Knowledge Organiser: Twelfth Night

Writer's Intent		Key Ideas				
Twelfth Night is one of Shakespeare's comedies. The festival of Twelfth Night was a holiday when everything was turned upside down – this is an element Shakespeare uses as a source of comedy.	Key Idea Gender Fluidity	and fixed can be pulled into question. Instead he presents a more fluid exploration of gender and the relative powers that come with it that are more in keeping with today's views.att ge ho		Example Whilst the main exploration of this is through Viola/ Cesario, the relative attractions of Olivia to Cesario and Orsino to Cesario also bring into question gender normative relationships. Furthermore, Olivia is seen to control and run her household with more authority than Orsino who is often depicted moping.		
Shakespeare plays with conventions of gender and moral codes to explore and critique the society he lives in.	Appearance and reality	appearance as a source of the majority of the play's that the letter is a		that the letter is a genu	ity can be seen in the tricking of Malvolio where he believes nuine love letter from Olivia – the appearance – when it is in her by Sir Toby and Maria.	
Key Characters	Love as a Cause			Orsino is in a state of angst and depression throughout the play as a result of the		
Orsino The Duke of Illyria and its ruler. He is a perfect gentleman and is used as a vehicle to explore the absurdity of love.	Suffering	arguably it is), along the way love – or more precisely unrequited love – causes pain. Many of the characters use language that suggests they view love as a curse that attacks its victims suddenly.		unrequited love that he has for Olivia. This is also reflected in Olivia's own sadness and regrets when she falls for Cesario and this adoration is also unrequited. Though at the end of the play, the norms have been restored and Shakespeare does present some hope for love.		
Viola/ Cesario The heroine in the story who disguises herself as her twin brother. Her plight is the central conflict in the play. Lady Olivia A rich countess who is in mourning and	Revenge	protagonists. Shakespeare shows how revenge can escalate from actions that at first seem like harmless jest, to ones		Malvolio and Sir Toby are caught in a cycle of revenge that eventually leads to Malvolio's demise and promise of future revenge. Malvolio wishes to get revenge on Sir Toby because of his excessive behaviour and humiliation of him. Whereas Sir Toby wants to get revenge on Malvolio because of his pride and persistent criticism of their behaviour.		
uses this to stay off the advances of men – until she meets and falls for Cesario. Sir Toby Belch Lady Olivia's uncle. He uses Olivia's money to keep himself entertained – including	The folly of ambition	A reoccurring theme in Shakespeare's plays, it shows how those who overreach their station – and so challenge the natural social order – are doomed to failure. This is one of the ways in which Shakespeare restores, and ensures order. Malvolio's character, and the treatment he receives at the hands of Sir To Maria, explores the foolishness of having aspirations above your station. note that he is the only character in the play who does not marry or recei- happy ending – he is in fact excluded from the festivities at the end.		blishness of having aspirations above your station. It is of that character in the play who does not marry or receive a		
playing tricks on others.	Writer's Methods					
Malvolio	Method	Definition		mple	Purpose	
Lady Olivia's steward. He has fantasies that he might marry Olivia and rise above his class. He's a puritan so criticises excessive lifestyles. Feste Lady Olivia's clown. He is Shakespeare's mouthpiece, ocriticising other's actions.	Shakespearea n Comedy	light-hearted play with a happy ending sually involving marriages between the nmarried characters.1. Viola and her family 2. There's a shipwreck 3. Viola disguises herse Cesario discovers elem 4. Viola and Sebastian realise their sibling has 5. Resolution and Happy Ending1. light-hearted play with a happy ending 2. There's a shipwreck 3. Viola disguises herse Cesario discovers elem 4. Viola and Sebastian 5. Viola's true identity marries Orsino.		and only Viola survives. If as Cesario and as ents of her character. meet one another and survived.	The comedic structure follows Freytag's Pyramid of Dramatic Structure. Shakespeare uses the exposition to position the characters in an unfamiliar or unusual setting which then allows for a range of mistakes or misconceptions to occur which form the basis of the comedy. In the final act, there is a return to normal order which allows Shakespeare to reassert order and control before the audience leaves.	
Sir Andrew Aguecheek A knight who is encourage by Sir Toby to court Olivia. This is done so Sir Toby can trick him out of his money.	Dramatic Irony	When the full significance of words or actions is clear to the audience but unknown to the character.	When Olivia falls in love and courts Cesario, but the audience know it is really Viola.		It creates comedy as the audience is aware of the foolishness of Olivia's actions. Shakespeare uses dramatic irony in the play to show the cruelty or comedy of characters' actions.	
Maria Lady Olivia's serving woman. She is clever and works with Sir Toby to trick Malvolio.	Soliloquy	A speech where an actor speaks their thoughts aloud usually when alone.	Viola/ Cesario's soliloquies show how she is struggling to navigate the world she is in – particularly in terms of love.		They allow the reader to create an emotional bond with Viola as they are able to see her vulnerabilities.	
Sebastian Viola's twin brother. He is initially mistaken for Cesario which leads to comic mishaps.	Symbolism	The use of objects or items to represent other ideas or concepts.	Clothes are seen as a symbol of the performative nature of gender.		It invites the audience to question some of the social constructs which govern their lives.	



Knowledge Organiser: Twelfth Night

Aside Lines in a play that are intended to be heard by the audience Cesario's asides give the audience an awareness of how her true self feels. Characterisation The building or crafting of alctional person. Aguecheek si characterisation Deception Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading. Si Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wants to marry him. Disguise Give (someone or oneself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity. Note speare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1" and James 1" ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth an Era. Twelfth Night was an <i>Elizabethan</i> fera. Epiphany A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation. Olivia has an <i>epiphany</i> when she meets Cesario. Feminism The building of pensive safness, typically with no obvious cause. Mavolio is a medincholic character. Motif A dominant or recurring lea in an artistic work. Letters are amotif in the play. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or distonestly. Sir Toby monipulates Aguecheek. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mouring occurs because of patriarchol traditions. Pity Feeling of fource and pages of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings. Feete of the uses <i>sp</i>	Key Word Glossary							
Aside but unheard by the other characters in the play. of how her true self feels. Characterisation The building or crafting of a fictional person. Aguecheak is characterised as a fool. Deception Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one's identity. Sir Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wants to marry him. Disguise Give (someone or onself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity. Viola disguises herself as a man. Elizabethan Shakespeare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1" and James the throne from 1555-1603 as the Elizabethan Era. Twelfth Night was an Elizabethan festival. Epiphary A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation. Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario. Feminism The belief in full social, economic, and political equaity for women. The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist. Motif A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Letters are a motif in the play. Gontrol or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. Fest often uses oxymorons to highlight the strucity of other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. and misfortunes of others. The treatement of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Putrischal A change to an opposite direct	Word	Definition	Example	Word in Action				
Dut unheard by the other characters in the play.of how her true self tells.Detaracteristic ofThe building or crafting of a factional person.Aguecheek is characterised as a fool.DeceptionGiving an appearance or impression different torm the true one: misleading.Sir Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wasts to marry him.DisguiseGive (someone or oneself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity.Viola disguises herself as a man.BisguiseShakespacer worce his plays when Elizabeth 1 st and lames 1 st ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on the throne from 1550-1603 as the Elizabethar rea.Twelfth Night was an Elizabethan festival.ElizabethanA moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.Olivia wastas an epiphany when she meets Cesario.MelancholyA feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.Malvolio is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.Letters are a motif in the play.OsymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feet often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupicity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mouving occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PunA place and posite direction, position, or course of action.Ther teratment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal and are traditionally love poems.The setting of the play is lyria – a distant and unknow place for Shakespeare's audience.	Aside	Lines in a play that are intended to be heard by the audience	Cesario's <i>asides</i> give the audience an awareness					
Deception Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading. Sir Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wants to marry him. Disguise Give (someone or oneself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity. Viola disguises herself as a man. Bizabethan Shakespeare worde his plays when Elizabeth 1" and James 1" ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabethan Fra. Twelfth Night was an Elizabethan festival. Eiphany A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation. Olivia has an <i>epiphany</i> when she meets Cesario. Feminism The belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women. The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist. Melancholy A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. Olivia has an <i>epiphany</i> when she meets Cesario. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. Sir Toby <i>manipulates</i> Aguecheek. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of <i>potriarchal traditions</i> . Pun Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. Give of speech in which apparently contradictory terms and misfortunes of others. Pun A joke exploiting the different possible meanings		but unheard by the other characters in the play.	of how her true self feels.					
Deceptionone; nisleading.Olivia wants to marry him.DisguiseGive (someone or oneself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity.Viola disguises herself as a man.BiguiseShakespeare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1 st and James 1 st ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on means that it can be seen as feminist.Olivia has an epiphary when she meets Cesario.FeminismThe belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women.The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist.MotifA design of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. ManipulateMalvolio is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Econtrol or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OsymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms and misfortunes of notores.Feste often uses <i>axymorons</i> to highlight the stupidity of other character.PutrachalA system of society or government controlled by men. or the fact that there are words which sound	Characterisation	The building or crafting of a fictional person.	Aguecheek is <i>characterised</i> as a fool.					
Disguise Divergence of conselection and provided in the set of conselection of the provided in the p	Decention	Giving an appearance or impression different from the true	Sir Toby <i>deceives</i> Malvolio by making him think					
Disguise one's identity. Image: Construction of the space where the plays when Elizabeth 1st and James 1st ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as on the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabeth as one plation or realisation. Twelfth Night was an Elizabethan festival. Epiphany A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation. Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario. Feminism The belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women. Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario. Melancholy A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. Malvolio is a melancholic character. Motif A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Letters are a motif in the play. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek. Oxymoron A system of society or government controlled by men. Pesto foton uses oxymorons to highlight the stupicity of other characters. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Reversal A change t	Deception	one; misleading.	Olivia wants to marry him.					
Elizabethan the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabethan Era.Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario.EpiphanyA moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario.FeminismThe belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women.The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist.MelancholyA feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.Malvolio is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.Letters are a motif in the play.ManipulateControl or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OxymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.PunA loke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of ard are traditionally love poems.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where	Disguise		Viola <i>disguises</i> herself as a man.					
the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabethan Era.Olivia has a epiphany when she meets Cesario.EpiphanyA moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.Olivia has a epiphany when she meets Cesario.FeminismThe belie in full social, economic, and political equality for women.The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist.MelancholyA feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.Malouis is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.Letters are a motif in the play.ManipulateControl or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OxymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupiatity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men. and misfortunes of others.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.Feste often uses puns as a form of humour.ReversalA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of ortow in the final act.SonnetAppeer of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnet typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare use sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and <b< td=""><td rowspan="3">Elizabethan</td><td>Shakespeare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1st and James</td><td>Twelfth Night was an <i>Elizabethan</i> festival.</td><td></td></b<>	Elizabethan	Shakespeare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1 st and James	Twelfth Night was an <i>Elizabethan</i> festival.					
EpiphanyA moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario.FeminismThe belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women.The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist.MelancholyA feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.Malvolio is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.Letters are a motif in the play.ManipulateControl or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OxymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.PunA charge to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia' in the final act.SonnetApoem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnet typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is opsitioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience. <td>1st ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on</td> <td></td> <td></td>		1 st ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth was on						
FeminismThe belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women.The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as <i>feminist</i> .MelancholyA feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.Malvolio is a melancholic character.MotifA dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.Letters are a motif in the play.ManipulateControl or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OxymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.Feste often uses purs as a form of humour.PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnest typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe pade or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.		the throne from 1558-1603 as the Elizabethan Era.						
Ferminism women. means that it can be seen as feminist. Melancholy A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. Malvolio is a melancholic character. Motif A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Letters are a motif in the play. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. First of the pay. Oxymoron A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Feest often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Pun A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of action. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of olivia in the final act. Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems. Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positoned or	Epiphany	A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.	Olivia has an <i>epiphany</i> when she meets Cesario.					
Women. means that it can be seen as feminist. Melancholy A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. Malvolio is a melancholic character. Mottif A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Letters are a motif in the play. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek. Oxymoron A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal readimistor. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Pun A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act. Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnet typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems. Shakespeare uses the <i>sonnet</i> form in the play to parody love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes place The setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakes	Feminism	The belief in full social, economic, and political equality for	The positive presentation of women in the text					
Motif A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work. Letters are a motif in the play. Manipulate Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly. Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek. Oxymoron A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Pun A change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act. Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal and traditionally love poems. Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to pardy love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes place The setting of the play is Ilyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.		women.	means that it can be seen as <i>feminist</i> .					
ManipulateControl or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.Sir Toby manipulates Aguecheek.OxymoronA figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.Feste often uses puns as a form of humour.ReversalA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Melancholy	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.	Malvolio is a <i>melancholic</i> character.					
Manipulate dishonestly. Oxymoron A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the stupidity of other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Pun A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings. Feste often uses puns as a form of humour. Reversal A change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act. Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal and are traditionally love poems. Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to paroly love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes place The setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.	Letters are a <i>motif</i> in the play.					
Oxymotionappear in conjunction.stupidity of other characters.PatriarchalA system of society or government controlled by men.Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.Feste often uses puns as a form of humour.ReversalA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Manipulate		Sir Toby <i>manipulates</i> Aguecheek.					
A system of society or government controlled by men. Stupilaty or other characters. Patriarchal A system of society or government controlled by men. Olivia's state of mourning occurs because of patriarchal traditions. Pity Feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others. The treatment of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience. Pun A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word different meanings. Feste often uses puns as a form of humour. Reversal A change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action. There is a reversal in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act. Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal and are traditionally love poems. Shakespeare uses the <i>sonnet</i> form in the play to parody love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes place The setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms	Feste often uses oxymorons to highlight the					
Patriarchalpatriarchal traditions.PityFeeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.The treatment of Malvolio arouses <i>pity</i> in the audience.PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have 		appear in conjunction.						
Pityand misfortunes of others.audience.PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.Feste often uses <i>puns</i> as a form of humour.ReversalA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a <i>reversal</i> in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the <i>sonnet</i> form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe <i>setting</i> of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Patriarchal	A system of society or government controlled by men.	_					
PunA joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.Feste often uses <i>puns</i> as a form of humour.ReversalA change to an opposite direction, position, or course of action.There is a <i>reversal</i> in Orsino's adoration of Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the <i>sonnet</i> form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe <i>setting</i> of the play is Ilyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Pity	•						
Reversalaction.Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Pun	A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have	Feste often uses <i>puns</i> as a form of humour.					
Sonnet rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems. parody love. Setting The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes place The setting of the play is Ilyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Reversal							
Setting positioned or where or when an event takes place unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Sonnet	rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.	parody love.					
	Setting		• · · · ·					
	Sub-plot	A secondary strand of the plot that is a supporting side story.	Sir Toby and Malvolio's sparring is a <i>sub-plot</i> .					

