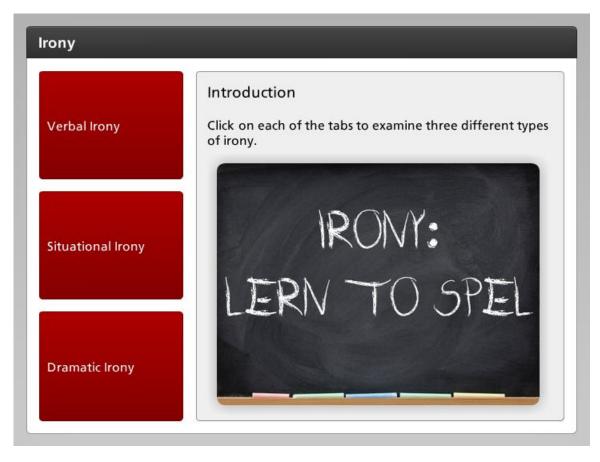
Introduction



Click on each of the tabs to examine three different types of irony.



Verbal Irony

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Situational Irony	the circumstance and setting of this particular scene, the character using verbal irony could be portrayed as cynical, domineering, patronizing, etc.
Dramatic Irony	

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Situational Irony

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Situational Irony	with the characters. Giles Corey and John Proctor do not think favorably of Reverend Parris. They are dissatisfied with his constant preaching of hell and damnation and feel he is overstepping his compensation by demanding the deed to his house and more money. The irony of this situation comes from the fact that they are Puritans and therefore should not covet worldly possessions. Yet many
Dramatic Irony	of the characters in the play are overly concerned with just such possessions like land and money. Again, this use of irony reveals important characteristics and traits to the audience. At this point, the word <i>hypocritical</i> may come to mind as a personality trait for several characters.

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Dramatic Irony

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Verbal Irony	Dramatic irony is derived from the audience knowing things that are unknown to one or more characters on the stage. A playwright will often let the audience know things the characters do not because it increases the pleasure and suspense. When will the character learn the
Situational Irony	truth? What will it take to reveal the truth to all the characters? Indeed, how long it takes a character to learn the truth reveals more characterization details. A lengthy delay could highlight a deficit of intelligence or a wealth of innocence in a character.
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