

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781592503321
Titolo	Contrastive lexical semantics [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Edda Weigand
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c1998
ISBN	9789027275639 (e-book)
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (280 p.)
Collana	Amsterdam studies in the theory and history of linguistic science. Series IV, Current issues in linguistic theory, , 0304-0763 ; ; v. 171
Altri autori (Persone)	WeigandEdda
Disciplina	401/.43
Soggetti	Semantics, Comparative
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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</p> <p>Acknowledgement References; SPRACHVERGLEICH ALS TEXTVERGLEICH; Summary; 1. Vorbemerkungen; 2. Zur Konstituierung von Wortfamilien; 3. Kontrastiver Vergleich von Teilwortschatzen; 4. AquivalenteTextsegmente als Grundlage fur den Sprachvergleich; 5. Ergebnisse und Perspektiven; Literatur; ZUR KONTRASTIV-</p>

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
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 4. Semantische 'Beschäftigungen' 5. Konzept und Bedeutung im
 Rahmen des semantischen Dorfe; 6. 'Dorfarbeiten' und Wortgebrauch;
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 Vergleichende Tabellen; Literatur; EQUIVALENCE IN CONTRASTIVE
 SEMANTICS THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES; 1. Preliminary
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 Commentary on the German-Dutch meaning area of ANGER; 4. A
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 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; WEAKENE;
 SUPPRESSED/CURBED; MORAL; SPRACHSYSTEM UND SPRACHGEBRAUCH
 IN DER KONTRASTIVEN LEXIKALISCHEN SEMANTIK; Summary; 1.
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 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
