***Classification of Dad Jokes in icanhazdadjoke.com***

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**Abstrak**

*Dad Joke* adalah lelucon pendek, biasanya sebuah plesetan, yang dibentuk sebagai sebuah kalimat atau sebuah pertanyaan dan jawaban, tapi bukan sebuah narasi. *Dad Jokes* itu sebenarnya diperlakukan sebagai hal yang berbeda dengan plesetan dan permainan kata, meskipun banyak dari *Dad Joke* itu berasal dari plesetan. Tentu saja, nama “*Dad Joke*” itu sendiri berasal dari fakta bahwa ini sering diutarakan oleh seorang ayah. Studi ini menggunakan berbagai Teori, misal Penjelasan *Dad Jokes*-nya Jensen (2015), serta berbagai teori untuk struktur kalimat, plesetan, hubungan semantik, majas, dan yang terpenting, Teori Tindakan Ilokusi-nya Searle (1977). Metode yang dipakai dalam studi ini adalah Kuantitatif. Datanya dikumpulkan dari icanhazdadjoke.com sebelum setiap lelucon akan dianalisa satu per satu, untuk memahami bagaimana *Dad Jokes* dikelompokkan. Analisa penuhnya memakan terlalu banyak waktu untuk disebutkan, maka dari itu, hanya hasilnya yang akan dijelaskan di sini dengan beberapa contoh. Pada akhirnya, hasil studi ini mengatakan bahwa *Dad Jokes* dibagi menjadi tiga bentuk Klasifikasi, yang terdiri dari Empat Tipe berdasarkan Struktur, Enam Tipe berdasarkan relasi makna, serta Lima Tipe berdasarkan Tindakan Ilokusi.

**Kata Kunci:** *Dad Jokes*, Klasifikasi, Plesetan dan Permainan Kata, Tindakan Ilokusi

**Abstract**

*Dad Jokes* is a short joke, typically a pun, presented as a one-liner or a question and answer, but not a narrative. *Dad Jokes* is actually treated as an entirely separate thing compared to puns or word plays, even though puns make up the majority of the joke. Of course, the name “*Dad Joke*” is derived from the fact that it is usually been told by one’s own father. This Study uses various Theories, such as Jensen’s Explanation of *Dad Jokes* (2015), as well various theories for Sentence Structure, Puns, Semantic Relation, Figure of Speech, and most notably, Searle’s Theory of Illocutionary Act (1977). The Method used in the study is Quantitative. The Data here are gathered and classified based on numbers, percentage, and statistics, both for the classification of the subject as well as the analysis of the *Dad Joke*. As for the Subject, there are a total of 540 examples of *Dad Jokes* from icanhazdadjoke.com. The Datas are gathered from Icanhazdadjoke.com before its individual jokes are going to be analyzed, in order to understand how *Dad Jokes* are groupe. The full analysis would take too long to mention, however, and thus only its results are explained here with some examples. In the end, as a result of this study, *Dad Jokes* are divided into three forms of Classifications, consisting of Four Types by the Structure, Six Types by the Sense Relations, and Five Types by the Illocutionary Act.

**Key Words:** *Dad Jokes*, Classification, Puns and Wordplays, Illocutionary Act

**INTRODUCTION**

*Dad Jokes* is a short joke, typically a pun, presented as a one-liner or a question and answer, but not a narrative. *Dad Jokes* is actually treated as an entirely separate thing compared to puns or word plays, even though puns make up the majority of the joke. Of course, the name “*Dad Joke*” is derived from the fact that it is usually been told by one’s own father. As recently added in September 2019, Merriam-Webster defines *Dad Joke* as “A wholesome joke of the type said to be told by fathers with a punchline that is often an obvious or predictable pun or play on words and usually judged to be endearingly corny or unfunny.” (Merriam-Webster, 2019) One of the places where you can find a Library of *Dad Joke* is the icanhazdadjoke.com. Icanhazedadjoke.com is a Website with the largest selection of *Dad Jokes* on the internet. Now it supports many different integrations to ensure people can access the *Dad Jokes* needed wherever it is.

Recognizing a *Dad Joke* is actually easy, but differentiating it from a regular joke or a Pun is more difficult. People understand what word plays and puns are. However, while many of the source of *Dad Jokes* come from Puns. Not all Puns are *Dad Jokes* and not all *Dad Jokes* are Puns. *Dad Joke* can also rely on Homonymy, Word Association, etc., and both Puns and Word Plays are sources of many jokes and not just *Dad Jokes*. In other words, *Dad Joke* is a type of joke, while Puns and Word Plays can be a type of joke, it’s more often treated as what makes up a joke especially the former. Thus, these are reason why *Dad Joke* is worthwhile to be studied and infested in, because it’s a topic so mundane that people rarely goes deeper within it, not even as shallow as knowing what *Dad Joke* is, as people doing it all the time without realizing that it’s *Dad Joke*, at least until someone introduced that concept.

Of course, the first step to understand what *Dad Jokes* is to understand how they work, which is where this Study comes in. While there is no exact theory to based on when it comes to classifying *Dad Jokes*, since it doesn’t even exist prior to this study, some theoretical basis is still important to be used as a base for those classification. And yet, despite of that fact, this Study is meant to be a foundation for future researches related to *Dad Jokes* and as this is the focus of this research. Explaining the classification of *Dad Jokes* and also having it as a base for future research.

This study proposed a formed research question of how *Dad Jokes* in icanhazdadjoke.com are classified and which one is the most prominent of them all.

***Dad Joke***

Michael Jensen is one of the only people who have enough… theory on what *Dad Joke* is. According to (Jensen, 2015), “The *Dad Joke* is, almost by definition, a poor or obvious pun. It does not pretend to be more than that. *Dad Jokes* are puns and they are almost always awful. The person who tells them in adult company is regarded as a pain in the neck. Puns disrupt the ordinary flow of language and meaning. It's like trying to have a conversation with a cryptic crossword. Every word offers itself as a parallel universe, unforeseen by the non-punster, who is blindsided every time. And not necessarily happy about it, either.” However, despite of the name, it is not required to be done by dates all the time. Even though its history is begun with fathers making these jokes, anyone can make a *Dad Joke* at this day and age regardless of their age, gender, or marital status.

Also, not all *Dad Jokes* are punny, with one such example being the one and only William Shakespeare. Shakespeare used some terrible puns and not always for humorous effect – the most famous of which is probably the sinister one from Richard III:

*Now is the winter of our discontent*

*Made glorious summer by this sun of York…*

*Jensen adds this quote to explain the joke, “'Sun' = 'Son'… see?”*

**Sentence Structure**

One of the Types of *Dad Jokes* that will be explored is based on the Sentence Structure. And so, based on Wikipedia’s entry of Sentence, Sentences are split into two Classification. By Structure, it consists of (1) a *Simple Sentence* consists of a single independent clause with no dependent clauses. (2) A *Compound Sentence* consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clauses. These clauses are joined together using conjunctions, punctuation, or both. (3) A *Complex Sentence* consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. (4) A *Compound-Complex Sentence* consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause. While by Purpose, it consists of Declarative, Interrogative (Question), Exclamatory, Imperative (Command), and Instructive. (Wikipedia, 2019)

**Puns**

After explaining about Sentences, Puns has a major role when it comes to classifying *Dad Jokes.* Quoting, Wikipedia, the pun, also called paronomasia, is a form of word play that exploits multiple meanings of a term, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. (Ask Difference, 2019)Puns are divided into several types:

* -Homophonic: A common type, uses word pairs which sound alike (homophones) but are not synonymous (ELC, 2016) For example, in George Carlin's phrase "atheism is a non-prophet institution", the word prophet is put in place of its homophone profit, altering the common phrase "non-profit institution".
* Homographic: Exploits words which are spelled the same (homographs) but possess different meanings and sounds. Examples in the Anecdote: "When asked to explain his large number of children, the pig answered simply: 'The wild oats of my sow gave us many piglets.'"
* Compounded: A statement that contains two or more puns. For example, a complex statement by Richard Whately includes four puns: "Why can a man never starve in the Great Desert? Because he can eat the sand which is there. But what brought the sandwiches there? Why, Noah sent Ham, and his descendants mustered and bred." (Tartakovsky, 2009)
* Recursive: A pun in which the second aspect of a pun relies on the understanding of an element in the first. For example, the statement "π is only half a pie." (π radians is 180 degrees, or half a circle, and a pie is a complete circle).
* Visual: Sometimes used in logos, emblems, insignia, and other graphic symbols, in which one or more of the pun aspects is replaced by a picture.

**Semantic Relation**

Other than Puns and another part to classify *Dad Jokes* that cannot be ignored is Semantic Relation. This refers to specifically homonyms, synonyms, and various other things that could make connection between certain words in sentences. Ambiguity of word form in English Consists of Homonyms, which is a conceptual word that embraces both Homographs and Homophones (McArthur, 1992, pp. 971–972) (Nordquist, 2018b)”

* -A Homophone is a word that sounds exactly like another word but has a different meaning and a different spelling, of which there are over 600 sets in English. One example is Hour and Our. Hour is a unit of time while Our is the Possessive Form of We.
* -Homograph is a word that is spelled identically to another word but none the less has a different meaning and probably a different origin. One example here is Record. One pronounced as /rĕkʹərd/ is a noun mostly for “the most extreme known value of some variable, particularly that of an achievement in competitive events. While the one pronounced as /rĭ-kôrd/ is a verb to “Make a record of information”. (Wiktionary, 2019)

Other case includes Polsemy, which is one where a word has several very closely related senses. (R. Hurford, Heasley, & B. Smith, 2007, p. 130), and Capitonym, which is a word that changes pronunciation and meaning when it is capitalized (Lederer, 1998, p. 23). One example of Polysemy is Assembly (Congregation of People and a Legislative Body) while Capitonym is (T)urkey (the country and the birds eaten at Thanksgiving).

**Figure of Speech**

*Dad Joke* is a type of joke who doesn’t go literal most of the time, however, what Rochmawati provide are not the only way to figure out the actual meaning. In addition to the Humor Devices presented by her, it’s also important to understand the figure of speech in it.

According to Nordquist, The Figures of Speech are the various rhetorical uses of language that depart from customary construction, word order, or significance. Common figures of speech include Metaphor, Simile, metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, and Chiasmus, though there are countless others. Although the figures of speech are sometimes regarded as simply ornamental additions to a text (like candy sprinkles on a cake), in fact they serve as integral elements of style and thought (the cake itself, as Tom Robbins points out). In the Institutes of Oratory (95 AD), Quintilian says that the figures, used effectively, are "exciting to the emotions" and give "credibility to our arguments." (Nordquist, 2018a)

And despite not exactly being connected to Figure of Speech, Idiom is also a large part of this. Idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words. (Oxford Dictionaries, 2019) One example of Idiom is “Kicked the Bucket” While this can be read literally, it also refers to someone dying.

**Speech Act**

 Even though Speech Act is the main part of the sired Study, in this Article, it’s only served as the main focus of the Third Classification. While Yule defined a speech act as the action performed by speaker with an utterance. (Yule, 2010, p. 127), which according to Austin and Lyons are (Austin, 1962, p. 108) (Lyons, 1977, p. 730): (1) Locutionary Act is the act of making a meaningful utterance, a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker. (2) An Illocutionary Act is the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force," called an illocutionary force, which differs from locutionary acts in that they carry a certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker. (3) A Perlocutionary act is an action or state of mind brought about by, or as a consequence of, saying something. The main focus here are the Five Points of Illocutionary Act based on Searle which is expanded by Searle also added five classification of Illocutionary Points which is further expanded by Cutting (Cutting & WILLIAMS, 2010, pp. 16–17) They are:

* -The Assertive or Representative Point: When the Speaker represent how things are in the world.
* -The Commissive Point: When the Speaker commit themselves to doing something.
* -The Directive Point: When the Speaker make an attempt to get hearers to do something.
* -The Declarative Point: When the Speaker do things in the world at the moment of the utterance solely by virtue of saying that the Speaker do.
* -The Expressive Point: When the Speaker express their attitudes about objects and facts of the world.

**METHOD**

The Method used in the study is Quantitative. The Data here are gathered and classified based on numbers, percentage, and statistics, both for the classification of the subject as well as the analysis of the *Dad Joke*. It’s necessary to understand the numbers and percentage of the people included in the general range of the studies, as well as understanding the demographics of the subject.

The subject of this Study is a total of 540 examples of *Dad Jokes* from icanhazdadjoke.com. The sample is pretty big enough already, so this is the only *Dad Joke* site that is needed to be analyzed even though there’s potential of a lot more examples out there. As for the setting, since the data source is taken right from the Internet, there’s no exact setting required other than the Researcher’s own workplace to classify all the *Dad Jokes* and analyzing them.

The data sources will be quite simple, as they are gathered from information regarding *Dad Jokes* and also from the *Dad Jokes* themselves, which are provided from various *Dad Jokes* sites in the Internet. The only problem is the impossibility to draw all of the jokes at once to be pointed as references. The reason is because many *Dad Joke* sites works like a random generator. If someone draws a *Dad Jokes*, chances are very hard to find the exact same joke in a few rolls. That is why icanhazdadjoke.com is specifically chosen, because it’s one of the only *Dad Joke* sites that contains the full library of its *Dad Jokes*.

The data here are gathered from various *Dad Jokes* sites especially for examples of them. Datas are gathered from *Icanhazdadjoke.com* before its individual jokes are going to be analyzed, in order to understand how *Dad Jokes* are grouped.

**RESULT**

This chapter consists of each part of Findings separated by each Types and then the Discussion. This Findings shows the result of all 540 *Dad Jokes* in icanhazdadjokes.com separated by Syntax/Structure and Semantics/Meaning, as well as Illocutionary Acts. The full results are on the Appendix however. All *Dad Jokes* taken from icanhazdadjoke.com.

**Structural *Dad Jokes***

From Structure’s perspective, *Dad Jokes* is divided into four: Question-Answer, Dialogue, Sentence, and Paragraph. There is no exact guideline between these four types however, as it’s only be separated for being distinctive to the others. Here is how *Dad Jokes* are classified and ranked based on forms as in table 1.

Table 1: frequency of Dad Jokes’ Formation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Structural Types | Number of *Dad Jokes* | Percentage |
| 1 | Question and Answer | 304 | 56.3% |
| 2 | Paragraph | 114 | 21.11% |
| 3 | Sentence | 101 | 18.7% |
| 4 | Dialogue | 21 | 3.89% |
|  | Total | 540 | 100% |

On the Table 1, the Structural Types of *Dad Joke* shows that Questions and Answer takes the steep majority of *Dad Jokes* based on the Syntax with 304 *Dad Jokes* or 56,3%. It’s roughly three times larger than Sentence and Short Stories at 114 and 101 *Dad Jokes* respectively. Meanwhile, the number of *Dad Jokes* taking form of a Dialogue is shockingly very low at 21 *Dad Jokes* or 3,89%. This is because there’s not many *Dad Joke* that can be done as an exchange between two people that is not quoted or be done as a Question and Answer, or if there’s something that implies a dialogue, it’s [only be done from one person which doesn’t make it a dialogue. Also, there’s also an absurdly high number of *Dad Jokes* begun with a 5W+1H Question along with many others.

**Meaningical Dad *Jokes***

The Second Classification of *Dad Jokes* what makes up the joke itself, which falls into sense relation of *Dad Jokes* are also explained based on the ‘key words’ or Semantics of the joke. There are six of these types of *Dad Jokes* based on this; Word Association, Puns, Homonymy, Literal, Contextual, and Idiom. Here is how *Dad Jokes* are classified and ranked based on the Sense relations as the table 2.

Table 2: Frequency of *Dad Jokes’ S*ense Relations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Meaningical Types | Number of *Dad Jokes* | Percentage |
| 1 | Word Association | 361 | 66.85% |
| 2 | Puns | 326 | 60.37% |
| 3 | Homonymy | 185 | 34.26% |
| 4 | Literal | 176 | 32.59% |
| 5 | Contextual | 162 | 30% |
| 6 | Idiom | 94 | 17.59% |

On the table 2 show the number of types of *Dad Joke* under semantic perspective. Pun’s large number of representations of *Dad Jokes* are expected at 326 examples. Word Association takes surprise of taking the top spot at 361 *Dad Jokes*. This happens because even in *Dad Jokes* that doesn’t contain puns nor word plays, Word Association takes the key of it. Word Association uses the rules of two keywords that have association with another, but in a lot of cases, these two keywords are synonyms. Some may perceive Synonym and Word Association as Puns, but Puns in the case of Pun-based *Dad Jokes* is more about playing with words that exists for the sake of a joke than using a synonym to deliver the *Dad Joke*.

Meanwhile, Homonymy, Literal, and Contextual takes roughly similar amount and only ten to twenty *Dad Jokes* apart from each other, with 185 for Homonymy, 176 for Literal, and 162 for Contextual respectively. However, Idiom takes the lowest amount at 94 *Dad Jokes* mostly because *Dad Jokes* doesn’t rely much on an Idiom compared to Synonym nor Homonymy. A lot of *Dad Jokes* can be done by using Homonymy and Synonym without using a Figurative Word or Idiom.

**Illocutionary *Dad Jokes***

 Finally, the Third Classification of *Dad Joke* on the intention made on to utter the *Dad Joke*, which falls into Illocutionary Act Types, also known as Pragmatical Types. Unlike the previous types which can be a bit arbitrary, this one is based on Searle’s Theory of Five Classification of Illocutionary Act Based on those, there are five types of *Dad Jokes* based on the implied intention made on uttering it; Directive, Assertive, Expressive, Declarative, and Commissive. Keep in mind that they are sorted differently from the original list the Theory. Also, the important keywords to classify *Dad Jokes* based on its type is to look at the key verbs on the *Dad Jokes*, which will decide in which Illocutionary Act Point it belongs to as the table 3.

Table 3: frequency of Illocutionary act of *Dad Jokes*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Illocutionary Types | Number of *Dad Jokes* | Percentage |
| 1 | Directive | 339 | 62.78% |
| 2 | Assertive | 111 | 20.56% |
| 3 | Expressive | 58 | 10.74% |
| 4 | Declarative | 20 | 3.70% |
| 5 | Commissive | 12 | 2.22% |
|  | Total | 540 | 100% |

Just like the Structural Types of *Dad Joke*, the Dominance of Directive at 339 *Dad Jokes* came from the massive amount of *Dad Jokes* which is formatted as Attention-grabbing Quiz-like Questions which the answer is immediately told right after. These Questions can easily be interpreted as Directive, since it is meant to grab people’s attention into listening to a joke. As in these Questions have its intention very clear instead of other Types which can be interpreted in any way other than getting people’s attention, and it can stand out on their own as a sentence without making it like an obvious joke. Of course, the massive number of Directive doesn’t just come from those questions, but also includes the actual *Dad Jokes* that involves Orders, Suggestions, etc.

The second most amount of *Dad Joke* in the Illocutionary Type is Assertive with 11. The major contributor here came from the factual statements as well as Narration/Monologues, otherwise the number might fell a lot further. The next one, Expressive at 58 *Dad Jokes* also have a major contributor on its own by people’s own opinions and feelings in the *Dad Jokes*. While Opinions takes most of the Expressive *Dad Jokes*, questions within a conversation or asked in First Person is also counted into this instead of Directive. The two lowest are Declarative and Commissive at 20 and 12 respectively. Because unlike any other types above, it has no ‘expansion’ beyond their original definition that can increase their number.

**DISCUSSION**

As mentioned before in Findings, there are 4 Structural *Dad Jokes*, 6 sense relation types of *Dad Jokes*, and 5 Illocutionary *Dad Jokes*. While Findings explores the definition of the Types of *Dad Jokes*, Discussion explores what they are exactly further, the examples of them, as well as the proper explanation of them.

First, there are four Structural *Dad Jokes*; Question-Answer, Paragraph, Sentence, as well as Dialogue. And so, here is the further explanation of the Four Structural Types of *Dad Joke*.

First is Question-Answer, also known as QnA. This type of *Dad Joke* is differentiated from the Dialogues and Paragraphs because this one involves an Interrogative Sentence (complete with the question mark) along with the answer. Examples of this are:

*#76, “Did you know crocodiles could grow up to 15 feet? But most just have 4.”*

*#326, “What did the scarf say to the hat? You go on ahead, I am going to hang around a bit longer.”*

*#433, “Where do bees go to the bathroom? The BP stations.”*

Second is Paragraph. As for this type of *Dad Joke*, involves at least two sentences with No quotation or question involved, otherwise it would make it a Dialogue or Question-Answer instead. This can also be counted as such if the way *Dad Joke* is written is like writing a narration or monologue. Examples of this are:

*#140, “I bought shoes from a drug dealer once. I don't know what he laced them with, but I was tripping all day”*

*#181, “I was at the library and asked if they have any books on "paranoia", the librarian replied, "yes, they are right behind you"”*

*#273, “The word queue is ironic. It's just q with a bunch of silent letters waiting in line.”*

Third is Sentence. This type of *Dad Joke* can only be done in literally one sentence. However, it can include Compound and Complex Sentences as long as the *Dad Joke* only consist of one sentence. Examples of this are:

*#144, “I cut my finger chopping cheese, but I think that I may have grater problems.”*

*#167, “I needed a password eight characters long so I picked Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.”*

*#272, “The shovel was a ground-breaking invention.”*

Fourth is Dialogue. This type is seen when there are at least two quotations in one *Dad Joke*. It can go as far as an actual conversation. Some other types of *Dad Joke* can be classified as a Dialogue, as long as the joke is done as if it’s an exchange of words between two people, not as monologue or some sort of quiz. Examples of this are:

*#83, “Doctor you've got to help me, I'm addicted to Twitter. Doctor: I don't follow you.”*

*#225, “Me: If humans lose the ability to hear high frequency volumes as they get older, can my 4-week-old son hear a dog whistle? Doctor: No, humans can never hear that high of a frequency no matter what age they are. Me: Trick question... dogs can't whistle.”*

*#254, “Sgt.: Commissar! Commissar! The troops are revolting! Commissar: Well, you’re pretty repulsive yourself.”*

 Second, there are six sense relation of *Dad Jokes*; Word Association, Puns, Homonymy, Literal, Contextual, and Idiom. Thus, here is the further explanation of the Six these Types of *Dad Joke*. However, these are not exactly based on Semantic Relation, as there are some types that is not exactly defined formally by Semantic Relation. Also, what denotes the point of the *Dad Joke* is marked as underlined.

(1) Word Association, a *Dad Joke* which uses one word and another word or idiom that have a connection and association with each other. This can include Synonym as well. An example of this is #30, 99, #424, and #510. (2) Puns, a *Dad Joke* that have Puns or Word Plays as its source of Joke. This is what most people associated *Dad Jokes* with. An example of this is #30, 35, #424, and #510. (3) Homonymy, a *Dad Joke* that have Homonymy as its source of Joke, which also includes Homograph and Homophone. However, a lot of puns are not counted among Homonymy because while a lot of puns relies on words that sounded similar, it’s not the exact same pronunciation that makes (4) Literal, a *Dad Joke* that have its source of joke is by having taking things too Literally. An example of this is #35 and 99. (5) Contextual, a *Dad Joke* which is originated to a same word with the same meaning, but it has two different contexts to use on the joke. This also includes a *Dad Joke* that requires certain context or specific reference to understand. An example of this is #99. (6) Idiom, a *Dad Joke* that uses an Idiom, Figure of Speech, or any non-literal word or phrases involved in the makeup of the joke. An example of this is #35.

 There are six examples provided for the sense relations of *Dad Jokes*. This was meant to represent each type at least once:

*(1) #30: “A red and a blue ship have just collided in the Caribbean. Apparently, the survivors are marooned.”, which is a Pun, Homonymy, and Word Association.*

*(2) is #35, “A weasel walks into a bar. The bartender says, "Wow, I've never served a weasel before. What can I get for you?", which is a Pun, Literal, and Idiom.*

*(3) is #99, “Hostess: Do you have a preference of where you sit? Dad: Down.” Which is a Literal, Contextual, and Word Association.*

*(4) is #424, “What's the worst thing about ancient history class? The teachers tend to Babylon.” Which is a Pun and Word Association.*

*(5) is #460, “Why can't your nose be 12 inches long? Because then it'd be a foot!”*

*(6) is #510, “Why does it take longer to get from 1st to 2nd base, than it does to get from 2nd to 3rd base? Because there’s a Shortstop in between!” which is a Pun, Literal, and Word Association.*

Even though the Points of the Illocutionary Type has been mentioned before, It’s still imperative for it to be mentioned again here, just to be a reminder for the readers. However, instead of explaining the definition further, this example is more about an example of the Illocutionary Type rather than the definition of it:

-The Directive Point: When the Speaker make an attempt to get hearers to do something. Although, this could be easily split between a Question and Answer *Dad Joke* and one that is an actual order. An example of this is #326, “What did the scarf say to the hat? You go on ahead, I am going to hang around a bit longer.”

-The Assertive or Representative Point: When the Speaker represent how things are in the world. An example of this is #274, “There’s a new type of broom out, it’s sweeping the nation.”

-The Expressive Point: When the Speaker express their attitudes about objects and facts of the world. An example of this is #279, “This furniture store keeps emailing me, all I wanted was one night stand!”

-The Declarative Point: When the Speaker do things in the world at the moment of the utterance solely by virtue of saying that the Speaker do. An example of this is #190, “I wear a stethoscope so that in a medical emergency I can teach people a valuable lesson about assumptions.”

-The Commissive Point: When the Speaker commit themselves to doing something. An example of this is #56, “Dad died because he couldn't remember his blood type. I will never forget his last words. Be positive.”

After that, instead of explain it the traditional way like the previous two types, the further explanation on the Illocutionary Type will consist of Certain Decisions during the Classifying process that determine which *Dad Jokes* are put in certain Types. Each explanation covers multiple types at once, so there’s no way can be sorted by types one-by-one. However, at least this explanation tried to sort it out based on it.

*1. Directive*

*a. Exclamatory Sentences is also divided to either Directive or Expressive depending on the context. Commands and Exclamation is the former, while Emphasis in Dialogues is the latter.*

*b. All Needs, Tells, Can (except if it’s a conversation-based question), and Should is counted as Directive as they are (asking for) Suggestion; Do (not) is also counted as well.*

*c. Instruction also falls into Directive.*

*2. Assertive*

*a. Assertive is also about Facts (especially Factual Sentences) and Narration. Thus, most Narration and Facts also seems to fall into Assertive.*

*b. Some of First-Person Monologue (such as the ones which are not Facts, nor Guesses) is not counted as Assertive unlike many other Narration. Instead, it’s counted as Expressive when it conveys someone’s thoughts or feelings.*

*3. Expressive*

*a. While Expressive mostly covers someone’s opinion, This type might also include questions as well. However, they are Questions that are in conversation or narration is Expressive, but Dad Jokes that only consist of*

*4. Declarative*

*a. In the context of a Narration, a Dialogue is counted as Declarative instead of Assertive.*

*5. Commissive*

*a. There is a prominence of the phrase “I Will” in Commissive as well. Other Future Tenses such as “Going To” is also counted as well.*

*b. Want or Need is counted as Commissive if it’s said to themselves, otherwise it’s counted as Directive. If Sentences are mostly consisting of Directives.*

**CONCLUSION**

Based on everything this Study stood for, *Dad Jokes* are classified into three way of classifying it. The First Classification is based on the Structure of the *Dad Jokes*. There are four types of *Dad Jokes* by its structure: Question and Answer, Paragraph, Sentence, and Dialogue. The most prominent Structural Types is Question and Answer by a longshot. The Second Classification is based on the Meaning of the *Dad Jokes*. There are six types of *Dad Jokes* by its meaning: Word Association, Puns, Homonymy, Literal, Contextual, and Idiom. The most prominent Meaningical Types is Word Association and Puns by a similar amount. The Third Classification is based on the Intention of the *Dad Joke*, specifically Searle’s Classification Illocutionary Act. There are five of those Illocutionary: Directive, Assertive, Expressive, Declarative, and Commissive. The most prominent Illocutionary Types is Directive by the virtue that most of the Directives came from the Question and Answer from the Structural *Dad Joke*.

**SUGGESTION**

This Study is meant to be the precursor of future Studies based on *Dad Jokes*. This Study can be improved especially with its usage of Theories, but it also allows to use this Study as a guide or helping hand in any future Studies that is based on *Dad Jokes*, whether it’s still on the matter of Linguistics or go into another branch such as Psychology.

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