CNKI’s Exploration and Practice in Improving Digital Publishing and Resisting Academic Misconduct

Tsinghua Tongfang Knowledge Network Technology Co., Ltd (Beijing)
China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) is a key state project of China, launched in June, 1999.

Mission:
To construct a national knowledge system by collecting and integrating all valuable academic resources in China.

Product:
China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database

Organizer:
Tsinghua University
China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database

**China Academic Journals Full-text Database**  
7651 academic journals officially published

**China Doctoral Dissertations Full-text Database**  
384 doctor education institutions

**China Masters’ Theses Full-text Database**  
547 master education institutions

**China Proceedings of Conference Full-text Database**  
1555 institutions all over China

**China Yearbooks Full-text Database**  
2112 yearbooks of 13954 volumes, officially published

**China Reference Works Online**  
2000 Reference works of encyclopedia, atlas, handbook and so on

**Encyclopedia of China Database**  
Encyclopedia of China Publishing House

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The total document count is 60 million. The document type includes academic journals, doctor and master dissertations, reference works, proceedings of conferences, yearbooks, books, newspapers, standards, science and technology achievement, classical Literatures and so on, as well as some famous foreign language database resources such as Harvard Business Review, Springerlink database.
China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database
The Key Publishing Project of National 11th Five-year Plan

- Academic Research
  - Academic Literature Full-text Database
    The total document count is 47 million. The document type includes academic journals, doctor and master dissertations, reference works, proceedings of conferences, yearbooks, books, newspapers, patents, standards, science and technology achievement, Metaknowledge, classical literatures and so on, as well as some famous foreign language database resources such as Harvard Business Review, Springerlink database Enter>>
  - Exclusive Journals
  - Exclusive Doctoral Dissertations
  - Exclusive Masters’ Theses
  - Humanity and Social Science Database
  - Science and Technology Database
  - International Academic Literature Database

- Reference Books
  - China Reference Works Online
  - National Standards Database
  - Encyclopaedia of China Database
  - Classic Reference Works of Chinese Culture
  - China Yearbooks, Full-text Database
  - China Statistical Yearbooks Database
  - China and Overseas Standards Database

- Education Knowledge Database

Browse of CNKI Academic Resources
- Journals
- Yearbooks
- Statistical Yearbooks
- Reference Works
- Proceedings of Conference
- Newspapers
- Doctor Degree Grants
- Master Degree Grants
- Conference Sponsors
- Publishers
- Funds
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System compares the literature with 60,000,000 academic literature of CNKI, and billions of pages from the internet. This process takes 1 - 2 seconds.
随着经济的发展和实力的增加，世界越来越明确定位到东亚的重要性。无论是世界政治格局还是世界经济格局中，东亚正扮演着越来越重要的角色。作为世界经济格局中的重要力量之一，与欧洲、北美自由贸易区相比，东亚地区以其众多的成员国、广阔的区域空间、密集的人口分布和巨大的经济总量，存在着极大的差异和显著的多样化。东亚区域经济呈现出不同于其他区域的独特特征：一是经济体制的多样化，东亚国家由于存在着社会主义和资本主义两种社会制度，因而，东亚区域经济自然地存在着多样化的政府、经济和社会制度。从政制来看，这里既有以日本、韩国、新加坡等为代表的资本型国家型，也有马来西亚、菲律宾等发展型的资本型，还有国有的社会主义国家型；二是经济体制的多样化，东亚区域经济呈现出十分独特、复杂和经济特征，从国家发展来讲，这种多样性成为东亚区域经济合作发展过程中的一个重要原因。
Similar parts are linked by same ID

Part one is an introduction, in which the relation between the category of negative and the position of negative is explained, the scope of negative sentences is set, the difference and correlation between affirmative and negative are investigated, previous studies on the subject are introduced in detail, and finally the study direction and structure of this paper are made clear.

From part two to part six, special negative or negation polarity constructions are discussed, in part two the priority and motivation of the construction "Y bu (T) C" is investigated. First, both in Puxinghua and Chinese dialects "Y bu (T) C" is used much more frequently than "Y de (R) C", which prove that "Y bu (T) C" is a negative-polarity construction. And the asymmetry of the former and meaning of these two constructions are introduced. There is an exact relation between this asymmetry and the negative priority of the construction "Y bu (T) C". Finally, the motivation of the negative priority of the construction "Y bu (T) C" is explained in category, grammaticalization and conceptual principle. In part three the construction "ou (T) V le (T)" is studied.

This construction is an ambiguous one that has three constructions, and each construction does not have any syntactic feature. Meanwhile "le (T)" and "ou (T) le (T)" are analyzed. Finally, the pragmatic value and the motivation of the construction "ou (T) V le (T)" is studied. Its function and function of the construction "le (T)" in previous studies are discussed in detail. In part four the construction "pu (T) + classifier + a negative construction" is studied. In this part, the choice of object and the number of the object imposed by the construction are discussed first. Then the syntactic features and diachronic development of the...
Our Work In The Academic Evaluation

◆ Chinese citation database (http://ref.cnki.net)
  ➢ multi-type academic literature
    journals, books, dissertations, proceedings of conferences, etc.
  ➢ link to academic publishers by OpenURL
    Elsevier, Proquest, Springer, etc.

◆ Chinese Academic Journal Comprehensive Citation Annual Report

  Important Indicators:
  ➢ Journal Cited Half-Life
  ➢ Total Cites
  ➢ Total Articles
  ➢ Average Citation Frequency
  ➢ Journal Impact Factor
  ➢ H-index
  ...


Thank you!