

## Dare to know

## **Funny Animal Comics**

Comics that feature anthropomorphic animals.

A genre in which talking animals with human-like personality traits and abilities are depicted in a wide variety of scenarios that provide broadly comic, frequently satirical commentary on human nature. While many stories can be light-hearted and humorous, and provide slapstick farce or witty situational comedy, funny animals comics are not exclusively comedic. Stories with dark and serious themes, such as sociopolitical conflict, ethnic differences, and ideological complexities, can also be grouped into this genre. Characters may represent qualities normally attributed to animals: dogs are loyal, wolves are merciless, weasels deceitful, and reptiles venomous.

Conversely, writers may subvert the normal expectations and depict animals as opposites of their anticipated roles. The characters may be endearingly cute innocents or morally ambiguous allegories, and their creators can bring imaginative narrative and thematic sophistication to stories. Prior to the 1930s, titles were often directed at adult audiences and featured mature themes, surrealism, and complex word play. The genre then began shifting to younger readers. The underground comix movement of the late 1960s began subverting the innocence of the genre as it existed at the time. The subject matter was created largely for mature audiences. The funny animal genre can cross over into that of historical comics, humorous comics, science fiction comics, superhero comics, and Western comics. James "Jimmy" Swinnerton's The Little Bears (1893-1897) and Mr. Jack (1903-1935), Arthur White and Mabel F. Taylor's Jungle Jinks (1898-1947), George Herriman's Krazy Kat (1913-1944), Pat Sullivan, Otto Messmer, and Joe Oriolo's Felix the Cat (1923-1966), Dell Comics' Four Color Comics (1939-1962) and Walt Disney's Comics and Stories (1940-1962), Chad Grothkopf's Hoppy the Marvel Bunny (1942-1947), Walt Kelly's Pogo (1948-1975), René Pepo Ríos' Condorito (1949-ongoing), and Robert Crumb's Fritz the Cat (1965-1972) are classic examples.

## **Common Elements**

Human-like
mannerisms
Bipedal walking
The wearing of clothes

Drive or ride vehicles
Animals with
occupations

Animals engaged in human activities

Speaking in human languages

Thought balloons

Displaying facial expressions

## **Graphic Novel Examples**

The Boulevard of Broken Dreams (2002) by	Maakies (2000) by Tony Millionaire
Kim Deitch	The Marvelous Adventures of McConey:
Bugs Bunny: What's Up, Doc? (2005) by	Slalom (2018) by Lewis Trondheim
Craig Boldman et al.	Max Hamm, Fairy Tale Detective (2005) by
The Collected Adventures of Captain Jack	Frank Cammuso
(1995) by Mike Kazaleh	Mickey Mouse: Race to Death Valley (2011)
The Collected "Omaha" the Cat Dancer	by Floyd Gottfredson
(1988) by Reed Walter and Kate Worley	Pride of Baghdad (2014) by Brian K.
The Collected Sam and Max: Surfin' the	Vaughan and Niko Henrichon
Highway (1995) by Steve Purcell	Robot Dreams (2007) by Sara Varon
The Complete Calvin and Hobbes (2005) by	Rocky Volume 1: The Big Payback (2005) by
Bill Watterson	Martin Kellerman
The Complete Life and Times of Scrooge	Snoopy: A Beagle of Mars (2020) by
McDuck (2010) by Don Rosa	Charles M. Schultz et al.
Conrad (1985) by Bill Schorr	Sweaterweather (2016) by Sara Varon
Donald Duck: Lost in the Andes (2011) by	Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, Collected
Carl Banks	Book Volume 1 (2009) by Kevein Eastman
Dungeon: Early Years Volumes 1-2: The	and Peter Laird
Night Shirt (2021) by Lewis Trondheim	Trickster (2008) by Matt Dembicki
and Joann Sfar	Trots and Bonnie (2020) by Shary
Garfield: Trouble in Paradise (2018) by Jim	Flenniken
Davis et al.	Usagi Yojimbo Book 1: The Ronin (1987) by
I Killed Adolf Hitler (2007) by Jason	Stan Sakai
Isle of 100,000 Graves (2011) by Fabien	We3: The Deluxe Edition (2011) by Grant
Vehlmann and Jason	Morrison and Frank Quitely