

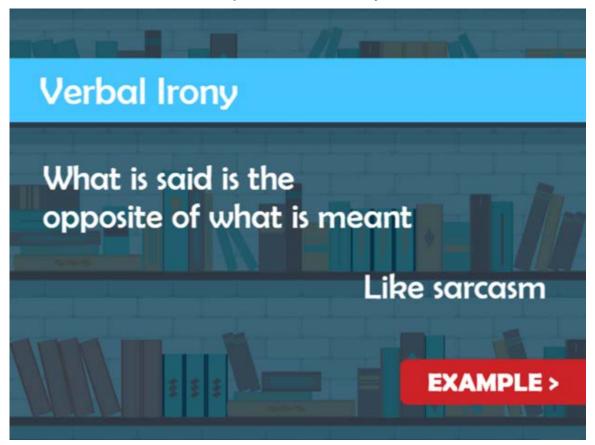
Irony





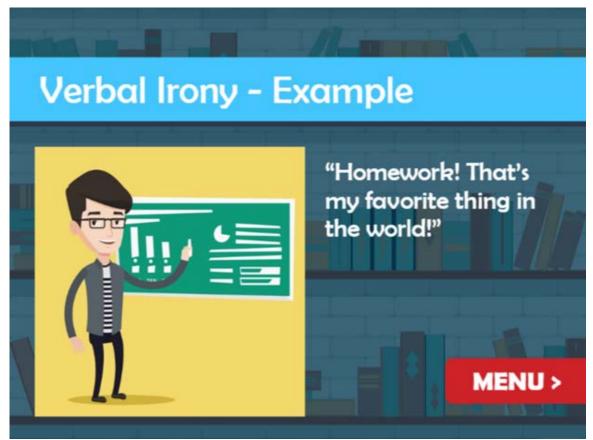
Irony involves a contradiction, or opposition, between appearance and reality. Writers often use irony in stories to add an element of humor, fear, or suspense, or to point out the hypocrisy of an event or character's actions. There are three main types of irony: verbal, situational, and dramatic. Click on each type of irony to learn its definition and to hear an example.





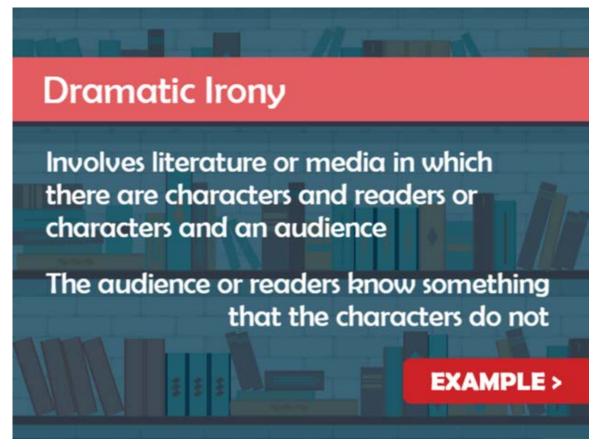
Verbal irony is when what is said is the opposite of what is meant. Verbal irony is used almost like sarcasm.





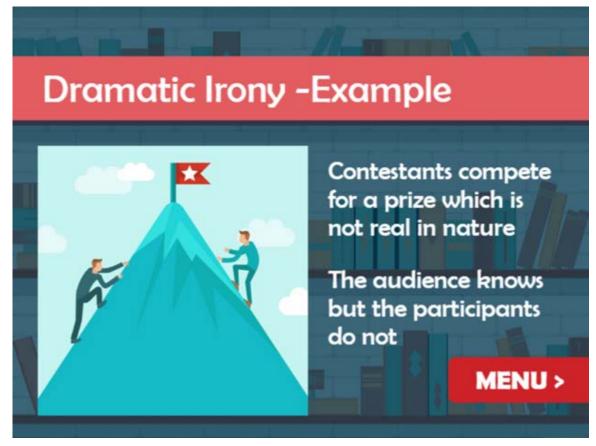
An example of verbal irony occurs when your teacher assigns homework, and someone says, "Homework! That's my favorite thing in the world!" Everyone knows that what is really meant is that homework is the person's least favorite thing.





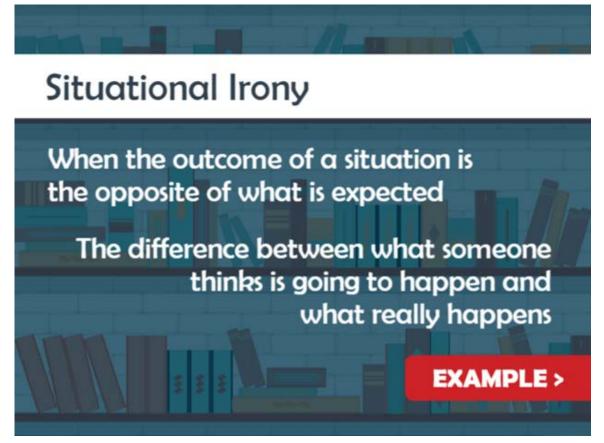
Dramatic irony involves literature or media in which there are characters and readers or characters and an audience. With dramatic irony, the audience or readers know something that the characters in the story, show, or play do not know.





An example of dramatic irony occurs in reality shows in which contestants compete for some sort of prize which is not real in nature. The audience of the show knows that the prize will be switched out at the last minute, but the participants do not.

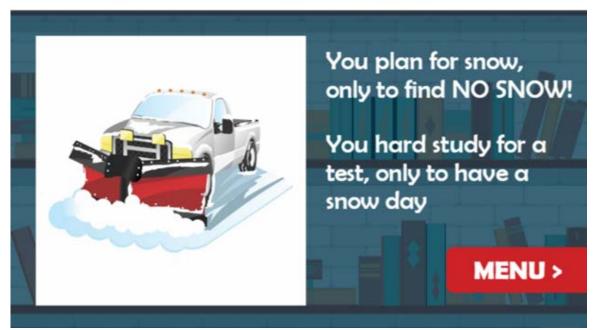




Situational irony is when the outcome of a situation is the opposite of what is expected. It is the difference between what someone thinks is going to happen and what really happens.



Situational Irony -Example



Pretend that the forecast calls for a big storm, so you do not study for a test that is scheduled for the next day. Then you wake up to no snow! An opposite to that would be those nights when there is no snow forecast, and you study hard for a test only to wake up to several inches of snow and school canceled for a few days.

