I irony

1. What is David Lodge’s definition of irony?

2. David Lodge quotes the opening sentence of *Pride and Prejudice*.
   a) How, he claims, is the reader alerted to the fact that the statement is ironic?

   b) So what is the ironic sentence a comment on?

3. According to Montgomery et al., what are the two component parts of verbal irony?
   a)

   b)

4. Montgomery et al. identify two main types of irony: **verbal irony** and **sarcasm**. What is the main difference between the two?

5. What is Montgomery et al.’s definition of situational irony?
   a)

   b)

6. Give an example of situational irony from *Pride and Prejudice*.
7. According to David Lodge, what is the traditional way to introduce character?

8. According to David Lodge, how can we learn about character, class and lifestyle?

9. Now analyse a character from *Pride and Prejudice*, using your answer to question 8 to organise your ideas.

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**Narrative and narrative style**

10. According to Eaglestone, what is ‘narrative drive’?

11. According to Eaglestone, what are the advantages of writing in the third person? Fill in the gaps below:

   The narrator is ________________ or all-knowing. S/he can get into the ________________ of the characters and explain their thoughts and ________________.

   Intrusive omniscient narrators (especially when being ________________ ) can also be a ________________.

12. According to Peet & Robinson, what are the advantages of using the ‘stream of consciousness’ narrative style?

   a)

   b)
13. According to Peet & Robinson, what are the advantages of using the ‘epistolary or epistolatory’ narrative style?

a) 

b) 

c) 

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Form, content order and function of characters

14. According to Montgomery et al what is the difference between form order and content order?

Content order:

Form order:

15. Give two examples of how form order might be organised in a story

a) 

b) 

16. Give an example in *Pride and Prejudice* which shows that form order has been manipulated by Austen.

17. Montgomery et al say that ‘characters can be labelled depending upon their function in the narrative’. What is the function of the following characters from *Pride and Prejudice*?

Elizabeth Bennet:

Darcy:
Irony

1. What is David Lodge’s definition of irony? ‘saying the opposite of what you mean.’

2. David Lodge quotes the opening sentence of *Pride and Prejudice*.
   a) How, he claims, is the reader alerted to the fact that the statement is ironic? There is ‘false logic of the proposition about single men with fortunes’.
   b) So what is the ironic sentence a comment on? ‘a particular social group obsessed with matchmaking’.

3. According to Montgomery et al., what are the two component parts of verbal irony?
   a) a proposition.
   b) an attitude towards that proposition which is disbelief.

4. Montgomery et al. identify two main types of irony: verbal irony and sarcasm. What is the main difference between the two? With sarcasm, an exaggerated tone of voice shows disbelief.

5. What is Montgomery et al.’s definition of situational irony?
   a) The participant in the event (the situation) understands things in a way that is not correct.
   b) The reader (from outside the situation) understands events correctly.

6. Give an example of situational irony from *Pride and Prejudice*.

Characters

7. According to David Lodge, what is the traditional way to introduce character? By giving a physical description and a biographical study.

8. According to David Lodge, how can we learn about character, class and lifestyle? Through clothes, speech and behaviour.

9. Now analyse a character from *Pride and Prejudice*, using your answer to question 8 to organise your ideas.

Narrative and narrative style

10. According to Eaglestone, what is ‘narrative drive’? The desire to find out what happens next.

11. According to Eaglestone, what are the advantages of writing in the third person? Fill in the gaps below:
    The narrator is omniscient or all-knowing. S/he can get into the head of the characters and explain their thoughts and feelings. Intrusive omniscient narrators (especially when being ironic) can also be a character.
12. According to Peet & Robinson, what are the advantages of using the ‘stream of consciousness’ narrative style?
   a) Intimacy between the reader and the character's innermost thoughts and obsessions.
   b) The reader can have fun ordering these thoughts and images.

13. According to Peet & Robinson, what are the advantages of using the ‘the epistolary or epistolatory’ narrative style?
   a) Can reveal a variety of relationships.
   b) Allows for modulations of tone and language.
   c) A guilt-free way to indulge our desires to snoop into other people’s letters!

Form, content order and function of characters

14. According to Montgomery et al what is the difference between form order and content order?
   Content order: the order in which the contents of the story happen.
   Form order: the way in which the contents of a story are manipulated by the narrator.

15. Give two examples of how form order might be organised in a story.
   a) Chronological order.
   b) Flashback.

16. Give an example in Pride and Prejudice which shows that form order has been manipulated by Austen. Darcy and Wickham’s past is not revealed until half way through the novel. Other answers possible.

17. Montgomery et al say that ‘characters can be labelled depending upon their function in the narrative’. What is the function of the following characters from Pride and Prejudice?
   Elizabeth Bennet: represents prejudice and marriage with love.
   Darcy: represents pride and class-consciousness. He is shaped by Elizabeth.