目录

第一章 诸论  
第一节 引言 1  
第二节 研究目的 2  
第三节 内容安排 3  
第四节 语料简介 4

第二章 理论前提  
第一节 语语语言学简介 6  
第二节 句子主题与篇章主题的概念 6  
第三节 各语言学家对篇章主题的研究 8  
第四节 会话结构 12

第三章 话题展开方式的内部结构 14  
第一节 话题展开的固定模式 14  
第二节 新话题展开的标志 22  
第三节 旧话题结束的标志 30

第四章 影响话题展开的外部因素 35  
第一节 角色的分配 35  
第二节 交际的环境 41  
第三节 问题的预备 46

第五章 汉英访谈的比较 55  
第一节 言谈内部结构的异同 55  
第二节 外部因素的对照 68
第六章 结束语

This dissertation attempts to analyze the topic continuity in media discourse. Therefore, it primarily focuses on investigating the patterns of topic continuity; secondly, on comparing the similarities and differences of Chinese and English news interviews; lastly, on drawing a conclusion from objective facts and results from the study of pragmatics.

Data were collected through ten interviewing records: four from reporters' interviews while the other six from 'live' studio interviewing. Of these, six were in the Chinese medium and the remaining four in the English medium.

It was found that in a news interview, the reporter holds a stronger control over the interviewee. Thus, in most cases, the topic will start with his official greetings, which is then followed by a series of question-and-answer sessions. These sessions then form a couple of topic-continuity, each with a topic and comment in it. Within a topic-continuity, a new topic always commences after an end of an old topic. This is indicated by topic-beginning and topic-ending indicators. At the end of an interview, the reporter will close the whole interview with a word of thanks and appreciation. In fact, the on-going of the whole interviewing process is greatly dependent on the external factors - the role played by the reporter, interviewee, the audience (in the case of a television interviewing), the place of interviewing and the questions put forward by the reporter. As for the comparison of the two language media, patterns of topic-continuity except for slight differences in the topic-indicators, are very much the same while the external factors affecting their topic-continuity are almost identical.