

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

This chapter includes recommendations and a summary of the findings from the preceding chapter. I also offer a recommendation that may help with future research along with the conclusion.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

I analyse the sign in the Covid-19 non-believer caricature which was published by *Wisconsin State Journal* (April 2020 - December 2021) by using Peirce's theory of sign (2004) and Danesi's contextual meaning (2004) in revealing the meaning of each sign depicted in the picture in order to answer two research question. After analysing the data, I draw the conclusions which are as follows:

1. Each caricature contains its own icon, index, and symbol. These signs are related to one another in order to convey the meaning that each COVID-19 caricature illustrates. I found that there are 53 icons, 44 index, and 37 symbol in total of 11 data. The realization of the icon in the caricatures are picture of Covid-19 non-believers' people (Anti-vaxxer, Anti-mask, and Anti COVID-19), the 45<sup>th</sup> president of U.S. which is Donald Trump (2017-2021) dan 46<sup>th</sup> is Joe Biden (2021-2024), and all the visual images regarding social and political aspect of the covid-19 non believer caricatures (Maga hat, Mask, Vaccine,

Coronavirus, scientist, law maker, etc). Meanwhile, the realization of the index is the caption text of the caricature (Vaccine hesitancy, anti-vaxxers, no vax, no mask, COVID hoax, end lockdown, etc) and the phrase or quote that is said by the character that has an indication of something ("Heck no, I ain't getting no vaccine" indicates that he doesn't comply with the rules). The facial expression of the character in caricature (the facial expressions between the demonstrator out there and the family at home). All of these things show the causes and consequences of the problem during the COVID-19 pandemic. Next is the realization of symbol found in the caricatures are the picture of the caricatures and gestures of the character being caricatured showing certain meaning when they are related to the context of the caricatures (smoking, drinking alcohol, and eating junk food is a symbol of unhealthy lifestyles that are inversely proportional to vaccines). The meaning that is found in the caricatures are explained contextually.

2. The semiosis process is clearly reflected by the connection between representamen, interpretant, and object. However, I only focused on the analysis of signs in terms of objects, which include icons, indexes, and symbols. The meaning depicted in Phil Hands caricatures is about the issues of COVID-19 that affect the government and society in the United States. Phil Hands raises issues regarding the social and political aspects of COVID-19 non-believer caricature through satire, irony, analogy, and symbolism containing criticism. In short, the

result show how Peirce's semiotics can be used to explain the meaning of each sign contained in the COVID-19 non-believer caricature published in *Wisconsin State Journal* by Phil Hands on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2020 – 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

## 5.2. Suggestion

After analysing the COVID-19 non believer caricature on *Wisconsin State Journal* by Phil Hands (April 2020 - December 2021). I found some information that readers may find more useful. Students interested in semiotic studies can also learn more in-depth information from this research. Those who conduct semiotics analysis as researchers can also explore deeper into it. Additionally, it can serve as a theoretical and practical reference for lectures on the subject.

This research focuses on analysing the signs and meanings in the Phil Hands caricature. In addition, I suggest that other researchers combine Peirce's theory with other theories related to the issues found in the research object so that they can produce a new understanding. Since semiotics has expanded into such a large field of study, other researchers can also analyse semiotics in a variety of objects by looking at different media. The object can come from a variety of media sources besides newspapers, including advertisements, books, banners, billboards featuring events, company logos, song lyrics, movies, etc. I hope that this research will inspire and motivate them to produce a more comprehensive analysis.