

Satire as Tool of Political Cartoons in the Nigerian National Dailies: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

This work is an analysis of the use of satire as a form of imagery to depict some political issues in cartoons as featured in the Nigerian national dailies. Survey method of research design was adopted as a means of sampling copies of national dailies from which political cartoons were selected, while Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was adopted for the analysis of data gathered. Findings reveal images of corruption, official responsibility, political failure and brutality/cruelty/suffering as the dominant concerns of the cartoons featured by the papers. While the corrupt postures of those who have links with the past government are dominant in the image of corruption portrayed, both those in and out of government are subjected to some satiric expose in respect of official responsibility, failure in politics and brutality/cruelty/suffering. At the end, it is recommended, among others, that more searchlight should be focused on the corrupt tendency of those still in power, and that more research efforts be devoted to the use of political cartoons to encourage citizen participation in national discourse.

Keywords: Anti-establishment; Critical Discourse Analysis; Humour; Political Cartoons; Satire

Introduction

Political cartoons are effective means cartoonists use to express their thoughts and ideas about political issues, events or personalities in a particular period in a playful manner (Becker, 1959; cited in Sani et al 2012). They are openly and discreetly used to make compelling statement and provide specific knowledge on contemporary socio-political issues. The goal of political cartoon is to raise public consciousness using figurative tone and graphical imageries to address crucial issues and criticize political leaders and their contemptible practices. In other words, the genre serves as a

medium of political reporting, articulating a particular message from a particular point of view using language and imageries as prime tools.

In the views of McNair (2011: 67-68), the media are active in defining political 'reality'. Such definition is sieved on the altar of news-gathering and production; and in the end, the audience is presented with a 'finished' articulation of what 'really' matters in political affairs at any given time. In other words, journalists communicate the 'meaning' of politics by inserting the events of political life into narrative frameworks which allow them to be told as news stories. By extension, such articulation find their way into a caricature of major issues and actors, either implicitly or openly, with the overall goal being the exposure of some follies and the teaching of some moral (and legal) compass in politics. In effect, just as some news stories are shaped by dominant narratives, cartoon can be used to frame leadership crisis in political parties, communicative failure in government, unmitigated policy disaster, or to set alternative policy agenda, etc.

In view of the fact that their contents are mostly expressed through visual illustrations, political cartoons are best understood through investigation of incorporated visual rhetoric. Researches have shown that political cartoonists dominantly employ satire and attendant humour to draw the attention of the public. As a consequence, the communicative functions of humor and satire and the attendant visual power have made political cartoons an interesting research field across academic disciplines. While satire offers witty criticism of societal follies by the use of irony or sarcasm, it puts the icing on the cake through deliberate injection of humour. Hence, satire as embedded in political cartoon exposes the various societal follies of political actors (Bal et al, 2009). Therefore, the prime goal of satire is to safeguard normative boundaries of society by denouncing societal follies and promoting standard of social norms and values of a given society. When employed in political cartoons therefore, satire (and by extension, humour) raises the tempo of entertainment, critical reasoning and evaluation, but without undermining the need to get the message across to politicians, government functionaries and the entire citizenry

Historically, political cartoon is recognized as one of the earliest forms of political satire (Townsend et al., 2008). The basis of satire as a fundamental ingredients of political cartoon today largely depends on the criticism of the injustice and the abuse of power usually perpetrated by those in power or the dominant ruling party (Bal et al., 2009). In recent years, there has been an increasing research on political cartoons across disciplines. This has made political cartoons a potent interdisciplinary research field crossing different research boundaries such as education, sociology, sciences, psychology, health research, pragmatics, communication etc. This growing

research interest demonstrates that political cartoons have become a distinct and established genre within media discourse.

Some research interest focus on the role of editorial cartoon in shaping socio-political movement (Steuter, 2004); while some view it from the perspective of criticism of political leaders, politicians and political parties (Lamb, 2004). However some delve into a much more complex issue involving the overall political atmosphere as featured, the literary and cultural allusion employed, personal character traits and situational themes (DeSousa, 1981).

In view of the goals of political cartoons which are principally weaved around criticism of political leaders or political decisions, it is important to see how the genre has been adopted by the media in their coverage of the Nigerian democratic activities, actions of politicians, government policy direction and perception of the citizenry in recent time. This is because there are as many controversial issues as there are political development in the country under democracy. Not all decisions of government are acceptable by the populace or the opposition, just as not all criticism are taken by the government or democratic institutions or political parties in good faith. In the midst of all these, the media step in from time to time to make their position known, albeit in a caricature tone. Such depictions could heighten the tempo of empirical enquiry and widen the scope of political discourse.

Objectives of the Study

In general terms, the research intends to make a critical analysis of how satire as a form of imagery is used to depict some political issues in cartoons as featured in the Nigerian national dailies. In specific terms, however, the focus of the study includes the following:

- a. To examine the dominant imageries in political cartoons as featured in the Nigerian national dailies;
- b. To determine whether the imageries conveyed by political cartoons are pro - establishment or anti-establishment;

Research Questions

- a. What forms of imageries are dominant in the political cartoons adopted by the Nigerian national dailies?
- b. Are the imageries adopted pro-establishment or anti – establishment?

Methodology

A combination of Survey Design and Critical Discourse Analysis is adopted for data collection and analysis in this study. Survey method was used to sample copies of national dailies from which political cartoons were

selected. The dailies selected in this regard are the *The Nation*, *National Mirror*, and *Leadership*. They were purposively selected in view of their blunt visual representation of political characters and issues by means of pocket size cartoons on their back pages.

Therefore, the cartoons chosen are the *pocket cartoons* usually featured at the bottom corner of back pages of the dailies. The cartoons are titled *Ripples*, *9jaman*, and *Ghana Must Go* for *The Nation*, *National Mirror* and *Leadership* respectively. These cartoons were chosen in view of their precise but witty depiction of situation (s) being framed. Copies of the dailies were selected from the month of January 2016. The shorter timeframe was to ensure utilization of compactness of issues depicted and how they are reflected in the overall frame.

Critical Discourse Analysis on the other hand was used for the analysis of the selected contents. It is a method for examining the role of language in the production and transformation of social representations of reality (Carvalho, 2008). The assumption of Critical Discourse Analysis is that the construction of news by journalists is not an isolationist exercise; it involves the mediation of other social factors, making journalism dialectically tied to the society. The Analysis therefore examines news media texts beyond their lexical structure and modality by interpreting the text against the social contexts in which the texts are produced.

Data Presentation

The text of the cartoons used are those found in the available copies of the three national dailies for the months of January, 2016. The editions (date of publications), news/issues and cartoon depictions of news situations which are analysed in this work are tabulated and presented as **Appendix**. Note that **N/A** stands for copies not available at the time of gathering the relevant data.

Discussion of Findings

As earlier indicated, a cardinal objective of this study is to examine the dominant imageries in political cartoons as featured in the Nigerian national dailies. Certain imageries are portrayed in the data gathered in this regard. These include the pervasive image of corruption, image of official responsibility, image of political failure and image of brutality/cruelty/suffering. The critical portrayal of these imageries revolves around political parties, institutions of governments, political titans across party divides and even religious groups.

Image of corruption

The most dominant image portrayed in the sampled cartoons is the image of corruption. In the cartoons, moral image of corruption as portrayed vividly captured some dominant issues in the political discourse within the period. Of those issues, however, the 2.1 billion dollars arms deal scandals involving a former National Security Adviser, Col Sambo Dasuki happens to be the most prominent. Through the cartoons, the papers appear to ridicule some personalities and socio-political institutions presumed to have some form of connection to the alleged massive fraud.

At the personality level, those who receive the satiric hammer of the papers include the media Director of the ill-fated Jonathan re-election campaign, Femi Fani-Kayode, the National Publicity Secretary of PDP, Chief OlisaMetuh, veteran politician, Chief OluFalae and former Governors of Rivers and Oyo States, Dr. Peter Odili and Chief Rashid Ladoja. FaniKayode's attempt to absolve the Government of wrong doing in the arms scandal is greeted with the derision, *"Please ignore this news ... silence is the best answer to a f..."*. This is perhaps a vague reference to inconsistency and doublespeak that seems to have become a trademark of his personality; hence, Nigerians are asked not to listen to him as he is not worthy of trust. The disdain is even extended to the point the cartoonist has to deploy the "F" word.

Another personality that catches the fancy of the papers in the portrayal of the scandal is the National Publicity Secretary of the PDP, Chief OlisaMetuh. His ordeals while in the EFCC net is captured this way: *"Metuh kept with 419 suspects –news"*. To one of the dailies, this amounts to *"family reunion"*. In the view of the papers, therefore, there is no difference between Metuh and 419 suspects. Again, when Metuh expressed the hope that PDP would capture power in 2019 immediately after he was released, the papers rhetorically quipped: *"so that he will steal more?"*

As for Falae, Odili and Ladoja, the satiric lenses of the papers see them in a multiple of ways that simply defines corruption and reinforces their involvement in the scandal. Here is how they are portrayed either collectively or individually: *"You are just using "ogboju"...what you collected is blood money and it must be returned"* (that is for Falae), *"you must drop that money or else 10 million Nigerians'll march on Akure!"* (Falae again,) *"They ask you to chop it!* (still for Falae), *"Yes... and they must refund with interest"* (for Falae, Odili and Ladoja)

Apart from individuals, political and religious institutions are not spared of the papers' big hammers by way of ridicules on the arms deal scandal. The targets in this regard are the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), the Accord Party, the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and the Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN). When PDP criticized the handcuffs

of its National Publicity Secretary by the EFCC, the cartoon response is for them to “*cover your faces in shame instead of kicking*”, and the Accord Party’s attempt to say that the supposed arms deal money was meant for campaign, they are simply asked to “*return that money and stop telling us tales by moonlight*”. The PPFN and CAN’s attempt to deny involvement in the “Dasuki Largesse” was greeted with either “*It is impossible, Nigerians can’t be deceived*” or “*Ha HaHa, I dey laugh ooo... but time will tell*”. The summary of all these is that the words of the parties and the religious groups cannot be trusted. The only thing that matters, in the view of the papers, is for the money to be returned.

In addition to the corrupt portrayal of the arms deals, there are other general corruption issues involving individuals and organisations that the dailies portray. For instance when PDP declares their interest to support Buhari to end the insurgency in the North East, they are asked to do so “*By returning all stolen loot!*” By implication, if they return the money, it will assist in the fight and the reconstruction efforts which they claim to support. Even the reports that “Federal Govt has no record of its workers” is greeted with the jeers: “*I bet there (are) more GHOSTS than workers*”. When the Trade Union Congress (TUC) calls the “N47.5B for lawmakers’ cars wasteful” the papers express surprises cynically thus: “*N45.5b?...God Deyooooo!*”

A former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo is also not spared of the ridicule linked with corruptive souls. Obasanjo, it was reported sometimes ago, had obtained a Masters degree in Theology. But one of the dailies would rather cynically ask: “*with Specialisation in Satanic Verses?*” Ordinarily, a person in search of theological knowledge should be a man considered to be after God’s own heart. Ironically, in this circumstance, Obasanjo’s knowledge is seen from an entirely opposing perspective; a perspective that either questions the former President’s moral standing or disposition to the moral of others. In other words, the question the cartoon has not addressed is whether it is Obasanjo’s moral standing that is being questioned or it is his pursuit of a mission to see others through the premise of moral rectitude.

Image of Responsibility

Another dominant image portrayed in the cartoons sampled is the image of official responsibility. Government has a mandate to deliver certain responsibilities. But the delivery of such responsibilities is bound to draw the attention of the public, and to be scrutinised appropriately. The media in this regard is well positioned to act in public interest. A lot of issues dealing with such responsibilities are raised in the cartoons under analysis. One of such

comes up when the Governor of Osun State, Rauf Aregbesola “*tasks workers on dedication*”. The papers in response quips thus: “*Remember, an (sic) hungry man is an angry man*”. This implies that workers should be paid their rightful dues as they cannot perform on empty stomach. Osun State, it should be recalled, had at a point gained notoriety for backlog of salaries running into several months. The issue is closely related to the assertion of the Minister of Information, Lai Mohammed that “*Workers welfare is our priority*”, which aptly gets this reply from the dailies: “*I hope he is aware of salary backlog?*” In another development, when the immediate past Governor of Kogi State, Idris Wada says “*We used 85% of our revenue to pay salary*, what he gets by way of reply is a rhetorical “*So what?*” In other words, the public should be saved that explanation as it is the responsibility of Government to pay those on its payroll.

Again, the former ruling party, PDP has come under media searchlight on this score. Important comments and issues related to the party come under scrutiny here. The PDP for instance, commented that the 50 kobo reduction in petrol price is “*too little to cheer*”, and the party is quickly reminded to explain “*Why didn’t they tell Obasanjo and Jonathan that?*” It should be recalled that both Obasanjo and Jonathan increased pump price of the product without being questioned by the PDP while they were in power. So in the view of the papers, what moral ground do they have to query a reduction in price no matter how little? When the party expressed its need for a “*new constitution to perform*”, the reply is “*When did you know that?*”; a veiled reference to a party that has abandoned its responsibility to chart a better course for itself over the years until it eventually lost grip of power at the centre. The issue of abandonment of responsibility also surfaced as the National Publicity Secretary of the Party, OlisaMetuh remained a guest of the EFCC inKuje Prison. The Party in a report said “*We won’t provide sureties for Metuh*” and they get this question in reply: “*He is an abandoned property?*” And as the party set its machinery in motion for the emergence of a new National Chairman, the papers by way of ridicule suggested just one candidate thus: “*Orubebe is the most credible!*” or “*Can anyone be better than Orubebe?*” Orubebe it should be recalled, came into limelight because of a vehement attempt to disrupt the compilation and announcement of results of the 2015 general election. How can such a figure who is antithetical credible democratic norm, be therefore suggested to head a democratic institution? The answer is in one phrase: ridicule of the party.

The ruling party’s (APC) sense of responsibility is also called into question. In a reference to a report that “*FG Balmes Jonathan for fuel Scarcity*”, the papers quips “*But you promised change ehn...*” In effect, the party is being asked to start implementing its change agenda instead of over flogging a dead horse. When tax experts said that “*Nigerians pay lowest*

taxes”, the papers’ reply is “*Why not? Their take home cannot take them home.*” In other words, Government should ensure a better pay package if they want higher tax returns. On the “*Armed Forces Remembrance Day*” one of the papers wondered if it “*Is it still worth dying for Nigeria?*”. This somehow implies that those who died for Nigeria did so in vain. When the European indicated readiness to assist Nigeria fight Boko Haram, the papers quip: “*Haba, everything is imported...it is imported military power again!*”

The Governor of Ekiti State, AyodeleFayose, is also not spared. So when he declared that “*I will continue to prosecute meaningful programs for Ekiti People*”, the answer he gets is “*by talking anyhow?*” Fayose is known for his combative political disposition and controversial utterances. The cartoon has therefore portrayed him as someone who talks anyhow and whose utterances might stand in the way of “meaningful programs” he promised.

Image of Corruption and Responsibility is also reflected in the story captioned “*Buhari: Corruption in NNPC worse than arms scandal*”. While the original story as captioned evokes corruption, there is a responsibility dimension evoked by the newspapers’ retort: “*We all know! Clean up the rot*”. This in effect acknowledges the nagging case of corruption in the industry as a given, but that what was important was for government to tackle it and stop talking about it. This is a jibe directed at the President himself.

Image of Political Failure

Another image deployed by the papers in their cartoon depictions is the image of political failure. Just as it is with images of corruption and responsibility depicted, the target of the image of political failure are individuals and political institutions. A notable individual whose failure captured the imagination of the cartoonist is a former Governor of Bayelsa State, Timiprye Silva. He was reported to have said that “*I don’t need Jonathan’s wife to win*”. But when he lost, he got this stinker from one of the dailies: “*Badmouth! No wonder, you lost.*”. When Bode George said after the 2015 general election that “*Me, Obanikoro and Others could not win Lagos for PDP because of Buhari*”, the response is “*What is this man saying?*” The implication here is that the statement does not really make any sense as it was widely known that Buhari’s populism was part of the strategies deployed by APC to win election. In essence, the statement was a platform of confusion generated by the loss.

The failure of PDP as a party also features prominently in the cartoons. The portrayal is captured by the expressions in the parenthesis following each of the news issues thus: “*Nigerians will beg PDP to return-*

PDP chieftain” (*Who is this clown?*); “PDP nearly crashed Nigeria” –Hon Kaugama (*Nearly?*); “Nigerians will beg PDP to return” –PDP Chieftain (*fa,fa, foul...even if you use juju for Nigerians*); “Saraki, Dogara, Atiku, others will soon return to PDP” –Senator Nnaji. (*You plan to kidnap them?*); “Nigeria will beg PDP to return” –PDP chief (*Return to do what?...to finally bury the economy?*); “Declaring Yahaya Bello Gov-elect a waste of time” – PDP (*Why are you vexing?*); and “New petrol pump price deceptive” –PDP (*Doubting Thomas!*).

A critical look at the portrayal of these issues reveals the image of a party that has failed and therefore lost touch with reality. For instance, the rhetorical expression “nearly?” in response to “PDP nearly crashed Nigeria” is suggestive that the party has really crashed the country, making the word ‘nearly’ superfluous within that context. And on the issue of politicians that had left its fold returning, or Nigerians begging the party to return to power, the jeering remarks that follow are an indication that Nigeria has moved beyond the party and they can be no possibility of going back to such era. The “*Why are you vexing?*” as a remark in respect of PDP’s criticism of the declaration of Bello as Governor of Kogi State only portrays the party as sore loser; ditto for biblical allusion to “*doubting Thomas*” which follows the deception story in respect of fuel price fixing.

Image of Brutality/Cruelty/Suffering

Imageries depicting brutality, cruelty, and suffering are also reflected in the cartoons as captured by the dailies. One of such was drawn by a report attributed to Lagos State Police Commissioner that “295 policemen were killed last year”. In response, the papers quip: “*and how many innocent Nigerians were maimed by policemen?*” This response is thought provoking in view of the mutual suspicion that has characterized the Police-Public relationship over the years. In this regards, there is hardly a month in Nigeria that cases of police brutality, some resulting in fatality, are not reported. So if the police that is employed to defend tax payers on whom he depends for survival would have to resort to unleashing terror on the same tax payer on slightest excuses, then that gulf would continue to widen. It is therefore not surprising to hear the question demanding clarification on the number of Nigerians that died in the hands of policemen, and not just the policemen that were killed.

There was also a report on a “Nigerian beaten to state of coma in an Asian country”. The papers reflection on this story is “*Lucky guy, here, Nigerians are beaten to state of full stop!*” There is a subtle attempt to play on words here. Literally, “Coma” is a medical state of unconsciousness for a long time. But the reference to “full stop” has no form of association with the word in that literal sense; rather the reference only invokes a similarly

sounding punctuation mark “comma” which is almost the opposite of “full stop” within that context. Therefore, there is an attempt to inject humour through such words usage without undermining the original message of the cartoon. The original intention here is a juxtaposition of “unconsciousness” (coma) and “full stop” which in this case is a metaphor for death. In other words, the cartoon is saying that the Nigerian in that Asian country was lucky to have been beaten to a state of unconsciousness as he would have been beaten to death if it were to be here in Nigeria. This analogy depicts the image of a Nigeria characterised by brutality.

Image of cruelty or callousness is also captured by the story on petroleum products marketers who defied government order to sell petrol above N86.50. While the story in its original sense indicates lawlessness, the cartoon’s characterisation of the marketers as “*Shylocks!*” further invokes memory of the Shakespearean Shylock who would only take pounds of flesh in return for debt owed him. In essence, the marketers were not just going against the law, they were also callous and cruel.

Image of suffering is reflected in the story: “2016 will be tough for Nigeria –BisiOgujobi”. This is confirmed by the retort: “*No cause for alarm, when the going gets tough, the tough gets going!*”. Nigerians in essence are called to brace up for hard times which to all intents and purposes, have begun to manifest by way of galloping inflation, backlog of arrears of salaries, persistent scarcity of petroleum products, crimes and criminality, unemployment etc.

Postures of the Imageries

The imageries depicted in the stories as analysed so far reflect both **Pro-establishment and Anti-establishment** postures. This is because as the analysis has shown, top personalities who had served or still serving in government, institutions of government and political parties have been targeted as subjects of ridicules in the cartoons sampled. Whichever way we look at it, however, the portrayal of corruption in the papers seems to have its arrows directly pointed at those who have served in government before or had association with the immediate past administration in the country. As it is observed, the Peoples Democratic Party, its principal officers, serving and former, their policies and programmes and even their attempt at criticising the current administration have received serious searchlight under the banner of corruption. Even some religious groups like PFN and CAN and political party like Accord Party, which were perceived to have sympathy for or into a form of alliance with former ruling party are also under the radar of the cartoons’ search for evidence of corruption.

Conversely, however, not much satiric portrayal is directed at those currently serving in Government. Perhaps, this is because they have not been in office for long for such corrupt tendency to manifest or because there is no opportunity for the media to discover the underhand dealings going on since they are still in charge. Or better still, may be the promise of Government to stamp out corruption is finally yielding the desired results. Whichever one is the likely reason, only time will tell.

The anti-establishment posture of the cartoons is however more manifest in the portrayal of images of responsibilities, political failure, and brutality/cruelty/suffering. This is because the cartoons in several instances constantly remind the APC led government to deliver its promise of change instead of blaming the former ruling for current challenges. The posture is also reflected in the reminder on the backlog of salaries government need to pay, in the brutal inclination of our defence mechanism especially the police, and in the harsh economic reality promoted by shylock oil marketers who seem to be beyond the control of Government.

Conclusion

Attempt is made in this work to make a critical analysis of the use of satire as a form of imagery to depict some political issues in cartoons as featured in the Nigerian national dailies. In the main, the work examine the dominant imagery in political cartoons as featured in the dailies and determine whether the imagery conveyed by political cartoons are pro - establishment or anti-establishment. From the analysis, it has been established that the images of corruption, official responsibility, political failure and brutality/cruelty/suffering are dominantly presented in that order. It has also been established that in terms of portrayal of corruption, the anti-establishment postures of the cartoon is geared towards those formerly in government and the allied institutions. However, when it comes to the portrayal of images of responsibility, political failure and brutality/cruelty/suffering both those aligned to the current and past governments are not spared the whips of the ridicule.

In conclusion, therefore, there is a certainty that the papers have used the instrument of satire to project what they perceived to be the dominant ills of the society. In so doing, there is also a subtle attempt to correct those ills by suggesting alternatives which they considered to be in the best interest of common man.

Recommendations

In view of the findings established in this work, the following recommendations are hereby advanced:

- i. While the searchlight on the corrupt activities of the past government functionaries is an encouraging step by the press, a corresponding focus relevant to the current administration will also help in the war against corruption. So, efforts should be stepped up in this regard;
- ii. The papers should consistently focus their efforts on the responsibilities of those in and out of government so as to make them sit up and promote a more just, productive and corrupt free society;
- iii. The short, witty nature of the pocket cartoon and the punchy nature of the message it delivers has made it necessary for other newspaper establishments to key into the adoption of this key ingredient of news production on regular basis so as to ensure public sensitivities on major national issues;
- iv. More research endeavours on the imperatives of cartoons as a means of encouraging public involvement in national discourse need to be conducted on regular basis so as to advance a more productive frontier in both the academic and national issues.

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Appendix

Date	Paper	Issue/News	Cartoon comment	Date	Paper	Issue/news	Cartoon comment
Jan 1 st	The Nation	Fani-Kayode: Jonathan’s Govt bought arms to fight Boko Haram	Please ignore this news... silence is the best answer to a f...	Jan 14 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Federal Govt has no record of its workers – News Bayelsa: I don’t need Jonathan’s wife to win –Sylva Card readers saved our democracy from election riggers – Igin	I bet there (are) more GHOSTS than workers Badmouth! No wonder you lost My friend, tell Orubebe!
Jan 2 nd	Leadership	I will continue to prosecute meaningful programs for Ekiti People – GovFayose	by talking anyhow?	Jan 15 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	EFCC to Falae, Odili, Ladoja: Refund cash or face trial Workers’ welfare is our priority –Lai Mohammed We are striving to rebuild PDP – National	Yes... and they must refund with interest I hope he is aware of salary backlog? Return all the money

Jan 3 rd	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jan 16 th	Leadership	Chairman We ‘ll back Buhari to end insurgency –PDP	By returning all stolen loot!
Jan 4 th	The Nation Leadership National Mirror	Same as Jan 1st Petrol Price: 50 kobo reduction too little to cheer – PDP Bafra agitator: I prefer to remain in detention – Kanu	- Why didn’t they tell Obasanjo and Jonathan that? Lion heart! With treated mosquito net you are safe!	Jan 17 th	Leadership	Obasanjo obtains masters degree in Theology – News	With Specialisation in Satanic Verses?
Jan 5 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Oil marketers defy GovtOrdes, sell fuel above N86.50-News FG Balmes Jonathan for fuel Scarcity-News Nigerians will beg PDP to return-PDP chieftain	Shylocks! but you promise Change, eh! who is this Clown?	Jan 18 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	I have never robbed in my life – suspected robber Aregbesola Tasks workers on dedication –News EFCC didn’t ask me to return money – OluFalaе	Okay, you have only stolen, ...ehn? Remember , an hungry man is an angry man! They ask you to chop it!
Jan 6 th	The Nation	N47.5B for lawmakers’ cars wasteful, says TUC	N45.5b?...God Deyooooo!	Jan 19 th	The Nation	We didn’t benefit from Dasuki’s largesse –	Ha HaHa, I dey laugh ooo... but time will tell

	Leadership	Me, Obanikoro and Others could not win Lagos for PDP because of Buhari – Bode George	What is this man saying?		National Mirror Leadership	CAN, PFN 2016 will be tough for Nigeria – BisiOgjobi PDP govts, senators, reps begin search for credible national chairman – News	No cause for alarm, when the going gets tough, the tough gets going! Can anyone be better than Orubebe?
Jan 7 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Nigerian beaten to state of coma in Asian country – News Ebonyi Police lose two rifles to hudlums –News We are striving to build new PDP – National Chairman	Lucky guy, here, Nigerians are beaten to state of full stop! Are you sure they are not yet exchanged for money? Return all the money first	Jan 20 th	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jan 8 th	The Nation National Mirror	Report all fuel stations selling above N86.50 – Trade Union New Petrol	Ah, they are many o... you wan try Badagry Expressway? Doubting Thomas!	Jan 21 st	Leadership	Saraki, Dogara, Atiku, others will soon return to PDP – Senator Nnaji	You Plan to kidnap them?

	Leadership	Pump price Deceptive –PDP Declaring Yahaya Bello Gov-elect a waste of time –PDP	why are you vexing?				
Jan 9 th				Jan 22 nd	The Nation National Mirror	Nigerians will beg PDP to return – PDP Chieftain Workers welfare is our priority –Lai Mohammed	fa,fa, foul...even if you use juju for Nigerians I hope he is aware of salary backlog?
Jan 10 th	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jan 23 rd	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jan 11 th	The Nation National Mirror	295 policemen were killed last year, says Lagos Police Commissioner EU to help Nigeria tackle Boko Haram – News	...and how many innocent Nigerians were maimed by policemen? Haba, everything is imported...it is imported military power again!	Jan 24 th	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jan 12 th	The Nation	\$2.1 bn arms scandal: Cash was to campaign for	Just return that money and stop telling us “tales by moonlight”	Jan 25 th	The Nation	Nigerians pay lowest taxes –Tax Experts	Why not? ...their take home pay doesn’t take them home

	National Mirror	Jonathan – Accord party ” Dasuki, Kanu: Buhari has created constitutional crisis – Lawyers	That is rule of law in a democratic setting!		National Mirror Leadership	Aregbesola tasks workers on dedication –News Metuh kept with 419 suspects – news	Remember , an hungry man is an angry man! Family reunion
Jan 13 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Nigeria will beg PDP to return – PDP chief Buhari: Corruption in NNPC worse than arms scandal .We need new constitution to perform –PDP	return to do what? ...to finally bury the economy? We all know! Clean up the rot When did you know this?	Jan 26 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Dasukigate : Nobody can prosecute me for collecting N100m – Falae Armed Forces Remembrance Day PDP raises 18-man team search for credible national chairman – News	you must drop that money or else 10 million Nigerians‘l 1 march on Akure! Is it still worth dying for this Nation? Orubebe is the most credible!
Jan 28 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Armstronggate: Metuh in handcuffs, PDP kicks –News We didn’t benefit from Dasuki’s largesse - CAN/PFN We need new constitution	You should all cover your faces in shame instead of kicking It is impossible, Nigerians can’t be deceived! When did	Jan 27 th	The Nation National Mirror Leadership	Alleged N23B Fraud: EFCC charges Tompolo in Lagos – News Buhari Orders probe into abduction of Chibok girls – News	Hmmm...a Government appearing before a Court? Let’s see if heads will roll! He is an abandoned property?

		to perform –PDP	you know that?			We won't provide sureties for Metuh – PDP	
Jan 29 th	The Nation Leadership	Arms deal: nobody can prosecute me for collecting N100m – Falae PDP nearly crashed Nigeria – Hon Kaugama	You are just using “ogboju”... what you collected is blood money and it must be returned Nearly?	Jan 30 th	Leadership	We used 85% of our revenue to pay salary –Former Gov Wada	So what?
Jan 31 st	Leadership	OlisaMetuh out of detention, says PDP will regain power in 2019 – News	So that he will steal more?				