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摘 要:
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关键词:

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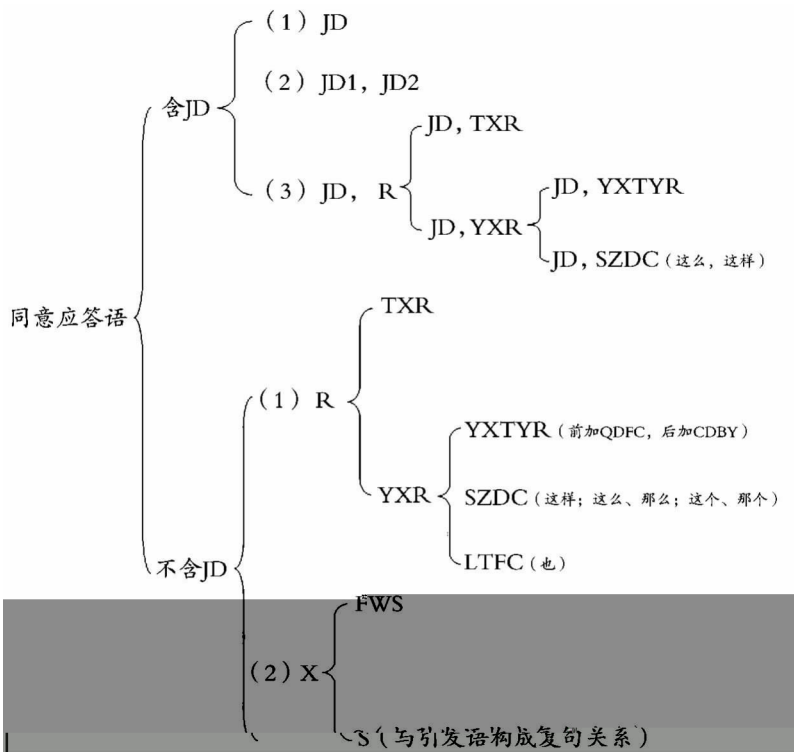
"

"

adjacency pair " 3

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图一

						JD	8
JD1	JD2			JD	R	11	
		R	X		R		TXR 5
	YXR						
11	"			"			
"	—	—					
	YXR			1		QDFC	"
2		CDBY	6	2		SZDC	"
"	3	3	LTFC	12		X	1
FWS	7	2		4	S		4
12	"						
"	—		"				

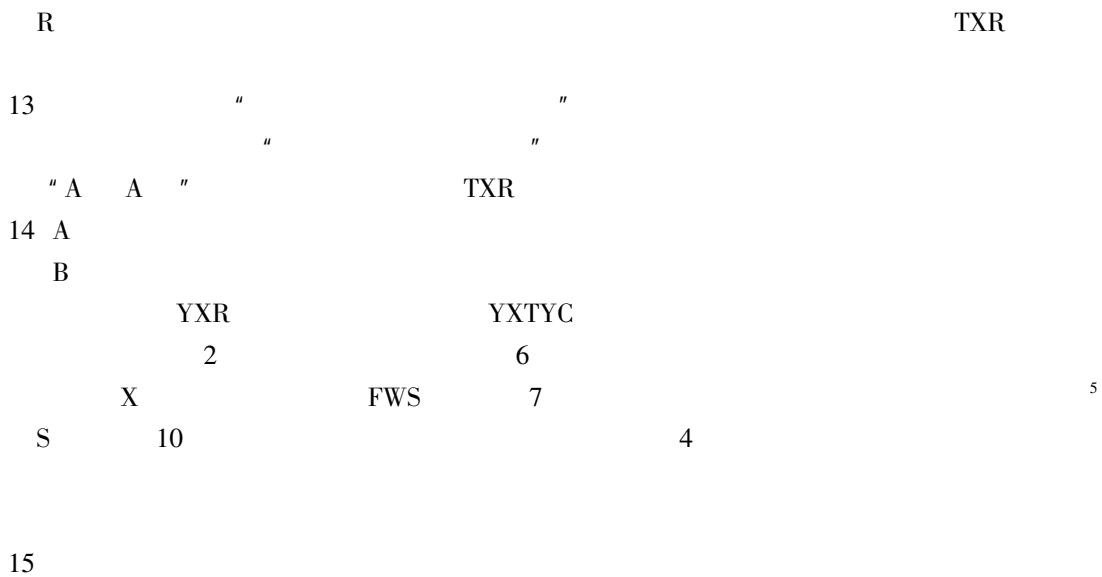
1999

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图二



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" +X" X= " " " "

" / +X" X= " " " " " "

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表 3

+X+	-		-	
/ +X	*/	/ -	/ -	/ -
+X				
+ +X				
+X		-	-	-

4.

1 " " " " " " " "

2 " " " " " " " "

5. " " " " " "

4

表 4

+X	-	-	-	-	
+X	*	-	*	*	
+ +X		-	-	-	
+ + +X	-	-			
+		-	-	-	

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注释:

1 “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” 2009
2 2009
3 Levinson 1983
4 2007
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6 “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ”
7 “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ”

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Levinson S.C. Cambridge Cambridge University Press 1983.55-78.

**Sentiment Types of Response
in Chinese Agreement Adjacency Pair**

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Abstract Response in Chinese agreement adjacency pair can be divided into three types assent confirmation and acceptance according to their speech acts but in actual dialogue speakers including native and nonnative speakers usually have more detailed sentiment needs to express agreement attitude. The issue is that it is vague to find which conventional forms correspond with which sentiment types even for nonnative speakers who have better oral performance after accomplishing high level learning. To avoid too single and improper attitude expression this paper try to find the corresponding relationship to satisfy nonnative speakers' need and improve their communication ability.

Key words Second language learning Speech acts Attitude for response Sentiment