IRONY

( Verbal, Situational, & Dramatic )
Figures of Speech

- Figures of speech are words or phrases that leave the normal structure for effect.
- They are used to emphasize, clarify, and etc.
- Figures of speech is separated into two rhetorical devices identified as **Schemes** and **Tropes**.
Scheme

- Scheme is a change in standard word order or pattern.
- It deals with word order, letters, and syntax.
- Comes from Greek word “schēma” meaning to shape or form.
- Alliteration is an example of a scheme.
Tropes

- A trope is the use of a word or a phrase in a way other than its literal meaning.
- Comes from Greek term “tropos” meaning to turn.
- Irony is a major example of trope along with metaphor, pun, allusion, euphemism, Oxymoron, and metonymy.
Ironic

- Irony is a rhetorical device in which the underlying meaning of a statement or a situation is in contrast with what is apparent.
- In normal terms irony is a device that the complete opposite of the expected happens.
- Comes from Greek “eirOnia” means dissembler.
- A trope.
“Irony must not be confused with sarcasm, which is direct: sarcasm means precisely what it says, but in a sharp, bitter, cutting, caustic, or acerb manner; it is the instrument of indignation, a weapon of offense, whereas irony is one of the vehicles of wit.”-The Big Book of Irony
Ironic deals with opposites, but has nothing to do with coincidence.

A coincidence is a remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.
Irony or Coincidence

- If two baseball players from the same home town, on two different teams get the same jersey number.
- It is a coincidence.
- Because there is not a common connection.
Ironic or coincidence

□ If a diabetic goes to buy insulin and then gets hit by a _____ truck? Is that ironic or coincidence
□ By a sugar truck
□ coincidence
□ By an insulin truck
□ ironic
Types of Irony

- Verbal Irony
- Situational Irony
- Dramatic Irony
Verbal Irony

- A speaker says something that differs from what he actually means.
- Generally, it happens due to the ignorance of the speaker of a larger context to his words of which he is not conscious.
- Example..
- Quitting smoking is easy I have done it ten times.
Situational irony

- When the expected outcome of a situation is in contrast with what actually results from it, then that’s called situational irony.

- This technique will make the audience feel for the character who is expecting the situation.
Situational irony

- William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet provides an example of tragic situational irony. Juliet takes a drug to fake her death, Romeo however takes poison as he believes Juliet to be dead, when she awakens from her self-induced coma, she finds Romeo's body and thus kills herself for real...

- Because you would expect them to live happily ever after in the end, but they don't.
Dramatic irony

- Dramatic irony occurs in plays.
- Dramatic irony occurs when facts are not known to the characters in a work of literature but are known by the audience.
Examples of dramatic irony

- In any scary movie when you as the audience know where the killer is, while the character hides but then decides to open the door and gets killed.
situational irony
This is an example of situational irony because the RUST-OLEUM is supposed to “stop rust,” yet the can itself is rusting.
What type is this?

Verbal – this is a verbal example because he is holding a thing saying he can’t afford a sign and it is a sign.
dramatic irony:
This is an example of dramatic irony because the viewer can tell that the poor little bird is probably going to be eaten by the snake, yet the bird is unaware of what is about to happen.