



Graffiti is growing rapidly in line with necessary of graffitists. The term of graffiti had approximately appeared since there was primitive era which was written on the stones as a tool of communication (C.F Fraser 258, Malhom and Romig 30 on Raisul: 1993). For many years, the use of graffiti has function as a tool of communication (Alonso, 1998, p. 2). Being developed as a tool of communication presumably seemed had one function. Contribution of the old graffiti is important to develop an advance of the future graffiti (Davies & Sarpong, 2013). Nowadays, the function of graffiti in society has grown up as a tool of power expression that used by people, either for existence or protest action. The more graffiti functions used can make the more graffiti themes emerged (Ashley, et.al: 2005). Many researchers categorize the function of graffiti as the goal of graffiti form or theme. According to Yuswadi, a function can determine occurring of the form (Saliya: 1999). Among many themes of the emerging graffiti, the writer just studies about the themes generally, they are like expressions of love, advice, communication, politic, drawing, tags, invocations, allusions, eponym, urban, self - expression, and character.

There is a variation of graffiti types which has function to identify the different types of graffiti. Gadsby (1995) classifies graffiti into six main categories: *latrinalia, public, tags, historical, folk epigraphy, and humorous*.

In this study, the writer would like to analyze graffiti on trucks. In Indonesia, the existences of trucks graffiti are banal because most of them have shoddy notions, for example, graffiti which shows sordid words or images is bad. Most of them show women as the display on tub. The graffitists have indirectly exploited



used qualitative approach and conducted *the grounded theory*. In the result of their study, they explained the motivation and the reason the graffitists in create graffiti. The motivation of graffitists was to give some aesthetic on the wall spaces and the second motivation was to be graffitist should have vandalism character. Meanwhile, the reasons were by letting the white wall did not give some aesthetic, it just keep clean the wall. Looking at the social culture, this study did not influence social culture effect yet.

The second is Leridawati, she had the goal to describe lingual ones form of graffiti on trucks traffic Padang – Solok Sumatra. She collected the data used qualitative method. She conducted the data comprises of three strategies stages, they were, providing data, analyzing data, and providing of analysis data. The result of this study was there were three lingual ones forms, they were, words, phrases, and sentences. Further, those data analyzed the meaning. There were three categorizations, they were, lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning. The analysis of trucks graffiti by her could explain the structure of transcription, both of syntactically and semantically. However, this discussion did not give any characteristic area from trucks graffiti in Sumatra yet.

In sum, before delving into a discussion of other trucks graffiti in Indonesia, it should be clear as to what themes of trucks graffiti need to be addressed. In this study the writer categorizes the themes of trucks graffiti such as expressions of love, advice, communication, politic, drawing, tags, invocations, allusions, eponym, urban, self - expression, and character.





