

Name:

Date:

**ANALYZE CRAFT AND STRUCTURE** ➔ **LITERARY ELEMENTS: IRONY**

## He–y, Come On Ou–t!

Shinichi Hoshi

**Irony**, a difference or contradiction between expectation and outcome, appearance or reality, or meaning and intention, is a key element of “He–y, Come On Ou–t!” There are three common types of irony: verbal irony, situational irony, and dramatic irony. “He–y, Come On Ou–t!” uses situational and dramatic irony almost exclusively. Irony can be used to entertain or to convey a **theme**, or message.

**Verbal irony:** a contrast between what a character says, and what he or she actually means

**Example:** “Beautiful day,” a character says, when it is pouring rain outside.

**Situational irony:** a contrast between what a reader or character expects and what actually happens

**Example:** A mean, ugly ogre turns out to be kind and generous.

**Dramatic irony:** a contrast between what the reader knows and what at least one of the characters know

**Example:** A character shows up bright and eager for his job, not knowing that the company has suddenly gone out of business and he no longer has a job.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identify each example of irony from these excerpts from “He–y, Come On Ou–t!” Explain your answer.

1. *There was even one person who said, “I wonder if it’s a fox’s hole.”*

**Irony:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. *In no time a scientist came out, and with an all-knowing expression on his face he went over to the hole.*

**Irony:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. *In his own mind the scientist was at a loss, but with a look of apparent composure he cut off the sound and, in a manner suggesting that the whole thing had a perfectly plausible explanation, said simply, “Fill it in.”*

**Irony:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. *“It’s just an old hole. We’ll give it to you!”*

**Irony:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_