

Formulasi pendefinisian dan model pengentrian verba dalam kamus pemelajar Bahasa Indonesia = Definition formulation and verbal entry models in a monolingual Indonesian learner's dictionary / Dora Amalia

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini membahas pendefinisian dan model entri verba dalam kamus pemelajar bahasa Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan metode campuran kuantitatif dan kualitatif secara berurutan. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa definisi analitis dan definisi kontekstual lebih disukai dalam konteks reseptif, sementara untuk tujuan produktif, definisi kontekstual yang paling disukai. Definisi yang diusulkan untuk tujuan reseptif adalah definisi singkat dalam bentuk sinonim atau hiperonim dan untuk tujuan produktif diusulkan definisi dalam kalimat lengkap dengan struktur jika?berarti. Untuk menunjang fungsi reseptif kamus, digunakan informasi tambahan berupa ilustrasi. Informasi pendukung fungsi produktif berupa lafal, kelas kata, pola valensi, contoh kalimat, kolokasi, dan catatan penggunaan;

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to formulate definition and to make verbal entry models in a monolingual Indonesian learner's dictionary. The research used mixed methods with sequential procedures. The result showed that analytical and contextual definitions were the most preferred ones in receptive context, whereas in productive context, the most preferred one is contextual definition. In analysis it is suggested that a reduced definition and additional information, such as illustration, is used to support the receptive function. Meanwhile, for productive function it is suggested to use a full-sentence definition with jika?berarti model and other information, such as pronunciation, word class, valency pattern, examples, collocation, and usage notes;The purpose of this study is to formulate definition and to make verbal entry models in a monolingual Indonesian learner's dictionary. The research used mixed methods with sequential procedures. The result showed that analytical and contextual definitions were the most preferred ones in receptive context, whereas in productive context, the most preferred one is contextual definition. In analysis it is suggested that a reduced definition and additional information, such as illustration, is used to support the receptive function. Meanwhile, for productive function it is suggested to use a full-sentence definition with jika?berarti model and other information, such as pronunciation, word class, valency pattern, examples, collocation, and usage notes