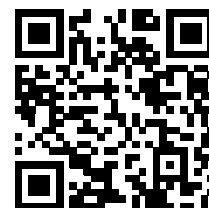


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Irony in 18th Century Literature



Irony is a _____ device where the meaning is opposite to the words spoken. The 18th century was a _____ of great change in English literature, with irony becoming increasingly popular. Authors used irony to critique _____ and express complex ideas. One of the most famous writers, Jonathan Swift, used _____ extensively. His work "Gulliver's Travels" is filled with ironic statements about _____ and human nature. Another key figure was Jane Austen, whose novels like "Pride and Prejudice" subtly mocked the _____ system. Irony in her books often came from the dialogue and the disconnect between what characters say and what they _____. Alexander Pope, another prominent writer, used irony in his poetry to question _____ and mock the upper class. His famous line, "The proper study of Mankind is Man," is deeply _____, considering the societal flaws he highlights. This period also saw the rise of dramatic irony, especially in _____. In this form, the audience knows something that the characters do not, creating a layer of _____ or tragedy. This technique was evident in the works of playwrights like Oliver Goldsmith. His play "She Stoops to Conquer" uses dramatic irony to create _____. The 18th century's focus on reason and enlightenment also influenced the use of irony. Writers often employed this tool to challenge _____ and encourage readers to think critically. In conclusion, irony was a significant aspect of 18th-century literature, providing a way for authors to comment on their _____ in a unique and effective manner.

traditions

satire

humor

world

ironic

class

plays

comedy

mean

society

politics

literary

time

conventions