



Investigating Politic Satire in Santoon Tv Youtube Channel

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Abstract

Since satire is common in Indonesian society, especially political satire about the government's failure to perform its functions, it would be interesting to delve deeper into it to know its meaning on everyone's point of view. This study aims to identify the type and meaning of political satire appearing on YouTube channels, especially the YouTube channel Santoon Tv. This research used a qualitative case study with document study data collection techniques, and then use content analysis to analysis the result of this research, the research data were statements or utterances from 12 YouTube videos that contain political satire on the Santoon TV channel as the primary documents. Based on the research, two types of satire that often appear on this YouTube channel are Juvenalian and Horatian, with a total of 19 data obtained with Juvenalian dominating with 15 data and Horatian with 4 data. The result showed most of the meanings of the data are intended to satirize one or a group of people who have positions and disappoint the public.

Keywords: *Utterances, Santoon Tv, Political Satire*

Introduction

Satire has become an undisputed part of Indonesian society; satire is considered a common humor whether it is talked about directly or even through social media and print media. and according to Tianli (2022) Humour is a unique feature of human beings, and it is universal and closely related to our lives, made clear by Zekavat (2019) Reflexive humor and satire actually happen at least at two levels: first, when one satirizes oneself; second, when members of a group direct humor at the community with which they (used to) identify, even Anjani (2020) said that satire contains criticism of human weaknesses.

However, this satire is not only criticized just to get pleasure from one party, but this is done because satire has the purpose of making improvements in an elite and aesthetic way. Especially when the general election occurs, where the shortcomings of the previous government will be used as a joke and this is common and will not be stopped, there is a difference in each level of satire used and the harshest is sarcasm, according to Ghous (2024) Sarcasm means using words when you say something contradictory from what you want to say, either to infuriate someone, insult them, or just for fun. The level of use of sarcasm can be said to be rougher where it includes the identity that is directly mentioned in the sarcasm while the sarcasm is still relatively light where the identity is not mentioned directly.

However, the satire that is commonly used by Indonesian society today is political satire, this type of satire refers to the phenomenon of the government's failure to solve the country's problems and more often scapegoats other innocent parties, Petrović (2018) states that the ambiguity of political parody, its reflexivity, and its capacity to build or reconfigure affective societies are workings of political humor that enable someone to embrace their own participation and openness and the ambiguous and unpredictable moral consequences of their complex positioning as an reliable and potentially productive form of engaging with political reality.

This type of satire is also faster known by the Indonesian people because of the government that disappoints its own people, indeed people are not able to participate directly in politics but they can pour out their disappointment through social media, made clear by Burgers & Brugman (2022) stated through the use of irony and humour, satire aims to challenge people's perceptions and increase public awareness of current events. It cannot be denied that political satire has become public food, and can even be found in various places and social media platforms, especially YouTube.

One of the websites that is increasingly used to share satire and sarcasm content today is YouTube. YouTube is a popular platform for sharing video-based content and is accessed by over 2 billion users, with almost one-third of Internet users go to see the site (Etzel, 2022). Content creators who use satire and sarcasm

generally use roasting techniques, explained by The roasting technique is a joke that aims to comment or criticize people in an hilarious style, not a few content creators use this technique as the main content but also as an interlude in the main content to get the number of viewers or even dilute the atmosphere when doing a livestream, this technique can be succeeded by the survival of several YouTube channels that still survive and even succeed in attracting many viewers faithful (Putri, Achmad et.al, 2022)

One of the content creators who are successful with satire-themed video content is the Santoon Tv YouTube Channel, Santoon TV is a YouTube channel from Indonesia that features an animated series. The channel is famous for incorporating elements such as sarcasm, satire, euphemism, irony, and diminutive humour. Almost all of contents always include satire about government in various fields such as education, communication and informatics as well as failed policies. This channel, according to the researcher, is very entertaining with the use of satirical elements and others that add to the point of funniness, where this is very relate to the situation, both political and customary of Indonesian society which continues to develop with the times, packed with simple animations and special attributes of each character that make it easy for the audience to understand what is meant in the conversation of each character, These special attributes can be in the form of different clothes or ways of speaking and different behaviours for each character, making it easier for the audience to delve into every conversation.

Some previous studies on the use of political satire have been conducted by some scholars such as a study the use of political satire in tv shows (Aprilia, 2023; Rahma et al, 2023; Bower, 2019), study on political satire in YouTube (Putri et al., 2022; Kurniasih, 2023), study on political satire in film (Wahyuni & Febriana, 2023), study on political satire in election (Rosdiana & Wahyunengsih, 2023), and study on satire in meme (Fajar, 2022). While previous studies have shown that if integrating satire into language education offers a range of significant benefits while its source are variety like the broad one like youtube and meme also the strict one like tv show and film. To fill this gap, this study focused on one source that is Santoon Tv Youtube Channel and it integrating to social aspect like how people know it's based on and its impact.

This study aims to describe the types of political satires that use on Santoon Tv YouTube channel and its meaning. The reason the researcher chose those two research questions was based on the habits of Indonesian people who tend not to find out the meaning of sentences and swallow them raw, especially political satire which is considered just a funny joke without any meaning behind it.

Method

In conducting this research, the researcher uses the qualitative method and the approach that is used is qualitative case study. Case study referred to an approach which analyses a problem of a phenomena in this context, phenomena of satire especially on santoon tv YouTube channel which aims to research how satires are applied. there are twelve data sampling that pick randomly but still have political satires aspect for the analysis that can be seen in the table below. Secondary source is analysing the character utterances that indicated of political satire. There are two types of political satire that mostly appeared in santoon tv YouTube channel that are Horatian and Juvenalian satire type.

Table 1. Source of Data

No	Video Title	Duration	Upload Date
1	Anak Pejabat Negeri Odni	2 minutes 52 second	March 11, 2023
2	Warga Neraka	2 minutes 53 second	September 2, 2023
3	Istri Pembawa Bencana	5 minutes 7 second	September 22,2023
4	Koh Alim Vs Koh Atong Part 2	3 minutes 33 second	November 7, 2023
5	Pungli	2 minutes 34 second	June 26, 2021
6	Rapat Di Hotel	2 minutes 29 second	February 4, 2023
7	Tikus Bebas Bersyarat	3 minutes 2 second	September 12, 2022
8	Bocil Squad Menuntut Keadilan (Harta Warisan Part 5)	4 minutes 49 second	May 28, 2024
9	Jalan Rusak (ft. Tono & Dipo)	3 minutes 36 second	May 12, 2023
10	Lomba Negeri Odni	3 minutes 52 second	August 17, 2023
11	Sidang Tambang Timah 300 Trilyun (Tuan Puteri Yang Manja Part 4)	4 minutes 58 second	Januari 7, 2025

12	Dipo Kena Culik (Dipo Bertemu Intel Part 3)	3 minutes 50 second	September 29, 2024
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The research utilizes a qualitative case study methodology because this approach provides an extensive analysis of Santoon TV YouTube channel political satire content. The research needs a qualitative method because it studies satirical constructions together with their linguistic features and intended meanings within actual social contexts. A case study design enables the researcher to study specific videos as individual social texts while maintaining the natural complexity of satirical expressions in their original environments. The method grants interpretive freedom to analyze both verbal communication and the social-cultural elements which influence language use. The research analyzes multiple Santoon TV videos as case studies within a single content system to identify common patterns of satire and their societal effects in Indonesian culture. A quantitative analysis would fail to reveal the intricate linguistic techniques and profound meanings present in the dialogues. A qualitative case study approach provides in-depth insights into how satire functions to mirror social and political conditions through its critical commentary.

The research utilized content analysis as its primary method to examine the meaning and categories of satire present in the chosen videos. The researcher conducted a verbatim transcription of the twelve Santoon TV video dialogues which contained relevant content. The researcher divided each statement into segments that contained possible satirical elements through units consisting of words or phrases or sentences. The researcher set limitation only to the statements or utterances from youtube video contents at Santoon Tv Youtube channel which have the main theme are political satire.

Researcher classified every word, phrases, clauses and sentences that researcher get from the data to some subthemes (Horatian, Juvenalian) that relate to topic of this research, for classified researcher choose to add video title in front of classification indicator then abbreviate some words such as satire to ST, Horatian to HT, Juvenalian to JV then followed by a sequence number to form a classification indicator such as (ST.HT.01) for the first and subsequent Horatian satire and for Juvenalian satire such as (ST.JV.01). then for some characters who are not named either in dialog or video description will be called unnamed male character (U male character) for men, for women it is called unnamed female character (U female character).

The study applied inter-rater reliability check as a method to enhance the validity of its results. The primary researcher conducted initial coding while a second independent coder with linguistic expertise examined both the data and

coding framework. The classification disagreements between coders became subjects for group discussions which resulted in agreement through consensus. The categorization process achieved high reliability and consistent application of satire types due to this approach. The agreement level between coders reached at least 80%, indicating acceptable reliability for qualitative research.

The content analysis methodology captured both the direct meaning and the linguistic elements including irony, hyperbole, rhetorical questions and figurative expressions which enhanced the satirical message. The researcher gained access to both the explicit content and the underlying social commentary which was embedded in the humor. The researcher met every ethical standard during the research process. The research used publicly available videos from Santoon TV YouTube Channel so the study did not involve any human participant interaction.

The researcher made sure to avoid any form of content distortion or misrepresentation while using the original material. All videos were properly cited, and the creators' intellectual property was respected by using the content only for academic purposes. The researcher maintained objective interpretations which avoided causing any damage to people or groups referenced within the satirical content. The researcher followed the principles of fairness alongside confidentiality and maintained academic honesty throughout the analysis.

Results

Based on the research, two types of satire that often appear on this YouTube channel are Juvenalian and Horatian. The Horatian satire utterance in this study is dominated by the utterance that is to advise with a more subtle level of utterance than Juvenalian. In this study, Juvenalian satire has a function as a form of scathing criticism but still contains educational elements to make the interlocutor aware or in the form of parody.

Discussion

The discussion of the research results includes an explanation of political satire. From the research that has been carried out, there are many dialogs containing political satire that have been found with a total of 12 videos. This, of course, is found in dialogs sounds that vary in nature, intent, and context. Here are the types of satire.

1. Types of Satire language on the Santoon TV YouTube Channel

In this study, the types of satire found are Horatian and Juvenalian satire. Types of satire Horatian were found as many as 4 data and types of Juvenalian satire were found as many as 15 data.

a. Horatian

From the result of the research, there are 4 numbers of Horatian satire type. The following is the list of satirical utterances on the type of Horatian satire and its meaning

1. Istri Pembawa Bencana (ST.HT.01)

Tono : *wah tante punya barang – barang mahal ya* (wow aunty has many expensive items)

U female character: *iya dong kan suamiku kaya* (Yes, my husband is rich)

Tono : *sok – sok mahal tapi akhaknya murahan* (rich but cheap morality)

U female character : *bocil mulut biadab, aku ini punya banyak uang loh* (savage brat, I have a lot of money)

Tono : *uang mungkin boleh membeli semuanya tapi tak dapat membeli harga diri orang lain, attitude menentukan harga diri seseorang dan di sini sudah sangat jelas anda murahan* (**money may buy everything but it can't buy someone else's self-worth**, attitude determines a person's self-worth and here you're clearly cheap)

The data above is a type of parody-type Horatian satire. This is because the speech is intended to remind the interlocutor, namely the wife of an official who is arrogant about her husband's wealth and position. Of course, the speech is a speech that tends to advise the interlocutor. In addition, in the sentence there is a clause namely “money may buy everything but it can't buy someone else's self-worth” which means that she should have the awareness to no longer bragging. *tono* in his opinion emphasized that as an official's wife, she should know the limits of her behaviour and not be influenced by wealth. This connects to lifestyle from family of official whether seen in public or even social media, they usually try to hide it with any fake investment and many ways to do, this unique lifestyle starts from greedy and feel shame if use cheap brand product.

2. Istri Pembawa Bencana (ST.HT.02)

U female character : *aku laporin ke suamiku ya mampus kau* (I'll report it to my husband, you're dead)

Tono : *kasihan sekali laki – laki yang menjadi suami anda, seorang istri seharusnya bisa menjadi kebanggan bagi suami bukan menjadi bencana dan aib bagi keluarga, kosmetik yang mahal memang bisa menutup wajah yang buruk tapi tidak bisa menyembunyikan hati yang busuk* (pity the man who became your husband, **a wife should be able to be proud of her husband not a disaster and disgrace to the family, expensive cosmetics can indeed**

cover a bad face but cannot hide a rotten heart)

The data above is a type of parody-type Horatian satire. This is because the speech is intended to remind the interlocutor, namely the wife of an official who is arrogant about her husband's wealth and position. Of course, the speech is a speech that tends to advise the interlocutor. In addition, in the sentence there is a clause namely "a wife should be able to be proud of her husband not a disaster and disgrace to the family, expensive cosmetics can indeed cover a bad face but cannot hide a rotten heart" which means that she should can behave better and be worthy of an official's wife. Tono in his opinion emphasized that as an official's wife, she should know the limits of her behaviour. This connects to how affect riches in everyone especially official family starts from proud of their riches to change their mindset of how to waste money since they easily get more money regardless of the source.

3. Rapat Di Hotel (ST.HT.03)

Dipo : *om – om ini siapa tono? (Who are they tono?)*

Tono : *oooh mereka adalah orang – orang yang diamanahkan untuk **mengurus** negeri Odni (oooh they are the people who are entrusted to **take care** of the land of Odni)*

Dipo : *oooh **menguras** negeri Odni (oooh **drain** the country Odni)*

Tono : *aduh dipo jangan typo, mengurus bukan menguras, eh btw typonya bener juga sih (**ouch dipo don't typo, taking care of not draining, uh btw the typo is right too anyway**)*

The data above is a type of irony-type Horatian satire. The sentence where Tono justifies Dipo's typo, where the Indonesian language of the dialogue the words "take care of" and "drain" have the same letter layout. The meaning of the sentence "ouch dipo don't typo, taking care of not draining, uh btw the typo is right too anyway" is that Dipo's words can be said to have a point where not all officials can be entrusted with program funds and there is a possibility in the process of spending more funds than originally planned for unnecessary needs. This connects to the fact number of corrupt official is more than anyone can think it proves with every year there's always news about corruption with surprises large nominal of money not millions but billions and even trillions every year.

4. Tikus Bebas Bersyarat (ST.HT.04)

Tono : *wah jangan gitu, nanti kena hack gimana? (Wow, don't do that, what will happen if you get hacked later?)*

Miguel : *pertama tidak ada yang tahu siapa namaku, kedua kalau aku akan dihack aku akan bilang hacker jangan mencuri – hacker jangan mencuri*

(First, no one knows what my name is, second, **if I am going to be hacked, I will say hackers, don't steal – hackers don't steal**)

Tono : *kok cara ini tidak asing (Why is this method familiar)*

The data above belongs to the parody-type Horatian satire. This is because the above speech is to satirize and criticize the phenomenon that is often a problem complained about by the community. The meaning of the sentence “if I am going to be hacked, I will say hackers, don't steal - hackers don't steal” means what the IT agency does when there is data theft by hackers, without making efforts to prevent it, instead asking hackers not to hack. Tono even seems to have something to say about it in the sentence “Why is this method familiar” because there was a case where this method worked to make hackers feel pity for the lack of cyber security and the inability of IT agencies to handle hacker attacks. This connect to real event that IT department losses many times [number of cyberattack in Indonesia is almost uncountable] even the newest and the viral one where hackers returned the stolen data because they felt sorry for it and it really damaged the good name of the Indonesian IT department and did not even give a fight back.

b. Juvenalian

From the result of the research, there are 15 numbers of Juvenalian satire type. The following is the list of satirical utterances on the type of Juvenalian satire and its meaning:

1. Anak Pejabat Negeri Odni (ST.JV.01)

U male character : *waw aku tidak menyangka meskipun kau anak pejabat tapi tidak sombong ya (wow I did not expect even though you are the son of an official but not arrogant)*

Danjing : *ya memang sudah seharusnya begitu lah aku kan anak pejabat negeri Odni (Yes, that's how it should be, I'm the son of an Odni state official)*

U male character : *luar biasa, kau bahkan tidak termakan hasutan pacarmu (it's amazing that you didn't even fall for your girlfriend's incitement)*

Danjing : *oh, iya jelas kalau aku hajar kamu nanti viral, kalau viral nanti harta bapak ku semuanya kebongkar deh!!! (oh yeah obviously if I beat you up it will go viral, if it goes viral then my father's assets will all be exposed!!!)*

The data above is a parody-type Horatian satire. This is because the utterance delivered by Danjing functions as criticism as well as satire for public officials who

seem immune to the law and it can also be felt by their children as well, so that both of them can commit violations freely as if immune to the law. This connect to real event when son of corrupt official who persecution commoner for which there is no obvious reason [it happens in 2023], even he deleted his social accounts after that so that his parents' wealth would not be exposed online because when he committed the offence, he was known to be driving a luxury vehicle at the time.

2. Warga Neraka (ST.JV.02)

Bos : *legi coba kau lihat laporan statistic neraka ini* (legi, take a look at this hell statistical report)

Legi : *wah grafiknya naik ya kayak hutang negara, maksudku negeri Odni* (**wow, the graph goes up like the country's debt, I mean Odni country**)

The data above is a parody-type Juvenalian satire. This is because the utterances delivered by **Legi** and **Bos** functions as criticism as well as satire for the government who considered unable to shrink the amount of state debt that continues to rise every year. This connect to the reality in Indonesia that state debt rose in almost every year that showed how the government failure to cover the state's debt which has an inflationary effect on the economy which is not doing well, despite various efforts that are considered capable of covering the state's debt, the results are not as expected.

3. Warga Neraka (ST.JV.03)

Legi : *iya bos kalau aku pintar udah jadi parlemen negeri Odni nggak jadi setan* (**yes, boss, if I was smart, I would have become a parliamentarian of Odni country, not a devil**)

Bos: *loh bukannya sama ya?* (**Isn't it the same?**)

The data above is an analogical-type Juvenalian satire. This is because the utterances delivered by **Legi** and **Bos** functions as criticism as well as satire for public officials who acts like devil, in this case devil is implicated as people who willingly take the rights of others to fill their own wallets and usually this is done by irresponsible officials. This connects to parliamentarian who do their job incorrectly, should be doing their job well but in reality, are only doing it if it benefits themselves.

4. Warga Neraka (ST.JV.04)

Legi : *btw ini data apa sih bos?* (by the way what data is this boss?)

Bos : *ini data penghuni neraka, bulan ini melonjak tajam!!* (**This is the data of the inhabitants of hell, this month skyrocketed!!!**)

Legi : *lah, bagus lah berarti misi kita sukses lah* (**well, that's good, that means**)

our mission was a success)

Bos : *apanya bagus isinya koruptor Odni semua (what's good is the whole Odni corrupt official)*

The data above is a hyperbole-type Juvenalian satire. This is because the utterances delivered by Legi and Bos functions as criticism as well as satire for the increase in the number of corruptors every year along with the increase in the amount of state losses, they commit is unbelievable. This connect to the growth in the number of corrupt officials is so fast every year that it is not even known how much state money has gone into their personal wallets, even every year there must be news about corruption.

5. Koh Alim Vs Koh Atong Part 2 (ST.JV.05)

Dipo : *ini apel kalangan atas om bukan untuk yang gajinya cuma umr kalau gak mampu beli noh kesono aja noh hus hus hus (this is an elite class apple uncle, not for those whose salary is only regional minimum wage, if you can't afford to buy just go hus hus hus hus)*

Pejabat korup : *hei aku ini juga Kalangan atas!! aku ini pejabat negeri Odni!! (Hey I'm also from the elite!! I'm an Odni state official!!!)*

Dipo : *buktiin donk jangan cuma cuap – cuap dan obral janji (Prove it, don't just talk and make promises)*

Pejabat korup : *kurang ajar!!! sini gerobakmu aku borong!!! (Insolent!!! I'll buy your cart!!!)*

The data above is a parody-type Juvenalian satire. This is because it's kind of parody of official's consumerism habit. Where are the habits of officials in using and consuming something that must be luxurious and expensive. It can be seen from the dialogue and interaction between Dipo and Corrupt Officials. However, it is common knowledge that property or food, even the lifestyle of officials, will always be related to something luxurious and very expensive. This connect to the lifestyle of corrupt officials who like to waste money for personal enjoyment and they will always wear famous brand items even though the surrounding economic situation is not good.

6. Pungli (ST.JV.06)

Faisal : *dasar kau kecil – kecil dah pandai pungli ya, besar nak jadi apa kau? (You're just little kid but already good at extortion, what do you want to be?)*

Onot : *kalau preman kecil mintanya uang pungli, kalau besar dan berdasi*

mintanya uang komisi (If just a small thug asking for extortion money, if a big and tie asking for commission money)

The data above is an analogical-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Onot serves as a criticism as well as a satire for the State officials who cannot work and are busy extorting and stealing people's money. This connect to similarities between extortionists and corrupt officials, because corruption every year will always exist even the nominal will be very high and it always comes from public money, it is the same as what is done by extortionists who are lazy to work and just want instant money.

7. Pungli (ST.JV.07)

Onot : *om kenapa pungli sering dipatroli tapi korupsi kok tak dihukum mati? (Uncle why extortion is often patrolled but corruption is not punished by death?)*

Faisal : *sebab bagi mereka lebih mudah menjala ikan teri daripada melenyapkan curut dibawah lemari (because for them it is easier to net anchovies than to eliminate the shrews under the cupboard)*

Onot : *om kenapa kata orang hukum tajam kebawah, tumpul keatas ya? (Uncle why do people say the law is sharp down, blunt up huh?)*

Faisal : *sebab bagi mereka lebih mudah menebas ilalang dipinggir pematang daripada mengupas benalu diujung cabang (because for them it is easier to cut the weeds on the side of the bundle than to peel off the weeds at the end of the branch)*

The data above is a allegory-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Faisal serves as a criticism as well as a satire for the defects in the applicable law. If you look at the answer given by Faisal to answer a question from Onot, it can be concluded that the law is difficult to use to punish perpetrators who are difficult to detect because many things such as insiders and high positions in the government make it difficult for the investigation to take place. On the other hand, minor crimes that do not have the help of insiders will be easier to solve and can even be given very severe punishments. This connects to the reality where corruption is not only one official involved but many to create a web of corruption such as the recent corruption cases involving many officials and many more who are still under 'suspicion' and come from various positions both high and low.

8. Bocil Squad Menuntut Keadilan (Harta Warisan Part 5) (ST.JV.08)

Tono : *oh, setelah dikonfirmasi dengan bea cukai negeri Odni rupanya ada kesalahan dalam perhitungan, sudah diperbaiki kok mainanku udah kembali (oh after confirming with Odni country customs apparently there was an*

error in the calculation, it has been corrected, my toy is back.)

Dipo : *diperbaiki kalau udah viral (fixed when it goes viral)*

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Dipo serves as a criticism as well as a satire for slow government reaction. the sentence “fixed when it goes viral” can be interpreted as criticizing from the public for the slow response of the government until there is a very famous phrase, namely ‘wait for it to go viral first and then fix it’ which is usually thrown by the public if there is a viral problem. This connect to the reality where the hashtag ‘no viral no justice’ has become common in Indonesia, many cases such as persecution, extortion, rape and the like are considered to be too small losses so that law enforcement officials are not too concerned, large cases will be investigated immediately but otherwise will be ignored.

9. Bocil Squad Menuntut Keadilan (Harta Warisan Part 5) (ST.JV.09)

Dipo : *omaigat ada orang sekejam itu masa dibiirin bebas, dimana keadilan negeri ini? omaigat hukum sudah buta!! (oh my god there are people so cruel that they are let free, where is the justice of this country? oh my god the law is blind!!!)*

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Dipo serves as a criticism as well as a satire for the blindness of the law. weak laws will make the public feel doubtful about whether or not they are upright, not a few cases of wrongful arrest have occurred. with more and more cases of wrongful arrest where the main perpetrators can move freely and victims of wrongful arrest who are forced to remain silent, the public is increasingly uncertain about the law practiced by law enforcement. This connect to the many of real evets where justice can be manipulated at will by those who have positions and of course money, this can be proven by various kinds of cases such as the wrong arrest case which is quite a lot and there are many more ways so that the main perpetrator can roam free.

10. Jalan Rusak (ft. Tono & Dipo) (ST.JV.10)

Pejabat korup : *enak saja!!! Pemimpin tertinggi negeri Odni saja bilang jalan disini mulus (No way!!! The supreme leader of Odni country just said the road here is smooth)*

Tono : *bukan mulus tapi disindir secara halus, masa majas satire saja anda tidak paham? (Not smooth but subtly satirized, how come you don't understand satire?)*

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Tono serves as a criticism as well as a satire for regional officials' response to the president's satire. The sentence that Tono uttered can be interpreted as an insult to the response of regional officials who are considered inappropriate for the subtle satire uttered by the president, who should be ashamed and not proud of that subtle satire. This connects to real event where it happened in 2023 when the president's entourage passed the road while checking its condition and gave a statement "Jalannya mulus, enak. Dinikmati" which was actually a satire and even seemed not to be understood by the governor of the area but was taken as a compliment.

11. Lomba Negeri Odni (ST.JV.11)

Bintang : *Bagaimana kalau kita main lomba makan kerupuk!!!* (How about we play a cracker eating competition!!!)

Miguel : *Wah cupu! disini sudah lomba makan uang rakyat* (**Wow dummy! here is already a race to eat public money**)

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Miguel serves as a criticism as well as a satire for extremely high levels of corruption. the level of corruption rises every year and the preventive measures are not effective causing the numbers to rise significantly without any sign of a decrease in the level of corruption, as if the perpetrators of corruption are protected and well cared for on the other hand the public suffer and have to bear the burden of the state. This connects to the reality In Indonesia corruption is rampant where almost every agency must have one or two people who do it, even every year there will always be news about corruption Even not only football has a league, corruption also exists, namely the Indonesian corruption league which is currently still held by the oil and fuel supply company as the top ranking as of the making of this journal and this can happen because of the help of officials within the company who try to complicate the investigation with their abundant money.

12. Sidang Tambang Timah 300 Trilyun (Tuan Puteri Yang Manja Part 4) (ST.JV.12)

Pak Bambang : *wahai saudara Harley mengapa wajahmu terlihat tenang seperti tak ada masalah* (o brother Harley why your face looks calm like there is no problem)

Harley : *palingan hanya 6 setengah tahun seperti negeri sebelah kemudian aku bebas* (**It's only 6 and a half years like the opposite country and then I'm free**)

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Harley serves as a criticism as well as a satire for a very weak and

unfair law. Its base on real case where corruptor only get 6 and a half years sentence that show how weak law itself for now. It's just one of common thing in this country when you very rich you can control almost anything even law itself you can buy with lot of money. This connect to real case that occurred at the end of 2024 where the perpetrator committed an act of corruption with a loss to the state of 300 trillion and only received a prison term of 6.5 years and this received a lot of protests from the public who felt this was unfair and should have been given a heavier sentence until in early 2025 the new perpetrator received a sentence that should have been 20 years of detention.

13.Sidang Tambang Timah 300 Trilyun (Tuan Puteri Yang Manja Part 4) (ST.JV.13)

Harley: *apanya lucu?* (What's so funny?)

Pak Bambang : *haram jaddah~, kau kira ini negeri sebelah ahahahahaha~, pengawal keluarkan guillotine!! (haram jaddah~, you think this is the opposite country ahahahaha~, the guards brought out the guillotine!!!)*

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Pak Bambang serves as a criticism as well as a satire for a very weak and unfair law. Where corruptors in this country will always get a very light punishment and their reaction if they are hit with a very heavy punishment, they may ask for leniency for various reasons ranging from reasonable to unreasonable. When compared to other countries, corruptors will be punished very severely, including the death penalty, but it is inversely proportional to this country. This connect to real case that occurred at the end of 2024 where the perpetrator committed an act of corruption with a loss to the state of 300 trillion and only received a prison term of 6.5 years and this received a lot of protests from the public who felt this was unfair and should have been given a heavier sentence until in early 2025 the new perpetrator received a sentence that should have been 20 years of detention.

14.Sidang Tambang Timah 300 Trilyun (Tuan Puteri Yang Manja Part 4) (ST.JV.14)

Harley : *ini ini tidak adil ini tidak adil* (this is unfair this is unfair)

Pak Bambang : *tidak adil?? Apakah kejahatanmu adil bagi kami??* (Unfair? Is your crime fair to us?)

Harley : *kenapa hukum di negeri ini begitu berat? Sedangkan di negeri sebelah*

ringan seperti kapas (Why is the law in this country so heavy? While the opposite country is light as cotton)

Pak Bambang : *membandingkan hukum di negeri odni dengan negeri sebelah sama saja dengan membandingkan Mutiara dengan kotoran babi!! (Comparing the law in the odni country with the opposite country is like comparing a pearl with pig dung!!!)*

The data above is a analogical-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Pak Bambang and Harley serves as a criticism as well as a satire for a very weak and unfair law. If you compare this country law with other country law its very different, especially about corruptor some country will be punished very severely even death penalty can be given but if you compare to this country, it's like earth and the sky, the different is like Pak Bambang said "Comparing the law in the odni country with the opposite country is like comparing a pearl with pig dung!!!" that state our law even can't be compare to other country. This connect to real case that occurred at the end of 2024 where the perpetrator committed an act of corruption with a loss to the state of 300 trillion and only received a prison term of 6.5 years and this received a lot of protests from the public who felt this was unfair and should have been given a heavier sentence until in early 2025 the new perpetrator received a sentence that should have been 20 years of detention.

15. Dipo Kena Culik (Dipo Bertemu Intel Part 3) (ST.JV.15)

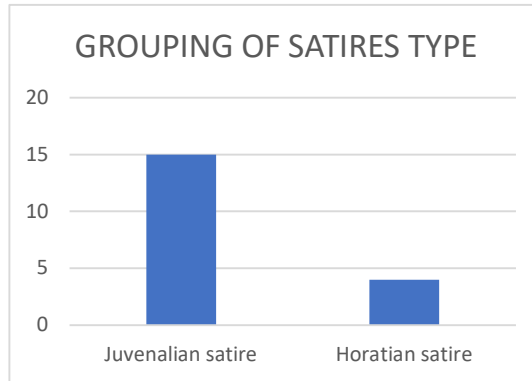
Intel : *tenang Dipo, sejak kapan sih pemerintah negeri Odni nggak tepat janji?!? (Calm down Dipo, since when did the government of Odni country not keep its promises?!?)*

Dipo : *semenjak tidak mementingkan hak rakyat, investasi memang memberikan dampak positif yang signifikan terhadap perekonomian negeri Odni, namun juga harus mempertimbangkan hak – hak rakyat donk om (since it is not concerned with the rights of the people, investment does have a significant positive impact on the economy of Odni country, but it must also consider the rights of the public)*

The data above is a sarcasm-type Juvenalian satire. This is due to speech that delivered by Dipo serves as a criticism as well as a satire for government that sometime forgot about public rights. Dipo's words indicate the government's lack of concern for public's rights when dealing with highly profitable investments that have a huge impact on the economy. This based on the reality where intel will always be there in various places even unexpectedly using convincing disguises to find information and targets to be arrested, as recently happened during the labour day demonstration in May 2025 there was intel caught while looking for the source of the riot.

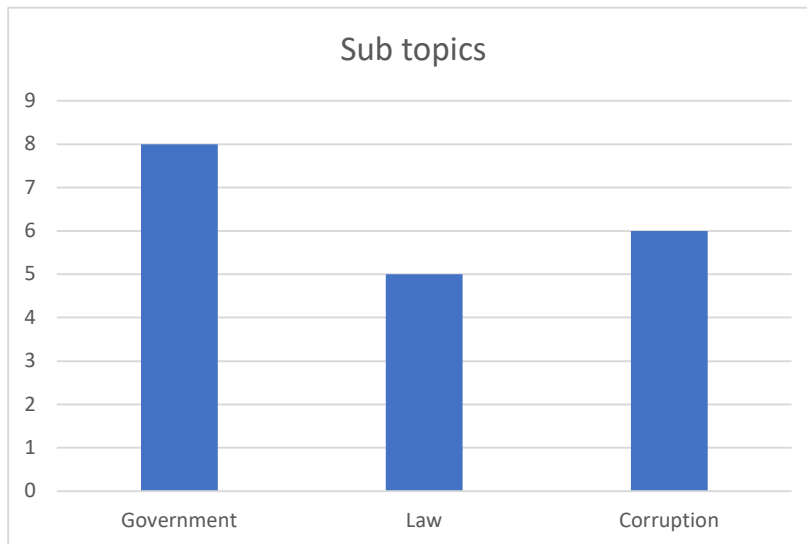
based on the research that has been carried out, the results are found as in the following chart:

Chart 1. Grouping of Satires Type



As seen from the chart above, it can be seen that the number of satires based on the type found is 15 Juvenalian satires and 4 Horatian satires. Before tracing the analysis of the results, it is better to dissect it into several interesting sub such as government, law, and corruption in following chart:

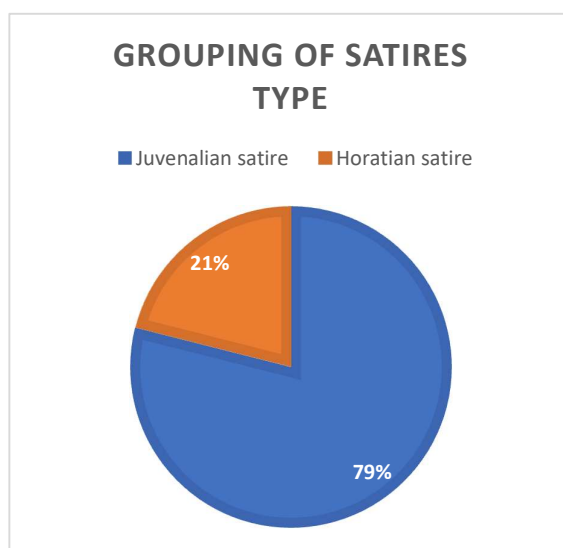
Chart 2. Sub topic



As seen from the chart above, it can be seen that the number of satires based on Where does satire come from, from it as can see 8 satires that mock government, 5 satires that mock law, and 6 satires that mock Corruption. This chart come from all data [all satire regardless of satire type] gained in research. Then let's focus on

the analysis in following chart

Chart 3. Grouping of Satires Type



As seen from the chart above, it can be analysed to Juvenalian satire has dominated 79% above Horatian satire with 21% of finding, that can be summarized if Santoon TV YouTube channel mainly use of Juvenalian satire to ornaments each of its content which is always about social phenomena that occur in Indonesia, especially politics, law and the suchlike. So why Juvenalian satires are dominated in this research is affected by several aspect.

Juvenalian satire has become popular for its sharp and scathing social criticism of people seen as deviant or doing wrong, especially those in power or privilege. This kind of satire actually penetrates the layers of defences and reaches to the core of the matter. The coarseness and crudeness draw attention and make the messages more memorable. It's that Bitter, Cutting, Juvenalian kind if satire-a satire of bitterness and anger. Juvenalian satire generally manifests as rage and disappointment about a mediocre world that social conditions render unjust or problematic. In fact, although savagely aggressive, Juvenalian satire can be a delightful form of entertainment. It can amuse and elucidate through clever and rightly determined metaphors along with clever usage of verb power.

According to the results of the study on the types and meanings of political satire, understanding satire, especially political satire, is an important area for people to understand the meaning and use of political satire. Basic knowledge of the types of satire will also be helpful in understanding the purpose of political satire. The results of this study are relevant with several studies, there two types of satires that are Horatian and Juvenalian (Andry & Syarif, 2021; Kurniasih, 2023), and the meaning/purpose of the political satires are to mock someone or party who has position in government (Yulianti, 2019; Kaur & Puyok, 2021; Putri et al., 2022)

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, researchers answered the research problem, namely What type of political satires appeared in santoon tv YouTube channel? and What is the meaning of political satires appeared in santoon tv YouTube channel? The first, based on the data found two types of political satire used by Santoon Tv channel creator content which is dominated by Juvenalian satire as much as 15 data and Horatian as much as 4 data, and the second, based on the how much of data if sorted by two types of satires, the researcher concludes that the use of political satire in this YouTube channel is mostly used to satirize a person or group in this case is an official who of course disappoints the public because the fact of Juvenalian is harsher than Horatian even has data speak how dominated Juvenalian in number if compared to Horatian.

Based on the above conclusions, researchers have several suggestions for readers and future researchers. For readers, this provides knowledge that satire is not just a joke but also a complaint from the community about the fraud and violations that often occur in politics. by using the Santoon Tv YouTube channel can provide them with information on how to handle satire around them, especially political satire. For the next researcher, Santoon Tv YouTube channel can be used as a medium for their target audience to explain what satire is and how it works and how to respond to it. it is also important to remind that satire is not ordinary humour. Satire also can be developed into social pragmatic science that very interesting to be studied.

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