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Nota di contenuto	<p>CONTRASTIVE LEXICAL SEMANTICS; Editorial page; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; FOREWORD; THE LEXICAL ITEM; 1. Introduction; 2. Meaning; 3. Reversal; 4. Theory Adjustment; I. Language text is not adequately modeled as a sequence of items, each in an environment of other items.; II. Ambiguity in a text is created by the method of observation, and not the structure of the text.; III. The form of a linguistic unit and its meaning are two perspectives on the same event.; 5. The Axes of Patterning; 6. Example; 7. Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References</p> <p>CONTRASTIVE LEXICAL SEMANTICS 1. The problem of verification in semantics; 2. Semantics in a pragmatic model; 3. The universal level of contrastive studies; 4. Structuring the lexical-predicative part; 5. Units on the expression side; 6. The principle of meaning equivalence; 7. Signs and rules at the crossroad; 8. Concluding remarks; References;</p> <p>THE VOCABULARY OF EMOTION A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ANGER IN GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN; 1. Overview of the literature; 2. The universal structur; 3. The ways-of-use; 4. Contrastive analyses of ANGER; 4.1 German/English; 5. Conclusion Acknowledgement References; SPRACHVERGLEICH ALS TEXTVERGLEICH; Summary; 1. Vorbemerkungen; 2. Zur Konstituierung von Wortfamilien;</p>

3. Kontrastiver Vergleich von Teilwortschatzen; 4. Aquivalente Textsegmente als Grundlage für den Sprachvergleich; 5. Ergebnisse und Perspektiven; Literatur; ZUR KONTRASTIV-SEMANTISCHEN ANALYSE VON EMOTIONEN SEMANTISCHE 'ARGERDORFER' IM RUSSISCHEN UND IM DEUTSCHEN; Summary; 1. Die Metapher des Feldes in der semantischen Metasprache; 2. 'Semantisches Dorf' in der lexikalischen Semantik; 3. Deutsches 'Argerdorf', russisches 'gnevlivka' und ihre Einwohner 4. Semantische 'Beschäftigungen' 5. Konzept und Bedeutung im Rahmen des semantischen Dorfes; 6. 'Dorfarbeiten' und Wortgebrauch; 7. Semantik und Pragmatik im semantischen Dorf; 8. Vergleichende Tabellen; Literatur; EQUIVALENCE IN CONTRASTIVE SEMANTICS THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES; 1. Preliminary remarks; 2. Some difficulties in correlating equivalent vocabulary; 3. Commentary on the German-Dutch meaning area of ANGER; 4. A contrastive learner's dictionary of German for Dutch students; 5. The description of argern in a learner's dictionary of German for Dutch students 6. The description of (sich) freuen in a learner's dictionary of German for Dutch students 7. First efforts at a contrastive description of the Dutch-German meaning area of JOY; 8. Instead of a conclusion; References; Appendix; INTENSIFIED; CAUSE; WEAKENED; SUPPRESSED/CURBED; MORAL; SPRACHSYSTEM UND SPRACHGEBRAUCH IN DER KONTRASTIVEN LEXIKALISCHEN SEMANTIK; Summary; 1. Sprachsystem und Sprachgebrauch in der Semantik; 2. Ein kontrastives Beispiel: stehen vs. stare; 2.1 Ein wortfeldtheoretischer Beschreibungsversuch; 2.2 Probleme der wortfeldtheoretischen Beschreibung; 2.3 Eine Alternative 2.4 Eine pragmatische Alternative

Sommario/riassunto

Contrastive lexical semantics was the main topic of an International Workshop at the University of Munster in May, 1997. It was addressed from different perspectives, from the pragmatic perspective of a corpus-oriented approach as well as from the model-oriented perspective of sign theoretic linguistics. Whereas the rule-governed model-oriented approach is necessarily restricted to subsets of vocabulary, the pragmatic approach aims to analyse and describe the whole vocabulary-in-use. After the pragmatic turn, lexical semantics can no longer be seen as a discipline on its own but has to be
