Bellringer...

- Examine the cartoon below. Then, answer all of the following questions about it in complete sentences in your English III spiral.
  - What event is the artist alluding to in this cartoon?
  - What message is being implied?
  - Is the implication effective? Why or why not?
Introduction to Satire
The Art of Indirect Persuasion

- If you’ve ever enjoyed watching late-night comedy shows, you know how effective and fun this approach can be when it comes to changing perception of the subjects being lampooned.

- In the second half of this unit, you’ll immerse yourself in the art of satire, exploring how writers use a range of genres and techniques, including parody, to present their messages in indirect ways.
The Art of Indirect Persuasion

- Additionally, you’ll explore how diction and syntax can be used to create humor as well as a wide range of satirical tones.

- Finally, you’ll explore how satirists manipulate and parody the conventions and content of other formats and genres to advance their purposes as writers.
Satire

- **Satire** is a literary genre that uses irony, wit, and sometimes sarcasm to expose humanity’s vices and foibles, giving impetus, or momentum, to change or reform through ridicule.

- It is a manner of writing that mixes a critical attitude with wit and humor in an effort to improve mankind and human institutions.
Satire

- While some writers and commentators use a serious tone to persuade their audiences to accept their perspective on various issues, some writers specifically use humor to convey a serious message.
THE DEATH PENALTY AS DETERRENT

Hey! Let's go beat someone till they die.

Good idea, but we'd get the death penalty.

Bummer! Let's go see what's doing at the library.
Types of Direct Satire

- **Horatian satire** is a type of direct satire which pokes fun at human foibles with a witty even indulgent tone.

- **Juvenalian satire** is a type of direct satire which denounces, sometimes with invective, human vice and error in dignified and solemn tones.
Horatian Satire

- This type of satire is named after the Roman satirist Horatian.
- It seeks to criticize, rather than attack, immorality or stupidity.
- In general, Horatian satire is gentler, more sympathetic, and more tolerant of human folly.
- Unlike Juvenalian satire, it serves to make us laugh at human folly as opposed to holding our failures up for needling.
- Horatian satire tends to ridicule human folly in general or by type rather than attack specific persons.
- It tends to produce a smile.
Horatian Satire

I HATE THE WAY THEY SCREAM WHEN YOU BOIL THEM!

IT'S NOT SCREAMING... IT'S JUST THE AIR ESCAPING!
This type of satire is named after the Roman satirist Juvenal.

It is harsher than Horatian satire because it often attacks and shows contempt for people.

Often, it seeks to address some evil in society through scorn and ridicule.

The Juvenalian satirist approaches his work in a more serious manner and uses dignified language to attack erroneous thinking or vice.

In this way Juvenalian satire evokes feelings of scorn, shock, and righteous indignation in the mind of the reader.
Juvenalian Satire
The following slides describe the various characteristics that often appear in satiric writing.

As you read the literature in the remainder of this unit, your goal will be to identify and analyze these characteristics and their effect on the various texts.
Irony

Irony is a mode of expression, through words (verbal irony) or events (irony of situation), conveying a reality different from and usually opposite to appearance or expectation.

The surprise recognition by the audience often produces a comic effect, making irony often funny.
Irony

- When a text intended to be ironic does not seen as such, the effect can be disastrous.

- To be an effective piece of sustained irony, there must be some sort of audience tip-off, through style, tone, use of clear exaggeration, or other device.
Irony

Childhood obesity. Don't take it lightly.

my kinda shoppin' spree

IRONY
It just happens.
Hyperbole

- **Hyperbole** is deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect; overstatement.
Litotes are a form of understatement that involves making an affirmative point by denying its opposite.

For Example:

- “Being tortured with fire must have been somewhat uncomfortable.”
- “Rap videos with dancers in them are not uncommon.”
- “There are a few Starbucks in America.”
Caricature

- A **caricature** is an exaggeration or other distortion of an individual's prominent features or characteristics to the point of making that individual appear ridiculous.

- The term is applied more often to **graphic representations** than to literary ones.
Wit

- **Wit** is most commonly understood as clever expression, whether aggressive or harmless; that is, with or without derogatory intent toward someone or something in particular.

- We also tend to think of wit as being characterized by a mocking or paradoxical quality, evoking laughter through apt phrasing.
Wit is most commonly understood as clever expression, whether aggressive or harmless; that is, with or without derogatory intent toward someone or something in particular.

We also tend to think of wit as being characterized by a mocking or paradoxical quality, evoking laughter through apt phrasing.
Wit
Sarcasm is intentional derision, generally directed at another person and intended to hurt.

The term comes from a Greek word meaning “to tear flesh like dogs” and signifies a cutting remark.

Sarcasm usually involves obvious, verbal irony, achieving its effect by jeeringly stating the opposite of what is meant so as to heighten the insult.
Sarcasm

My soul was removed to make room for all this sarcasm.
Ridicule

- **Ridicule** is the use of words intended to belittle a person or idea and arouse contemptuous laughter.

- The goal is to **condemn or criticize** by making the thing, idea, or person seem laughable and ridiculous.
Ridicule

Do you pick up any high-def channels with that thing?
A parody is an imitation of an author or his/her work with the idea of ridiculing the author, his/her ideas, or the work itself.

A parodist exploits the peculiarities of an author’s expression—the propensity to use too many parentheses, certain favorite words, or other elements of the author’s style.
Parody

“Amish Paradise” Weird Al Yankovic
Invective

- **Invective** is speech or writing that abuses, denounces, or attacks. It can be directed against a person, cause, idea, or system.
- It employs a heavy use of negative emotive language.
- For Example: “I cannot but conclude the bulk of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth.” (Swift, *Gulliver’s Travels*)
Invective

- **Invective** is speech or writing that abuses, denounces, or attacks. It can be directed against a person, cause, idea, or system.

- It employs a heavy use of negative emotive language.

- For Example: “I cannot but conclude the bulk of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth.” (Swift, *Gulliver’s Travels*)
YOUR LANGUAGE IS OFFENSIVE
Bellringer

- Watch the following video:
  - http://youtu.be/OSXNU1_bouc

- As you watch, jot down all of the various characteristics of satire you see in the video.

- Then, determine whether the video is Horatian or Juvenalian satire and write a sentence or two explaining why.
Apply It!

- Read “Let’s Hear it for the Cheerleaders,” the satiric piece on pages 169-71 in your SpringBoard books.
- As you read, mark the text for areas you find funny.
- Then, fill out the charts on pages 173-172, quoting passages you found funny, explaining why you thought each was funny, and interpreting what each quote is saying.
- Determine which terms from our lesson best fit the examples of humor you identified on your chart.
- Finally, respond to the following prompt in a five sentence minimum paragraph:
  - How does David Bouchier’s article fit the definition of satire? Support your answer with specific evidence from the text.