

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is divided into five subject matters, they are research background, research question, research purposes, research significance, and previous studies.

#### **1.1 Research Background**

A newspaper or online newspaper is a media where we can find various kinds of events from all corners of the world. The number of news that is presented in its delivery, making it came with various topics. The topics that commonly appear in the news are economics or business, politics, sports, people, culture, events, etc.

News is organized by its own company called news agency. The news agency usually produces two kinds of news media, the offline with printed news and the online with the news article. The difference between these two forms of news is the media they use; the printed news usually uses paper and ink to be used as the main ingredient of printed news. Meanwhile, the online news article requires gadgets and the internet for the reader. Furthermore, the rise of online news has reshaped how news organizations operate. They now prioritize breaking news, seen as essential to deliver the up-to-the-minute updates audiences crave. The digital landscape fuels this focus on immediacy and live reporting, creating a constant race to be the first to report from the scene and present the latest developments (Mitchelstein and Boczkowski 2013; Usher 2018 in Ekström et al., 2021).

Between printed newspapers and online newspaper, the topic they produce is the same, but of course, the digital one has the most updated news. A printed newspaper needs more time to update new news every day rather than an online newspaper where the author can write any update regarding the news he or she found on the field.

The online newspaper is an online media that provides a piece of news that is usually more varied than a regular newspaper. A newspaper is a serial publication that contains news on current events of special or general interest. Usually, the individual parts are listed chronologically or numerically and appear frequently at least once a week but sometimes fortnightly or monthly (AUSTRALIA, 2013).

Different from a printed newspaper, the online newspaper is born digital and available on the internet. *The Jakarta Post* is an example newspaper that provides both printed and digital versions of the newspaper. *The Jakarta Post* is one of the English-Language Indonesian dailies that survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of 40,000 copies and had 41,049 customers as of December 1998. In 1994, *The Jakarta Post* became the first newspaper in Indonesia to go international under a project called "Go International". *The Jakarta Post* also has its Sunday and online editions, the contents of which are not found in the daily print editions (Kustin Ayuwuragil D, n.d.).

One of the topics of *The Jakarta Post* the writer chose is travel with its sub-topics is the destination. The travel topics discuss things related to places that can be visited for vacation. These places are usually places that are commonly used by local people or abroad as places with the aim of unwinding.

Different from the topic, the sub-topic is about the destinations discussing more detail about one place. This sub-topic also does not discuss destination places only as vacation spots but also as places to unwind and the like. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic giving a great impact on the local destination, therefore there's a solution using a virtual tour.

The virtual tour gives a new experience for people that want to stress release. It helps people to go around the world, not only go for the local places but can go to a specific place that already supports the virtual tour. Andy Porter describes the virtual tour in general as a form of tourism, where someone may experience a setting or place without actually being there (Porter, n.d.).

Porter also described virtual tour in its early year as being used for the reference to 3D imaging of Dudley Castle, West Midlands. The imagery might evoke memories of old 3D gaming like a Super Mario Castle look like but the exactness of the recreation of Dudley Castle architecture, down to the very scaling of the rooms is displayed the huge potential of virtual tours as an accessible, inclusive method of historical tourism. The very first person to use this technology is Queen Elizabeth II when it was launched in 1994 and make her the very first patron of a virtual tour in the world (Porter, n.d.).

Virtual tours help people who are unable to go to the places they want. For instance, at this time, where there is a COVID19 pandemic which resulted in the paralysis of many government facilities and local communities, including the destination sector in all countries around the world in order to stop the chain of spreading COVID19. This is also a reference for the virtual tour technology itself, which previously had dim in use, became more ogled by people who missed traveling to tourist places.

Amid the pandemic, The Jakarta Post added a new title to their news related to virtual tours and destinations. for instance, there is two news that has been found using virtual tour and destination on their article and it is being used as an object for this analysis, those are:

1. Indonesian Travel Organizers Tap into Virtual Tours Amid Pandemic (Wira, 2020a)
2. Themed Virtual Tours to Celebrate Indonesia's 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day (Wira, 2020b)

The writer found the news in the travel section with its sub-topic destinations. Both of the news used as object analysis above is occurred on website [www.thejakartapost.com/travel/destinations](http://www.thejakartapost.com/travel/destinations).

As mentioned before, there are two different news with the same topics and keywords and they will be analyzed using semantic aspect and aspectuality. The semantic itself in a simple explanation is a branch of English study of language which is concerned with the meaning of a sentence. Charles W. Kreidler in his book *“Introducing English Semantics”* on page 3, he theorized that semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (Kreidler, 2013).

Semantic as one of the branches of English Language study also has its sub-branches. Based on Kreidler’s book *“Introduction English Semantics”*, He theorized in thirteen different chapters related to the English Semantic. There is a main topic used as main theory for this analysis. Kreidler in his book discussing aspects where it is the expression of viewpoints. Various points of view and these points of view are often incorporated into our description of the events situations. Furthermore, the expression of aspect may also appear in certain temporal adverbs and in the choice of referring expressions (Kreidler, 2013).

Aspect is both grammatical and lexical; it is expressed in predicates, especially in verb inflections and collocations of verbs. Along with the viewpoint that we express, an aspect also depends on the nature of the predicate used, a lexical matter: differences in aspect are communicated in the semantic features of different predicates.

Aspect and aspectuality is one of the branches contained in Kreidler’s book, where the theory about aspect and aspectuality is also being used in this thesis as the main theory of analysis. The main concern of aspect and aspectuality is in the grammatical aspect of sentences. There is a relation between meaning and aspect whereas it is different for each human perspective as a reader. People experience events and situations from various perspectives and it’s are often incorporated into our description of the events and situations (Kreidler, 2013). Furthermore, Kreidler stated that aspect is both grammatical and lexical and it is expressed in predicates, especially in verb inflections and collocations of verbs.

Two aspects of semantics related to meaning were mentioned in Kreidler's book, *Introduction to Semantic*, there are prospective aspects and retrospective aspects. Besides those two aspects, Kreidler also mentioned several aspects, for instance, there are ingressive aspects, continuative aspects, and egressive aspects.

The prospective aspect and retrospective aspect are concerned with the meaning of the sentence. Meanwhile, the ingressive aspect, continuative aspect, and egressive aspect are more related to a sentence where the predicates have causative sense like if they bring about, or maintain or put an end to states that exist or also can be said that it is related to predicates of location.

As already mentioned above, the aspect and aspectuality will be used as the main theory where the prospective and retrospective aspect is related to the meaning of a sentence. The aspect and aspectuality theory will be applied in the object of newspaper online that has already been mentioned before. The reason the author uses the news is that the topic itself is related to people's new lifestyle amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic happen, life is normal, people go to places where they can stress relief. For instance, go to a mall, beach, mountain, or even a simple place that might be close to our homes like a café or fast-food restaurant. The effect of the pandemic itself, as we know, makes people unable to do something we usually do before, and going traveling for stress relief is one of them. This pandemic had made so many destinations close because none of the tourists that able to come to the destination. The virtual tour itself provides a tour via an application of video conferences like zoom or any video conference app and there will be a host or guide who will guide the viewer to visit the destination. Some places still need to pay a fee but there are also who do not

## **1.2. Research Questions**

As the writer described above, the writer then makes some questions in resolving this research question. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What kind of aspect and aspectuality can be found in traveling news?
2. How are the marker of the aspect used in the sentence of the traveling news?

## **1.3. Research Objectives**

Based on the research questions above, the writer focuses on the type of aspect that occurs in the Online Newspaper Headlines. The research is aimed at:

1. To analyze and find out about the aspect that occurs in the traveling news.
2. To analyze and find out how are the marker of the aspect used in the sentence of the traveling news.

## **1.4 Research Significances**

With this research, the author is expected to be able to give a new description of the semantic aspect and aspectuality that appear in online newspapers. Theoretically, the author expects to give new insights about semantics, especially regarding aspects and aspectuality to the reader. In practice, the author hope that if the reader can find out what meaning can influence the reader in reading a piece of news also know the aspects that influence it.

## **1.5 Previous Studies**

The research will focus on the semantic aspect and aspectuality of the sentence contained in the news. The semantic aspect presents a study of the meaning contained in sentences. The sentences contained in the news can be interpreted differently, it can be pros or cons.

Previous research used as reference for this study is from “THE TENSE AND ASPECT IN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO’S UTTERANCES IN HIS INAUGURATION SPEECH’ by Dewi Nuryanti. This study aimed to characterize the tense and aspect of the President's utterances during his inauguration speech. Employing a descriptive qualitative research methodology, the analysis focused solely on describing the tense and aspect markers used within the spoken context. The theoretical framework drew upon established theories of tense and aspect by Saeed, Kreidler, and Comrie. Data for the analysis was sourced from the official YouTube channel.

The analysis revealed that the President's utterances utilized a variety of tenses and aspects. This study resulting the tenses that appear in President Joko Widodo speech are the past tense, the present tense, and the future tense. Furthermore, Nuryanti mention that each of the action shows a different meaning to the hearer, addition to that it is not only tense becomes the focus of the analysis but it is also the aspect. the analysis also resulting a conclusion that the aspects found in President’s speech are the perfect aspect with unaccomplished action. Thus the perfect aspect with complete action and the progressive aspect with progressive incomplete action (Nuryanti, 2023).

The next one is from “The semantics of the perfect progressive in English” by Keith Allan (2015). This study explores the meaning of the English perfect progressive tense, a construction often overlooked in existing research. It delves into the historical development and semantic contributions of both the progressive and perfect aspects in English. The analysis confirms the progressive as an aspect and the perfect as a tense, though the perfect retains some aspectual characteristics. The core meaning associated with the progressive is that the action or event remains unfinished at the time of reference established by the tense within the clause. In contrast, the perfect functions as a retrospective tense, situating the action in the past relative to a specific time point indicated by the clause (past, present, or future). With these distinctions in mind, the combination of perfect and progressive (“have

been V-ing") does not present any inherent contradictions, unlike interpretations that view the perfect solely as an aspect (Allan, 2015).

Another previous study is from "The Semantics of Progressive Aspect: A Thorough Study" by Mousame Akhter Flora & S.M. Mohibul Hasan. This study delves into a specific verb aspect that is the present progressive. It analyzes the meaning (semantic) associated with the present progressive and explores its various application in different context. These applications include a durative action, which is an action that have a duration and are ongoing at the time of speaking; conclusive and non-conclusive actions which is whether the action is completed or ongoing at the time of reference; time reference which is the relationship between the action and the time point being spoken about; special cases which is a specific situation where the present progressive is used in an unconventional way. Furthermore, the paper examines limitations on using the progressive aspect in both present and past tenses. These limitations are based on the nature of the verb itself and duration of the action it represents (Flora & Hasan, 2012).

As the result of this study, is has explored the semantic underpinnings of the progressive aspect including its use and limitations. Notably, even the verb categories traditionally used to explain the progressive aspect are themselves defined semantically. The core semantic features conveyed by the progressive aspect for a particular event can be summarized as, durativity which is an action that has a discernable length; bounded duration which is an action that has definable start and end point, event if not explicitly started; incompleteness that while often incomplete, the progressive aspect does not necessarily imply incompleteness; time reference within the situation which is the progressive aspect focusses on a specific timeframe within the broader context of the event(Flora & Hasan, 2012).

What makes it different from the other previous studies that have been mentioned is the source of the data itself and the type of analysis. The source of this research is using three news online newspapers with the same topic about travel and the type of analysis will focus on the semantic aspect and aspectuality. The first and



second questions in this study will be answered with a content analysis method with qualitative descriptive approach in which the writer will explain the theory related to the answer.

