

修辞格：反语

Irony


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我一点都不冷!



Enjoy Chinese examples

1. 皇军**好**，皇军**不杀人**，**不放火**，**不抢粮食**，你看**多好啊**！（电影《平原游击队》）
2. 有几个“**慈祥**”的老板到菜场去收集一些菜叶，用盐一浸，这就是包身工难得的**佳肴**。（夏衍《包身工》）
3. 阅尽人情知纸**厚**，踏遍世路觉山**平**。（李有平）



4. 我心里暗笑他的迂腐；他们只认得钱，托他们只是白托！而且我这样大年纪的人，难道还不能料理自己么？唉，我现在想想，那时真是**太聪明**了！

（朱自清《背影》）

Enjoy English examples

1. The **virtuous** (品德高尚的), **dignified** (威严的) bishop(主教) has four illegitimate(非法的) children.
2. What a **noble** illustration(例证) of the **tender** laws of his **favored** country!---they let the paupers (贫儿) go to sleep! (C. Dickens: Hard Times)
3. If people keep telling you to quit smoking, **don't listen**. They're probably trying to **trick** you into living. (American Cancer Society's advertisement)

Definition

反语(irony):

反语是指正话反说或反话正说，即通常所说的“说反话”，运用跟本意相反的词语来表达此意，却含有否定、讽刺以及嘲弄的意思，是一种带有强烈感情色彩的修辞方法。不论是正话反说，还是反话正说，比起直白的表达来都更为有力，语气更为强烈，情感更为充沛，给人的印象也更加鲜明。辞表和辞里的极端偏离，使言外之意、弦外之音更为深刻。例如：

It would be a **fine** thing indeed not knowing what time it was in the morning.

Enjoy more:

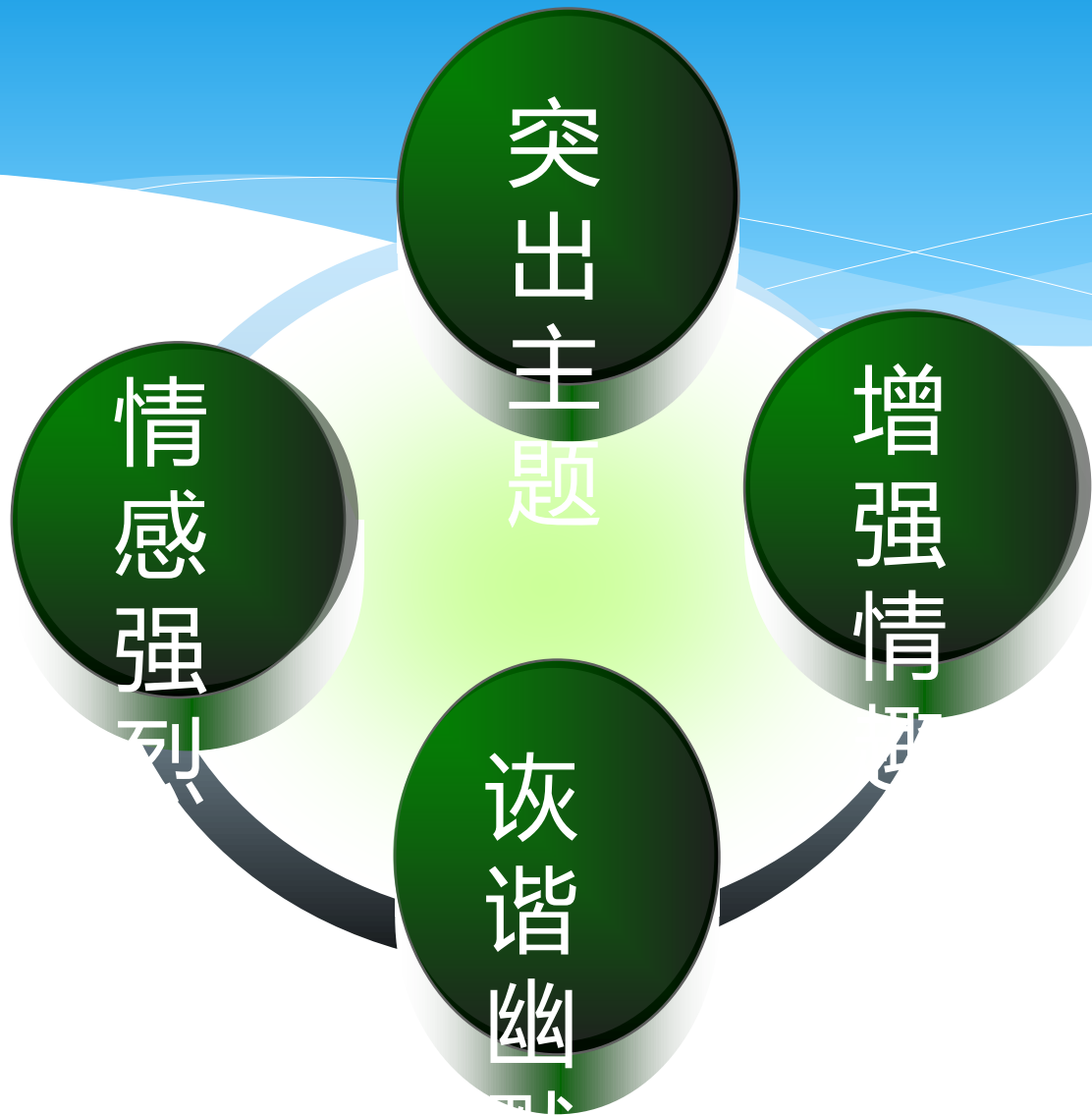
1. “Every time we **trusted** Democrats,” says House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich, “they cheated.”

“每当我们**信****赖**民主党，”众议院共和党领袖金里奇说，“他们都欺诈我们。”

2. As anxiety-makers, examinations are **second to none**. That is because so much depends on them. They are the **mark of success or failure** in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one single day. It doesn't matter that you weren't feeling well, or that your mother died. **Little things** like that don't count: the exam goes on.

在制造麻烦方面，考试**首屈一指**。这是因为太多的事情决定于考试的结果。它是在社会中**成败的标志**。一切取决于那性命攸关的一天。你身体不佳或母亲离世都无关紧要。这类**小事**算得了什么呢！考试照样进行下去。

反语手法的妙用



Practice: Put the following into Chinese

1. When people are in trouble, we must leave them alone and not bother them.

(Oscar Wilde: The Devoted Friend)

2. ---It's rather cold today, isn't it?

---But the weatherman said it would be warm.
He must take his readings in a bathroom!

3. After three days in Japan, the spinal column (脊柱) becomes extraordinarily flexible.

4. I have been accustomed to regarding your President as a statesman **whose mouth is the most efficient part of his head.**

(George Bernard Shaw: The Apple Cart)

5. He was “**extremely kind**” to me when I was a child, and I shall never forget it.

(C. Dickens: Great Expectations)

6. They were, in fact, very fine ladies; **not deficient in good-humor when they were pleased, nor in the power of being agreeable when they chose it; but proud and conceited.**

(Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice)

事实上，她们都是非常好的小姐；她们并非不会谈笑风生，问题是要她们高兴的时候；她们并非不会待人和颜悦色，问题是得她们愿意这样做；可惜的是，她们一味骄傲自大。

7. It must be **delightful** to find oneself in a foreign country without a penny in the pocket.

身无分文流落异国他乡一定是一件愉快的事。

8. Barbara, my **ex-best** friend, came to look after my children. She **helped** things **out** and took my things out. She **did help**!

芭芭拉是我以前最好的朋友，她来我家照料我的孩子，料理事物，把我的物品拿走了。她确实帮了大忙！

9. This **hard-working** boy seldom reads more than an hour a week.

这位“刻苦学习”的孩子一周读书不会超过一小时。

10. "Of course, you only carry **large notes, no small change** on you." the waiter said to the beggar.

“当然了，您只带大钞票，绝不会带零钱了！”
服务生对乞丐说。

11. He is a man who is **most dependable** when not in need.

他是一个在没人需要的时候最可靠的人。

12. Laws are like cobwebs, which may **catch small flies**, but **let wasps and hornets break through**.

法律就像蜘蛛网，也许会捕到小苍蝇，却让黄蜂和大黄蜂逃之夭夭。



Thanks for your attention
Any comments are welcome

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