

Year 8 Comedy: Melodrama

| Key term | Definition |
|---------------------|--|
| Melodrama | Over-the-top drama with big emotions and clear good vs. evil. |
| Stock Characters | A simple, repeated character type that everyone recognizes. |
| Physical Comedy | Comedy relying on exaggerated body movements and slapstick humor. |
| Melodrama Structure | good vs. evil, <u>3 part</u> structure. Provocation, <u>pangs</u> , penalty. |
| Facial Expression | Visible emotions conveyed through muscle movements in the face. |
| Gestures | Body movements communicating meaning or emotion |

QR Code/link to revision website



Powerful knowledge



The term "melodrama" first appeared in the late 1700s, combining "melo" (music) and "drama." Originally, it referred to plays where music was used to enhance the emotional impact of the story.

A melodrama stock character is a stereotypical character that appears repeatedly in melodramatic stories. These characters are not complex or realistic, but rather represent easily recognizable types with exaggerated traits.



The Villain: A cruel, cunning, and morally corrupt man who seeks to harm the hero and heroine. He is often motivated by greed, jealousy, or revenge.



The Heroine: A beautiful, innocent, and virtuous woman who is often in distress and needs to be rescued by the hero. She is typically passive and submissive.



The Hero: A handsome, virtuous, and courageous man, often of noble or upper-class background. He is typically the protagonist and faces many challenges but ultimately triumphs over evil.



Provocation

The villain does something evil to upset the hero, usually involves the Heroine/Damsel

Pangs

The Villain's plan is revealed, everything at it's worst. The damsel is in danger.

Penalty

The revenge, the hero saves the day and the villain get's his penalty