

AN ENTAILMENT OF THE *DEAD DAYS* COMIC

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this study was to analyze linguistic phenomenon of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic, the conversation all characters in *Dead Days* comic. This study had two objectives. They were to identify the types of entailment and the dominant types of entailment. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method since it emphasized on describe the phenomenon of entailment in *Dead Days* comic. Moreover, the findings were presented in tabulating. However, number was also used to support the analysis of the data. This study reveals two findings. First, there are four types of entailment occur in the main character's utterances in the *Dead Days* comic. They are one-way entailment, two-way entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment. One-way entailment which occurs 27 times is the first rank since it is the most common entailment uttered by people. Then, the second rank is negative entailment which occurs 19 times since it covers all utterances containing entailment which are expressed using negative form. After that, two-way entailment places on the third rank which has five occurrences. That type of entailment is to strengthen the idea with an explicit way. Finally, metaphorical entailment only occurs four times since this kind of entailment is rarely found in people's utterances. The dominant types of entailment in *Dead Days* comic was one-way entailment with 27 times or 49.10%.

Keyword : Entailment, *Dead Days* comic

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The Researcher

Putri Eka Septiani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Semantics is the study of how meaning is conveyed through signs and language. Linguistic Semantics focuses on the history of how words have been used in the past. General semantics is about how people mean and refer in terms of likely intent and assumptions.

These three kinds of semantics: Formal, Historical, and General-Semantics are studied in many different branches of science (method of studying meaning very widely). Understanding how facial expressions, body language, and tone affect meaning, and how words, phrases, sentences, and punctuation relate to meaning are examples of Semantics.

As stated by Strokel (2008: 125), people need to concern with phonological, lexical and semantic representation. A phonological representation is related to the individual sounds of words. When the sounds are merged in a unit of a word, the lexical representation takes place. Then, the meaning of the word is under the correspondence of semantic representation. The three representation have to be linked to one another to be able to utter an understandable word. When the ability of creating understandable words increased, people combine some simple words to be a complex beautiful sentence that carries meaning. In relation to the of sentence, people have some logical concepts which relate the meaning of one sentence to the others. It is important to understand the relations between sentences. When a

sentence is related to another sentence, the idea becomes stronger. One of such relation is called entailment. As stated by Griffith (2006:25), entailment happens when the truth of one proposition depends on the other. It means that the truth of two propositions correlate one another.

However, according to Rambaud (2012:70), entailments are related to the knowledge of a particular language, and it has nothing got to do with the knowledge of the truth. In other words, in entailment, the meaning of two sentences correlate to each to each other without regarding the reality of the world. Therefore, the research of entailment is under the study of semantics, not pragmatics.

Furthermore, the phenomenon of entailment cannot be separated by our life and it can be found not only in our life but also in literary work, such as comic. However, most people are not really aware of it. In some cases, it is very important to understand the relation between the meaning of a sentence and the other, since it may cause misunderstanding

The phenomenon of entailment can also be seen in comics. However, a comic can only portray a part of the whole sides of life. Comic is a reflection of real life or imagination of people in life, including the people and the culture in a society. Art and literature reflect moments in people's life and science studies people and the world where they live. Thus, a comic is a portrait of people's life which is presented beautifully and colorfully. As a result, some language phenomena are found in comics. One of which is entailment. Some comics describe the phenomenon well, for example *Dead Days* comic.

Comics as one of narrative form, is a visual medium used to express ideas via image, often combined with the text or visual information. Comics frequently takes the form of juxtaposed sequences of panels of images. The term “comic book” has a similarity confusing history: they are most often not humorous; nor are they regular books, but rather periodicals. Comics are interesting because the readers not only read story but can also look at the image, the characters and the form itself.

The researcher chooses *Dead Days* comic as an object of her research because the researcher found many types of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic. Basically, this research is conducted for several reasons. The most crucial one is that because the phenomena of entailment can be found in daily conversations and also can be found in some comics. In addition, it is important for people to understand the concept of entailment because by having a deeper understanding then every hearer will be able to get what the speaker actually wants to speak.

There are some problems in this research, students felt difficulties understand about entailment, especially for student of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara at sixth semester academic year 2015/2016. Based on the interview about entailment the researcher found 95.5% students did not know about entailment, student difficulties to identify the types of entailment.

To solve these problem, thus the researcher decided to conduct the student to understand about entailment. The researcher then named this research “An Entailment in the *Dead Days* comic”.

B. The Identification of problem

Based on the background of study above, the problem of the study were identified as follows:

1. the students felt difficulties understand about entailment
2. the students got confused to interpret entailment in the comic.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this researcher is semantic. Semantic is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts. It has to be find on study of language. The limitation is the types of entailment used in the *Dead Days* comic.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of the study were formulated as the following:

1. what types of entailment will find in the *Dead Days* comic?
2. what are the dominant types of entailment will find in the *Dead Days* comic?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were follows:

1. to describe the types of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic
2. the most dominant types of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic

F. The Significance of the Study

The research were expected to give both theoretical and practical significances.

a. Theoretically:

It is expected that the results of this research can enrich the specific knowledge of the researcher in the linguistic field, especially in the analysis of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic. Specifically, the research is intended to identify and describe the types and also the orders of entailment in the *Dead Days* comic.

b. Practically:

1. For English teachers, this research could contribute for them to enrich the study about entailment.
2. For students, they could apply the sentence relation of entailment in the poem.
3. For the readers, this research hopefully could be beneficial to the readers in general, in improving their knowledge in entailment.

Besides, the result of this study was given contribution for the lectures and the students of UMSU, especially at English Department. It is expecting to be able to broaden the knowledge in understanding the entailment. It hopes to give contributing for readers who are interested in this study and it was alternative reference for the readers who are interest in researching this area.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This section consists of some theories which are related and support the research. They are description analysis, linguistics, macro and micro linguistics, semantic relations, entailment and also a brief description of *Dead Days* comic. Firstly, the general definitions of linguistics are presented, and also its division into macro and micro linguistics. Secondly, semantic as one of the micro linguistics is explained, followed by the description of the semantic relations. After that, entailment as a sentential semantic relation is described. Then, under the consideration of entailment, there are types and orders of entailment.

1. Semantics

According to Seed (2003) semantic is the study of meaning communicated through language. This book is an introduction to any single theory and practice of semantics in modern linguistics. Although this is not an introduction to any single theory, we begin with a basic assumption: that a person's linguistic abilities are based on knowledge that they have. It is this knowledge that we are seeking to investigate. One of the insights of modern linguistics is that speakers of a language have different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words and sentence. To reflects this, linguistic description has different levels of analysis.

The division into levels of analysis seems to make sense intuitively: if you are learning a foreign language you might learn a word from a book, know what it

means but not know how to pronounce it. Or you might hear a word, pronounce it perfectly but not know what it means. Then again, you might know the pronunciation and meaning of, say, a noun, but not know how its plural is formed or what its genitive case looks like. In this sense knowing a word unites different kinds of knowledge, and this is just as true of your knowledge of how to construct phrases and sentence.

Related to the discussion of semantics and grammar, linguistic description minus grammar equals semantics. In this case, the discussion, semantics explains the speaker's ability in understanding new words or sentence without any grammatical processes.

Under the study of semantics, some topics are discussed. Some are semantic features, semantic roles and semantic relations. Yule explains that semantic features are the elements with the sign of plus or minus to differentiate words meaning in language. Then, a part played by a noun phrase in a sentence is called as a semantic role. Last, based on the theory of Hjørland (2007), semantic relation concern with the relation between meanings.

2. Semantic Relations

According to Hjørland (2007), relation between concepts or meanings are under the study of semantic relation. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003:173) divide semantic relations into three: lexical, phrasal and sentential relations. The meaning relationships among words are under the field of lexical relations.

Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003:189-92), the second semantic relation is in phrase which is called as phrasal relations. This kind of meaning relation can be noun-centered meaning or verb-centered meaning. The examples of noun-centered meaning relation can be found adjective-noun combination, such as *good friend*, and in noun compound, such as *doghouse* and *pickpocket*. Thematic roles in the sentence *the boy found a red brick* are agent and theme, while in the sentences *the boy put the red brick on the wall* are agent, theme and goal. The knowledge about *find* and *put* decided the thematic roles.

As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003:195), the last semantic relation is sentential meaning relation. The meaning of noun phrase and verb phrase in a sentence built its meaning relation. The other parts of speech like adverb also add and or affect the sentence meaning. Finally, related to this type, Murphy (2003:8) argues that there are three main sentential semantic relations. They are contradictions, paraphrase, and entailment.

The two other sentential meaning relations, paraphrase, and entailment, have similarity. Huford and Heasley (2007: 113) explain that the relationship between the two relations is parallel to the relationship between hyponymy and synonymy. They add that if synonymy is symmetric hyponymy, paraphrase presents some alternative versions of sentences to express the same meaning. She gives examples of paraphrase: *The dog is eating a bone. A bone is being eaten by the dog. It's the dog who is eating a bone.* The three sentences have a single semantic representation. Finally, the explanation of entailment is described in the following.

3. Entailment

Entailment is a semantic relation that has to do with this. Entailment is not an inference in the normal sense because our knowledge of the truth or falsity of a statement does not derive from our empirical knowledge of the world but from our knowledge of a particular language where the lexical relations between words hold.

The relation of entailment can be seen as a result of the linguist structure of a particular language. In the example:

Example 1. *A1*: Bob has five cats.

B1: Bob has two cats.

Example 2. *A2*: At least three of Bob's five cats are grey.

B2: At least two of Bob's cats are grey.

Example 3. *A3*: Vita, whose husband is a lawyer, is an artist.

B3: Vita is an artist.

Example 4. *A4*: Karel has a son.

B4: Karel is a parent.

Example 5. *A5*: Yvonne still longs to return to her homeland.

B5: Yvonne longs to return to her homeland.

This formulation works well in simpler cases, but in more complex instances, it can be seen to be inadequate. In examples one and four, above, for example, every (possible) instance in which *A1* (*A4*) is true is such that *B1* (*B4*) is true also. And, every one in which *B1* (*B4*) is false is such that *A1* (*A4*) is also false.

This, however, is not the case in the second, third, and fifth examples given above. The reason for this is that there is a difference in presupposition involved,

independently of the fact that entailment does hold between each A and the corresponding B .

In these cases, and in indefinitely many others, condition (i) above *does* hold. However, condition (ii) does *not*, and it is here that a reformulation of the analysis of entailment is required.

If, that is (to state this in its general form), a given A entails some B , such that A has a presupposition P which B does not have, then it will be possible for A to be without truth value (be neither true nor false), for example when P is false, while B might be either true *or* false.

To illustrate this point with one of the preceding examples, let us suppose that Vita's husband is not a lawyer but an electric piano player in a rock band, and either that (a) Vita herself is an artist, or that (b) Vita is not an artist but a worker in a factory. Since A_3 presupposes P_3 , viz., that Vita's husband is a lawyer, and P_3 is false, A_3 has no truth value, is neither true nor false. But B_3 in sub-case (a) is true, and in sub-case (b), false. (Basically: a given truth valueless statement might entail a statement which has a truth value.)

Correlatively, if Vita has no husband, P_3 (that her husband is a lawyer) has a presupposition, viz., that Vita *has* a husband, which is false, and P_3 is truthvalueless. In *this* case, A_3 (with a truth valueless presupposition) is also neither true nor false, while B_3 , as above, is true in sub-case (a), false in sub-case (b).

This example shows that B 's being false is not, contra the analysis of entailment given above, a sufficient condition for A 's having a truth value, and, a fortiori, not a sufficient condition for A 's being false.

3.1 Types of Entailment

Entailment can be divided into several types. Some scholars have their own types of entailment. Sometimes, they name the same kind of entailment differently. For more explanation, here are some scholar with their types of entailments. The first is Griffiths (2006) who divides entailment as one-way entailment and two-way entailment. Based on his theory, entailments are varied in case of its relations from one direction or two.

a. One-way Entailment

The kind of entailment is a term refers to a relation between a pair of sentences. She clarifies this by saying that the truth of the second sentence necessarily follows the truth of the first. Pennacchiotti (2005) calls it as “Strict Entailment.” He explains that it is when the sentences carry two different facts, but one of them can be inferred from the other. Therefore, in one-way entailment, a sentence does not paraphrase the other sentence. One of them is like the conclusion of the other. It is the entailment that works only in one direction.

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 necktie is maroon* is true, then the sentence *My necktie is red* is true. However, if the sentence *My necktie is red* is true, then the sentence *My necktie is maroon* is not always true. Thus, one-way entailment or strict entailment is if one sentence is true, the other sentence must also be true; when one sentence is false, the other is also false.

b. Two-way Entailment

Griffiths (2006: 27) defines two-way entailment between sentences as paraphrase. In contrast to one-way entailment, a two-way entailment has meaning relationship and the sentences that contain two-way entailment paraphrase each other. 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.

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 horse threw the rider* and *The rider was thrown by the horse* 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 conditions, the active-passive pairs are not in the form of paraphrases. The sentence *Every person in this room speaks two languages* is not the paraphrase of the sentence *Two languages are spoken by every person in this room*. It is clear that each person in the first sentence speaks two languages. However, it is possible that each individual speaks different languages. In contrast, the two languages in the second sentence are always the same languages for everyone in the room.

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. *He can go, He may go, He must go* may be expressed differently, such as by using this form: *He is able to go, He is permitted to go, He is obliged to go*. The sentence

John saw Mary can also be expressed in a longer sentence like *John perceived Mary using his eyes*. Thus, if those first sentences are true, it is a must that the second sentences are also true, and vice versa. Rambaud (2012: 70) called this type of entailment as “equivalent”.

Beside Griffiths, Murphy (2003) also has his own types of entailments. In his book entitled “*Semantic Relations and the Lexicon*”, Murphy explains his two types of entailment which are mutual entailment and negative entailment.

1) Mutual Entailment

This kind of entailment is actually the same as Griffiths’s two-way entailment /paraphrase and also Rambaud’s equivalent. Murphy (2003:248) defines this type of entailment as synonymy among propositions, not words.

2) Negative Entailment

Besides mutual entailment, Murphy (2003:98) also has negative entailment. That is an entailment which is expressed in a negative form. For example, *It’s a dog* entails *It’s not a fish*. The truth of the first and the second sentence is in semantic relation of entailment, and the second sentence is in the form of negative.

In addition, Crouch (2003: 11) has his own special type of entailment called metaphorical entailment. Metaphorical entailment is stated by giving a characteristic in a sentence to get the meaning of another sentence which has the relation of entailment. The sentence with the characteristic is the source domain and the other sentence is the target domain. He explains further that the metaphorical image is given to the source domain and the metaphorical treatment is received by

the target domain. The source domains are used to know deeper about the target domains.

In describing the metaphorical entailment. Stovell proposes an illustration if love is a journey and the relationship is the vehicle, then people have to know more about the vehicle to understand what actually love is. Examples of metaphorical image: *His anger finally come out*. In creating metaphorical entailment, a speaker has to build a metaphorical image. People know that anger never comes out since it is an abstract thing but in the sentence the anger was illustrated to come out to describe that the subject *He* because angry. In the sentence, the source domain is the metaphorical image, "*His anger finally come out*" and the target domain is he became angry. Another examples of metaphorical image is in the sentence *Smoke was pouring out of his ears*. In this sentence, the source domain is" *Smoke was pouring out of his ears*" and she target domain is the same as the previous example.

4. Description of comic

Comic book is one of literature work which have a complete plot story from the beginning until the end of the story with a drawing picture as the addition beside the story and to make it different from another literature work and have function to entertain the readers.

A comic book, also called comic magazine or simply comic, is a publication, first popularized in the United States. It consists of comics art in the form of sequential juxtaposed panels that represent individual scenes.

Comics is an art form using a series of static images in fixed sequence. Written text is often incorporated. The two most common forms of comics are comics strips (as appear in newspaper) and comic book (book popularly called *manga* when referring to Japanese comics book). Comics strips are serial comics that are published in a newspaper. Whereas comic books are collections of stories that have pictures and consist of one or more title and theme. They are called comics or comic's book in Indonesia. 'Comics' in the UK are most likely to be a reference to comic books. The term 'comic book' only became popular in the UK as a reference to import US comic books.

The format of the comic present a montage of both word and image, and the reader is this requires to exercise both visual and verbal interpretative skills. The regiments of art (eg. Perspective, Symmetry, brush stroke) and regiment of literature (grammar, plot, syntax, linguistic) become superimposed upon each other. The reading the comic book is an act of both aesthetic perception and intellectual.

B. Previous Research

There have been some conducted researches that deal with entailment. However, those previous research are different from this research. One of the previous researches is "*Entailment above the Word Level in Distributional Semantics*" by Marco Baroni, Raffaella Bernardi, Ngoc-Quynh Do and Chung-chiehShan (2012). The research has an objective to detect entailment using

distributional semantics representations of phrases in two ways. First, the researchers use the adjective-noun constructions (ANs) to find entailment. Then, second, the research is focused in recognizing entailment relation built from a quantifying determiner and a noun (QNs). In the last part of the paper, some findings are presented. First, adjective-noun constructions and their heads encode a relation that can detect lexical entailment. Second, quantifier-noun constructions also encode information to know an entailment relation. Last, adjective-noun constructions cannot generalize to entailment detection in quantifier-noun constructions.

The second related is conducted in the thesis by Hilyatus Sa'adah (2014) on her thesis entitled: *A Semantic Analysis of Entailment Applied by The Main Character in The Movie Life of Pi*. This study is under a big umbrella of linguistics. More specifically, it is a semantic study, which is one of the branches of linguistics, since it explores about the meaning of the language. The aim of this study is to analyze linguistic phenomenon of entailment applied by Pi, the main character in Life of Pi. This study has two objectives. They are to identify the types of entailment and also to describe the orders of entailment applied by the main character in Life of Pi.

This study reveals two findings. First, there are four types of entailment occur in the main character's utterances in the movie Life of Pi. They are one-way entailment, two-way entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment. One-way entailment which occurs 18 times is the first rank since it is the most common entailment uttered by people. Then, the second rank is negative entailment

which occurs eight times since it covers all utterances containing entailment which are expressed using negative form. After that, two-way entailment places on the third rank which has six occurrences. That types of entailment is to strengthen the idea with an explicit way. Finally, metaphorical entailment only occurs three times since this kind of entailment is rarely found in people's utterances. Second, there are two orders of entailment applied by the main character in Life of Pi: background entailment and foreground entailment. Moreover, the foreground entailment is able to be expressed by clefting or by stressing. The highest occurrences rate goes to the foreground entailment which uses stressing in words in the sentences since almost every sentence uttered by people contains stressing. It is almost a half from the analyzed data. In other word, it is 17 data from all the 35 data. In contrast, clefting, as another way in expressing foreground entailment only occurs twice because it is restricted by the structure of the sentence that is by adding some words to mark the focus of the sentence. Finally, the background entailment is found in 16 data out of 35 data. That is by giving one or more sentences to guide the hearer to get the main idea.

C. Conceptual Framework

The study of entailment is under semantics. Since it explores about the meaning of the language. In semantics, there are some relations of the words, phrases, or sentences related to their meaning; the relations are called semantic relation. Meaning relations between words are called lexical semantic relation.

Phrasal relations represent semantic relationships between phrases. Then, entailment is a sentential semantic relation, which is meaning relation between sentences.

Entailment can be described as propositions which are definitely true when a given proposition is true. In other word. It is when truth of a sentence depends on the truth of another sentence. Basically, there are four types of entailment; one-way entailment, two-way entailment, negative entailment and metaphorical entailment.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The research used descriptive qualitative method. J, Moleong (2016:6), qualitative data analysis method is the used to understand the phenomenon of what experienced is by the subject for example behaviors, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. The library study also was conducted in collecting the data which are relevant to the subject matter, in order to find out the types of entailment in *Dead Days* comic.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in research was taken from *Dead Days* comic from episode 1-5, and were analyzed to find the types of entailment in *Dead Days* comic.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data of the research was processed by the following steps:

1. Observing the *Dead Days* comic
2. Collecting the *Dead Days* comic which be related to entailment
3. Capturing the *Dead Days* comic as the data which contain the entailment

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher is using theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. The procedures of data was analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher was selected data that was given valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the types of entailment.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the types of entailment into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it was came clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

Having analyzed the data, it was found that 55 data from Dead Days Comic. There were four types of entailment in the Dead Days Comic. They are One-way Entailment (OE), Two-way Entailment (TE), Negative Entailment (NE) and Metaphorical Entailment (ME).

B. Data Analysis

1. Data Qualitative

1.1 Type of entailment in the Dead Days comic.

There are four types of entailment. They are One-way Entailment (OE), Two-way Entailment (TE), Negative Entailment (NE) and Metaphorical Entailment (ME).

a. One-way Entailment (OE)

Like what is clearly shown in Table 4.1, one-way entailment appears the most often compared to the other types of entailment. Among the 55 data, it appears 27 times. This finding is actually not surprising remembering this type of entailment is commonly used by people in delivering their ideas through their utterances. People usually give some more details of the main idea they want to explore. However, the details do not cover the idea totally. This type of entailment was also found in the Dead Days comic as shown in the following data:

“Please move calmly to a safe. At the moment, all of the major cities including Seoul are encountering problems with traffic accident and explosions.”

In the above utterances, Reporter argues that people to move calmly to a safe. Then, he gives explanation that Seoul are encountering problems with traffic accident and explosions. The sentences are in relation of one-way entailment.

The other way to deliver one-way entailment, except by giving some examples, is by exploring some descriptions about the idea mentioned by the speaker. A statement or sentence, or even word, can be described in many different ways. When a speaker utters a statement, and he/she explains it more by giving further descriptions, he automatically wants the hearer to believe in him. It is also possible for the speaker to add only one additional description. When a speaker thinks that one further description is enough, he will only add one description. The strategy of giving descriptions is also employed by Reporter.

“the cause of this is still being investigate. But it may be a group psychological disorder. We ask you not to worry.”

In the above datum, Reporter firstly states that the cause of this is still being investigate. Then, he strengthens his statement by his additional two sentences. By stating that it may be a group psychological disorder. By providing the two sentences that explain about the cause of this it may be a group psychological disorder, Reporter makes the hearer believes that the cause of this it may be a group psychological disorder. In conclusion, those two sentences strengthen his statement that the cause of this it may be a group psychological disorder.

“Again, please do not run. Move calmly to your nearest exit. Everyone, please! You must stay calm or you’ll block the exit.”

In the above utterances, someone tells do not run. Someone argues that people do not run. Then, he gives explanation that everyone must stay calm or you’ll block the exit. The sentences are in relation of one-way entailment.

“Doctor: I will let you know as soon as we find something promising. That is all. We’re doing our best to determine the cause of the outbreak.”

In the above datum, Doctor firstly states he will let you know as soon as we find something promising. Then, he strengthens his statement by his additional two sentences. By stating that doing the best to determine the cause of the outbreak. By providing the two sentences that explain about doing the best to determine the cause of the outbreak to find something promising, Reporter makes the hearer believes that doing the best to determine the cause of the outbreak to find something promising. In conclusion, those two sentences strengthen his statement that doing the best to determine the cause of the outbreak to find something promising.

“ I know it’s impossible, but for a second I thought I heard my mom’s voice. I’m still alive if this can be called alive.”

In the above datum, Jingoek firstly states he heard his mom’s voice. Then, he strengthens his statement by his additional two sentences. By stating that he still alive. By providing the two sentences that explain about he still alive until he can have heard his mom’s voice, Reporter makes the hearer believes that he still alive. In conclusion, those two sentences strengthen his statement that he still alive until he can have heard his mom’s voice.

“Of you just ignore the zombies stumbling around. Did the zombies move to another area? *There are a lot less of them now. Maybe the survivors will start coming outside later.* Is that a car alarm? Mom’s responding to the sound, too.”

In the above utterances, Jingoek tells there are a lot less of them now. Then, he gives explanation that the survivors will start coming outside later. The sentences are in relation of one-way entailment.

In conclusion, in expressing one-way entailment, a speaker has many choices of methods, such as by giving examples, descriptions, or by giving conclusion of the idea that a speaker wants to deliver. It is possible that there are some other ways in expressing this type of entailment besides what is previously mentioned in this research which is not applied by the all characters in the Dead Days comic. The most important thing to be remembered is that one-way entailment is expressed by people by adding further details to strengthen their idea. However, the additional details do not cover the whole main idea.

b. Negative Entailment (NE)

Negative entailment ranks the second after one-way entailment. Among all 55 data, 19 are negative entailment. The number of the findings in negative entailment is proper remembering negative entailment covers all entailment expressed in negative form. The most common negative form that is used by people in uttering entailment is by adding the word ‘not’. Usually, the word ‘not’ is put after the auxiliary verbs to show that the sentence is negative. This type of entailment was also found in the Dead Days comic as shown in the following data:

“Someone, please help me. I wanna live. I can’t even speak. I don’t wanna die like this. What so I so now?”

In the above datum, Jingoek makes an entailment that relates his sentences. Jingoek, in his sentences. When Jingoek tells about that he ask someone help him, he possesses an entailment of two sentences. The first sentence explains about he ask someone help him. However, in the last part of the sentence, Jingoek mentions that he can’t even speak. In his second sentence, Jingoek explains that he ask someone help him but he can’t even speak. Jingoek uses negative entailment to connect the two sentences. In expressing his entailment, Jingoek uses negative form ‘not’ which he puts in the last part of his first sentence.

“Oh! I don't even know how to sail. And I wasn't alone out there. Richard PARKER was with me.”

Jingoek tries to ensure the people that he is not a legend among sailors who can survive alone in the middle of the sea for long time. He explains his togetherness with Richard Parker in the sea journey in two sentences. His aim in presenting it in two sentences is to make those people believe in his story. Jingoek does not want to be said as a legend of the sea who can survive alone out there. Thus, he repeats the main idea twice to make it stronger. The two sentences are in relation of negative entailment. The negative form is marked by adding ‘not’ after ‘was’ in the first sentence.

“My dear Appa believed himself part of the new India. As a child, he’d had polio. He used to lie in bed wracked with pain, wondering where God was. In the end, GOD didn’t save him. Western medicine did.”

Jingook's father has polio when he was a kid. All his activity is just lying on the bed with his pain. He expects that God will help him. He hopes that he will immediately be a normal kid who can run and play all the day. However, the God, to whom Appa hopes, did not come and save him. Then, the technology of western medicine takes all his pain and also hope. From that time, Jingook's Appa never expect anything from God. In his mind, God is nothing.

In expressing his Appa's belief, Jingook uses entailment in his utterances. He previously tells about the polio. Then, he states that in the end of his Appa's pain, God is not the hero. In his next sentence, he strengthens his utterance by mentioning western medicine as the hero which can bring the polio out of his Appa's life. The entailment is categorized as negative entailment since one of the two related sentence is expressed in negative form.

"You see! *Most travelers collect postcards or tea cups on their journeys, but not Dad. Dad collects SWIMMING pools. He swims every pool he comes upon.*"

In the above datum, Jingook makes an entailment that relates his sentences. Jingook, in his sentences, compares his Dad hobby to the other people's. When people travel to some places, they usually collect postcard or tea cups for their souvenir. Dad is completely different from the other people. If he travels to places, he will not collect postcard or tea cups. He will collect swimming pools. It means that he will swim in all swimming pools he visits.

When Jingook explains about his Dad, he possesses an entailment of two sentences. The first sentence explains about the other people's hobby which is to

collect tea cups or postcards. However, in the last part of the sentence, Jingook mentions that Dad is the only one who does not follow the common people's behaviors. In his second sentence, Jingook explains that Dad only collects swimming pools, not the other things. Jingook uses negative entailment to connect the two sentences. In expressing his entailment, Jingook uses negative form 'not' which he puts in the last part of his first sentence.

“ I've still gotta go to work and make money. *This isn't the first time there've been traffic problems or a new virus. It'll be fine in a few days.* Don't worry.”

In the above datum, Dad makes an entailment that relates his sentences. When Dad tells about that *This isn't the first time there have been traffic problems or a new virus*, he possessed an entailment of two sentences. The first sentence explains about *this isn't the first time there have been traffic problems or a new virus*. However, in the last part of the sentence, Dad mentions that *it will be fine in a few days*. In his second sentence, Dad explains that *it will be fine in a few days*. Dad uses negative entailment to connect the two sentences. In expressing his entailment, Dad uses negative form 'not' which he puts in the last part of his first sentence.

“left the house like any other day, they never returned. That's probably what happened to everyone else, too.”

In the above datum, Jingook makes an entailment that relates his sentences. When Jingook tells about *that left the house like any other day, they never returned*, he possesses an entailment of two sentences. The first sentence explains about this

left the house like any other day, they never returned. However, in the last part of the sentence, Jingoek mentions that probably what happened to everyone else, too. In his second sentence, Jingoek explains that it will be fine in a few days. Jingoek uses negative entailment to connect the two sentences. In expressing his entailment, Jingoek uses negative form ‘never’ which he puts in the last part of his first sentence.

In conclusion, negative entailments are employed by all character in his utterances in the Dead Days comic 19 data from all the 55 data. The negative entailments are expressed by ‘not’ and ‘never’. The negative entailments cover all the sentence meaning relations which are expressed in those negative forms. Last, the negative entailment ranks the second after one-way entailment in all characters’ utterances in the Dead Days comic

c. Two-way Entailment (TE)

Two-way entailment or paraphrase ranks the third of the types of entailment. From all the 55 data, only five of them which are categorized as two-way entailment. The easiest way in expressing a paraphrase is by rewording. Rewording means replacing a word by another word which has exactly the same meaning as the previous one. People commonly use this kind of entailment since it is a simple form of two-way entailment. The phenomenon is reflected in Dead Days comic.

“Even when God seemed to have ABANDONED me, He was watching. Even when He seemed INDIFFERENT to my suffering, He was watching.”

The two sentences are in relation of two-way entailment. The words used in the two sentences are also almost the same. However, a word in the first sentence can be replaced by another word which has the same meaning. In the datum above, the word 'abandoned' in the first sentence is replaced by the word 'indifferent' in the second sentence. The meanings of the two words are the same. Thus, the first sentence is the paraphrase of the second sentence.

Besides by replacing a word by another word, paraphrase is also expressed by providing full explanation. Thus, the two sentences have the same meaning, but the last one explains the first in more detail without giving any additional idea. People use such way of delivering idea to ensure that the hearers really get what he/she wants to deliver.

“When Thirsty got too big, the hunter sold him to our zoo. But the names got SWITCHED on the paperwork. The hunter was listed as Thirsty, and the tiger was called Richard Parker.”

In the above datum, Jingo, in the first sentence, states that the name of the tiger and the hunter are switched. Then, in the second sentence, he states that the tiger's name becomes the hunter's name and the hunter's name becomes the tiger's name. The meanings employed by the two sentences are really the same. However, the second is clearer than the first since it provides a full explanation of the term 'switched'. Therefore, the two sentences are in the relation of two-way entailment.

Unlike the two previous data, the below datum is a paraphrase which is found in the two different sentences. By stating two different sentences, the hearer

automatically will receive the information more than one time. It got the hearer to focus on the information.

“By the time, we reached the Mexican shore. I was afraid to let go of the boat. *My strength was gone. I was so WEAK.* I was afraid that in two feet of water, so close to deliverance, I would drown.”

In the above utterance, two sentences are in a relation of paraphrase. They are ‘My strength was gone’ and ‘I was so weak’. Without considering to its meaning, the two sentences have no similarity. However, the main ideas of the two sentences are similar, or even the same. When the speaker says that his strength was one, in other word, he also means that he was so weak.

In conclusion, two-way entailment can be seen in two sentences or more that has exactly the same meaning. They are an idea that is uttered repeatedly. However, those sentences are used with different expression. It is also important to be understood that the speaker’s aim in using two-way entailment or paraphrase is to emphasize the idea of the sentences to the hearer.

d. Metaphorical Entailment (ME)

Metaphorical entailment ranks the last. From all the 55 data, it only appears four times. This type of entailment is less often used by people. This is because metaphorical entailment is restricted by the existing of metaphorical image to help the hearer get the meaning of speaker’s sentences. Sometimes, the speaker provides the meaning of metaphorical image, and sometimes not. The three sentences which contain metaphorical entailment are described one by one.

“ You see! Most travelers collect postcards or tea cups on their journeys, but not Dad. Dad collects SWIMMING pools. He swims every pool he comes upon.”

In above utterances, Jingook explains that his Dad is addicted to swimming pool. He describes it by using the metaphorical image ‘collecting swimming pools’. The action of collecting swimming pools is called as metaphorical image because it is impossible for a person to collect swimming pools literally. Swimming pools cannot be collected. Then, Pi describes the metaphorical image by the next sentence, ‘He swims every pool he comes upon’. In other words, what he means by collecting swimming pools is swimming in every pool Dad visits. The two sentences explaining the metaphorical image and its meaning are in relation of metaphorical entailment.

‘In understanding the meaning of metaphorical image in an entailment, one has to know how people view the world. In the above case, one has to know that swimming pool is a thing that cannot be collected. Thus, he knows that the entailment is grouped into metaphorical entailment. Another example is presented in the following datum.

“Sister: One day, Jingook said to my father that of all the pools in the world, the most beautiful was a public pool in Paris. *The water there was so CLEAR. You could make your morning coffee with it.*”

In explaining the clearness of the water, sister gives an illustration that people can make coffee with the water for its clearness. The illustration can also be categorized as the example of a metaphorical image. A normal person will not make a morning coffee with water taken from a swimming pool. However, sister explains

that someone can make a morning coffee with the water from a swimming pool in Paris. He does not mean of course that literally people can use the water to make a morning coffee since he only wants to illustrate that the water of the public swimming pool in Paris is really clean and clear.

The datum was different from the previous one. In the previous datum, the metaphorical image is presented first. In contrast, the metaphorical image in the datum above is presented the last. In the above datum, sisters explains the meaning of metaphorical image before giving the metaphorical image itself which says ‘I am your vessel’. The meaning is that he gives himself to God.

“God, I give myself to You. I am Your vessel. Whatever comes, I want to know.”

In the datum above, Jingoek illustrated himself as a God’s vessel. When he uses the word ‘vessel’, he does not literally mean that he is a sort of vessel. In his metaphorical image, Jingoek is a vessel and God is the captain. A vessel cannot move without the captain’s command. In other words, where the vessel goes is all under the captain’s command. When jingoek is illustrated as vessel and God is the captain, he means that what happen to Jingoek is all under the God’s instruction. Jingoek gives himself to God. Whatever He wants to do with Jingoek, he will accept it since he can do nothing. The two sentences which contain the metaphorical image and its meanings are in relation called as metaphorical entailment.

In conclusion, in Pi’s utterances, every metaphorical entailment consists of metaphorical image and its meaning. The metaphorical image can be presented before or after its meaning. The speaker aims to give sensation on his sentences.

The data can be seen as reflections of what people employ in a real daily conversation.

2. Data Quantitative

2.1 Dominant of the Types of Entailment in the Dead Days comic.

Table 4.1
The Dominant Frequency of Types of Entailment Applied by the Main Character in the Dead Days comic.

No.	Types of Entailment	Frequency	$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$
1.	One-way Entailment (OE)	27	49.10%
2.	Negative Entailment (NE)	19	34.54%
3.	Two-way Entailment (TE)	5	9.09%
4.	Metaphorical Entailment (ME)	4	7.27%
	Total	55	100%

Table 4.1 clearly shows that, although the frequency of the occurrences is never the same from one to the others, all the characters employ all the types of entailment. The most dominant appearing phenomenon is one-way entailment. It occurs 27 times out of the total 55 data. In other words, from the total 100%, its percentage is 49.10%. It is more than half of the data. Following one-way entailment, as the second most often appearing phenomenon, there is negative entailment. Its number of occurrences is quite different from the previous ranks. It only appears 19 times with the percentage of 34.54%. After that, two-way entailment ranks the third. It occurs five times out of 55 data, or the same as 9.09% of the total 100%. Finally, the last type of entailment, which is metaphorical

entailment, occurs four times. It gets 7.27% from the total 55 data. The numbers of finding show how those types of entailment are used by people, which is represented by all characters in Dead Days comic. The highest rank of types of entailment shows the entailment which is most often uttered by people. In contrast, the lowest rank type shows that people rarely use such entailment in their utterances.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data of types of entailment in the Dead Days comic.

Conclusion are draws as follows:

1. There are four types of entailment occurring in the conversation in the Dead Days comic. They are one-way entailment, two-way entailment, negative entailment, and metaphorical entailment. One-way entailment which occurs 27 times (49.10%) is on the first rank. Then, the second rank is negative entailment which occurs 19 times (34.54%). After that, two-way entailment places on the third rank which has five occurrences (9.09%). Finally, metaphorical entailment only occurs four times (7.27%).
2. Related to the second objective there are the dominant type of entailment. The dominant types of entailment in Dead Days comic was one-way entailment with 27 times or 49.10%.

B. SUGGESTIONS

The suggestion are as following:

1. This research was suggested for the readers Dead Days comic to find and understand the meaning of entailment
2. This research was suggested for the English students to acknowledge the language phenomena, especially the phenomenon of entailment. Therefore, in

learning semantic, especially on meaning relation which is important to be understood to build a successful conversation.

3. This research was suggested for lectures, this result can give additional knowledge about how the sentences are related to each other in terms of their meaning. Moreover, the research also gives additional examples of the meaning relation of entailment in daily life.

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