

# Caricature Arts Of Joko Susilo's Work In Suara Merdeka News 2017 Edition As Critics That Educates Human Morality

Jimin Budiyo, Totok Sumaryanto F., Tjiejep Rohendi Rohidi, Dharsono Sony Kartika

**Abstract:** The research entitled "Caricature Arts of Joko Susilo's Work In Suara Merdeka News 2017 Edition as Critics That Educates Human Morality" is a case study. This research focuses on the problem of caricature art by Joko Susilo which is in the form of criticism to educate human morality. The purpose of this study is to explain and analyze the caricature of Joko Susilo's 2017 edition of Suara Merdeka newspaper in the form of criticism in educating human morality. The steps of this study use a qualitative method with the semiotic approach of Roland Barthes. Research location: Suara Merdeka newspaper Kawi Street, number 20, Semarang, Central Java Province, Indonesia (024) 6580900 Fax (024) 658605 e-mail: redaksi@suaramerdeka.info. Data obtained through observation, interviews and documentation (archives). Data analysis uses interaction and interpretation of analysis with a sociological approach. The theory of semiotics is used to analyze the form of caricature images in the form of criticism to educate human morality. The results showed that Suara Merdeka contributed moral education to the community, through criticism manifested in the caricature art of Joko Susilo.

**Index Terms:** Suara Merdeka, Joko Susilo, caricature, education, the community, educates, morality.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

ART caricature is a work of art that is usually published in newspapers or magazines both online and offline. The work of art is also usually contained in the editorial or humorous imagery, but in it contains educative criticism of the readers or the public [1] who see it. Nevertheless it still contains humor or entertainment with a funny picture form. As the 2017 edition of Suara Merdeka newspaper, featuring caricature art by Joko Susilo in the form of educational criticism towards some elements of society whose behavior deviates from the customs and culture of a nation. Education is an activity of transfer of knowledge to other people or students in formal, non-formal, informal and informal education [2] (community). The purpose of education is to glorify, direct, make human beings noble and make human beings humane, meaning that educated students, families and the community are directed to suit the activities in life in society both moral and spiritual or physical. The caricature of Joko Susilo's work presented on the Suara Merdeka newspaper media as an illustration of art, which is to explain a problem or phenomenon of life in the community, but is critical to educate and entertain [3] towards people whose behavior deviates from the order of life that is not in accordance with the customs and culture of the nation, can be directed to become noble human beings and make humans more humane. The purpose of this research is to explain and analyze the caricature of Joko Susilo's art presented in Suara Merdeka newspaper in the 2017 edition, which deals with educative criticism of some elements of society whose behavior deviates from the customs and culture of the Indonesian nation. The benefits of this research both the theorist and practitioner are for the advancement of science in the field of fine arts education and human moral mentality

education, so that it is in line with the expectations of a nation and the State.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature study needs to be done because in order to position that the research carried out does not plagiarize the work of previous researchers or there is no plagiarism element so that this research results in novelty and usefulness which includes following: Bayu Aryono Putro, Portrait of Media in Cartoon Mice Caricature. Paper Journal Online Social Sciences UNS Surakarta: 2013, discusses Mice Cartoon in Kompas newspaper in the period of 2012, which is a representation of the actual phenomena in the media that show less educational. The need for maturity in people's attitudes in using media and its impact on life. Mice Cartoon expressed criticism about the media in a more populist and easily understood manner and purpose. So that it contributes to education in the community.

Benjamim Picado, Beyond the Fixity of Drawing: Aspectuality and Narrative Verticalities of Depiction in Caricature, Department of media studies, Fluminense Federal University, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro (Received 11 February 2014, accepted 2 February 2016). Journal of Graphic Novels and Comics, 2016, <http://11dx.doi.org/10.1080/21504857.2016.1152988>. This article discusses the narrative of pictorial representation in caricatures, in accordance with the concept of "aspects" which depart from the example of the provisions subjects in pictorial portraits, which focus on the morphology of humor in caricatures, distinguishing visual forms in which discussing some of the hypothetical relationships between caricature stylists, and laughter poetry, so as to display pictorial representations and visual narratives. This article contributes to the concept of caricature as an entertainment medium. Mica Pollock, Candice Bocala, Sherry L. Deckman, and Shari Deckstein. Staub, Caricature and Hyperbole in Preservice Teacher Professional Development for Diversity. Article, Urban Education 2016, vol. 51 (6) 629-658 the Author (s), 2015. Discusses how teacher escorts at the time of professional development (PD) requests for diversity, listens to assignments as a call to do super-human tasks to be someone other than who they are, and believes that This caricature

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requires direct recognition by both the teacher perservice and teacher educators who work in diverse contexts. So this journal contributes to the educational process carried out by educators or teachers. Marlena L. Itz, Stefan R. Schweinberger, Jurgen M. Kaufmann. Caricature Generalization Benefits for Faces Learned with enhanced Indiosyncratic Shape or Texture, Cogn Affect Behav Neurosci. DOI 10.3758 / s.13415-016-0471-y. Psychonomic Society, 2016. This study is to examine whether veridical faces are better recognized when they are studied as caricatures, than when they are studied as veridical, what we call the benefits of caricature generalization. Photorealistic facial stimulation comes from a 3-D camera system. selective caricature in both shapes and textures by 50% of faces studied in various images both as veriikals, caricature shapes or caricature textures. This journal contributes in discovering the concept of form. Kirsten Walsh and Adrian Currie. Caricatures, Myths, and White Lies. 2015 Metaphilosophy LLC and John Wiley & Sons Ltd. Vol.46, No.3, July 2015, 0026-1068. Discussing the pedagoic situation that requires clean lies. Our philosophical teaching makes decisions about what must be eliminated, emphasized, and distorted. Michael Strevens's view of idealization that distinguishes myths and caricatures. Caricature is a distortion that does not care about understanding the past, myths are articles or opinions that cannot be justified. This journal contributes the concept of myth in caricatures. Brian Robinson. Character, Caricature and Ghossip. Article Journal International, Oxford, the Monist, 2016, 99, 198-211, doi: 10.1093 / monist / onv 036. Discussing about gossip which if gossip is wrong, spreading false gossip should be bad again. Fake gossip is not exaggerated means to exaggerate the nature or character to create a caricature of someone. Contribute concepts of form and meaning. Richard M. Salsman. Duke University, Article Journal International. Common Caricatures of Self-interest and Their Common Source. Reason paper vol.37, no 2. (foll 2015): 79-107. Copyright 2015. Discussing about a caricature is the deliberate exaggeration or distortion of some people, things or ideas for the purpose of ridicule, humiliation and dismissal, which is similar to creating and destroying "straw people" who, however entertaining or satire, are even scientific endeavors, those who seeking to advance knowledge as in the social sciences must be careful to distance themselves from caricatures. Contribute to the concept of constructive criticism.

### 3 RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method that is research that uses certain steps such as observation, interviews, documentation and validation that prioritizes degrees of trust with bold descriptions and uses a sociological approach. Sociology in the opinion of Selo Soemardjan and M. Jazuli, is the study of social structure and social processes, including social changes in which there are rules or norms of social life and are related to human behavior. The interpretation of the analysis is used to dissect the data obtained by the Roland Bharthers semiotic approach. The main data source in this study is a caricature image titled "Mirasantika" by Joko Susilo published in the Suara Merdeka newspaper Wednesday: March 29, 2017 page 4. Data collection instruments using digital cameras, recording devices, notebooks and ballpoints. Informants are people who are experts in their fields, namely caricaturist Joko Susilo,

Suara Merdeka journalist, art observer, ulama (moral educator). The analysis technique uses the analysis schema that is, data collection, data presentation, data reduction and drawing conclusions. While the interpretation of analysis uses the analytical interpretation method, namely, the existence of caricature art form with Agus Sachari's form theory approach, the meaning of caricature drawing with semiotic theory approach.

### 4 DISCUSSION

The research title is "Caricatur Arts of Joko Susilo's Work in Suara Merdeka Newspaper 2017th Edition as Critics that Educates Human Morality ". Researchers are interested in the title / topic of the research because the caricature artwork in the 2017 edition of Suara Merdeka newspaper has specific and unique forms and meanings and contains educational values related to human behavior that involve a variety of new problems that are heating up, even though the picture presentation is stale but the event is still being repeated and carried out by different people. These various problems include the rise of drug cases carried out by some artists and the public, causing concern for the preservation of the nation's culture. This research needs to be done to find out the contents and meaning of the caricature art forms that have relevance to the value of education in the community, so that the community does not imitate or repeat an event that has occurred, because the event will damage harmony in establishing life in the community. The caricature artwork in the 2017 edition of Suara Medeka newspaper in the study area deserves to be examined and studied because it is known for its background, to know its form and meaning, and to find out its relevance to the value of education in society. Newspapers are print media published daily or weekly whose function is to convey messages of problems relating to the economy, law, politics, religion, art and culture, so that the presence of the public is awaited. As the Suara Merdeka newspaper is a print media that is published every day, except national holidays which are not published. The newspaper also conveys information messages, such as other newspapers, for example Kompas, Jawa Pos, Tempo and others. Researchers did not choose any other newspaper besides Suara Merdeka, because the other newspapers in presenting their caricature art drawing criticism were not sharp enough, especially after the emergence of government regulations lately about (MD3), caricaturists seemed imprisoned in presenting their creative ideas. The editorial of Suara Merdeka newspaper is located at Jalan Kawi no: 20 Semarang City, Central Java Province. The print media displays caricature art drawings in almost every publication, which is usually located on the fourth page of the editorial section (humorous version) next to the top right corner. The cariktur image art contains a depiction of an event or character whose form has been deformed into a new artistic form [4]. Caricature drawing art is drawing art whose purpose is to criticize, ridicule, insinuate, exaggerate an event from a character whose behavior deviates from normal life, or deviates from the order of customary and cultural life, religion, government regulations and others. other. So that the work was created by a caricaturist to be shown to the public, so that people know the contents or meaning of the event in accordance with the caricature philosophy to suppress, eliminate and even remodel [5] unfavorable human behavior.

Art caricature is an art of illustration, which is a picture art that is equipped with writing that is explaining or making clearer than a matter of the content of the picture presented by a caricatureist. Caricature also includes graphic art, which is the way of presentation which is generally printed on newspaper or magazine media, so that people can enjoy the art through printed media that has been provided (newspapers / newspapers and magazines). One of the characteristics of caricature of art is moral education [6], which means delivering an educational message to the readers of the newspaper or magazine.



**Fig. 1.** Joko Susilo, *Mirasantika*. *Suara Merdeka* pg. 4, Wednesday: March 29<sup>th</sup> 2017. (photo by Budiyo)

The caricature art work titled *Mirasantika* by Joko Susilo and presented in *Suara Merdeka* newspaper edition Wednesday: March 29 2017, a depiction of the face of a musician artist who is similar to Hajj Roma Irama who is playing the guitar, and as if singing while being clarified with the inscription "Mirasantika, no way" which emphasized the exclamation mark. While on the right side there is an artist's face that looks like Ridho Roma holding a suction-type methamphetamine, which has an inscription that says "Oh yes". In the right corner there is a description of a child also said in writing above the head "Too" which is accompanied by an exclamation point. The existence of the caricature art above is a form of educative criticism of one person in the Dangdut artist who has been entangled in drug cases, because consuming drugs is forbidden or prohibited by religion or government. Drug users will lose consciousness and turn them into instant consumption into humans that are not natural to humans, then negative effects will arise that will worry others. So the criticism of educating appears to change, stop and even destroy the behavior of drug users, that is, for the advancement of science and change the moral mentality of humans [7] so that in living a life in a peaceful, prosperous and inward social community. The form of criticism that educates caricatures as a medium of communication [8] is in the form of satire or ridicule because in order to feel ashamed of his actions, and not to repeat again. The event was presented to the public, so that it becomes a lesson for the community that such phenomena are not worth imitating. The caricature art picture titled *Mirasantika* is a harsh and sharp criticism, because the first character preaches through prohibited songs or forbids consuming drugs, but the character next to him is actually a drug user, so that it is 180

degrees. So for ordinary people, viewing this phenomenon is very rare and very outrageous. More deformation [9] to deter perpetrators so they have shame.

## 5 CONCLUSION

The caricature of Joko Susilo's art as outlined in the 2017 edition of *Suara Merdeka* newspaper, is a form of [10] contribution of moral education to the community, and has the aim of reminding that something that is forbidden by religion or the government should not need to be done because it will damage the mentality moral of a nation. Newspapers presented to the public also conveyed its mission [11] to educate the nation's life through actual information.

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