

Representation of Social Criticism through Morgans Journalist Characters in One Piece Anime: Examining the Meanings Behind and Propaganda

Lontar: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi, 2024
Vol. 12 (2), 2024
Copyright ©2024, Triwiyoso.
This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license
DOI: 10.30656/lontar.v12.i2.9302

<https://ejournal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/LONTAR/article/view/9302>

Article History

Submission: Aug 23th 2024

Revised: Dec 1th 2024

Accepted: Dec 28th 2024

Triwiyoso*

The State Institute of Hindu Religion Gde Pudja Mataram

Email: trixsdm3@gmail.com

(* = Corresponding Author)

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the representation of social criticism through the journalist character Morgans in Eiichiro Oda's manga series One Piece. The focus of this study is on the dilemmas faced by Morgans as a journalist in balancing journalistic integrity against political and power pressures. The method used is qualitative analysis with a semiotic approach to examine the meanings behind Morgans' actions and decisions in several critical chapters. The findings reveal that Morgans serves not only as a conveyer of information but also as a tool of propaganda, reflecting the complex reality of the media world. This study highlights how Oda uses Morgans to critique the role of media in shaping public opinion and manipulating facts. Morgans represents the ethical challenges in journalism, where the truth is often compromised for specific interests.

Keyword: *One Piece, Morgans, Journalism, Social Criticism, Propaganda*

INTRODUCTION

Mass media plays an important role in shaping public opinion and social narratives in modern society. One form of mass media that has great influence is animation, including the One Piece anime series. Aside from being entertainment, One Piece is able to raise social issues through character development and storylines. One of the main themes in the series is the role of the media, represented by Morgans, a journalist who also functions as a propaganda tool. One Piece, produced by Toei Animation, first aired on October 20, 1999 and has grown into one of the most popular anime series with over 1,000 episodes (Siregar, 2021). The series boasts a fanbase in more than 84 countries (Kharismawati & Wahidati, 2023). The storyline centers on the adventures of Monkey D. Luffy and his crew in search of a legendary treasure called One Piece, which symbolizes freedom and the search for the meaning of life. Although best known for its action adventure, One Piece is also a medium of social criticism that raises issues such as justice, freedom, and political power (Sampoerna, 2023). Among the characters that deliver this social critique is Morgans, the leader of the World Economy News Paper (WENP), known for his influential role as a journalist. First introduced in Chapter 394, Morgans is depicted as a large crane wearing a suit, symbolizing the figure of a journalist with a human-like face. His actions, especially his reporting on world events, allow Eiichiro Oda, the creator of *One Piece*, to portray the complex relationship between media, political power, and societal perception. Through Morgans, Oda demonstrates how the media can inform as well as manipulate public opinion, and how journalists can function as tools for either resistance or propaganda. This study aims to explore Morgans' dual role as a journalist and propaganda tool in *One Piece*. The research will investigate the question: *How does Morgans, as a journalist in One Piece, navigate the tension between maintaining journalistic integrity and*

servicing as a political influence tool? The hypothesis is that Morgans' character reflects the ethical dilemmas faced by real-world journalists, often caught between reporting the truth and yielding to external pressures, such as government influence or corporate interests. This research is based on key media theories, particularly those related to propaganda and semiotics. Edward Bernays' work on propaganda, which examines how media can be used to manipulate public opinion, provides a foundation for understanding Morgans' role as a vehicle for shaping narratives. Roland Barthes' semiotic theory, which explores how signs and symbols in media carry cultural and ideological meanings, is also crucial in this analysis. Barthes' framework will help uncover how *One Piece* uses both visual and textual elements to convey power dynamics and political critique through Morgans. This theoretical framework allows for a critical examination of how the anime series portrays the media as a powerful tool to either reinforce or challenge political authority. By introducing these concepts early, this study situates the analysis of Morgans within the broader context of media theory and propaganda studies. This approach will provide deeper insights into how *One Piece* uses character development and its narrative to comment on the role of media in shaping social narratives and influencing public opinion.

Morgans is not just a side character in *One Piece*; as the head of the World Economy News Paper (WENP), he plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and influencing global perceptions. Through his reporting, Morgans builds a narrative that challenges the traditional views promoted by the World Government, revealing how pirates, often portrayed as villains, are actually protectors of humanity. Despite facing immense pressure from the World Government, Morgans does not alter his reports to align with their agenda. Instead, he continues to resist false narratives and strives to report the truth as it happens. This reflects the responsibility of contemporary journalists, who should remain neutral and committed to reporting accurate news without bias or external pressure (Hafizh, 2016). Although Morgans is sometimes depicted as a reckless character, he demonstrates courage in opposing censorship and media manipulation by the ruling political powers. This is especially evident in the *Reverie* arc, where WENP, under Morgans' leadership, refuses to submit to government pressure to censor news. WENP maintains its independence by operating from an airship, evading the World Government's attempts to control its narrative. This freedom allows Morgans to report news impartially, despite the significant risks to his life. (Audria & M. Syam, 2019).

Through Morgans' character, *One Piece* critiques the control of the media by political powers and global elites. Morgans reflects the ethical dilemma faced by many journalists today between maintaining journalistic integrity and succumbing to political pressure, particularly from governments. This dilemma is mirrored in real-world media, where many news outlets often prioritize sensational stories over important social issues. The tendency to focus on trending topics like celebrity scandals or sports news instead of crucial global issues is a common criticism of modern journalism (Fadli, 2018). However, Morgans offers a model for how news should be broadcast and consumed: with integrity, neutrality, and a commitment to truth, demonstrating how media can either be used as a tool for government propaganda or, conversely, as a means of resistance against dominant narratives. The social critique presented through Morgans and WENP encourages us to reflect on the role of the media in spreading information and emphasizes the importance of press freedom. *One Piece* provides an illustration of how facts can be manipulated into propaganda, highlighting the essential role journalists play in shaping public discourse. In a broader context, the anime underscores the media's responsibility to deliver the truth and its profound impact on public understanding of political and social realities (Syafiq, 2022). This research aims to explore Morgans' dual role as a journalist and a tool of propaganda in *One Piece*. The main research question is: How does Morgans, as a journalist in *One Piece*, navigate the tension between maintaining journalistic integrity and functioning as a political tool? The hypothesis is that Morgans' character reflects the ethical dilemmas faced by real-world journalists, who are often caught between reporting the truth and succumbing to external pressures such as government influence or corporate interests.

This study is grounded in key theoretical concepts related to media theory, semiotics, and propaganda studies. Edward Bernays' work on propaganda, which examines how media can be used to manipulate public opinion, provides a foundation for understanding Morgans' role in shaping narratives. Additionally, Roland Barthes' semiotic theory, which analyzes how signs and

symbols in media convey cultural and ideological meanings, will help reveal the visual and textual elements in *One Piece* that contribute to the portrayal of Morgans. By introducing these concepts early on, this research situates the analysis of Morgans within the broader context of media theory and propaganda studies. This approach will deepen our understanding of how *One Piece* uses character development and narrative structure to comment on the role of media in shaping social and political narratives (Munthe,2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs qualitative methods as described by Strauss and Corbin (translation edition, 2009: 4), where the method aims to produce descriptive data without using statistical procedures or other forms of calculation(Puji Rianto, SIP., 2021), This approach enables the researcher to explore the subject in depth and gain a thorough understanding of the characters and themes in the *One Piece* anime series. An inductive approach is applied through detailed observations of specific chapters in *One Piece*. The study uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to conduct an in-depth analysis of the text and reveal how this analysis reflects, shapes, and challenges social power. CDA focuses not only on linguistic aspects but also on the contextual patterns that accompany them, allowing for the deconstruction of discourse to uncover deeper meanings (Rivki et al., n.d.2020).

This research will focus on specific chapters and episodes where Morgans plays a central role, such as *Whole Cake Island* (Chapters 861–902) and *Reverie* (Chapters 903–908), which highlight his interactions with key political figures and his role in shaping public opinion through media broadcasts. The research process begins with selecting these chapters and episodes, followed by data collection through detailed observations and documentation of narratives, dialogues, and visuals. The analysis is then conducted by describing the linguistic and visual elements (description), linking the findings to themes of power and media (interpretation), and examining the discourse conveyed by Morgans within the socio-political context (explanation). This study also ensures the alignment of theories with relevant literature, using CDA as the primary analytical framework. Ultimately, this research aims to provide new insights into the critique of modern journalism practices through the character of Morgans.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on analyzing the representation of social criticism in the *One Piece* Anime series through the character Morgans, a journalist who claims impartiality and does not spread fake news or hoaxes (Suliyansyah, 2023). Morgans exemplifies journalistic integrity, especially in his approach to delivering news. This is clearly demonstrated in Chapter 904, titled "We Announce It Loudly! The Revolutionary Army Gathers!" In this chapter, Morgans, acting as an impartial journalist, rejects the World Government's request to suppress information about the formation of a revolutionary alliance and the involvement of various kingdoms. Instead, he chooses to publish the information, emphasizing the importance of spreading the truth to the public. His quote, "I don't care whether they're revolutionaries or the World Government! The important thing is big news! It's a journalist's job to report it to the world!" highlights his commitment to reporting news without bias, regardless of external pressure from powerful entities like the World Government. This example from Chapter 904 underscores how Morgans embodies the role of a journalist who prioritizes truth and transparency over political influence or pressure. His actions reflect the broader social criticism of media manipulation, governmental control, and the ethical responsibility of the press to deliver factual, objective, and relevant information to the public. This also illustrates how *One Piece* critiques how information is controlled by authorities and the consequences of not allowing the free flow of news, thereby addressing real-world concerns about press freedom and the manipulation of the media (Caron & Markusen, 2016).

Morgans character is known as a journalist who leads the fictitious mass media *World Economy Newspaper (WENP)*, journalism is the art of reporting which is described as a form of activity by presenting information in the field and producing it in written form (Azwar et al., 2020) while mass media is also explained as a tool for channeling information to the public (Azwar et al., 2020), plays an important role in illustrating the complex relationship between media, power and

society. Through qualitative methods and a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach, this research seeks to understand how *Morgans* and his media represent the dilemma often faced by journalists in the real world: maintaining journalistic integrity or bowing to political pressure, in the real world itself a journalist often reports the truth based on political pressure. The findings of the research :

The Influence of Power on Media and Journalism

Governments, large corporations, and powerful interest groups often manipulate the flow of information, resulting in a significant disparity between the news consumed by the public and the reality on the ground. This manipulation is driven by their desire to control public perception and safeguard their interests. In this context, maintaining journalistic integrity becomes a critical challenge. (Azwar et al., 2020), journalistic integrity requires adherence to ethical principles, ensuring that reports are based on factual, on-the-ground evidence. However, doing so often places

the complex and often conflicting responsibilities of a journalist. In Chapter 903, "The Fifth Emperor," Morgans decides to publish a sensational story proclaiming Luffy as the "New Fifth Yonko," despite the fact that Luffy is not officially recognized as such. This move highlights journalists at significant personal risk, especially when their work threatens powerful entities.

The Struggle Between Integrity and Political Pressure

On the other hand, many journalists and media outlets bow to political pressure, aligning their narratives with the interests of the ruling powers. Hartoyo (2011) emphasizes that such practices often involve concealing key facts, manipulating narratives, and disseminating propaganda. This undermines public trust in the media, especially in an era where much of the news is controlled by vested interests. This erosion of trust reflects a growing concern about the media's role as a neutral arbiter of truth.

Morgans' Role in *One Piece*: A Mirror of Real-World Journalism

In *One Piece*, Morgans embodies the immense power of the media to shape public perception. Morgans consciously crafts a narrative designed to influence the world, demonstrating how media can act as a tool for propaganda and societal manipulation. Chapter 956, "Big News," presents another critical moment for Morgans. Upon learning about the death of King Cobra of Alabasta and the significant events unfolding at the Reverie, Morgans faces intense pressure from the World Government. He receives both threats and bribes to suppress the story. Despite the risks, he defiantly declares, "*They threatened me, tried to bribe me, but nothing can stop Big News Morgans!*" His decision to publish the story underscores his commitment to press freedom, even when his life is at stake. This scenario illustrates the broader struggles of journalists who resist political coercion to uphold their duty of informing the public (Dewan Pers, 2016).

Strategic Timing in Media Dissemination

Morgans' actions are not purely driven by idealism; they are also strategically calculated. In Chapter 824, "Little Pirate Games," Morgans deliberately chooses to withhold information about the alliance between Big Mom and Germa 66. His decision is based on the potential impact of timing, as he states, "*Sometimes, it's not just about what you publish, but when you publish it.*" This highlights another dimension of media control—the strategic release of information to maximize its influence (Youna Bachtar et al., 2016), describe propaganda as the monopolization of communication to achieve predetermined goals, a tactic Morgans deftly employs.

A Reflection of Real-World Media Challenges

Morgans' character serves as a powerful representation of real-world journalism. He navigates external pressures, evaluates the risks and rewards of publishing certain stories, and carefully considers the impact of his reporting. Throughout the series, Morgans faces numerous dilemmas that force him to choose between upholding journalistic principles and yielding to external pressures. His character critiques the modern media landscape, where the lines between ethical journalism, propaganda, and political influence are increasingly blurred (Fianto et al., 2023).

The *One Piece* anime not only presents thrilling adventures but also consistently incorporates social criticism relevant to real-world conditions. For instance, in Chapter 310, "Water Seven," the

arc highlights issues of corrupt governments exploiting their power for personal gain. Governments, ideally tasked with protecting the people, are depicted using underhanded methods to achieve their objectives. This scenario reflects how systemic corruption can take root in governance, often leaving innocent people as victims. In reality, the media serves as a crucial tool for exposing corrupt practices. However, when media outlets are controlled or suppressed, their findings often fail to reach the public (Hasan Kamaruddin, 2011). This suppression allows corruption to persist.

Chapter 532, "Liberation Army," delves into discrimination and oppression faced by the Fishmen. Here, the media plays a significant role in perpetuating stereotypes and reinforcing societal oppression. Yet, media platforms can also amplify the voices of the oppressed, advocating for equality and combating racist actions (Juariyah, 2019). Similarly, Chapter 918, "Luffytaro Returns the Favor," presents sharp social criticisms on inequality under the oppressive regime of Orochi and Kaido, where the impoverished suffer while the wealthy thrive (Adawiyah, 2020). In real-world contexts, media often highlights social and economic disparities. However, governments sometimes conceal these inequalities, exacerbating the divide. Chapter 594, "Message," portrays the aftermath of the Marineford War. The Straw Hat crew confronts harsh realities of injustice, vastly different from their initial ideals. Here, a newspaper plays a pivotal role, emphasizing the media's responsibility in exposing injustices. Meanwhile, Chapter 908, "The Reverie Begins," underscores how influential figures like the Gorosei and Im-sama control the government. This narrative sheds light on authoritarian and corrupt governance. This research centers on Morgans, a journalist characterized by his unique blend of courage and opportunism. Morgans, depicted as a massive crane and a journalist, symbolizes resistance against the World Government's information control. While often seen as an impartial figure, Morgans strategically manipulates information to align with his interests. His dual role as a neutral reporter and a propagandist critiques media ethics and highlights the complex interplay between journalism and power structures. In the Reverie arc, Morgans exemplifies this tension. Despite immense pressure from political authorities, he and the World Economic Newspaper (WENP) dare to publish truths, even at significant personal risk. However, Morgans is not entirely altruistic—he sometimes shapes narratives to maintain his influence and protect his business. This nuanced portrayal underscores the delicate balance between journalistic independence and self-preservation.

This research also explores how *One Piece* uses visualization and narrative to emphasize the importance of press freedom and media responsibility. Through Morgans, the anime critically reflects on how media can become a propaganda tool controlled by political forces and influential powers (Awaludin & Rista, 2022). Morgans is depicted as a white bird dressed in a suit and a press-style hat, symbolizing a journalist in the *One Piece* universe and representing press freedom in disseminating news. Often, Morgans faces difficult decisions but consistently chooses to report the truth, even at great personal risk. Oda frequently portrays media operating under significant pressure, as seen in Chapter 956, where Morgans refuses a bribe from the World Government. This decision leads to an attack and threats, depicted through tense facial expressions and dark lighting to highlight the dangers faced by journalists (Mata Hine, 2024). While Morgans claims impartiality, his actions often reveal the tension between journalistic integrity and the influence of power structures on media. Oda underscores this through striking visualizations, such as world maps showing the spread of news, and critiques of media manipulation. Chapter 903 illustrates this tension with scenes of birds carrying newspapers, symbolizing the reach and responsibility of the press (Hastrida, 2021). However, the narrative also highlights the risks of media misuse, where news can be exaggerated or twisted for personal or political gain. This dynamic is further explored in scenes where the World Government seeks to control or suppress information, turning media into a propaganda tool. Ultimately, Morgans and his media symbolize the media's dual role in shaping public opinion and resisting oppression, reflecting the delicate balance between freedom and responsibility (Juariyah, 2019).

By using the inductive method in qualitative analysis, this study collects data from various *One Piece* Episodes and Chapters featuring *Morgans* and the role of the press starting from Chapter 824 in this Chapter featuring one of the leaders of the five major organizations and is one of the former naval chiefs in charge of controlling the mass media, Chapter 863 contains Morgans who came to Sanji's wedding party in *Big Mom's* territory where he witnessed the live chaos that

occurred, Chapter 871 contains news on Whole Cake Island containing Luffy who is considered the "Fifth Emperor", Chapter 902 contains *Morgans* report on the news in Reverie and he refused a bribe from the world government, Chapter 957 *Morgans* reported big news about the dissolution of Shichibukai it shook the world, Chapter 1036 contains *Morgans* manipulation in spreading information and news in the Wano Arc, in Episode 783 *Morgans* was first shown, Episode 837-877 *Morgans* always appears during the Arc on Whole Cake Island which is controlled by one of *Big Mom's* *yonko*, Episode 957-958 he appears as the one who reported Shichibukai was disbanded, *One Piece* is always related to the reality of life today, especially related to the theme of social criticism and manipulation of facts that exist today. This analysis reveals how *Oda* portrays the media as a force that not only conveys information, but also has great potential to influence power structures and mobilize society (Thohir, 2020) In this context, this research provides new insights into the role of media in culture and its impact on people's understanding of existing social and political realities.

Overall, this research not only aims to examine the character of *Morgans* as part of the fictional story depicted by *Oda*, but also to understand how *One Piece* reflects important issues relevant to the current real-world conditions, especially regarding the role of the media in conveying the truth or becoming a propaganda tool. The results of this research are expected to make important contributions to media studies, social criticism, and culture, as well as add to the understanding of how elements in an anime series can represent complex social and political realities in real life (Syafiq, 2022).

Figure



Figure 01: World newspaper sheet



Figure 02: We News



Figure 03: News Coo (Newspaper distributor)



Figure 05: Morgans, President of the World Economic Newspaper

CONCLUSION

This research shows that the character of *Morgans* in Anime *One Piece* is not just a fictional character, but a complex representation of the roles and challenges faced by journalists in the real world. Through critical analysis of various chapters and episodes featuring *Morgans*, it is found that he reflects the dilemma of journalists in maintaining journalistic integrity versus bowing to political pressure and power. *Morgans*, as the leader of the world's largest news organization known as the *World Economy Newspaper (WENP)*, repeatedly shows courage in reporting the truth even when faced with great unexpected risks including threats to his safety. This underscores the importance of press freedom and the responsibility of the media in delivering

objective and accurate information to the public so that the public can receive news based on the reality on the ground.

In addition, this research also highlights how *One Piece* uses the character *Morgans* and his narrative as a social critique of media manipulation by political forces. *Morgans* shows that the media has great power to shape public opinion and that editorial decisions can have a significant impact on people's social and political perceptions, as evidenced by the facts on the ground today. In a broader context, this research shows that Anime can serve as an effective medium in conveying social criticism and promoting a deeper understanding of social reality. Thus, through a qualitative approach and critical discourse analysis, this research provides new insights into how the media represents in culture, particularly through the character of *Morgans* in *One Piece* Anime. This research also underscores the importance of maintaining press freedom and media independence in the face of political pressure, as well as its relevance in the world context.

REFERENCES

- Adawiyah, E. (2020). *Kemiskinan Dan Penyebabnya*. 1(April), 43–50.
- Audria, A., & M. Syam, H. (2019). Analisis Semiotika Representasi Budaya Jepang Dalam Film Anime Barakamon. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FISIP Unsyiah*, 4(3), 1–12. <http://www.jim.unsyiah.ac.id/FISIP/article/view/11762/4805>
- Awaludin, A., & Rista. (2022). Penerapan Prinsip-Prinsip Jurnalisme pada Media Online Kotasubang.com. *OMNICOM: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 8(1), 1–9.
- Azwar, A., Uljanatunnisa, U., Maryam, S., & Supratman, S. (2020). Literasi Media Untuk Kemandirian Informasi Pondok Pesantren Mathla'ul Anwar Cijulang. *Jurnal Studi Jurnalistik*, 2(1), 81–92. <https://doi.org/10.15408/jsj.v1i2.14584>
- Caron, J., & Markusen, J. R. (2016). 済無No Title No Title No Title. *XV*(2), 1–23.
- Dewan Pers. (2016). Indonesia Menyongsong Jakarta World Forum for Media Development 2016. *Jurnal Dewan Pers*, 12, 100.
- Fadli, A. (2018). Etika Dan Tanggung Jawab Jurnalis (Studi Pemberitaan Hoax Melalui Media Online Di Kota Makassar). *Jurnal Jurnalisa*, 4(2), 181–195. <https://doi.org/10.24252/jurnalisa.v4i2.6893>
- Fianto, L., Ghofur, M. A., & Qorib, F. (2023). Implementasi Sembilan Elemen Jurnalisme Bill Kovach Dan Tom Rosenstiel Pada Berita Media Online. *Jurnal Bincang Komunikasi*, 1(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24853/jbk.1.2.2023.1-9>
- Hafizh, M. (2016). Peran Sosial Terhadap Persepsi Aktifis Mahasiswa Fisip Undip Sebagai Pemilih Pemula dalam Pilpres 2014. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 4(3), 350–359. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/view/8901>
- Hasan Kamaruddin. (2011). *Propaganda Dan Opini Publik*. 1-4. Aceh : Universitas Malikussaleh.
- Hastrida, A. (2021). Proses Pengelolaan Media Sosial Pemerintah : Manfaat Dan Risiko. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik*, 25(2), 149–165. <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.33299/jpkop.25.2.3920>
- Juariyah. (2019). *Opini Publik Dan Propoganda*. 1–66. http://repository.unmuhjember.ac.id/13722/1/BUKU_OPINI_PUBLIK_%26_PROPAGANDA_pdf.pdf
- Kharismawati, M., & Wahidati, L. (2023). Nakama: Reception on the Audience of *One Piece* Anime by Eiichiro Oda. *ProTVF*, 7(2), 218. <https://doi.org/10.24198/ptvf.v7i2.41676>
- Mata Hine, E. J. (2024). Psycho-Pass: Potret Masyarakat Kontrol dalam Kendali Sistem Algoritmik. *Retorik: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 12(1), 49–88. <https://doi.org/10.24071/ret.v12i1.5773>
- Munthe, M. G. (2012). *Propaganda Propagan n d a dan Ilmu Kom Komunikasi m u nikasi*. IV(1), 1–12. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328044738_Propaganda_dan_Ilmu_Komunikasi
- Puji Rianto, SIP., M. (2021). Modul Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. In *Nuevos sistemas de comunicación e información*.
- Rivki, M., Bachtiar, A. M., Informatika, T., Teknik, F., & Indonesia, U. K. (n.d.). No 主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析Title. 112.
- Sampoerna, G. D. (2023). *Representasi Kepahlawanan Pada Anime Boku no Hero Academia: Analisis Semiotika Roland Barthes Gasha Dhimar Sampoerna, Dr. Ardian Indro Yuwono, S.IP., M.A.*

- Siregar, A. G. (2021). "Studi Netnografi Terpaan Tayangan Anime One Piece Pada Perubahan Gaya Hidup Anggota Komunitas One Piece ID Medan." *Studi Netnografi Terpaan Tayangan Anime One Piece Pada Perubahan Gaya Hidup Anggota Komunitas One Piece ID Medan*, 1-64.
- Suliyansyah. (2023). Menepis hoax media sosial di tahun politik: pendekatan systematic literature review. *Jurnal Adhyasta Pemilu*, 6(1), 1-14.
- Syafiq, A. N. (2022). Semiotic Analysis of Representation of Violence in Anime Attack On Titan (Semiotic Analysis Model of Charles Sanders Peirce). *Unissula Institutional Repository*, 1-98. <http://repository.unissula.ac.id/id/eprint/27281>
- Thohir, M. (2020). Realitas Kehidupan dalam Perspektif Antropologis. *Nusa: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 15(1), 76-83. <https://doi.org/10.14710/nusa.15.1.76-83>
- Youna Bachtiar, A., Hikmah Perkasa, D., Rizki Sadikun, M., Arjuna Utara No, J., Tomang, T., Jeruk, K., & Barat, J. (2016). Peran Media Dalam Propaganda. *Peran Media Dalam Propaganda Jurnal Komunikologi*, 13, 78.