



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

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China Doctoral Dissertations Full-text Database	384 doctor education institutions
China Masters' Theses Full-text Database	547 master education institutions
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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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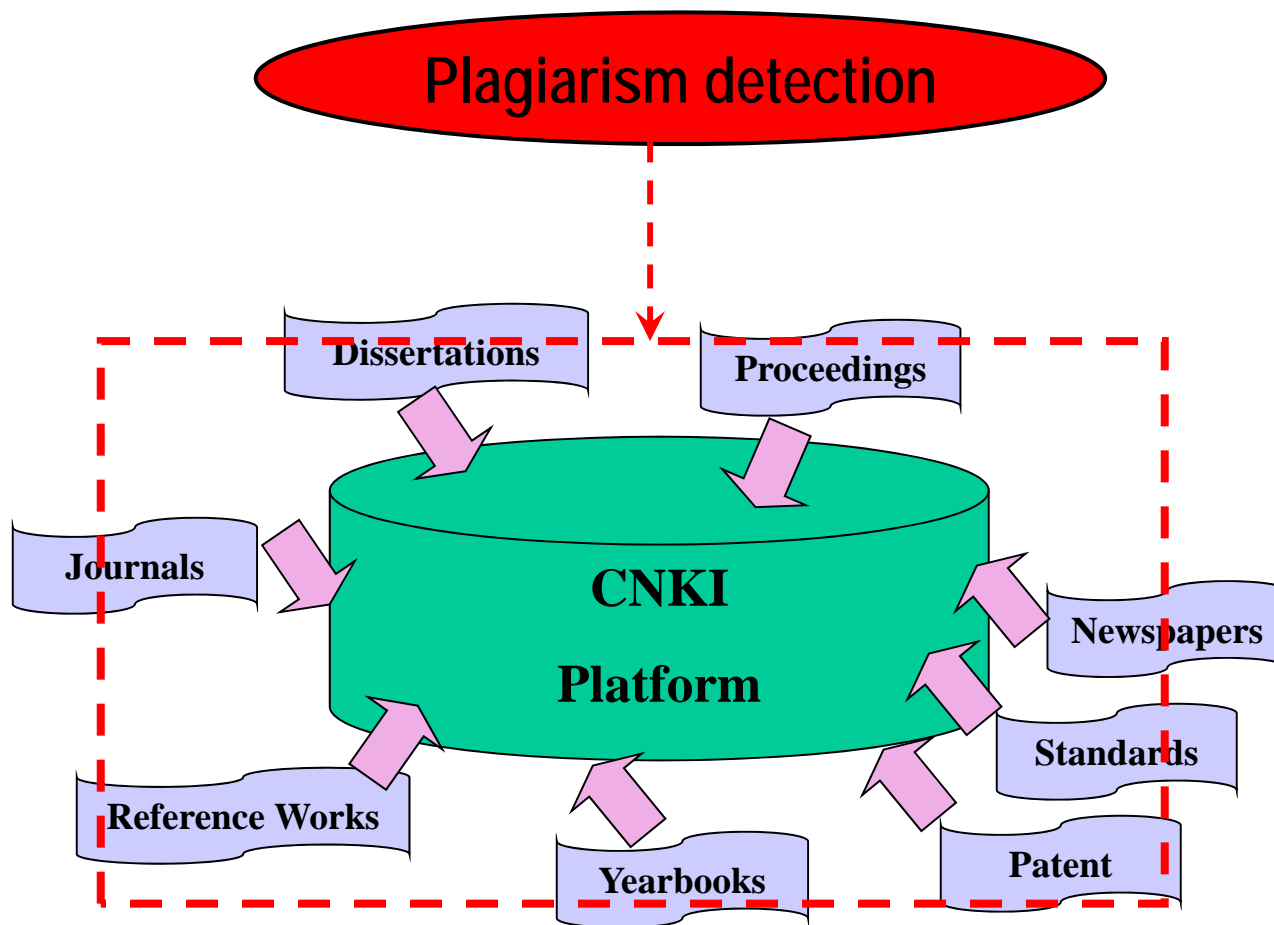
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文字复制比(TR):  80% 重合字数(CNW): [4981]

小段落数(SPN): [1] -连续重合字数大于100字,但小于200字

大段落数(LPN): [4] -连续重合字数大于200字

最大段长(LPL): [1771] 前部重合度(HR): [77.4%]

平均段长(APL): [979.2] 后部重合度(ER): [80.4%]

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初始化

文献溯源

排序: 文字复制比 时间

	重合文字来源	文献来源	作者	文字复制比	时间	选择
全文比对	东亚区域经济合作的发展态势及我国的战略对策	中国海洋大学硕士学位论文	荆文(导师:何一鸣)	 66%	2006-05-01	<input type="checkbox"/>
全文比对	试析当代中国经济社会协调发展的理论渊源	理论导刊	潘琍	 10%	2004-03-10	<input type="checkbox"/>
全文比对	当代中国经济社会协调发展的理论渊源	攀登	潘王利	 10%	2004-02-05	<input type="checkbox"/>
全文比对	东亚经济合作的新发展及我国的对策研究(总报告)	经济研究参考	国家发改委外事司与外经所课题组	 7%	2004-01-05	<input type="checkbox"/>
全文比对	东亚区域经济合作:无限大的可能	WTO经济导刊	宋鹏,夏洁,	 4%	2006-04-11	<input type="checkbox"/>
全文比对	外商对华直接投资的发展进程及影响	国际经济合作	邓建勤,赖明勇	 3%	1996-01-20	<input type="checkbox"/>

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逐一比对

*连续重合字数大于200字,双击鼠标左键,可以查看该段文字和哪几篇文章存在文字复制现象

第三章 结论伴随着经济的发展和实力的增加,世界上越来越响亮地听到东亚的声音,无论是在世界政治较量还是在世界经济格局中,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,与欧盟、北美自由贸易区相比,东亚地区以其众多的成员国家、广袤的区域空间、密集的人口分布和巨大的经济总量,存在着很多的差别和显著的多

样化,东亚区域经济呈现出不同于其他区域的独特特征:一是经济制度多样化。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,东亚区域经济自然而然地存在着多样化的政治、经济和社会制度。从政治制度来看,这里既有以日本、韩国、新加坡等为代表的非常典型的发达资本主义,也有马来西亚、菲律宾等发展中的资本主义既有传统的社会主义制度,如老挝、越南,也有以中国为代表的正处于改革与发展中的社会主义,政治制度多样化特征十分突出。从经济体制来看,东亚地区的经济体制类型也是多样的,有资本主义市场经济体制,有社会主义市场经济体制,还有社会主义计划经济体制。这种政治制度和经济体制的多样性,使东亚区域经济呈现出十分独特、复杂的经济特征,从某种层面上来讲,这种多样性成为东亚区域经济合作发展滞后的一个重要原因。二是资源禀赋差异大。尽管东亚各国地理上相毗邻,但由于这里幅员辽阔,各国的地理区位、地质地貌以及气候特征都各不相同,因此自然资源存在较大的差异。既有地域广阔的中国,也有弹丸之地的新加坡;既有物产丰富的国家,也有资源严重匮乏的国家;既有日本、印度尼西亚、菲律宾等海岸线漫长、海洋资源丰富的岛国,也有缅甸等完全内陆国家;既有锡、煤、石油、天然气等地下矿藏丰富的国家,也有以稻谷生产为主要产业的典型农业国家;而老挝、新加坡、文莱三国人口相加尚不足千万。比如,新加坡的所有粮食完全依赖进口,而泰国名的大米生产国和出口国,文莱还是世界第三大产油国和第四大液化天然气生产国,等等。“实行三学期制,并不是简单的学时调整,而是我校新一轮教育教学改革的系统举措之

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Part one is an introduction, in which the relation between the category of negative and the notion 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 the paper are made clear.

生反制约,表现在汉语中,一些词语强制性地要求其后的结构形式必须为否定形式。
1 本文共分八章。
2 第一章绪论,首先介绍了否定范畴和否定观念的联系,给否定句的范围进行了限定,比较了肯定否定的差别和联系,详细介绍了开展本课题研究的已有的基础,最后表明了本研究的路径取向和结构框架。
3 第二章至第六章讨论否定专有或优先的格式。第二章考察“V不C”的强势和理据。首先在使用的频率上,用共同语和方言的材料表明“V不C”的使用频率远高于“V得C”,以此证明“V不C”是一个否定优先的格式;其后介绍了它们在形式和意义上的不对称,这种不对称与“V不C”为否定优先的格式有着内在的关联;最后从语言的象似性、语法化和语言运用的经济原则三个方面说明“V不C”之所以是肯定优先格式的理由。
4 第三章考察“不V了”格式,这是一个歧义格式,可以表示三种不同的语义,不同的语义有各自要求的句法特征;分析了对“不V了”格式中“了”和“不了”的认识;最后着重介绍了表“谢绝”义的“不V了”格式具有委婉礼貌的语用价值及理据。第四章考察“一量+否定”格式,首先介绍了该格式对量词和语序的选择和限制;接着阐明了该格式语法化的共时表征和历时进程;并探讨了该格式语法化的路径依赖。第五章考察否定结构和句末语气词的搭配情况。表明否定语义必然要对句末语气词施加影响,表现为否定形

3 From part two to part six, special negative or negation-priority constructions are discussed. In part two the priority and motivation of the construction "V bu (不) C" is investigated. First, both in Putonghua and Chinese dialects "V bu (不) C" is used much more frequently than "V de (得) C", which proves that "V bu (不) C" is a negative-priority construction. And then the asymmetry of the forms and meanings of these two constructions are introduced. There is an inner relation between this asymmetry and the negative priority of the construction "V bu (不) C". Finally, the motivation of the negative priority of the construction "V bu (不) C" is explained in iconicity, grammaticalization and economical principle. In part three the construction "bu (不) V le (了)" is studied.
4 This construction is an ambiguous one that has three connotations, and each connotation demands its own syntactic features. Meanwhile "le (了)" and "bu le (不了)" are analyzed. Finally, the pragmatic value and the motivation of the construction "bu (不) V le (了)" denoting "refusing" in politeness are discussed in detail. In part four the construction "yi (一) + classifier + a negative construction" is studied. In this part, the choice of and restriction on the classifier and word order imposed by the construction are discussed first. Then the synchronic features and diachronic development of th

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