1. Pantaloon – A comedic character, usually an old man wearing baggy pants and chasing young girls. The audience is expected to laugh at, and ridicule the pantaloon.

2. Aside –

3. Soliloquy –

4. Verse –

5. Prose –

6. Couplet –

7. Pun –

8. Stock Character – a character who is easily recognized by the audience from other works. Ex. The wise fool.

9. Irony – a subtle, sometimes humorous perception of inconsistency in which the significance of a statement or event is changed by its content. For example: the firehouse burned down.

10. Dramatic irony – the audience knows more about a character’s situation than the character does, foreseeing an outcome contrary from the character’s expectations. The character’s statements have one meaning for the character and a very different meaning for the reader/audience who know more than the character.
11. Malapropism – misuse of a longer word for humorous effect. Ex. The lawyers had several obfuscations during the trial. Should have been the lawyer had several objections during the trial.

12. Burlesque –

13. Catharsis –

14. Farce –

15. Foil – a secondary character whose purpose is to highlight the characteristics of a main character, usually by contrast. Character opposites. Ex. The author may give a quick witted, cynical character a docile, sweet friend to serve as their foil.

16. Hubris –

17. Melodrama –

18. Parody –

19. Suspension of Disbelief – The demand made of a theater audience to accept the limitations of staging and supply the details with their imaginations. Also, the acceptance on an audience’s or reader’s part of the incidents of plot in a play or story. If there are too many coincidences or improbable occurrences, the viewer/reader can no longer suspend disbelief and subsequently loses interest.