



- **Satire**—challenges, questions, checks individuals and institutions by ridiculing human weaknesses, follies, and abuses. Writers hope to effect social change through humor and scorn
- **Parody**—imitates/mimics a famous person/work/event for entertainment/education—often exaggerates details of situation for effect, playing off recognizable traits of the person/work/event

# tools of parody/satire

- **Verbal Irony**—occurs when you say the opposite of what you mean
  - **Sarcasm**—the stronger, sharper form of verbal irony—personalized and cutting, meant to taunt, maim, hurt the object of sarcasm
- **Situational Irony**—opposite of expectation—build story or idea one direction, then undercut or switch it another direction at the end

# tools of parody/satire

- **Exaggeration**—hyperbole—overstate or embellish a characteristic to the point of ridiculousness
- **Understatement**—meiosis—deliberately understate some accomplishment or idea either for humor to demean
- **Juxtaposition**—putting together two contradictory ideas or images for effect