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SEMANTISCHEN ANALYSE VON EMOTIONEN SEMANTISCHE  
 'ARGERDORFER' IM RUSSISCHEN UND IM DEUTSCHEN; Summary; 1. Die  
 Metapher des Feldes in der semantischen Metasprache; 2.  
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 4. Semantische 'Beschäftigungen' 5. Konzept und Bedeutung im  
 Rahmen des semantischen Dorfe; 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  
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 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;  
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 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

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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

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