

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ENTAILMENT IN *THE DA VINCI CODE* MOVIE

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Abstract

This research is under the scope of semantics. The objectives of this research are (1) to identify the types of entailment, (2) to describe the orders of entailment, and (3) to explain the approaches to detect the entailment uttered by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. This research employed descriptive-qualitative method. Therefore, the data of this research were in the form of utterances performed by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie, while the context of the data was monologues or dialogues between the characters. The source of the data was *The Da Vinci Code* movie and its transcript. The data were collected by selecting sentences containing entailment. The researcher conducted triangulation in order to establish the credibility of the data. By semantic approach, this study reveals that all types of entailment i.e. one-way entailment, two-way/mutual entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment are found in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. (1) From the total 57 data, one-way entailment reaches the highest frequency because it is the simplest model of entailment, and it appears 26 times. Meanwhile, negative entailment, which appears 6 times, becomes the least one to occur. This type of entailment requires at least one negative sentence to formulate entailment, while the characters in the movie rarely perform negative sentences. (2) Each order of entailment is applied in the data sheet; they are background entailment and foreground entailment. Therefore, most of entailments found in the movie are ordered based on the foreground as it is applied 33 times, and is distributed into 28 stressing and 5 clefting. The existence of stressing and clefting supports the foreground order to acquire the highest position. (3) To detect entailment in *The Da Vinci Code* movie, the researcher employs contexted clause and context matching approaches. Contexted clause is employed 36 times out of 57 data, while context matching is employed in the rest of the data. The researcher tends to apply contexted clause more frequently rather than context matching since most of the entailments are interconnected in context.

Keywords: semantic, entailment, *The Da Vinci Code* movie

INTRODUCTION

People have logical concepts which relate the meaning between sentences. The logical concepts emerged when they understand the meaning between sentences. When a sentence is related to another sentence, the idea conveyed becomes stronger than a stand-alone sentence. The relation among those sentences is called as entailment. Entailment happens when the truth of one proposition affects the other one (Griffiths, 2006: 25). Those two propositions must correlate with one another. In short, entailment is a relationship between sentences where the truth of one sentence necessarily implies the truth of the other. The phenomenon of entailment can be found in daily conversation, but most people rarely recognize this phenomenon since they are not really aware about its emergence. In order to

recognize the existence of entailment, people need to pay more attention on every single sentence. The recognition can be initiated by noticing sentences which are closely related. When they are closely related, there is a bigger possibility of the sentences to entail each other.

Entailment is one of linguistic phenomena under the scope of semantics. Griffiths (2006: 1) defines semantics as one of the two main branches of linguistics, and it is basically the study of meaning. Semantics is divided into three types of relation: lexical relation, phrasal relation, sentential relation. Lexical relation deals with synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy, while phrasal relation is focused on noun-centered meaning or verb-centered meaning. Besides, contradiction, paraphrase, and

entailment become the main concern of sentential relation.

According to some scholars, entailment can be divided into several types. However, every scholar has their own opinion about the types of entailment. Hence, the researcher classifies entailment into four types; which are one-way entailment, two-way/mutual entailment, negative entailment and metaphorical entailment.

The first type of entailment is one-way entailment. Crystal (1998: 169-70), states that one-way entailment is a term which refers to a relation between a pair of sentences. He clarifies this by saying that the truth of the second sentence necessarily follows the truth of the first. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998: 86) provides an illustration of this kind of entailment. It is when two propositions are labeled as 'p' and 'q'. If 'p' is true, 'q' must also be true, but if 'q' is true, it does not necessarily follow that 'p' is also true since it can be false. For example, if the sentence *My jacket is navy* is true, then the sentence *My jacket is blue* is true. However, if the sentence *My jacket is blue* is true, then the sentence *My jacket is navy* is not always true. Thus, one-way entailment is a strict entailment since when one sentence is true, the other sentence must also be true, and one sentence is false, the other is also false.

In contrast with one-way entailment, two-way entailment has meaning relationship and the sentences that contain two-way entailment paraphrase each other. A paraphrase carries a fact which is expressed differently. Kreidler (1998: 86) adds that a paraphrase is an alternative way in conveying the meaning of a phrase or a sentence. It is the relation between two propositions; when one is true or false, the other one always follows. Moreover, Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 197) say that paraphrase or two-way entailment is sometimes expressed in the term of active-passive pairs. For example, the sentence *The mosquito bites the baby* and *The baby is bitten by the mosquito* are in relation of two-way entailment or paraphrase.

The entailment is expressed in active-passive pairs. The second sentence is the passive form of the first sentence, and the first sentence is the active form. However, in some cases, the active-passive pairs are not in the form of paraphrases. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 198) also add that a phrase in a sentence can also be substituted into a single word to create a two-way entailment. *She can go, She may go, She must go* may be expressed differently, such as by using these forms: *She is able to go, She is permitted to go, She is obliged to go*. Thus, Rambaud (2012: 70) called this type of entailment as 'equivalent'. In addition, Murphy (2003: 248) defines mutual entailment as synonymy among propositions, not words. For instance: *Forget about closing the window* entails *Let the window opened*. The idea of both sentences is the same, but the way of delivering them is different. That is why two-way entailment and mutual entailment are categorized into one type of entailment.

Murphy (2003: 98) defines negative entailment as entailment which is expressed in a negative form. For example, *It's a cat* entails *It's not a cow*. The truth of the first and the second sentence is in semantic relation of entailment although the second sentence is presented in the form of negative expression.

The last type of entailment is metaphorical entailment. Lakoff and Johnsen (2003) define metaphorical entailment as the imparting of a characteristic of the source domain to the target domain. The source domain is the metaphorical image, while the target domain is the concept receiving metaphorical treatment. Therefore, the relationship between the source and the target domain is regarded as entailment or specifically called as metaphorical entailment. When the source domain is interpreted to be the target domain, metaphorical entailment happens (Kovesces, 2003: 121). Kovesces gives an example of a rare metaphorical entailment happens on an entire conversation as follow.

Teacher : You look like a healthy apple.

- Kovesces : I hope it's not rotten
inside.
Teacher : I hope, too, that it will
last a long time
(Kovesces, 2003: 123)

In this example, people are portrayed as fruit (apple). An apple could be *rotten inside* although it is healthy-looking outside. Both *healthy apple* and *rotten inside* are the target domain metaphors which are associated with the source domain metaphor of a good person and an evil person. Shortly, *healthy apple* and *rotten inside apple* are associated with human. In this context, *apple* is the illustration of a person, and *healthy apple* means a good person, while *rotten inside apple* means a bad person or a person who has an evil heart. Moreover, the first speaker added *it will last a long time* which is still associated with the idea of a *rotten inside*. The first speaker hopes that Kovesces will keep being a good person for a long time, and will not change into a person with an evil heart.

According to Wilson and Sperber (in Horn and Ward, 2006: 390), when people are producing a sentence, they will automatically construct an ordered set of foreground and background entailments. Yule (1998: 33) also argues about the two kinds of entailments which are background entailment and foreground entailment.

Background entailment is indicated when a sentence is true, it is necessarily related to the truth of a number of entailments. The numbers of background entailments following the main sentence is considered as a logical concept. Yule (1998: 33) gives an example as follows.

- (1) Rover chased three squirrels. (=p)
 - (a) Something chased three squirrels. (=q)
 - (b) Rover did something to three squirrels. (=r)
 - (c) Rover chased three of something. (=s)
 - (d) Something happened. (=t)

When a speaker uttered *Rover chased three squirrels*, he is committed to the truth of those

background entailments or the logical concept (=q, =r, =s, =t).

The second order of entailment is foreground entailment. Yule (1998: 33) states that foreground entailment is the main assumption of the speaker. Therefore, there are two special linguistic devices which could indicate the foreground entailment. They are clefting and stressing. Clefting is used to help people to focus on a particular part of the sentence, and to emphasize what people actually want to say. It is performed by adding a new part in the sentence in order to gain the hearer's attention (Yule, 1998: 34). The example of clefting is presented as the following sentences.

- (1) It was ROVER that chased the squirrels.
- (2) It wasn't ME who took your money.

The adding of 'it was' and 'it wasn't' are aimed to give more attention to the subjects which are 'Louis' and 'him'.

Yule (1998: 33) argues that a speaker sometimes will give a stress in their utterances. The action of giving a stress to a certain word or phrase is called stressing. The stressed part can be assumed as the foreground which is very useful to help the hearer in interpreting the intended meaning of the speaker. For example:

- (1) Rover chased THREE squirrels.
- (2) ROVER chased three squirrels.

Both sentences share the same grammatical structure. However, the capitalized words indicate the different intentions of the speaker. The capitalized words show that the speaker tries to give stress on that part as those are the most important parts of each sentence.

According to Condoravdi ((2002: 5), there are two approaches to detect entailment: contexted clause and context matching. The contexted clauses compromise the actual fact and the fact which is supposed to hold. One context might be derived into several numbers of facts. This approach is indicated by the existence of 'flattening' among the sentences (Condoravdi, 2002: 5). The example is presented as follows.

- (1) Louis ate two mangoes.

- (a) Something happened.
- (b) Someone eats two of something.
- (c) Someone ate two mangoes.
- (d) Louis ate two of something.
- (e) Louis did something to two mangoes.

The examples indicated by a, b, c, d, and e are holding the idea of *Louis ate two mangoes*. As a result, all those sentences can be considered entail each other. Logically, the more complex the initial sentence is; the more following facts that supposed to hold the complex sentence itself.

According to Condoravdi (2002: 6), context matching can be done by comparing at least two texts, then assuming that both texts describe the same initial context, locating sub-contexts introduced by the two sentences that have parallel relations to the initial context, and identifying local entailments using first-order reasoning for the contexts which are paired. Moreover, Mirkin (2011: 16) explains regarding the goal of context matching which is to identify the compatible contexts for text expressions which are not necessarily substitutable, and are not necessarily lexical. Context matching approach is useful for the phenomena where meaning correspondence is more needed rather than substitution. For instance, the meaning of the term *alien* (which actually means *foreign*, but is associated as *extraterrestrial creature* nowadays) should be matched to the category of *outer space* even though both terms are typically not substitutable. The application context matching can be seen in the following example.

- (1) Nobody certainly knows whether *alien* exists or not.
- (2) The existence of aliens in *outer space* remains a big question.

Those sentences above have similar ideas; in which *alien* is the part of *outer space*. Even though *alien* is not the substitute of the word *outer space*, the word *alien* here cannot be replaced by any random nouns such as *cow*, *fairy*, or *human*. Thus, context matching only happens when two texts share the same understanding.

Based on the theories stated in the literature review, the researcher focuses this study on identifying the types of entailment, describing the orders of entailment, and explaining the approaches to detect entailment in the *The Da Vinci Code* movie. *The Da Vinci Code* is a thriller mystery movie based on Dan Brown's international bestseller novel with the same title. Moreover, this movie was filmed in 2006, and directed by Ron Howard. The researcher is attracted to analyze this movie as it is categorized as high rated movie as it can be seen by the awards which have been received. The awards must be given not only because of the enthusiasm of people in watching it, but also because the quality from the movie itself. Moreover, *The Da Vinci Code* movie tells about historical secrets which are revealed by the existence of ancient codes and symbols. Sentences about codes are usually connected each other, so they have high possibility to entail each other since entailment possibly happens when the sentences are interrelated. That is why the researcher presumes that this movie contains enough entailment phenomena to be analyzed. In addition, since semantic entailment researches are considered as scarcity in academic writing, the researcher is more motivated and challenged to contribute her contemplation regarding this study.

There are several linguistic phenomena which can be analyzed from the research topic. The first problem which can be identified is the lexical relations in the movie. The relation between words in the movie can be scrutinized by lexical relations which covers synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. As a matter of fact, the characters of movie mostly talk about religion. Thus, semantic approach can be applied to analyze the lexical relations regarding religion performed in the movie. Furthermore, the second problem is related to the use of non-verbal communication conducted by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. Similar with the other movies, the characters in this movie also perform some non-verbal communications which can be

indicated by visual signs such as nodding head, crossing fingers, holding up a thumb, and etc. The last problem emerged is the meaning of symbols in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. As the movie concerns in revealing historical secrets, it contains some ancient symbols which the meanings can be analyzed by semiotic approach. However, the researcher is interested to conduct a research in semantic, particularly entailment because it becomes a language phenomenon which appears quite significant in this movie. Entailment can be found in written texts or even in daily conversations or movies. Therefore, to limit the problems, the research is focused on the application of semantic entailment uttered by the characters of *The Da Vinci Code* movie. Thus, the researcher observes all the utterances performed by the whole characters of *The Da Vinci Code* movie.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research aimed to make a narrative or textual description of the phenomena under a study. It means that descriptive qualitative occurs in natural environment where human activities happen. Strauss and Corbin (1998) explain that qualitative research does not only scrutinize the finding on quantity. Instead, some of the data may be quantified with the background information of the subject under the study. Therefore, this research was emphasized on describing the phenomena in their context by interpreting the data, and applying a content data analysis method. Furthermore, qualitative research deals with study about people's lives, experiences, and behavior, so it is in line with the object of this study, which was a movie.

The data of this study were utterances performed by the characters in the movie *The Da Vinci Code*. Meanwhile, the context of the data was the dialogues between the characters, or merely monologues by a certain character. Furthermore, the source of the data of this research was the movie itself. Overall, the data

were taken from *The Da Vinci Code* movie and its transcript.

The data was collected by using note taking technique which will be further analyzed by semantic entailment theories. Therefore, there are several procedures of collecting data conducted by the researcher. First, the researcher found *The Da Vinci Code* movie which is considered appropriate with the research topic, and then she watched it. After that, she downloaded the movie script from the website www.yifysubtitles.com, and she collected the data which were considered as entailment. Furthermore, the researcher classified the data based on the types and orders of entailment, and found the approaches to detect entailment in the movie. Finally, the data were transferred into the data sheet.

There were two instruments used in this research: primary and secondary instrument. The primary instrument of this study was the researcher herself as she collected and analyzed the data by herself. Given (2008: 737) clarifies that the primary instrument of qualitative research is the researcher because the researcher takes her own views, beliefs, feeling, and assumptions along the research. Moreover, the researcher also used the data sheet as the secondary instrument in the study.

According to Bungin (2007: 107), in qualitative research, data collecting method and technique of data analysis are tied inseparably because the data analysis method and technique have actually been started when the researcher conducted the data collection technique. Therefore, the researcher used qualitative data analysis technique, and there were several steps of examining the data: identifying the data to categorize them into which types and orders of entailment and approaches to detect entailment, classifying the data based on the types, orders, and approaches to distinguish them from each other, analyzing the classified and coded data to answer the research questions, checking the accuracy of the data, reporting the data in the

finding and discussion, and drawing the conclusion of the data.

In order to gain the credibility of the data, the researcher conducted triangulation based on the theories and researcher or observer. The theories used by the researcher were Griffiths', Murphy's, and Lakoff and Johnsen's theories about the types of entailment, Yule's theory about the orders of entailment, and Condoravdi's about approaches to detect entailment. Moreover, the researcher consulted the research with the lecturer who is expert in this field. In addition, the researcher also conducted triangulation of data by having peer reviewing with the other students to check the data and ensure their accuracy. The students chosen to be the peer review partners were students of linguistics study. Through their review, the data was checked again to validate the suitability of the theories and the research done by the researcher.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are four types of entailment i.e. one-way entailment, two-way/mutual entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment. All of the types of entailment appear in the utterances spoken by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. Therefore, the highest frequency of the types of entailment is 26, and is attained by one-way entailment. One-way entailment obtains the highest frequency as it is the basic model of entailment which is commonly applied by people in daily conversation. On the other hand, negative entailment becomes the least frequent one among all the types of entailment as it only appears 6 times. The reason why negative entailment becomes the rarest entailment found in *The Da Vinci Code* movie is because the characters are seldom expressing their mind in the form of negative sentences. Instead, they tend to talk using positive form of sentences.

Both orders of entailment, background and foreground, are applied in *The Da Vinci Code* movie conversation. However, most of

entailments found in the movie are ordered based on the foreground. It can be seen as foreground entailment appears 33 times, and the foreground order occurrence is dominated by stressing with 28 occurrences. On the other hand, the least order to occur is clefting with 5 occurrences. Therefore, stressing dominates the orders of entailment as the characters tend to express their opinions towards their talking partners by stressing a certain word to deliver the important message rather than adding a new word in their sentences to get the hearer's attention.

Contexted clause and context matching approaches are applied by the researcher to detect the entailment in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. From the total 57 data, contexted clause approach is applied more frequently rather than context matching. As a matter of fact, 36 data of entailment are detected by contexted clause approach, while the rest entailments are detected by context matching approach. The researcher tends to apply contexted clause more frequently rather than context matching because most of the sentences with entailment possibility are interconnected in the context rather than having two words with meaning correspondence but not substitutable.

The research results two combinations derived from the objectives. The first combination is types and order in which all the types of entailment appear in the orders of entailment, except for metaphorical entailment which does not appear in the clefting-foreground entailment. Metaphorical entailment deals with source domain and target domain sentences. Both sentences are connected metaphorically, and the meaning inside the sentences will probably change if there is any addition of a new word; just as the sign of clefting. Thus, clefting is almost impossible to happen in any condition of metaphorical entailment. The second objectives combination is types and approaches. As it seems, all the types of entailment are detected by contexted clause approach or context matching approach.

One-way entailment obtains the highest frequency as it is the basic model of entailment. This type of entailment happens when the second sentence is a consequence of the first sentence. Furthermore, the characters in the movie mostly use one-way entailments in their conversation since it can be seen in the data sheet where the application of one-way entailment is 26 times over total 57 data. The example of one-way is presented as follow.

Naveu : **But the Templars were created to protect The Holy Land.**

Longdon: **That was a cover to hide their true goal, according to this myth.** (Datum 21)

Naveu and Longdon discuss about The Templars. Naveu states that the Templars were created to protect The Holy Land, while Longdon states that The Templars was a cover to hide their true goal. Therefore, the possessive pronoun *their* here refers to The Priory of Sion. Thus, if The Templars were created to protect the Holy Land, The Templars must be a cover to hide The Priory of Sion's true goal. On the contrary, if the Templars are a cover to hide The Priory of Sion's true goal, they are not always created to protect the Holy Land. That is why the entailment of the sentences is considered as one-way because the direction of the entailment can only occur from one way. Furthermore, both sentences share the same knowledge which makes them ordered by the background. The background order is created because the first sentence is expanded in the second one; that is way the researcher to apply contexted clause approach to detect the entailment.

The phenomena of two-way/mutual entailment in *The Da Vinci Code* movie rank the second according to the findings of the data sheet; in which happens for 17 times. The example of two-way/mutual entailment is presented in the following datum.

Longdon: **Some Christians held that Jesus was mortal. Some**

Christians believed he was divine. (Datum 36)

The employment of quantifier 'some' in this datum causes the emergence of paraphrase. From the quantifier 'some'; it can be obtained that if some believe in one thing; the other some must be believe in the other thing, and vice versa. As a result, *Some Christians held that Jesus was mortal* paraphrases *Some Christians believed he was divine*, and two-way entailment occurs in Longdon's statements in this datum. Furthermore, both sentences share the same knowledge which makes the entailment containing background order. The background order is created because the first sentence is flattened in the second one, which is triggered the researcher to apply contexted clause approach to detect the entailment.

Negative entailment is one-way entailment which is constructed by all negative sentences, and/or mixing between positive and negative sentences. The occurrence of negative sentences in a conversation is not much; compared with the use of positive sentences. That is why the emergence of negative entailment in *The Da Vinci Code* movie inhabits the lowest rank with the occurrence 6 times over 57 total data. The example is shown in the following.

Bishop Aringarosa: We are not Cafeteria Catholics. **We don't pick and choose which rules to follow. We follow doctrine.**
Rigorously.
(Datum 15)

Bishop Aringarosa states that he and his followers do not pick and choose rules; it means that they must be following the doctrine. However, if they follow the doctrine, they do not only not picking and choosing rules, but they can also do something else. That is how one-way entailment happens. On the other hand, the entailment is presented in negative form as the sentence *We don't pick and choose which rules to follow* contains the word 'not' which indicates that the sentence is negative. Moreover, the order

of entailment can be seen in the background as there is interconnectedness between the thickened sentences. To add, the detection is using contexted clause approach as the first sentence is flattened in the second sentence.

Metaphorical entailment is restricted by the employment of metaphorical rule in which illustrating the meaning of a sentence implicitly. Metaphorical entailment is constructed by comparing the source domain (actual meaning) with the target domain (implicit meaning). In accordance with this restriction, people need to do more effort to construct metaphorical entailment. As a result, people rarely use metaphorical entailment in daily conversation. Accordingly, metaphorical entailment appears 8 times in *The Da Vinci Code* movie, and the sample of the data is presented as follow.

Lt. Collet: You're the one who lost them.
You control every step of this investigation. You don't let anybody breathe. You're acting like you lost your mind.
 (Datum 42)

Lt. Collet complains Captain B. Fache when they realize that Naveu and Longdon are lost from their monitoring. Therefore, metaphorical entailment can be seen from Lt. Collet's thickened sentences in which *don't let anybody breathe* is the target domain of metaphor, while *control everything* is the source domain. Here, the actual meaning of *don't let anybody breathe* is *control everything*. Lt. Collet utters this metaphorical image as he considers that Captain B. Fache plays too much control to capture Longdon and Naveu. Both sentences share the same background understanding which means that the order of entailment is formed by the background, while the approach used is contexted clause.

Based on the table of findings, background and foreground orders appear in the entailments found in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. Background entailment appears when a main sentence is followed by several sentences which following the logical concept of the main sentence. Yule (1998: 33) states that background entailment indicated that when a sentence is true, it is

necessarily related to the truth of a number of entailments. It appears 24 times in all the types of entailment with various frequencies in each type of entailment. The example along with the description is presented as follow.

Bishop Aringarosa: **Many of our followers are married. Many of them have families.** Only a small proportion choose to live ascetically in the cloisters of our residential halls. But we are all united in God's work around the world. Surely that is an admirable way to lead one's life.
 (Datum 16)

On an interview with a man named Michael, Bishop Aringarosa explains his opinion to defend himself as Michael is doubtful toward the bishop and his followers' belief. Here, Bishop Aringarosa mentioned the words *married* and *family*. In fact, the words *married* and *family* share the same background knowledge as *married* is the part of *family*; that is why the entailment is following the background order.

According to Yule (1998: 33), foreground entailment is the main assumption of the speaker. Therefore, there are two linguistic devices which could indicate foreground entailment i.e. clefting and stressing. As foreground entailment possesses two linguistic devices, it obtains high frequency in the findings. From the total 57 data, 33 in *The Da Vinci Code* movie are in the order of foreground entailment, and 28 of those data are presented by stressing while the rest are by clefting.

Clefting is performed by adding a new part of the sentence in order to gain the hearer's attention. It is used to help people focus on a particular part of the sentence, and to emphasize what people actually want to say (Yule (1998: 34). Therefore, clefting only appears 5 times. Moreover, it does not appear in one type of entailment i.e. metaphorical entailment. Metaphorical entailment does not ordered by clefting because of its restriction in formulating the interconnected sentences. As clefting is indicated by the adding of a new word to

elucidate the sentence, and metaphorical entailment has a restriction in sentence structure; the integration of both element will be hardly found in a conversation. For the further explanation of clefting, an example along with the discussion is presented as follow.

Naveu: Funny, **I don't EVEN like history. I've never seen much good come from looking to the past.** (Datum 30)

Naveu tells Longdon that *she does not like history* because *she has never seen much good come from looking to the past*. Her second statement strengthens her first statement, and both paraphrase one another. Therefore, the addition of the word *even* in Naveu's first sentence indicates that the order of entailment is foreground which uses clefting to order the entailment. Naveu can simply say *I don't like history*, but she adds the word *even* to make her statement stronger, and to gain Longdon's attention toward her utterances.

Yule (1998: 33) states that a speaker sometimes gives a stress in their utterances. The stressed part can be assumed as the foreground which is very useful to help the hearer in interpreting the intended meaning of the speaker, and to make the hearer more focus on the stressed part in a sentence. It obtains the highest rank in the finding as it appears 28 times. The example of stressing can be seen in the following datum.

Naveu: **I have NO idea how. I DON'T know the code.** And even if I did, I wouldn't tell you. (Datum 53)

Teabing is asking Naveu to tell about the code of the cryptex, and she stresses the word "no" as she says that she has no idea. Therefore, she stresses the word "don't" on her next sentence. Moreover, the words "no" and "don't" are signs of negative expression. Thus, it can be implied that she does not really know anything regarding to the code of cryptex, and she wants Teabing (the hearer) to understand. Moreover, Naveu stresses the negative forms from each sentence which indicates the existence of negative entailment.

There are two kinds of approaches to detect entailment appeared in *The Da Vinci Code* movie i.e. contexted clause and context matching. From the total 57 data, 36 data employ contexted clause in detecting entailment, while the rest of the data employ context matching. Therefore, the contexted clauses compromise the actual fact and the fact which is supposed to hold. One context might be derived into several numbers of facts. This approach is indicated by the existence of 'flattening' among the sentences (Condoravdi, 2002: 5). The example and explanation of contexted clause is presented in the following datum.

Leigh Teabing: Robert, no words. On your knees. Do it. No, I mean it. Down. Not you. No, my dear, you... **You're my MIRACLE, Sophie. You're the guardian of The Grail.** (Datum 52)

Contexted clause is applied as the second sentence which is *You're the guardian of the Grail* holds the fact of the previous sentence. Thus, one-way entailment is reflected on the bold sentences because if Naveu is *the guardian of The Grail*, *she must be a miracle for Teabing*. However if *she is Teabing's miracle*, *she does not necessarily to be the guardian of The Grail*. The flattening can be seen from this phenomenon as the context of *miracle* is derived into *the guardian of The Grail*. For Teabing, Naveu is his miracle as she is the guardian of The Grail since he has been looking for the guardian of The Grail in his entire life.

Mirkin (2011: 16) explains that context matching is an approach to identify the compatible contexts for text expressions which are not necessarily substitutable, and are not necessarily lexical. Hence, to apply context matching, there should be at least two words which are not substitutable but contain meaning correspondence. This restriction triggers the low application of context matching in analyzing the data. As a result, context matching is applied 21 times over the total 57 data. The example and

discussion of context matching approach is presented as follow.

Longdon : **You don't believe in God.**

Naveu : No. **I don't believe in some magic from the sky.** Just people. Sometimes that they can be kind. (Datum 31)

Longdon and Naveu share the same understanding in their utterance. Naveu said *I don't believe in some magic from the sky* to strengthen the idea of what Longdon has uttered. Therefore, both thickened sentences contain the same logical concept which can be seen in the word *God*, in this context, has a meaning as *a magic from the sky*. Furthermore, the word *God* is interrelated to the word *sky*, but *God* does not mean *sky*. However, in this context, the word *God* cannot be replaced by *wizard, spaghetti, or computer*. From the words *God* and *sky*, a sign of entailment can be detected using context matching approach.

As explained in the findings and discussion, there are four types of entailment found in *The Da Vinci Code* movie which are ordered according to background and foreground. Therefore, the entailments found in *The Da Vinci Code* movie can be detected by using contexted clause and context matching approaches. Thus, there are two combinations obtained from the integration between the objectives of the study; they are the combination of types and orders, and the combination of types and approaches. However, on the combination of types and orders, metaphorical entailment datum with foreground order–clefting is not found since both have some restrictions which trigger the impossibility for them to be combined.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

There are four types of entailment applied by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie i.e. one-way entailment, two-way/mutual entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment. Furthermore, the highest frequency of the types of entailment is attained by one-way entailment with 26 times occurrence. Therefore, two-way/mutual

entailment and metaphorical entailment sequentially follow one-way entailment with 17 and 8 occurrences. Meanwhile, negative entailment obtains the lowest frequency by occurring 6 times out of the total 57 data.

One-way entailment becomes the most common entailment uttered by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie as it is the basic model of entailment. As a result, one-way entailment occurrence can be found in all the orders of entailment and the approaches to detect entailment. Meanwhile, two-way/mutual entailment obtains the second highest frequency as this type of entailment can be indicated by paraphrase which is commonly used by the characters in the movie. In opposite, negative entailment and metaphorical entailment attain the lowest frequencies as both have restrictions in formulating entailment. Negative entailment requires at least one negative sentence to construct entailment, while metaphorical entailment obliges the application of metaphorical image in its sentences. Hence, to formulate foreground order, metaphorical entailment cannot be indicated using clefting.

Each type of entailment can be ordered by using background and foreground orders. Background entailment is the entailment which is ordered according to the similar logical concept among the sentences, while foreground entailment contributes to the main point of the sentences. However, most of entailments found in the movie are ordered based on the foreground. Foreground entailment is applied 33 times in ordering entailment, which is distributed into 28 stressing and 5 clefting. Stressing and clefting are two language devices which indicate that entailments are ordered by the foreground.

Stressing dominates the orders of entailment as the characters tend to express their opinions towards their speaking partners by stressing a certain word to deliver the important message rather than employing clefting (adding a new word in their sentences to get the hearer's attention).

The researcher applies contexted clause and context matching approaches in detecting the entailment uttered by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* movie. From the total 57 data, contexted clause approach is applied more frequently rather than context matching. In fact, 36 data of entailment are detected by contexted clause approach, while the rest entailments are detected by context matching approach. Moreover, the researcher tends to apply contexted clause more frequently rather than context matching because most of the sentences containing entailment possibility are interconnected in the context. On the other hand, context matching has a restriction which triggers its lower usage in detecting entailment.

Suggestions

After conducting the research, the researcher proposes suggestions for some parties. For the future researchers who are interested in semantic study, further research regarding the analysis of entailment in novels or plays is suggested. Furthermore, entailment is important to be comprehended by students majoring in linguistics since it can be used to determine whether two sentences are semantically independent, semantically related, or semantically identical. Therefore, the students are suggested to conduct a research regarding meaning relation especially entailment as this linguistic phenomenon occurs significantly in daily conversation, and/or the portrayals of daily life like movies, plays, or novels. Lastly, the researcher suggests the readers in general to extend their knowledge regarding to semantic entailment in order to gain their awareness toward the interconnectedness between sentences found in whether spoken or written utterances.

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