an individual of noble character and moral integrity. A Junzi not only focuses on self-cultivation but is also committed to contributing positively to society.



谦逊的理念 The Concept of Humility

谦逊是孔子思想中非常重要的美德之一。孔子认为，一个人无论有多么高的学识和地位，都应该保持谦逊的态度。如：Humility is one of the most important virtues in Confucius' philosophy. Confucius believed that no matter how great a person's knowledge or status, they should always maintain a humble attitude. Example:

“三人行，必有我师焉”：“When three people walk together, there is certainly a teacher among them.”孔子说：“三个人一起走路，其中一定有值得我学习的人。”这句话提醒我们，无论自己多么优秀，都要虚心向他人学习，因为每个人都有值得借鉴的地方。Confucius said, “When three people walk together, there is certainly someone worthy of being my teacher.” This saying reminds us that no matter how excellent we are, we should remain open-minded and learn from others, because everyone has something valuable to offer.

“知之为知之，不知为不知，是知也”：“To know what you know and to know what you do not know—that is wisdom.”孔子强调，知道就是知道，不知道就是不知道，这才是真正的智慧。谦逊的人承认自己的不足，并愿意不断学习。Confucius emphasized that knowing what you understand and recognizing what you do not yet understand is true wisdom. A humble person acknowledges their own limitations and is willing to learn continuously.

“君子泰而不骄”：“The exemplary person (Junzi) is dignified but not arrogant.”孔子认为，君子应该保持内心的平和与自信，但不骄傲自满。谦逊的人既能尊重他人，也能赢得他人的尊重。Confucius believed that a person of noble character should maintain inner peace and self-confidence, without becoming prideful or complacent. A humble person can respect others and, in turn, earn their respect.

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



泰国文化中也强调谦逊、尊重和家庭观念，这与孔子的思想有许多相通之处。学习孔子的思想，可以帮助大家更好地理解中国文化的根源，同时也能在生活中实践这些美德，比如：

在学校里，虚心向老师和同学学习；
在家庭中，孝顺父母，关心家人；
在社会中，尊重他人，遵守礼仪。



Thai culture also emphasizes humility, respect, and family values, which share many similarities with the thoughts of Confucius. Learning about Confucius' philosophy can help us better understand the roots of Chinese culture while also practicing these virtues in daily life, such as:

In school, learn humbly from teachers and classmates;
In the family, show filial piety to parents and care for family members;
In society, respect others and observe proper etiquette.