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(1998: 111-2)

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. (1998: 32)

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Whatmough

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(, 1997).

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2).

2) ' , ,

, ‘ (defining) ’

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(1997)

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(墓) : ㄱ -

(全般的) :

(專務理事) :

(主掌)

(芳名錄) :

. ㄱ -

(坊間) : → (市井), (巷間)

(市井) : [(上代)

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(巷間) : (坊間). (間巷間). ㄱ -

(differentia), (functional word) 가 ,
 (differential theory)
 (Fellbaum, 1998).

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(庞大) : . 91- , - .
 (巨大) : . ↔ (微小)

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‘日’ ‘一’ 가

(differentia) , ‘ ’ ‘ ’

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Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English

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Longman defining vocabulary⁴⁾

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Hilary Ness(1996)

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(occurrence)

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4) defining vocabulary
porary English

Longman dictionary of contem-

가 (made-up
examples) (quoted citations) . 가
(style) (register)

가

Thomas Creamer(1987)가
6가

- 가
- 가
- 가
- 가
- 가
- 가

가(放歌) :

(方途) :

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. ㄱ - 가 .

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5).

(network)

WordNet

6).

WordNet

7)

8).

5) Evens(1988: 2)

(lexical relation)

(conceptual or semantic relation)

. Evens

relation)

(conceptual relation)

(semantic relation)

(lexical

6) WordNet 가

7) WordNet

(frame)

(Miller et al., 1998: 5).

8) Saint-Dizier and Viegas, 1995(Miller et al., 1998).

가.

(taxonomy)

(meronymy)

(non-branching hierarchies)

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WordNet

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가 가

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(substitution)

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(gradability of semantic similari-

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WordNet

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(transitive)

(asymmetrical)

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(inheritance

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system)

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WordNet

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(meronymy)

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(a part-whole relation)

. Cruse(1986)

(transitive)

(asymmetrical). Chaffin(1987)

(functionalities),

(spatial cohesion),

6가

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6가

- / (component/integral object)
- / (member/set or group)
- / (portion/mass)
- / (object/material)
- / (sub-activity/activity or process)
- / (precise place/area)

WordNet

가

Chaffin and Hermann(1984)

31

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10). ,

11)

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1. (CONTRASTS)

(contrary) : -

(contradictory) : -

(reverse) : -

(directional) : -

가(incompatible) : -

(asymmetric contrary) : - 가

(attribute similar) : -

2. (SIMILARS)

(synonymy) : -

(dimensional similar) : -

10)

11) (frame) , (semantic field) ,
 (cognitive structure)

(, 1995: 385).

- (necessary attribute) : -
 (action subordinate) : -
3. (CLASS INCLUSION)
- (perceptual subord) : -
 (functional subord) : 가 -
 (state subord) : -
 (activity subord) : -
 (geographic subord) : 가-
 (place) : -
4. (CASE RELATIONS)
- (agent-action) : 가-
 - (agent-instrument) : -
 - (agent-object) : -
 - (action-recipient) : -
 - (action-instrument) : -
5. - (PART-WHOLE)
- (functional object) : -
 (collection) : -
 (group) : -
 (ingredient) : - 가
 (functional location) : -
 (measure) : -

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(, 1995:

345).

(, 1998: 187).

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(, 1998: 25).

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He likes apples very much.

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(lexical

item)

(, 1993: 152).

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. 가 Tesnière(1959)

(verb-centered) , Chomsky

, 가 (actant)

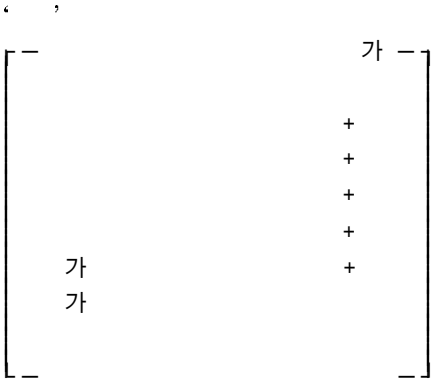
(circomstant) 13). 가(valence)

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T esnière , 가(valence)

, 가

(Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar) 가



13) ,

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14) , 가

(value) 가 ,

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- 가

(attribute-value matrix) . AVM

(, 1998: 62).

가 AVM

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NO N1- V, NO N1- V

NO N1- V, NO N2- N1- V,

NO S2- V, NO S 2 N1- V,

NO S 1- V, NO N2- S 1- V

() () NO N1- V

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NO N1- V

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14) ‘ (attribute)’ ‘ (feature)’ (1999) .

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3. [참]

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16)

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semasiological use

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 17), 가
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 Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English
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 (semantic fields)
 13
 ‘space and time’
 always

L256 adverbs : for all time and on all occasions

always 1 at all times; at each time: *The sun always rises in the east. You are always beautiful. It is always a mess. The train is always on time. Do you sing in the bath?-Always!* 2 Esp emph for ever: *I will love you always.* 3 esp emph again and again; with regularity; often: *You are always asking me for food.*

ever¹⁸⁾

for always

17) ‘ 6, 3, 2, , ‘ , , 가

18) L257 always

forever
for good
for good and all
the whole time

. Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English

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19)

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가 가

19) Mel'čuk Zholkobsky
(the explanatory combinatorial dictionary)
(Meaning-Text Theory) . MTT
(, , ,) . MTT

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Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English
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20).

2.

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가 가
(Miller, 1996: 33).
가 가
21).
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20) CD-ROM
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21) 가
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- ’, ‘
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Cruse(1986)
,
(sense) 가 22). 가
(1998: 166)
가 가 23).
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25).
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22) ‘ ,
Pustejovsky(1997) Generative Lexicon
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23) , 가
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(corpus linguistics) .
24) (episodic
25) ,
memory) 가
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27)

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(multi)

(media)

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(1997), “ 가”, 『
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(1998), 『 』, .

(1996), 『 』, .

(1992), “ ”, 『 』 4 .

(1998), “ : ”,

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(1998), “ ”, 『 』 8 .

(1997), “ - ”, 『 』 25 .

· (1998), “WordNet ”, 『 』, 11 ,

· (1996), “ ”, (1996), 『 : 』 .

(1994), “ ”, 『 』 85-86, .

(1997), 『 』, 28, .

(1998), “ ”, 『 』 8 .

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(1999), 『 』,

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bilingual dictionaries”, in Ed. Cowie, A.(1987), 『The Dictionary
and the language learner』.
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- 『Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English』, Longman.
(1998), 『
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<Abstract>

For the Desirable Korean Dictionaries**Ju, Se-hyeong**

Even though the time needed to complete a dictionary is becoming shorter recently, there have been only few linguistic studies on the essential conditions that a good Korean dictionary should satisfy. A good Korean dictionary would be helpful to those who learn Korean as their second or foreign language as well as to those who speak Korean as their mother tongue. Moreover, a good Korean dictionary would lead the Korean teachers to implement the systematic vocabulary teaching, which will enhance the overall Korean language education effectiveness. With these needs in hand, this thesis argues about the features a good Korean must have in terms of its contents and in terms of its format.

Chapter II of this thesis delves into the problem of what are desirable features of Korean dictionary in terms of contents. It explains why it is important to have the predefined definition method and make certain its constant use throughout the dictionary, to select usages according to the principle that the lexicographers agreed upon in advance, to make the relations among the words in mental lexicon reflected in the dictionary, and to include grammar and syntax information in the dictionary.

In chapter , format of Korean Dictionary suitable both for the contents that meet the previously suggested conditions, and for the

evolving electronic medium is discussed. In order to fully leverage the capability of electronic media, the lexical information should be stored systematically, the flexible search methods from which the user of the dictionary can choose at his own need should be provided, and multimedia contents such as video or speech should supplement the textual information.

If a Korean dictionary is implemented on the basis of the previously mentioned conditions in reality, it should greatly help to improve overall practice of Korean language education. However, more researches on the utilization of dictionary as a teaching-learning material and its educational effectiveness are called for to fully realize usefulness of such dictionary.