

APPENDICES 2

ANALYSIS

Reader's Digest (October 2009) Edition

✚ Despite his low opinion of lieutenants, the sergeant kept a respectful tone as he taught us how to bail out of a plane in an emergency.

“Sirs, to open the hatch,” he began, “turn this lever to the right, then pull that handle.”

“What if we don't follow that sequence?” a second lieutenant asked.

“Then, sir,” said the sergeant patiently, “you hit the hatch handle with a crash axe.”

“That'll open the hatch?”

“No, sir,” he said. “But it will keep your mind occupied until you crash”

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
Despite						v			Without being affected by the factors mentioned.
his		v							Belonging to him.
low				v					Not high or tall.
opinion	v								A belief about somebody or something.
lieutenants	v								The title of an army or navy officer with a low rank.
the sergeant	v								The title of a non-commissioned army officer with a rank above a corporal.
kept			v						To make sb/sth remain in the specified condition or position.
a respectful				v					Feeling or showing respect.
tone	v								A quality of voice expressing a particular emotion,

									attitude,etc.
as							v		So as to appear to be somebody.
he	v								A male person.
taught			v						To give somebody information about a particular subject.
us		v							Personal pronoun that's used as the object of a verb/prep.
how					v				(Interrog adv) in what way or manner.
to bail out of			v						To throw water out of a boat with buckets.
a plane	v								An aircraft or aeroplane.
emergency	v								A sudden serious event or situation requiring immediate action.
Sirs	v								A formal or polite way of addressing a man.
to open			v						Not enclosed.
the hatch	v								A door in an aircraft or a spacecraft.
began,			v						To do the first part of something.
turn			v						Move or make something move round a central point.
this		v							(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing.
lever	v								A handle used to operate or control machinery.
to the right			v						On or towards the side of the body which is towards the east when a person faces north.
then					v				Next, after that.
pull			v						To remove something from a place by pulling.
that		v							(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing
handle	v								The part of a door, window, etc by which it is opened

What					v				(Interrog adv) used for asking somebody.
if						v			On condition that.
we	v								Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
don't follow			v						Not to come, go or take place after somebody.
sequence?"	v								A set of events, numbers, actions etc.
a second	v								(Pronoun determiner) to sb/sth 2 nd
asked			v						To request information by means of a question.
said			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
patiently,					v				Wait something patiently.
"you	v								(Personal pronoun) used as the subject or object of a v.
hit			v						To strike sb/sth with hand or with an object held in the hand.
with							v		Indicating the tool or the instrument used.
a crash axe	v								A tool with a wooden handle and a heavy metal blade used for chopping wood, cutting down trees etc.
"No								v	Used to indicate that sth is not allowed.
"But						v			Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
mind	v								The source of one's thoughts and feelings.
occupied			v						To live in or use a house, room, piece of land, etc.
until						v			As far as the time when.
crash"			v						To hit or cause a vehicle to hit sth causing damage and often injury or death to passengers.

Summary of all words = 48 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
17	4	14	2	4	4	2	1

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when the sergeant kept a respectful tone as he taught us how to bail out of a plane in an emergency. The sergeant gave a direct command to the Lieutenant “Sirs, to open the hatch,” he began, “turn this lever to the right, then pull that handle.” A second lieutenant then asked to the sergeant “What if we don’t follow that sequence?” The sergeant patiently answered lieutenant’s question “you hit the hatch handle with a crash axe” (M_1). It is funny when the sergeant’s answered “No, sir,” he said. “But it will keep your mind occupied until you crash” (M_2). Therefore this humor manipulates **truth conditional semantics**, which states:

The hatch will open is true if and only if the Lieutenant keep on trying to hit the hatch with a crash axe.

Actually what the sergeant meant with his utterance “No, sir, but it will keep your mind occupied until you crash” is that if the lieutenant doesn’t follow the instruction to hit the hatch handle with a crash axe then you will get the airplane crash. Also, if the lieutenant want to get out from the emergency condition on the airplane, he must keep on trying to open the hatch by hit it up with a crash axe as well as he can.

✚ **“Hello, this is the base operator. How may I help you?” I said to the caller. “Can you connect me to Lieutenant Smith, please?” he asked. “There are a number of Smiths here,” sir. Would you his first name?” There was a pause. “Uh...lieutenant?”**

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

[illegible]

asked.”			v						To request information by means of a question.
There					v				In, at, or to that place, used after a prep place or thing.
are			v						Auxiliary Verb
a number of	v								Singular or plural form; a quantity or amount of people or things.
here,					v				In, or, at or to this position or place.
sir.	v								A formal or polite way of addressing a man.
Would			v						(Modal) used to predict the future and make a request.
his		v							Belonging to him.
first					v				At the beginning.
name?”	v								A word by which a person is known /spoken to or about.
was			v						(Aux V) used with a past participle to form the passive.
a pause.	v								A temporary stop in action or speech.

Summary of all words = 29 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
10	4	9	0	4	0	0	2

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor is lies in the operator when he/she take a telephone call for someone who wants to speak with Lieutenant Smith. Hence, the funniness of this humor is gained through the base operator when he/she said “There are a number of Smiths here,” sir. Would you his first name?” (M₁). Then the caller answered that the first name is Lieutenant since the name was Lieutenant Smith (M₂). Therefore this humor manipulated **truth conditional semantics** which states:

The first name is Lieutenant Smith is true if and only if it is not such title in the police officer.

✚ **A drunk walks into a drugstore and asks for a bottle of mouthwash.**

“I’m not selling you that,” says the pharmacist. “You’ll drink it for the alcohol and get sick outside my door!”

“Not true!” insists the drunk. “I have my first date in over a year, and I want to make a good impression.”

“Oh, I’m sorry. Here.” The pharmacist takes a bottle of mouthwash off the shelf and puts it on the counter. The drunk stares at it. “Got one that’s been refrigerated?”

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A drunk	v								An alcoholic person.
walks			v						To go through a place on foot.
into							v		(Preposition)
a drugstore	v								A shop that sells many types of goods including drugs and medicines and often serves light meals.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.

asks for			v						To request information by means of question.
A bottle of mouthwash.	v								Liquid for cleaning the mouth.
not selling			v						Not sell something.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
says			v						To speak or tell somebody/something using words.
the pharmacist.	v								A person who has been trained to prepare medicines and sell them to the public.
drink			v						To take liquid into the mouth.
it		v							(Personal Pronoun) used as subject or object of a Verb.
for						v			Used as preposition or conjunction of a sentence.
the alcohol	v								Drinks containing alcohol such as beer, wine etc.
get			v						Making something happen.
sick				v					Physically or mentally ill.
outside							v		(Prep) on or to a place on the outside of something.
my		v							(Possessive determiner)
door!”								v	A flat moveable barrier that is fitted into and closes the entrance to a building, a room etc.
“Not true!”								v	Corresponding not to know a fact.
insists			v						To demand something forcefully, not accepting a refusal.
first date	v								The first appointment meeting with a person of the opposite sex.
in over a year,					v				Adverb of time
want			v						To have a desire for something.

to make			v						To create something.
A good impression.”	v								A good deep lasting effect on the mind or feelings of somebody.
sorry.								v	To express mild regret, disagreement, or refusal and for making apologies and excuses.
Here.”					v				In, at or to this position or place.
takes off			v						To remove an item from one place to another place.
the shelf	v								A flat board made of wood, metal, or glass fixed to a wall or forming part of a cupboard, bookcase, etc.
Puts on			v						To move something into a particular place or position.
the counter.	v								A long flat surface which goods are sold is done in a shop.
stares at			v						To look for sb/sth a long time with the eyes wide open.
one		v							(Pronoun Determiner) the number 1.
that’s been refrigerated?”			v						Drinks or foods that is in cold condition

Summary of all words = 36 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	4	13	1	2	2	2	3

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor happened when a drunk walks into a drugstore and asks for a bottle of mouthwash to the pharmacist. The expected idea that may come is whether or not a drunk really needs a bottle of mouthwash for refreshing his mouth (M₁). Hence, the pharmacist ignores a drunk's request by saying that he/she is not selling a bottle of mouthwash since a drunk will drink it as an alcohol. Then a drunk said "Not true!" I have my first date in over a year, and I want to make a good impression." The pharmacist finally believes in a drunk's reason then takes a bottle of mouthwash off the shelf and puts it on the counter.

However, it is funny when the drunk stares at it and said "Got one that's been refrigerated" (M₂). It means that the drunk really needs a bottle of mouthwash as an alcohol since he asks for the one which is in cool condition. Therefore, this humor manipulates **causal fallacy** since the reason for asking a bottle of mouthwash is wrong, not used for get good impression on his first date, but used as an alcohol. The punch line is gained through a drunk's statement: "Got one that's been refrigerated".

✚ **A little boy went to the library to check out a book titled Comprehensive Guide for Mothers.
Is this for your mother?" the librarian asked.
No," said the boy.
So why are you checking it out?"
Because I started collecting moths last week"**

- Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A little boy	v								A young male person.
went to			v						Go; refer to move away from the place.
the library	v								A building or room in which collections of books,

									newspapers etc are kept for people to read.
to check out			v						To check something is correct.
a book	v								Written sheets fastened together within a cover so that the ages can be turned freely.
titled				v					Having a title.
Comprehensive Guide for Mothers.	v								A title of a book.
Is			v						(Auxiliary Verb) for the present time.
this					v				(Pron Det) used to refer to a person, a thing, a place, or an event that is close to the speaker or writer.
for							v		Indicating the person intended to receive from something
your		v							(Possessive Det) belongs to the person or people being addressed.
mother?"	v								A woman in relation to a child or children to whom she has given birth.
the librarian	v								A person in charge of or assisting in a library.
asked.			v						To request information by means of a question.
No,"								v	(Interjection) for negative statement
said			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
So						v			To such an extent as to produce a particular result ,cause a particular situation.
why					v				(Interrog adv) for what reason or purpose.
checking			v						To examine something in order to make sure that it is correct, safe, satisfactory, or in good condition.
Because						v			For the reason that sb/sth.

I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
started			v						To begin doing a job, an activity, a piece of work,etc.
collecting			v						To bring or gather something together.
moths	v								An insect like a butterfly but less brightly colored. It flies mainly at night and attracted to bright lights.
last week”					v				Immediately before the most recent one.

Summary of all words = 25 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
7	2	8	1	3	2	1	1

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a little boy went to the library to check out a book titled Comprehensive Guide for Mothers. Hence, the funniness of this humor is gained through the librarian’s misunderstanding toward the boy’s statement. Here, the statement that he need a book titled Comprehensive Guide for Mothers, created 2 ambiguous meanings of the word “Mothers” which can be interpreted:

(M_1) = A female parent

(M_2) = A person who collects moths (an insect like butterfly that mainly find at night and attracted to bright lights).

Actually the librarian interpretation in the above statement means (M₁), while the boy said at the last “because I started collecting moths last week” (M₂). Therefore, this humor manipulates **grammatical ambiguity**, especially **in the process of affixation**, and the punch line is gained through the boy’s answer: “because I started collecting moths last week”

✚ A young couple were on their way to the church to get married. On the way there, they were killed in a car accident. The couple soon found themselves standing in front of St. Peter at the Pearly Gates. The young woman asks Peter if they could get married in Heaven. He replies that he’ll get back to them on that.

A month later, St. Peter finds them and announces that they can get married in Heaven. To his surprise, the woman asks “Just wondering, if things don’t work out will we able to get a divorce?” With a stern look in his eye, Peter says, “Look lady, it took me a month to find a preacher up here...you really think I’m gonna find a lawyer?”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A young				v					Not as mature or experienced as one would expect.
couple	v								Two people who are seen together.
were			v						Auxiliary verb of past tense.
on							v		(Preposition)
their		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to them.
way	v								The route along which sb/sth is moving.
the church	v								A building used for public Christian worship.
to get married			v						Can have marriage.
they		v							(Personal pronoun)
killed			v						To cause death or cause somebody to die.
a car accident	v								An unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage; car accident.

soon					v				Not long after the present time or the time mentioned.
found			v						To discover something or somebody by searching.
themselves		v							(Reflexive pronoun)
standing			v						To get up onto one's feet; to take an upright position.
in front of							v		I a position further forward than but close to sth/sb.
St. Peter	v								The name of person.
at the Pearly Gates	v								The gates of heaven.
woman	v								An adult female human being.
asks			v						To request information by means of a question.
if						v			On condition that.
Heaven.	v								A place believed to be the home of God and of good people after death.
He		v							A male person.
replies			v						To say or make an answer.
'll get back			v						To obtain something again after having lost it.
A month later,					v				(Adverb of time) For the next month.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
announces			v						To make something known publicly.
To							v		In the direction of something; towards something.
his		v							Belonging to him
surprise,	v								A feeling caused by something happening suddenly or unexpectedly.
“Just					v				Only for or to do something.
wondering,			v						To feel curious about something.
things	v								Any fact, event, situation, action or activity
don't work out			v						Not capable of being solved.

will			v						Modal verb; used for talking about or predicting the future.
we		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
able				v					To have the power, skill,, intelligence, means or opportunity to do something.
to get			v						To receive or obtain something.
a divorce?"	v								The legal ending of marriage.
With					v				Indicating the tool or the instrument used.
a stern look	v								Serious looking, or not kind looking.
in							v		(Preposition) Indicating place
his		v							Belonging to him
eye,	v								Eye (the organ on the face that used for seeing.
"Look			v						(Imperative) to pay attention to something.
lady,	v								A polite use of a woman
took			v						To carry something or somebody or accompany somebody from one place to another.
me		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the object of a Verb.
a preacher	v								A person who preaches in church.
really					v				In actual; fact.
think			v						To have a particular idea, opinion, or believe about something or somebody.
gonna find			v						To discover something or somebody by searching.
a lawyer?"	v								A person trained and qualified in the law who does legal work for other people.

Summary of all words = 54 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
16	8	17	2	5	2	4	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies in the situation that a young couple were on their way to the church to get married. But on the way there, they were killed in the car accident. The couple found themselves standing in front of St. Peter at the Pearly Gates. The young woman asks Peter if they could get married in Heaven (M_1). A month later, St. Peter gets back to them and announces that they can get married in Heaven.

However, this situation in reality and what happened next didn't support the truth, since the woman wondered "if things don't work out will we be able to get a divorce?" (M_2). Therefore this humor manipulates truth conditional semantics, which states:

The couple could either married or divorce is true if and if only they still alive.

Here, the punch line is gained through the utterance: "Look lady, it took me a month to find a preacher up here...you really think I'm gonna find a lawyer?"

🚦 **The night we took our three young sons to an upscale restaurant for the first time, my husband ordered for the first time a bottle of wine. The server brought it over, began the ritual uncorking, and poured a small amount for me to taste. My six-year-old piped up, "Mum usually drinks a lot more than that"**

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
The night	v								The time of darkness in each 24 hours.
we		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
took			v						To carry something or somebody or accompany somebody from one place to another.
our		v							Belonging to us
three young sons	v								Three young male children.
upscale restaurant	v								A place where meals are prepared, served and eaten.
for							v		Indicating a length of time.
the first time					v				
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or writer.
husband	v								A man to whom a woman is married.
ordered			v						To give an order.
A bottle of wine	v								A bottle of an alcoholic drink made from the juice of grapes that has been left to ferment.
The server	v								A person who works in and performs services for people at the company, restaurant, etc.
brought			v						To bring something in a certain place or position.
over							v		Preposition that used in phrasal verbs.
began			v						(Past form of begin) to do the first part of something.
the ritual	v								Actions that are always done at a fixed time and in the same way.
uncorking			v						To remove the cork (a small round object made of

									cork or plastic for closing bottles) from a bottle
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
poured			v						To make a liquid flow from such place to another.
a small					v				In a small size.
amount	v								A quantity.
to taste			v						To test the flavor of something by eating or drinking a small amount of it.
piped up			v						(Informal) to begin to sing or speak suddenly and in a high voice.
Mum	v								Informal form of mother.
usually					v				In the way that is usual or normal; most often.
drinks			v						To take liquid (water) in to the mouth.
a lot					v				A great amount.
more than					v				Used to form the comparative of adjective and adverb with two or more syllables.
that					v				So; to that extent or degree.

Summary of all words = 30 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	3	9	0	6	1	2	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a family consists of husband, wife and their six-year-old son came to an upscale restaurant for the first time and ordered a bottle of wine. The server brought it over and poured a small amount for the wife (M₁). However it is surprised when their child said “Mum usually drinks a lot more than that” (M₂).

Hence this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** especially **homonymy**. Homonymy is a case of pronouncing and spelling a word like another word but with a different meaning. Here, the word drinks can give two ambiguous meaning which are:

(M₁): Drinks: to take liquid (water) in to the mouth.

(M₂): Drinks: to drink alcohol such as wine, beer, etc.

Actually what the child meant by “Mum usually drinks a lot more than that” is that his mother never drink water at home in the small amount. But at the restaurant he saw his mother drinks in a small amount. He didn’t know the tradition of drinking wine; thus it creates funniness from the child’s misunderstanding of the word “drinks”.

✚ **Fillicia, my sleepy five-year-old niece, slipped into my bed just as my husband was heading downstairs to prepare breakfast.” Why do you hate eggs, untie?” she asked me. “Who said I hate eggs?” I replied. “But,” she said, “I just heard you ask Uncle Anthony to break a few eggs and beat them up for you!”**

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
Fillicia	v								A person’s name.
niece	v								A daughter of one’s brother or sister or of one’s husband’s or wife’s brother or sister.
slipped			v						To slide a short distance accidentally; to lose one’s balance and fall or nearly fall in this way.
into							v		(Preposition)
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or writer.

bed	v								A thing to sleep or rest on especially a piece of furniture with a mattress and coverings.
just as					v				Exactly as, the same as.
husband	v								A man to whom a woman is married.
was heading			v						To move in the specified direction.
downstairs					v				Down the stairs.
to prepare			v						To make food ready to be eaten or cooked.
breakfast	v								The first meal of the day.
Why					v				(Interrog adv) for what reason or purpose.
hate			v						To dislike somebody or something intensely.
eggs	v								An egg especially of a hen, used as food.
untie?"	v								The sister of one's father or mother or the wife of one's uncle.
Who		v							(Interrog pronoun) used as the subject of a verb to ask about the name, identity or function of one or more people.
said			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
replied			v						To say or make an answer.
But						v			Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
she		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject of a verb.
just					v				Exactly.
heard			v						To perceive sounds with the ears or to listen to something.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being

									addressed.
ask			v						To request information by means of a question.
Uncle	v								A brother of one's father or mother, or the husband of one's aunt.
Anthony	v								A person's name
to break			v						To cause a whole object to be damaged.
a few					v				A small amount.
beat up			v						To hit something or somebody hard repeatedly with a stick or the hands.
them		v							(Personal pronoun) used by referring to people or things as the object of a verb.
for							v		(Preposition)
you!"								v	Interjection

Summary of all words = 34 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	6	10	0	5	1	2	1

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when Fillicia, five-year-old niece, slipped into her auntie bed and asked her auntie "Why do you hate eggs?" Then her auntie answers "Who said I hate eggs?" Hence, the funniness of this humor gained through her niece's statement: "I just asked Uncle Anthony to break a few eggs and beat them up for you!"

That statement might create 2 ambiguous meanings of the word “eggs” which are:

(M₁): An egg especially of a hen, used as food.

(M₂): The cell from which a new young creature is formed; an ovum.

Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** especially **homonymy** and the punch line is gained through the girl’s wrong perception or interpretation of the word eggs.

✚ After giving birth, I couldn’t lose the 40 pounds I’d gained. So I dragged my husband to the mall in search of more flattering clothes. We were encouraged by a sign over a rack of suits: “Instantly hides ten pounds!”
“Look,” he said. “You just need to buy four of these”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
After							v		Later than something.
giving birth,			v						The coming of young from out of the mother’s body.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
couldn’t lose			v						Cannot keep or obtain something.
the 40 pounds	v								A standard measure for weight, equal to 0,454 of a kilogram.
‘d gained			v						To reach something usually by effort.
So						v			Indicating the result of something and that is why; with the result that; therefore.
dragged			v						To pull somebody along with the effort and difficulty.
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or

husband	v								A man to whom a woman is married.
to							v		Used in phrasal verbs; in the direction of something.
the mall	v								A large covered area that contains many different shops and in which traffic is not allowed.
in							v		Indicating the state or condition.
search of			v						To look carefully in order to find something.
more					v				To a greater extent.
flattering				v					Making somebody look more attractive.
Clothes.	v								The things worn to cover a person's body.
We		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
were encouraged			v						To give support, confidence or hope to somebody.
by							v		Near sb/sth; at the side of sb/sth; beside sb/sth.
a sign	v								A mark, symbol, etc used to represent something.
over							v		In or to a position higher than but not touching sb/sth; above sb/sth.
a rack of suits	v								A rack or shelf that suits are put there.
"Instantly					v				Immediately.
hides			v						To prevent sb/sth from being seen; to put or keep out sb/sth out of sight.
"Look,"			v						(Imperative) to pay attention to something.
he		v							A male person.
said.			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
"You		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
just					v				Exactly.
need			v						To require sb/sth because they are important or useful

to buy			v						To obtain something by paying money for it.
four		v							(Pronoun determiner) a number
of							v		Followed by a noun; belonging to something.
these”		v							(Pronoun determiner) used to refer to something/somebody previously.

Summary of all words = 35 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
6	7	11	1	3	1	6	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a wife dragged his husband to the mall in search of more flattering clothes since she couldn't lose the 40 pounds weight after giving birth. They got a great interest by a sign over a rack of suits: Instantly Hides 10 Pounds!” The expected idea that might come up after seeing that sign is that when somebody wears that suits, he/she can look slimmer since it is said “Instantly Hides 10 Pounds!”. If she is 40 pounds, it means she would have only 30 pounds by wearing that suit (M_1).

However, it is funny since his husband said that “You just need to buy four of these” (M_2). It means that if his wife buy four suits, she will lose all of her weight. Actually, being slim is something expected for by every woman, but it cannot be gotten instantly, it needs a lot of exercise to keep healthy and slim in a good way. Therefore this humor manipulates **truth conditional semantics**, which states:

The woman could instantly hides her weight is true if and only if she get enough exercise to keep healthy.

The punch line of this humor is gained through the statement “Look. You just need to buy four of these”

✚ In an effort to save water, my husband and I swapped our dish washer for a washing-up bowl. We then used the leftover water to clean our car, which often gets dirty because we live in a country area.

This worked very well until my husband tossed one particular bowl of soapy water over the car – forgetting first to check whether there were still any dishes in it.

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
In							v		Indicating place; at a point within the area or space of sth.
an effort	v								An attempt or an action directed towards a particular cause.
to save			v						To make or keep something safe from harm, loss, etc.
water,	v								A liquid without color, smell or taste as supplied to homes.
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or
husband	v								A man to whom a woman is married.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
swapped			v						To exchange something for something else.
our		v							(Possessive det) belonging to us.
dish washer	v								Washing machine to wash the dishes; the plates, bowls, cups etc used for a meal.
for							v		(Preposition)
We		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
then					v				At that time.

used			v						To employ something for a purpose; to do something with.
The leftover water	v								Water remaining at the end of washing process.
to clean			v						To make something clean or free of dirt.
car,	v								A road vehicle with an engine and usually four wheels.
which		v							(Interrogative pronoun) used to ask somebody to specify one or more things or people from a limited number.
often					v				Many times; at short intervals; frequently.
gets			v						To cause something happen.
dirty				v					Not clean; covered with dirt.
because						v			For the reason that.
live			v						To remain alive.
in							v		Indicating place; at a point within the area or space of something.
a country	v								An area of land that forms a politically independent unit; a nation; a state.
area	v								A region or part of the world, a country, a city.
This		v							(Pron Det) used to refer to a person, a thing, a place, or an event that is close to the speaker or writer.
worked			v						To function, to operate a machine device.
very					v				Used as an intensifier before adjective in a high degree, extremely.
well					v				In a good, right, satisfactory and best condition.
until							v		As far as the specified time or event.
tossed			v						To throw something lightly or carelessly.

one		v							(Pronoun determiner) the number.
particular				v					Relating to one person or thing rather than others.
bowl of	v								A deep round dish, used especially for holding food or liquid.
soapy				v					Full of soap.
over							v		In or to a position higher than but not touching sb/sth; above sb/sth.
forgetting			v						Fail to remember something.
first					v				For the first time.
to check			v						To examine something in order to make sure that it is correct, safe, satisfactory or in good condition.
whether						v			Used before a clause or an infinitive that expresses suggests a choice between two alternatives.
there					v				In, at, or to that place.
were			v						(Auxiliary verb)
still					v				Up to and including the present time or the time mentioned.
any		v							(Indef determiner) Used along with uncountable noun.
dishes	v								The dishes; plates, bowls, cups, etc used for a meal.
it		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject or object of a verb refers to an animal or a thing mentioned earlier.

Summary of all words = 48 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
10	9	11	3	7	3	5	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a couple swapped their dish washer for a washing up bowl in an effort to save water. Then, they used the leftover water to clean up their car (M₁). However, it is funny when someday her husband forgets tossed one particular bowl of soapy water over the car without checking first whether there were still have any dishes in it (M₂). Therefore this humor manipulates **truth conditional semantics**, which states:

The effort to save water is true if and only if he wasn't forget checking whether there're still have any dishes in it or not.

The punch line of this humor is gained through until my husband tossed one particular bowl of soapy water over the car – forgetting first to check whether there were still any dishes in it.

✚ **I was visiting my daughter, Cheryl, a successful young professional when I noticed half a piece of French bread in its original wrapper in her recycling box. When I told her that she could not put bread in the recycling box she said, “Why not? It tastes like cardboard!”**

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
was visiting			v						To go or come to see a person, place, etc either socially or on business or for some other purpose.
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or
daughter,	v								One's female child
Cheryl,	v								A person's name.
a	v								(Determiner)
successful				v					Having success.
young				v					Not far advanced in life, growth and development.
professional				v					Relating to or belonging to a profession.
when					v				(Interrogative adv) at what time; on what occasion.
noticed			v						To become aware of something or somebody.
half					v				To the extent of half, partly.
a piece of	v								An amount or a unit of something; ex. A piece of chalk.
French bread	v								A French's bread (a food made of flour, water mixed together and then baked.
in							v		Indicating place; at a point within the area or space of sth.
its		v							(Possessive adjective)
original				v					Newly created or formed.
wrapper	v								A piece of paper that is wrapped round something when it is bought to keep it clean.
her		v							(Personal pronoun) a female person.

recycling			v						To treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again.
box.	v								A container made of wood, cardboard, metal, etc with a flat base and sides and often lid, used especially for holding solid things
told			v						To make something known especially in spoken or written words.
that		v							(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing
she		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject of a verb.
could not put			v						Cannot move something into a particular place or position.
said,			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
“Why					v				(Interrog adv) for what reason or purpose.
not?					v				Used to form the negative
tastes			v						To be able to recognize flavors in food and drink.
like				v					Having similar qualities or features or in a similar situation.
cardboard!”	v								A thick stiff paper used for making boxes, the cover of books, etc.

Summary of all words = 31 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
8	6	7	5	4	0	1	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when once her mother noticed that Cheryl, her daughter, put half a piece of French bread in its original wrapper in the recycling box. Then her mother told that she couldn't put it in the recycling box (M₁). Then is is funny since Cheryl suddenly replied "Why not?" "It tastes like cardboard!" (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** especially **homonymy** of the word cardboard in Cheryl's utterance: "It tastes like cardboard!" Actually what is meant by her statement is that the bread was tasteless just like cardboard so that she put it into recycling box instead of put it into the right place such like in the bread box.

(M₁): A thick stiff paper used for making boxes, the cover of books, etc.

(M₂): tasteless, no flavor.

The punch line of this humor is gained through Cheryl's utterance: "Why not?" "It tastes like cardboard!"

ANALYSIS

Reader's Digest (November 2009) Edition

✚ A friend's daughter worked part-time in his office while she attended graduate school. One morning, a call came in for her. "She's not in yet," my friend said. "Can I take a message?"

"I'll call back later," the woman said.

At 11 o'clock, she tried again, and he reported that his daughter had gone to lunch. The last call came at 3.30. "Sorry, she's left for the day. Anything I can help you with?"

"Yes," the caller said. "How can I get a job with you?"

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A	v								(Indef article)
friend's	v								A person one knows and likes, usually is not a member of one's family.
daughter	v								One's female child
worked			v						To do something that involves physical and mental activity, especially in one's job.
part-time				v					For only a part of the day or week in which people work.
in							v		Indicating place; at a point within the area or space of sth.
his		v							Belonging to him.
office	v								A room, set of rooms or building used as a place of business especially for administrative work
while						v			During the time that; when.
she		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject of a verb.
attended			v						To be present at an event.
graduate			v						To get a degree, especially first degree from a University.
school.	v								An institution for educating children.
One	v								Indicating a particular but not specified period of time.
morning,	v								The early part of the day between dawn and noon or before the time for lunch.
a call	v								An act of speaking to somebody on the telephone.
came in			v						To receive something.
for							v		Indicating the person intended to receive or benefit

									from something.
her.		v							Used as the object of a verb; a female person.
yet,”							v		But at the same time; nevertheless
my		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or
said.			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
“Can			v						Modal verb.
take			v						To get hold of sth/sb the hands or arms.
a message?”	v								A written or spoken request, piece of information that is passed from one person to another indirectly.
later,					v				Afterwards; at a time in the future.
the woman	v								An adult female human being.
11 o’clock	v								At 11 o’ clock
tried			v						To make an attempt or effort.
again,					v				Once more; another time on another occasion.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
he		v							Personal pronoun; a male person.
reported			v						To give a spoken or written account of sth heard, seen, done, studied etc to describe sth.
that		v							(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing
his		v							Belonging to him
had gone			v						To move away from the place where the speaker or writer is or a place where they imagine themselves to be.
to lunch.			v						To eat lunch.
The last	v								The last person or thing to be mentioned.
“Sorry,								v	To express mild regret, disagreement, or refusal and

									for making apologies and excuses.
's left			v						To go away from a place or a person.
Anything		v							(Indef pronoun) Used in a negative sentences and in questions instead of something.
help			v						To be useful for sb; to make it easier for sb to do sth.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
with?"							v		Indicating manner, circumstances or condition in which sth is done or takes place.
"Yes,"								v	Used for answering and saying that something is true or correct.
the caller	v								A person who makes a brief visit/ a telephone call.
said.			v						To speak or tell something to somebody using words.
"How					v				(Interrogative adv) in what way or manner.
get			v						To receive or obtain something.
a job	v								A paid position of regular employment.

Summary of all words = 50 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
14	9	15	1	3	2	4	2

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when there is a call came in for a girl who worked part time in the office. But she wasn't there since she attended graduate school. Her friend took the call and said "She is not in yet, Can I take a message?" Then the caller said "I'll call back later at 11 o'clock she tried to call back again, but unfortunately my friend had gone lunch (M₁). However, it is surprised that she has a great willingness to talk to my friend again at the last call came at 3.30 and I said "Sorry, she's left for the day, anything I can help with you?" "Yes" the caller replied. "How can I get a job with you?" (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates **causal fallacy**. The reader might think that the caller has an urgent or important thing to say with my friend since she call 3 times to the office and don't want to leave any message for her. Then it becomes funny that the reason for not telling anything to anybody except my friend is just she want to look for a job in this office. The punch line is gained through this statement: "How can I get a job with you?"

✚ **A guy drives into a ditch, but luckily, a farmer's there to help. He hitches his horse. Buddy, up to the car and yells, "Pull, Nellie, pull!" Buddy doesn't move. "Pull, Buster, pull!" Buddy doesn't budge. "Pull, Coco, pull!" Nothing. Then the farmer says "Pull, Buddy, pull!" And the horse drags the car out of ditch. Curious, the motorist asks the farmer why he kept calling his horse by the wrong name. "Buddy's blind," said the farmer. "And if he thought he was the only one pulling, he wouldn't even try"**

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A guy	v								(Informal) of a man
drives			v						A journey or a trip in a car, van etc
into							v		Moving or moved to a point within something.
a ditch,	v								A long narrow channel dug at the edge of a field, road, etc to hold or carry away water.
but						v			On the contrary; in contrast

luckily,					v				Bringing or resulting from a good luck
a farmer	v								A person who owns or manages a farm.
is			v						Auxiliary verb.
there					v				In, at or to that place.
to help.			v						To be useful for sb; to make it easier for sb to do sth.
He		v							Personal pronoun; a male person.
hitches			v						To get free rides in other people's vehicles.
his		v							Belonging to him.
horse.	v								A large animal with four legs, mane and a tail, used for pulling carts.
Buddy,	v								The name of somebody or something.
up to the car			v						To go up to the car.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
yells,			v						To speak or to say something in a yelling voice.
“Pull			v						To hold something firmly and use force in order to move it or try to move it towards oneself.
Nellie	v								The name of somebody or something
doesn't move			v						Not move at all.
Buster	v								The name of somebody or something
doesn't budge			v						Not move or change slightly.
Nothing.		v							(Negative pronoun) not anything; no single thing.
Then					v				At that time.
says			v						To speak or tell somebody/something using words.
drags.			v						To pull sb/sth along with effort and difficulty.
out of							v		Moving away from the inside of a place.
Curious,				v					Eager to know or to learn.
the motorist	v								A person who drives a car

why					v				(Interrog adv) for what reason or purpose.
kept			v						To continue to be in the specified condition or position.
calling			v						To say something loudly to attract somebody's attention; to shout.
by							v		With the action of doing something.
the wrong				v					Not right about somebody or something; mistaken.
name.	v								A word by which a person, an animal, a place or a thing is known and spoken to or about.
's blind,"			v						Unable to see temporarily; permanently blind.
if						v			On condition that.
thought			v						To have a particular idea, opinion, or belief about something / somebody.
was			v						(Auxiliary verb)
the only				v					With no longer or others of the same group, style etc existing or present.
one		v							(Pronoun determiner) a single; just one.
wouldn't try"			v						Do not want to make an attempt or effort.
even				v					With little change or variation in quality; regular; steady.

Summary of all words = 44 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	4	17	3	5	3	3	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a guy drives into a ditch. Luckily, a farmer helps him. The farmer hitches his horse, Buddy up to the car and yelled: “Pull, Nellie, Pull!” “Pull. Buster, Pull!” “Pull, Coco, Pull!” “Pull, Buddy, Pull!” After shouting with three different names, finally the horse drags the car out of ditch (M_1). Hence, the motorist curious and asked the farmer why he kept calling his horse by the wrong name. It is funny when the farmer said “Buddy’s blind” “If he thought he was the only one pulling the car, he wouldn’t even try”.

Therefore this humor manipulates **causal fallacy** since the humor creates confusion by mistakes in reasoning why the farmer keep on yelling with the wrong names. The readers might think that the farmer forget the names of his horse instead of thinking the horse is blind. The punch line is gained through the farmer’s answered: “Buddy’s blind” “If he thought he was the only one pulling the car, he wouldn’t even try”.

✚ **My five-year-old son, Patrick, who’s the oldest of four siblings, only visits the hospital when I have a baby.**

One day we were visiting my in-laws when he noticed that his cousin Troy was not there.

“Mum, where’s Troy?” Patrick said.

“Troy’s in the hospital,” I replied.

“Mum,” he asked, “is Troy having a baby?”

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
My		v							(Possessive det) belonging to the speaker or
five-year-old son,	v								A male child of five years old

[illegible]

he		v						A male person
noticed			v					To become aware of something or somebody; to see or observe something or somebody.
that		v						(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing
his		v						Belonging to him.
cousin	v							A child of one's uncle or aunt.
Troy	v							A person's name.
was			v					(Auxiliary verb)
not					v			Used with auxiliary and modal to form the negative.
there					v			In, at or to that place.
"Mum,	v							Informal form of mother.
where					v			(Interrogative adverb) to what place or position.
said.			v					To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
replied.			v					To say or make an answer, in speech or writing to respond.
having			v					To possess or own something.

Summary of all words = 35 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
11	8	9	1	4	1	1	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when Patrick, five-year-old son, only visits the hospital when his mother has a baby. One day, they were visiting at their in-laws home and Patrick noticed that his cousin Troy wasn't there. "Mum, where's Troy?" Patrick asked to his mother. And his mother said that Troy is in the hospital (M₁). However, it is funny when Patrick suddenly said to his mother: "Mum, is Troy having a baby?" (M₂).

In this case, Patrick seems misunderstanding his prior knowledge of knowing hospital is a place for giving birth since he just once visiting hospital when his mother have a baby. Whereas in fact, hospital is a place to give medical treatment and care for ill and injured people and also for giving birth. Therefore this humor manipulates truth conditional semantics, which states:

"Patrick thought of hospital is true if and only if Troy is a woman"

Here, the punch line is gained through Patrick's utterance, "Mum, is Troy having a baby?"

✚ **When a distant relative of mine passed away recently, I thought it was time to introduce the concept of death to my five-year-old daughter, Amy. I reminded her of the time we spent at this farm and the loss we face now. "It's very sad, your uncle George is dead," I said. "Now when you go to the farm you won't be able getting any fresh milk." Amy, with a look of utter disbelief, replied, "Wow! You mean Uncle George made all that milk? I thought it was the cows"**

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
When						v			During the time that; when.
a	v								(Indef article)
distant				v					Far away in space or time.
relative	v								A person who is related to another, a person in the same family as another.
of							v		Followed by a possess pronoun or by a noun; belonging to somebody.

mine		v						(Possessive pronoun) belonging to me.
passed away			v					To die.
recently,					v			Not long ago; in recent times.
I		v						(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
thought			v					To have a particular idea, opinion, or belief about something / somebody.
it		v						(Personal Pronoun) used as subject or object of a Verb.
was			v					(Auxiliary verb)
time	v							A period of time either short or long.
to introduce			v					To include sth / sb for the first time in something.
the concept	v							An idea or a principle relating to something abstract.
death	v							An act of dying or being killed.
to							v	In the direction of something; towards something.
my		v						(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or
five-year-old daughter,	v							A female child of five years old.
Amy.	v							A person's name.
reminded			v					To tell sb again about sth or to do sth; to help sb to remember sth that they may have forgotten.
her		v						(Personal pronoun) a female person.
we		v						Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
spent			v					To use time for a purpose.
at							v	Indicating a place.
this		v						(Pron Det) used to refer to a person, a thing, a place, or an event that is close to the speaker or writer.

farm	v								An area of land used for growing crops or keeping animals.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
the loss	v								The suffering or disadvantage caused by losing sb/sth
face			v						To accept that something is real or true even if it is unpleasant.
now.					v				At the present time.
is			v						Auxiliary verb.
very					v				Used as an intensifier before adjective, adverb, in a high degree; extremely.
sad,				v					Showing or causing sorrow or regret; unhappy.
your		v							(Possessive Det) belongs to the person or people being addressed.
uncle	v								A brother of one's father or mother, or the husband of one's aunt.
George	v								A person's name.
dead,				v					No longer alive.
said.			v						To speak or tell something to somebody using words.
when						v			During the time that; when.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
go to			v						To move or to travel to the place specified for the purpose associated with it.
won't be able			v						Not able to do something.
getting			v						To receive or obtain something.
any		v							(Indef determiner) Used along with uncountable noun.

fresh				v					Newly made, produced, picked or supplied; not frozen.
milk.”	v								The white liquid produced by female mammals as food for their young esp that of cows or goats drunk by human.
with					v				Indicating the tool or the instrument used.
a look	v								A way of looking; an expression.
utter				v					(Used as an intensifier) complete; total; absolute.
disbelief,	v								Lack of belief; inability to believe.
“Wow!								v	(Interjection)
Mean			v						To have something as a meaning; to signify something.
made			v						To construct or to create something.
all					v				(Indef adverb) completely, almost.
that		v							(Pronoun) used for referring to a specific person or thing
the cows”	v								A large female animal kept on farms to produce milk or beef.

Summary of all words = 57 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
15	11	14	5	5	3	3	1

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a mother tried to introduce the concept of death to her five-year-old daughter, Amy, after a distant relative of hers passed away. She tried to remind her daughter of the time they spent at her relative's farm and the loss they face now. "It's very sad; your Uncle George is dead". "Now when you go to the farm you won't be getting any fresh milk (M₁). However it is surprised that Amy with a look of utter disbelief replied "Wow! You mean Uncle George made all that milk? I thought it was the cows" (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** since it can create two interpretations about from whom she won't be getting any fresh milk. Actually her mother just try to remind Amy about her uncle who always give them fresh milk every time they go to uncle George's home (M₁), but right after her mother said that we won't be getting any fresh milk, Amy spontaneously thought that perhaps uncle George made all of that milk (M₂). The punch line is gained through Amy's utterance: "Wow! You mean Uncle George made all that milk? I thought it was the cows".

✚ **The first time my son was on a bike with training wheels, I shouted, "Step back on the bike will brake!"**
He nodded, but still rode straight into a bush.
"Why didn't you push back on the pedals?" I asked, helping him up.
"You said if I did, the bike would break".

- Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
The	v								(Def article or determiner)
first					v				At the beginning; before anything else.
time	v								A period of time either short or long.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or

									writer.
son	v								A male child.
was			v						Auxiliary verb.
on							v		In or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface.
a bike	v								A bicycle.
with					v				Indicating the tool or the instrument used.
training			v						To become physically fit by exercise.
wheels,	v								A circular object that turns around a rod at its centre, as on cars, bicycles, etc or as part of a machine.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
shouted,			v						To say something in a loud voice
“Step back			v						An act of stepping the pedals once back in riding bicycle.
will brake!”			v						to make something slow down or stop for a car, bicycle, train etc.
He		v							A male person
nodded,			v						To move one’s head down in order to give the answer ‘yes’ to show that one agrees or understands.
but						v			On the contrary; in contrast
still					v				Up to and including the present tie or the time mentioned.
rode			v						To go through or over something on a horse, bicycle, etc.
straight				v					Without a bend or curve; extending or moving continuously in one direction only.
into							v		(Preposition) moving or moved to a point within.

a bush.	v								A plant that grows thickly with several stems coming up from the root.
“Why					v				(Interrogative adverb) for what reason or purpose.
didn’t push back			v						Not pushing the pedals back.
the pedals?”	v								A flat bar that drives or controls a machine, e.g. a bicycle or a car, when pressed down by foot or feet.
asked,			v						To request information by means of a question.
helping			v						To be useful for sb; to make it easier for sb to do sth.
him		v							(Personal pronoun) refers to a male person.
up.					v				To or in an upright position.
if						v			On condition that.
did,			v						Auxiliary verb of past tense.
would break”.			v						To cause a whole object to be damaged.

Summary of all words = 33 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
7	4	12	1	5	2	2	0

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a mother shouted to her son who was on bike with training wheels at the first time, “Step back on the pedals and the bike will brake!” (M₁). It was surprised because right after that, her son still rode the bike straight into a bush and his mother asked “Why didn’t you push back on pedals?” He replied “You said if I did, the bike would break” (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates lexical ambiguity especially in the case of Homophony. Homophone is a word pronounced like another word but with a different meaning and spelling. Here, the word brake and break absolutely create different meaning that eventually build confusion and funniness.

(M₁): Brake /Breik/ v/ to make something slow down or stop for a car, bicycle, train etc.

(M₂): Break/ Breik/ v/ to cause a whole object to be damaged.

The punch line is gained through the statement: “You said if I did, the bike would break”.

✚ **My cousin, Merle, is trained in Reiki, a form of healing touch, and she offered me a treatment in her specially prepared room. The candles were lit, and wonderful New Age music was playing on the stereo. At one point, the music swelled along with the sound of cascading water.**

“Your water music is beautiful!” I exclaimed.

There was a pause, then Merle said, “I don’t know if I should tell you this, but my husband just flushed the toilet”.

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
My		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
cousin,	v								A child of one’s uncle or aunt.
Merle,	v								A person’s name
is			v						Auxiliary verb.

trained			v						To be taught in this way.
in							v		Indicating place; at a point within an area or space of something.
Reiki,	v								Such a place's name.
a form of	v								A type or variety of something.
healing			v						To become or make something healthy again.
touch,	v								An act of touching.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
she		v							(Personal pronoun) of a female person that mentioned earlier.
offered			v						To put forward sth to be considered, so it can then be either accepted or refused.
me		v							(Personal pronoun) the person who is the speaker or writer.
a treatment	v								A thing done to relieve or cure an illness or correct a problem.
her		v							(Personal pronoun) belonging to a female person mentioned earlier.
specially					v				For a particular purpose.
prepared				v					Done, made, written in advanced.
room.	v								Space that can be used for a purpose, where something can be put.
The candles	v								A round stick of wax with a wick through it which is lit to give light as it burns.
were lit,			v						Make something begin burning.
wonderful				v					Good, pleasant or enjoyable.
New Age				v					To cultural movements that rejects modern western values and promotes greater spiritual awareness and a

									more integrated approach to life.
music	v								The arrangement of sounds in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played on instruments.
was playing			v						To perform a music instrument; to perform music.
on							v		Preposition.
the stereo.	v								A CD payer, cassette player, radio, etc with two separate speakers so that different sounds can be directed through each.
At one point,	v								Just about to do something.
Swelled along with			v						To feel full of intense emotion
the sound	v								A sensation detected by the ear caused by the vibration of the air surrounding it.
cascading water.	v								Music of waterfall sound, esp one of several falling in stages down a steep slope with rocks.
“Your		v							(Possessive Det) belongs to the person or people being addressed.
water music	v								Music of water.
is beautiful!”								v	Interjection.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
exclaimed.			v						To cry out suddenly and loudly esp from pain, anger or surprise.
There”					v				In, at or to that place.
was			v						Auxiliary verb.
a pause,	v								A temporary stop in action or speech.
then					v				At that time.
said			v						To speak or tell something to somebody using words.

don't know			v					Don't have something in mind or memory as a result from experience, learning or being given information.
if						v		On condition that.
should tell			v					To make something known especially in spoken or written words.
but						v		Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
husband	v							A man to whom a woman is married.
just					v			Exactly.
flushed			v					To clean especially a toilet or drain by causing a sudden flow of water to pass through it.
the toilet	v							A large bowl attached to a drain which one sits on or stands over when one wants to get rid of waste matter from the body.

Summary of all words = 49 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
17	6	13	3	4	3	2	1

II. Identifying the semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

In this humor the build up lies when my cousin, Merle was trained in Reiki, a place of healing touch service and she offered me a treatment in her specially prepared room. The candles were lit and wonderful music was playing on the stereo. The music is so beautiful swelled along with the sound of cascading water. “Your water music is beautiful!” I exclaimed (M₁). However it is funny that my cousin Merle said, “I don’t know if I should tell you this, my husband just flushed the toilet” (M₂).

In this case, the humor manipulates **causal fallacy** since there was wrong cause and effect that eventually create funniness at the end of the humor. It is funny when Merle said that the beautiful music comes from the sound of flushing the toilet. Whereas the writer of this humor thought that it was the beautiful sound of cascading water or water music. The punch line of this humor is gained in Merle’s statement: “I don’t know if I should tell you this, my husband just flushed the toilet.”

✚ **Twenty minutes into our two-hour journey to our friend Alison’s party, my wife announced, “Stop. We’ve got to back.” “Why?” I asked.**
“I’ve forgotten my phone.”
“Why do you need your phone?”
“So that I can phone Allison and tell her we’ll be late.”
“Why will we be late?” My wife gave me pitying look. “Because we’ve had to go back for my phone”.

I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
Twenty minutes	v								Twenty minutes; part of an hour, indicating time.
into							v		To a point during something.
our		v							Belonging to us.
two-hour	v								Something or event that lasted for two hour.
journey	v								An act of traveling from one place to another.
to							v		In the direction of something; towards something.

friend	v								A person one knows and likes usually somebody who is not a member of one's family.
Alison's party	v								The party which is held by Alison.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
wife	v								A married woman, esp when considered in relation to her husband.
announced			v						To say something in a firm or serious way.
"Stop.			v						To end or finish an activity.
we		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
have got to back."			v						To return especially to one's home.
"Why?"					v				(Interrogative adverb) for what reason or purpose.
I		v							(Personal Pronoun) the person who is the speaker or writer.
asked.			v						To request information by means of a question.
Have forgotten			v						To fail to remember or recall.
phone."	v								A telephone.
need			v						To require something or somebody because they are important or useful.
your		v							(Possessive Determiner) belongs to the person or people being addressed.
"So that						v			(Conjunction) indicating the result of something; therefore.
can phone			v						To make a telephone call to somebody.
Allison	v								A person's name.
tell			v						To make something known especially in spoken or written words.

her”		v							(Personal pron) a female person mentioned earlier.
will be late.”			v						After the expected or usual time.
gave			v						To produced the specified feeling in somebody.
me		v							(Personal pronoun) the person who is the speaker or writer.
pitying				v					Showing pity and sometimes also contempt.
look	v								A way of looking; an expression.
“Because						v			For the reason that.
for							v		Indicating purpose or function.

Summary of all words = 33 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	7	10	1	1	2	3	0

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when our two-hour journey to Alison’s party stopped when my wife announced that we must to go back home. “Why?” her husband asked. And my wife said that she’s forgotten her mobile phone at home and she must take it. Then her husband asked the reason for taking that mobile phone and she answered “So that I can phone Alison and tell her we’ll be late (M₁). However it is surprised that the reason for calling Alison is just to inform her that we have had to go back for taking his wife’s phone thus we will come late at the party (M₂). It can be seen through her husband’s question: “Why will we be late?” and she replied “Because we’ve had to go back for my phone”.

Therefore this humor manipulates **causal fallacy** since the reason for coming back home is funny. The reader might think that it is such an urgent or important matter for taking her mobile phone at home. But in fact she just wants to tell her friend that they will come late. The easiest way to solve this problem is just borrow her husband or her friend's phone so that she doesn't need to waste time for taking it at home. The punch line of this humor is gained through the statement: "Because we've had to go back for my phone".

ANALYSIS

Reader's Digest (December 2009) Edition

✚ On a nighttime visit to his brother's base, my son Joe was impressed by the large airplane hangar in which Billy worked. But when Billy led him through another door, Joe was absolutely astounded by the massive, darkened room. "This is the largest building I've ever been in!" he said. "What do you call it?" His brother answered, "The outside."

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	iMeaning
On							v		Indicating a time when something happens.
a nighttime	v								The time of darkness in each 24 hours.
visit			v						To come to see a person, place, either socially or on business.
to							v		In the direction of something; towards something.
his		v							Belonging to him.
base,	v								A place where armed forces, people on expeditions keep their supplies which their operate.

my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
son	v								A male child.
Joe	v								A person's name
was impressed			v						To make somebody feel admiration and respect; to have a favorable effect on sb/sth.
by							v		Near something or somebody; at the side of sth/sb.
the large				v					Wide in range, scope or scale.
airplane	v								An aircraft with wings and one or more engines.
hangar	v								A large shed in which aircraft are kept.
in							v		Indicating place; at a point within an area or space of something.
which		v							(Relative pronoun) used to refer to something previously mentioned.
Billy	v								A person's name.
worked.			v						To do something that involves physical and mental activity, esp in one's job.
But						v			Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
when						v			During the time that; when.
led,			v						To show somebody the way, esp going in front.
him		v							Used as the object of a verb; a male person.
through							v		Passing from one end or side of an opening, a channel or a passage to the other.
another		v							(Indef pronoun) an additional thing or person.
door	v								A flat moveable barrier that is fitted into and closes the entrance to a building, room, cupboard, car, etc.

was astounded			v						To surprise or shock somebody very much.
absolutely					v				Completely and totally.
the massive,				v					Large, heavy and solid.
darkened			v						To become dark or cause something to become dark.
room.	v								Space that can be used for a purpose, where something can be put.
“This		v							(Pronoun) to refer to a thing, person, place or an event that is close to the speaker or writer.
is			v						Auxiliary verb.
the largest				v					Considerable size, extent or capacity.
building	v								A structure with a roof and walls.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
have been in!”								v	Interjection.
ever					v				At any time up to the present.
he		v							(Personal pronoun) a male person.
said.			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
“What		v							(Interrogative pronoun) used for asking somebody to specify one or more things.
do			v						Auxiliary verb.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
call			v						To name something or somebody.
it?”		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject or object of a thing mentioned earlier.
brother	v								A man or boy having the same parents as another person.

answered,			v						To say, write or do something in response to something or somebody.
“The outside.”	v								The outer side or surface of something.

Summary of all words = 47 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
12	11	11	3	2	2	5	1

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when n a nighttime visit to his brother’s base, my son Joe impressed by the large airplane hangar in which Billy worked. Then Billy led him through another door. Joe was absolutely astounded by the massive, darkened room. He said “This is the largest building I’ve been in! “What do you call it?” (M₁). Then it is funny since Billy answered that it was “the outside” (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** of the word “the outside”. Actually what Billy’s meant by “the outside” is that something outside his base. But Joe thought it was such a big and very huge room that he has ever been in before.

(M₁): The outer area of something

(M₂): The widely room.

The punch line of this humor is gained through Billy’s answer, “The outside.”

✚ After I applied for jobs at both a library and a shoe store, my husband said he hoped that I’d get the one at the store.

“It would be nice to have employee discounts on shoes,” he explained. Then, without thinking, he added, “Of course, if you get the job at the library, we’ll get free books.”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
After							v		Later than something; following something in time.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
applied			v						To make a formal request.
for							v		Indicating purpose or function.
jobs	v								A particular piece of work.
at							v		Indicating a place.
both		v							Referring forward o a plural noun or a pronoun; the two, not only the one but also the other.
a library	v								A building or room in which collections of books, newspapers etc are kept for people to read.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
a shoe	v								An outer covering for a person’s foot, usually made of leather or plastic.
store	v								A large shop selling many different types of goods.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
husband	v								A man to whom a woman is married.
said			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
he		v							(Personal pronoun) a male person.

hoped			v						To want something and to consider it possible.
that						v			Used for introducing a clause that is the subject or object of a verb.
'd get			v						To receive or obtain something.
the one	v								A single; just one.
“It		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the subject or object of a thing mentioned earlier.
would be nice				v					Pleasant.
to have			v						To receive something from somebody.
employee	v								A person who works for somebody or for a company in return for wages.
discounts	v								An amount of money taken off the usual cost of something (reduced prices).
on							v		Indicating direction; towards something or somebody.
explained			v						To make something plain or clear; to describe something in detail so that it can be easily understood.
Then,					v				At that time.
without							v		Used with the-ing form to mean ‘not’.
thinking,			v						To have a particular idea, opinion, or belief about something or somebody.
added,			v						To continue to say something; to make a further remark.
“Of course,									
if						v			On condition that.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.

we		v						Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
free				v				Costing nothing.
books.”	v							Written sheets fastened together within a cover so that the ages can be turned freely.

Summary of all words = 36 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	7	8	2	1	3	5	0

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies after the wife applied for jobs at both a library and a shoe store. Right after that, her husband said he hoped that his wife would get one of those stores. “It would be nice to have employee discount on shoes” he explained (M₁). It is surprised when suddenly her husband added his explanation before by saying “Of course, if you get the job at the library, we’ll get free books” (M₂).

Therefore this humor manipulates **truth conditional semantics**, which states:

“His wife could get either free shoes or books is true if and only if his wife accepted there”

In this case, her husband seemed expected too much from it. Whereas the reader of this humor might think that there are two possibilities whether or not she was accepted at both library and shoe store. Here, the punch line is gained through her husband’s utterance: “Of course, if you get the job at the library, we’ll get free books”

 **A man arrived at his workplace with both ears bandaged.**

“What happened?” asked the boss.

“I was ironing my shirt when the telephone rang and I accidentally answered the iron,” the man explained.

“That accounts for one ear, but what about the other?”

“Well, after the accident I had to phone the doctor.”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
A man	v								An adult male human being.
arrived			v						To reach a place , especially at the end of a journey.
at							v		Indicating a place.
his		v							Belonging to him.
workplace	v								The place where people work, e.g. an office.
with							v		Considering one fact in relation to another.
both		v							Referring forward o a plural noun or a pronoun; the two, not only the one but also the other.
ears	v								the organ of hearing
bandaged.			v						To tie a bandage (a strip of material used for tying round a part of the body).
“What		v							(Interrogative pronoun) used for asking somebody to specify one or more things.
happened?”			v						To occur, especially as part of a series of events.
asked			v						To request information by means of a question.
the boss.	v								A person who controls or gives order to workers.
“I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.

was ironing			v						To make clothes smooth with an iron.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
shirt	v								A piece of clothing made of cotton and worn esp by men on upper part of the body.
when						v			During the time that; when.
the telephone	v								A system of sending sound , esp the human voice to a distance by a wire or radio.
rang			v						To make a bell sound.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
accidentally					v				Happening unexpectedly.
answered			v						To say, write or do something in response to something or somebody.
the iron,”	v								An implement with a flat base that can be heated to make clothes smooth.
explained			v						To make something plain or clear; to describe something in detail so that it can be easily understood.
“That		v							(Relative pronoun) used for introducing a defining clause after a noun; as the subject of a verb in the clause.
accounts			v						To be the explanation of something; to explain the cause of something.
for”							v		Indicating purpose or function.
one		v							(Pronoun determiner) the number.
but						v			Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
about							v		On the subject of somebody or something; in

									connection with sb/sth; concerning sb/sth.
the other?"		v							The remaining person or thing in a group.
"Well,								v	Interjection.
after							v		Later than something; following something in time.
the accident	v								An unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage.
had to phone			v						To make a telephone call to somebody.
the doctor.	v								A person who has been trained in and practices medical science.

Summary of all words = 37 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	8	10	0	1	3	5	1

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when a man arrived at his workplace with both ears bandaged. Then his boss asked "What happened?" The man answered the reason why one of his ears bandaged since he accidentally answered the iron when the telephone rang (M_1). It is funny when he did the foolish thing for twice. His boss asked "What about the other?" He replied "Well, after the accident I had to phone the doctor" (M_2).

Therefore this humor manipulates **causal fallacy** since there is confusion between cause and effect. The punch line of this humor is gained through the statement: "Well, after the accident I had to phone the doctor."

✚ When my daughter, Tiffany, was five years old, I gave her a scratch card. She started scratching the silver panel excitedly with a coin. When she was done, she stopped to look at the card. She sighed then she continued scratching. She looked at the card again. “Mum,” Tiffany said, “can you help me?”
 I looked at the card, “Sorry, dear,” I said, “You didn’t win.”
 “But Mum,” Tiffany said, “it says Try Again!”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
When						v			During the time that; when.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
daughter,	v								A female child.
Tiffany,	v								A person’s name.
was			v						Auxiliary verb.
five years old,	v								A person’s age.
I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
gave			v						To cause somebody to receive, hold, have or own sth.
her		v							(Personal pron) a female person mentioned earlier.
a scratch card	v								A card that used by scratching it up with sth sharp.
She		v							(Personal pronoun) a female person.
started			v						To begin or to do something.
scratching			v						To makes marks on or in a surface with something sharp.

the silver panel	v								A piece of metal forming a section of the outer frame of something.
excitedly					v				Feeling eagerness and enthusiasm.
with					v				Indicating the tool or the instrument used.
a coin.	v								A piece of metal used as money.
was done,			v						Completing an activity.
stopped			v						To end or finish an activity.
to look			v						To turn one's eyes in a particular direction in order to see something or somebody.
at							v		Indicating a point in a space.
the card.	v								A thick stiff paper or thin cardboard.
sighed			v						To take a long deep breath that can be heard, expressing sadness, relief, tiredness.
then					v				At that time.
continued			v						To make something go or move further.
again.					v				Once more, another time on another occasion.
"Mum,"	v								Informal form of mother.
"can			v						Modals verb.
you		v							(Personal pronoun) the person or people being addressed.
help			v						To be useful for sb; to make it easier for sb to do sth.
me?"		v							(Personal pronoun) used as the object of a Verb.
"Sorry,								v	Used for apologizing, making excuses, etc.
dear,"	v								Used to address somebody with affection.
didn't win."			v						Not successful to do something.
"But						v			Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.

Try Again!"								v	Try once more time.
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Summary of all words = 36 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
9	6	12	0	3	2	1	2

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M₁) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M₂) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when her daughter, Tiffany (five years old) gave me a scratch card. Then she started scratching the silver panel excitedly with a coin. When she was done, she stopped to look at the card. She sighed then she continued scratching. She looked at the card again. "Mum," Tiffany said, "can you help me?"

I looked at the card, "Sorry, dear," I said, "You didn't win" (M₁). It is funny when she said "But Mum," Tiffany said, "it says Try Again!" (M₂). Here, the statement "Try Again!" creates two ambiguous meanings which can be interpreted:

(M₁): We are not lucky to win the present from that's written in the card.

(M₂): We must try to scratch the card once more time.

Actually "Try Again!" in the statement above means (M₁) since we are not lucky enough to win the present that's written at the card. Besides that implicitly the card said to stop scratching, while Tiffany thought it was (M₂). Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** especially **homonymy**, where the punch line is gained through the answer "But Mum," Tiffany said, "it says Try Again!"

✚ For her 40th birthday, my wife said “I’d love to be ten again.”
 So that Saturday, we had a heaping stack of chocolate chip pancakes, her favorite childhood breakfast.
 Then we hit the playground and a merry-go-round. We finished the day with a banana split. “So, how did you enjoy being a kid for a day?” I asked.
 “Great,” she said. “But when I said I wanted to be ten again, I meant my dress size.”

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

Word	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interjection	Meaning
For						v			Usually used at the beginning of the sentence which means because
her		v							(Personal pron) a female person mentioned earlier.
40 th birthday,	v								Anniversary of 40 th years old.
my		v							(Possessive determiner) belonging to the speaker or writer.
wife	v								A married woman, esp when considered in relation to her husband.
said			v						To speak or tell sb/sth, using words.
“I		v							(Personal Pron) the person who is the speaker or writer.
’d love to be ten			v						Wanted to be in age of ten again.
again.”					v				Once more, another time on another occasion.
So						v			Indicating the result of something; that is why.
that		v							(Relative pronoun) used for introducing a defining clause after a noun; as the subject of a verb in the

									clause.
Saturday,	v								The day after Friday.
we		v							Used as the subject of a verb (plural)
had			v						To perform the action indicated by the following noun for a limited period.
a heaping	v								A great number or amount.
stack of	v								A pile or heap of something.
chocolate chip pancakes,	v								A flat round cake made of flour, eggs and milk, fried on both side and rolled up with chocolate chips flavor.
favorite				v					Most liked.
childhood	v								The condition of period of a being child.
breakfast	v								The first meal of the day.
Then					v				At that time.
hit			v						To reach a place.
the playground	v								An area of land, often with swings and slides, where children play, e.g. as part of a school.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
a merry-go- round.	v								Around of busy activities.
finished			v						To come to an end.
the day	v								A period of 24 hours.
a banana split.	v								A sweet dish made of banana cut in half along its length and filled with ice cream, fruit, nuts, etc.
how					v				(Interrogative adv) in what way or manner.
Did enjoy			v						To get pleasure of something.
being			v						Auxiliary verb.

a kid.	v							A child or young person.
for						v		Indicating purpose or function.
asked			v					To request information by means of a question.
“Great,”				v				Used to show enthusiasm, wonderful, very nice or satisfactory.
“But						v		Often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with.
when						v		During the time that; when.
wanted			v					To have a desire for something; to wish for sth.
meant			v					To have something as a meaning; to signify sth.
dress size.”	v							A number of standard measurements of clothes.

Summary of all words = 40 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
14	5	10	2	3	5	1	0

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies in his wife’s utterance when she said that she’d love to be ten again. Hence the funniness of this humor is gained through the husband’s misunderstanding toward his wife’s statement when celebrating her 40th birthday. Here, the statement “I’d love to be ten again” created two ambiguous meanings which can be interpreted:

(M_1): she wants ten for her dress size.

(M_2): she wants to be treated like children of ten years old.

Actually what his wife meant with her utterance is whether or not she'll get ten for her dress size (M₁). However, her husband misinterpreted her utterance. Thus he took his wife at the playground, had had a heaping stack of chocolate chip pancakes, her favorite childhood breakfast, and finally finished the day with a banana split. He thought that his wife wants to be treated like children of ten years old (M₂). Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity**, specifically **homonymy**. The punch line is gained through the wife's answer: "But when I said I wanted to be ten again, I meant my dress size."

 **My four-year-old son, Jacob, could hardly wait for his first day of school. He waited anxiously with his mother, Katherine, for the bus to arrive. When the doors of the bus opened he ran from her and started climbing into the bus. With tears in her eyes, Katherine said, “What about a kiss?” Jacob stopped, retraced a few steps, and promptly kissed the bus driver before he sat down.**

- I. Identifying the components of humor texts through the part of speech to get the generalization of lexicon meaning of each term.

[illegible]

first day	v								The first day.
of							v		Followed by a noun; belonging to something.
school.	v								An institution for educating children.
He		v							(Personal pronoun) a male person.
anxiously					v				Showing anxiety.
with							v		Considering one fact in relation to another.
mother,	v								A woman in relation to a child or children to whom she has given birth.
Katherine,	v								A person's name.
for							v		Indicating purpose or function.
the bus	v								A large vehicle that carries passengers.
to arrive.			v						To reach a place.
When						v			During the time that; when.
the doors	v								A flat moveable barrier that is fitted into and closes the entrance to a building, room, cupboard, car, etc.
opened			v						To become opened; to be opened.
ran			v						To move at a speed faster than walk.
from							v		Indicating the place or direction from which somebody starts.
her		v							(Personal pronoun) a female person.
and						v			(Conjunction) also, in addition to.
started			v						To begin or to do something.
climbing			v						To go or come in the specified direction, esp upwards, by effort.
into							v		Moving or moved to a point within something.
tears	v								A drop of salty water that comes from the eye when one cries.

in							v		Indicating place.
eyes,	v								The organs on the face that are used for seeing.
“What		v							(Interrogative pronoun)used for asking somebody to specify on or more things.
about							v		Used when asking for information or to get somebody’s opinion.
a kiss?”	v								A touch with the lips.
stopped,			v						To end or finish an activity.
retraced			v						To go back along exactly the same path or route that one has just come along.
a few				v					Not many.
steps,	v								An act of stepping once in walking, running, dancing, etc.
promptly					v				Without delay.
the bus driver	v								A person who drives vehicle: bus, lorry, taxi driver.
before						v			Earlier than the time when the other action occurs.
sat down			v						To be in a position in which one’s bottom is resting on the chair.

Summary of all words = 42 words							
N	Pron	V	Adj	Adv	Conj	Prep	Interj
13	5	9	1	3	3	8	0

II. The semantic mechanisms of the humor as this following:

- ❖ Interpreting the joke which has the idea comes up first in mind (M_1) or the expected idea and what comes up later or right after finish reading the joke (M_2) or the surprised idea.

The build up of this humor lies when Jacob wait for the bus that picked him up to his first day of school. Together with his mother, Katherine, he is patiently waiting for the bus to arrive. A few minutes later the bus came and he ran from her mother to get up into the bus. With tears in her eyes, his mother said “What about kiss?” (M_1). It is funny when Jacob misunderstood his mother’s utterance by then kissed the bus driver before he sat down (M_2).

Therefore this humor manipulates **lexical ambiguity** since it can create 2 interpretations in his mother utterance “What about kiss?” Actually what her mother wants is that Jacob could give her a kiss before he went to school instead of kissing the bus driver. The punch line of this humor is gained through Jacob’s action when he stopped, retraced a few steps, and promptly kissed the bus driver before he sat down.