



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?

7.2 Nǐ yǒu nán péng yǒu ma?
7.2 你有男朋友吗？
7.2 Do you have a boyfriend?

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



男朋友

nán péng yǒu

boy friend

可以

kě yǐ

could

先生

xiān sheng

Mr.

你们

nǐ men

You (plural form)

太太

tài tai

wife

都

dōu

all

孩子

háizi

children

喜欢男

xǐ huan

nán

like Male



Conversation
会话 huìhuà

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A: Nǐ de Hànyǔ hěnhǎo!

你的汉语很好!

B: Nǎli, nǎli。

哪里, 哪里。

C: Nǐ yǒu nán péngyǒu ma? Duì buqǐ, kěyǐ wèn ma?

你有男朋友吗?对不起, 可以问吗?

B: Méiguānxi, kěyǐ wèn. Wǒ méiyǒu nán péngyǒu. Chén xiānsheng 、 Lǐ xiānsheng, nǐmen yǒu tài tai ma?

没关系, 可以问。我没有男朋友。陈先生、李先生, 你们有太太吗?

C: Wǒmen dōu yǒu tài tai。

我们都有太太。

B: Nǐmen yǒu hái zi ma?

你们有孩子吗?

A: Tā yǒu hái zi, wǒ méiyǒu。

他有孩子, 我没有。

B: Nǐmen xǐhuan Tàiguó ma?

你们喜欢泰国吗?

A、C: Hěn xǐhuan。

很喜欢。



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



6. A: Nǐ de Hànyǔ hěnhǎo!

你的汉语很好!

(Your Chinese is very good!)

B: Nǎli, nǎli.

哪里, 哪里。

(humble expression)

This sentence is used to express compliments to others and to respond modestly.

6.1 Nǐ de Hànyǔ hěnhǎo!

你的汉语很好!

英语 Yīngyǔ
泰语 Tàiyǔ

used to express compliments to others

Someone de ...something... hěnhǎo!

..... 的 很好!

6.2 Nǎli, nǎli.

哪里, 哪里。

This sentence is used to humbly respond to someone's praise; it is repeated twice.



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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7. C: Nǐ yǒu nán péngyǒu ma?Duìbuqǐ, kěyǐ wèn ma?
你有男朋友吗?对不起, 可以问吗?

(Do you have a boyfriend? ...Excuse me, can I ask?)

B: Méiguānxi, kěyǐ wèn. Wǒ méiyǒu nán péngyǒu.

没关系, 可以问。我没有男朋友。 (It's okay to ask. I don't have a boyfriend.)

This phrase is used when inquiring about someone's situation. If it may involve some personal privacy, this phrase can be used to show respect for the other person's wishes.

7.1 Nǐ yǒu nán péngyǒu ma?Duìbuqǐ, kěyǐ wèn ma?
你有男朋友吗?对不起, 可以问吗?

哥哥 gēge
女朋友 nǚ péngyǒu
妹妹 mèimei



7.2 Méiguānxi, kěyǐ wèn. Wǒ méiyǒu nán péngyǒu.
没关系, 可以问。我没有男朋友。

有 yǒu
没有 méiyǒu

This sentence is used to express that one does not mind the above question and is happy to accept it, while also answering the question.

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Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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8. B: Chén xiānsheng 、 Lǐ xiānsheng, nǐmen yǒu tài tai ma?

陈先生、李先生，你们有太太吗？ (Mr. Chen, Mr. Li, do you have wives?)

C: Wǒmen dōu yǒu tài tai.

李先生：我们都有太太。 (We all have wives.)

This sentence is used to politely inquire about someone's marital status or whether they have a spouse.

9. B: Nǐmen yòu hái zi ma?

你们有孩子吗？ (Do you have children?)

A: Tā yǒu hái zi, wǒ méi yǒu.

他有孩子，我没有。 (He has children, I don't have.)

This sentence is used to inquire about others' situations.

The important sentences of this conversation:

“...someone... yǒu ...something... ma?” as a question,
means “Is someone have something?”

“...someone... yǒu ...something...。” It used as an affirmative answer.

“...someone... méi yǒu ...something...。” It is used as a negative answer.

有 yǒu
没有 méi yǒu



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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10. B: Nǐmen xǐhuan Tàiguó ma?

你们喜欢泰国吗?

(Do you like Thailand?)

A、C: Hěn xǐhuan。

很喜欢。

(Like it very much.)

This sentence is used to ask others how much they like something.

“Someone + xǐhuan + something/some place ma?” It is a question, means “Is someone like something?”

“...someone... xǐhuan ...something...” It used as an affirmative answer.

“...someone... bù xǐhuan ...something...” It is used as a negative answer.

很喜欢 Hěn xǐhuan。
不喜欢 Bù xǐhuan。



Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 语音综合练习 Comprehensive Phonetic Exercises
- 三音节词 Three-Syllable Words

kànzájì	kàndiànyǐng	kànjīngjù	kànbǐdǎoyǎn
kāiqìchē	kāifēijī	kāijīqì	kāilúnguān
huàshānshuǐ	huàrénwù	huàfēngjǐng	huàyóuhuà
xiějiāxìn	xiěhànzì	xiěwénzhāng	xiěgǎozì
dǎlánqiú	dǎbàngqiú	dǎpáiqiú	dǎwǎngqiú
qùshàngǎi	qùdàlián	qùguǎngzhōu	qùchóngqìng
chīhǎixiān	chīdàwǎn	chīmántou	chīmǐfàn
kǎoyáng ròu	kǎoyúròu	kǎoyùmǐ	kǎohóngshǔ
zuòtǐcāo	zuòshǒugōng	zuòliànxí	zuòzhǔnbèi
tīngyīnyuè	tīngguǎngbō	tīngxiàngshēng	tīngxīnwén



中国古代价值观以儒家伦理为核心，融合道、佛思想，强调“仁义礼智信”的五常道德，崇尚“和而不同”、家国情怀与义利并重。以“仁”为爱人根基，礼治秩序，忠孝为本，注重修身、勤俭及为人诚信，构建了以义务为导向、稳定宗法社会的精神纽带。

Ancient Chinese values, with Confucian ethics as their core and integrating Taoist and Buddhist thought, emphasize the Five Constant Virtues—Benevolence (Ren), Righteousness (Yi), Propriety (Li), Wisdom (Zhi), and Fidelity (Xin). They uphold “harmony in diversity,” a profound sense of familial and national duty, and the balanced consideration of both righteousness and interest. With Ren (Benevolence) as the foundation for loving others, a social order maintained by Li (Propriety), and the primacy of loyalty and filial piety, these values stress personal cultivation, diligence, frugality, and sincerity. Together, they forged the spiritual bonds of an obligation-oriented society and a stable patriarchal clan system.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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核心道德与个人修养 Core Morality and Personal Cultivation

仁： 仁者爱人，敦厚慈爱，主张四海之内皆兄弟，是一种大仁大义的胸怀。

Ren (Benevolence): The benevolent person loves others. It embodies kindness, compassion, and the belief that "all within the four seas are brothers." It is a broad-minded spirit of great benevolence and righteousness.

义： 坚持道义，为人处世遵循公正与道义，重义轻利。

Yi (Righteousness): Upholding moral duty; adhering to fairness and justice in human affairs. It values righteousness above personal gain.

礼： 守礼敬让，确立行为规范与尊卑秩序，以礼为立人之本。

Li (Propriety): Observing rites and showing respect. It establishes behavioral norms and hierarchical order, regarding propriety as the foundation of personal conduct.



Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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核心道德与个人修养 Core Morality and Personal Cultivation

智：明辨是非，明智明辨，强调智识对道德的控制。

Zhi (Wisdom): Discerning right from wrong; possessing wisdom and clarity. It emphasizes the role of knowledge and insight in guiding moral behavior.

信：诚实无欺，信守承诺，做人要真诚。

Xin (Fidelity): Being honest and free of deceit; honoring one's commitments. It requires a person to act with sincerity and truthfulness.

