



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the previous chapter, it is clearer that caricature is a descriptive writing that contains criticism toward a situation that happens at certain time. The caricaturist intentionally creates cynical effect through funny pictures and written texts in order to convey his/her ideas. Although most of the readers consider caricature as a kind of entertainment, this study has proven that caricature can also be used to criticize.

Aside from the above use of caricature, as a matter of fact, there are also some particular elements in caricature that give more details about the use of stylistic features and rhetorical figures which gives deeper meaning.

Moreover, the writer has collected some data from Sketsa di Tanah Merdeka and she found that caricature having political theme is interesting to be analyzed. The caricature itself has written text that can be analyzed through stylistic features. The picture can be analyzed through rhetorical figures. Those will subsequently support the writer to explore the deeper meaning of the caricature by using situational context. Finally, the writer focused on 18 caricatures that have political theme and has written text in it.

After analyzing the data which also subsequently answer the research questions, the writer found out some points about the use of stylistic features and rhetorical figures which appear in the caricature. In fact, the written text in each of the caricature has various stylistic features. The features that mostly appear in each classification of stylistic features by Keraf are conversational (see Table



III.1), repetition (see Table III.2), assonance (see Table III.3), and irony (see Table III.4). Most of the pictures also have various rhetorical figures and the most dominant is hyperbole figure (see Table III.5). From the situational context, the writer also found out that most of the caricatures contain allusions and mockeries which are directed mostly to the government and the high-rank officials. The mockeries, in this data, are not too sarcastic, which can be seen from Table III.4 where there is no data containing feature of sarcasm. It happens because of the background of the caricatures which was the years between 1992-1998. In that period, the New Order Era, the regulations were very strict, so the caricaturist had to be aware and careful in conveying his/her ideas through the caricatures so as not to put him in jeopardy.

Finally, the writer concludes that the caricature is not only an entertainment but it can be an effective criticism because it criticizes situation and is still used until now in most of the newspapers in Indonesia. Besides, it does not offend anything/anyone instead, it is able to make the people who are the objects of criticisms to laugh at themselves. Especially in the era of the New Order in Indonesia, caricatures mostly conveyed criticisms by making allusion and mockery without being sarcastic. Those can be seen from the stylistic features and the rhetorical figures that appear in the written texts and in the pictures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY