**Satire & Humor Notes / Terms:** Write your understanding of each of the following terms.

Verbal Irony

Dramatic Irony

Situational Irony

Direct Satire

Indirect Satire

Parody

Farce

Slapstick

Invective

Sarcasm

Burlesque

Black Humor

Exaggeration

Understatement / Litotes

Euphemism

Caricature

Juvenalian Satire

Horatian Satire

Menippean Satire

Bathos

Mock Heroic

Non Sequitur

Oxymoron

Repartee

Paralipsis

**Northrup Frye and Satire**

**Northrup Frye is one of the foremost 20th century literary critics. Much of what he wrote helped shaped how we approach literary analysis. Below are some points he makes about the how’s, what’s, and why’s of satire. Review the following concepts that we studied in September before you complete the attached worksheet.**

We need satire because of shifting ambiguities in a world of unrealized idealism.

Romance is one of the best structures, BUT must make certain that realize romance is merely the structure – with satire we have a parody of romance.

Don Quixote asserts that no one ever asks who pays for the hero. The inference that we can draw from Frye’s reference to Cervantes is that satiric romance makes us ask those kinds of questions.

“Satire is militant irony: its moral norms are relatively clear, and it assumes standards against which the grotesque and absurd are measured.” People must accept society’s warrants to find satire correcting [mine]

Satire must have a degree of fantasy [because the author is selecting the absurdities to satirize, the realism is distorted. If irony is portrayed in a totally plausible way, we have tragedy]. The grotesque items an author chooses reflects his or her moral judgment and contains the satire.

“Satire breaks down when the irony is too oppressively real to main fantasy.”

Satire is structurally close to comedy – contains one normal and one grotesque society.

“Irony with little satire is the non heroic residue of tragedy, centering on a theme of puzzled defeat.” [much of the post modern???]

**2 essential of SATIRE:**

**1. wit or humor founded on fantasy or a sense of the absurd /grotesque**

**2. an object of attack**

Have to reach some level of impersonal attack hence adhering the attacker to a high degree of moral standard.

**Humor** is based on an understanding that a certain convention is funny within the group.

Satire is bounded by two extremes: pure invective and romance – when the satire moves to the romance end, it must be pulled back by certain literary devices – Frye maintains that most often the device is allegory that has a “mythos” to it….