

## ABSTRACT

Different users and different dictionary functions may require different types of dictionaries. In Indonesian, this type of research is still rarely conducted. This study aims at (1) the users' attitudes and preferences, (2) the best type of dictionaries used for the word comprehension tasks, and (3) the best type of dictionaries used for the word production tasks. The participants in this study were the first-semester students of English department at *Universitas Airlangga*. The participants belong to two groups of EFL learners with the pre-intermediate and intermediate English proficiency levels. The data were collected by using questionnaire surveys and written tests. The findings of the questionnaire show the following four results. First, for the frequency of use, the participants use bilingual dictionaries more often than monolingual dictionaries. Second, for the preference of dictionary types, both bilingual and monolingual dictionaries are similarly preferred. Third, bilingual and monolingual dictionaries have similar ratings. Fourth, there are increasing needs for the productive information in dictionaries found among the intermediate learners. For the written tests, the results of the word comprehension shows that bilingual entries obtain higher scores than semi-bilingual and monolingual entries. The information of translation equivalents help the pre-intermediate and intermediate learners. However, there is no significant difference between the scores of the pre-intermediate and intermediate learners. Finally, the results of the word production shows that bilingual entries gain higher scores than monolingual and semi-bilingual entries. However, in the use of monolingual entries, the intermediate learners obtain better scores than the pre-intermediate learners.

**Keywords:** dictionary types, word comprehension, word production, EFL learners, proficiency levels