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By Ehren Pflugfelder, Oregon State University Associate Professor of Rhetoric 11 September 2023 What is a parody? Well, a good definition is that a good def
parody is often another work of art, a book, a writing style, or a real-life person. [In the video, Dr. Pflugfelder here adopts the persona of a pretentious English professor] According to Aristotle, in his Poetics, chapter 2, Hegemon of Thasos was the inventor of parodies. Though little of this playwright's works have survived until today, Aristotle
claims he changed the wording in well-known poems in order to create a humorous effect, thereby turning the sublime into the ridiculous. The word "parody" itself comes from the Greek paroidia, which means "a burlesque song or poem." "Para" of course means "beside" and "oide" means "song" or "ode," which are elaborate poems that the Greek
---- [In the video, Dr. Pflugfelder returns to normal] Oh, sorry there. For a second I think slipped into a parody of an English professor. Parody itself may be found in most any act of his songs are parodies of something or someone in
particular. Sometimes he makes fun of an artist, and sometimes he makes fun of a song. One thing to note is that parody is distinct from both pastiche and satire. A pastiche and satire. A pastiche attempt to imitate the style or character
of other artists, sometimes not that successfully. Creators of pastiche try to pay homage to an original work and can reproduce features of that art in a way that signals to their audience that they are trying to imitate, though not directly copy, that earlier work. In architecture, the word "neo" is often used to suggest that a particular style is done in
homage, so neo-classical architecture is often a pastiche of Greek and Roman buildings and styles. [In the video, Dr. Pflugfelder returns here the persona of a pretentious English professor] Pastiche comes from the vulgar Latin "pasticum," which means "composed of paste," and is related to pate and pasta, among other words. Pate, is of course
made from ---- [In the video, Dr. Pflugfelder returns to normal] Whoops. Slipped back again into that English professor. Where was I? Oh yeah, I was just about to mention the difference between parody and satire. The difference is that satire, while also supposed to be funny, often has a larger purpose. Both parody and satire will frequently make
fun of something, but satire doesn't target a specific author or work. Satires will usually make fun of a generally. For example, The Daily Show uses loads of satire in its stories, and most often critiques cultural issues more generally. And there are lots more
examples - some of which engage both parody and satire at once. Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey is a satire of middle-class appreciation of gothic novels, and a critique of male-dominated politics and masculine standards of literary taste, but also a parody of Ann Radcliffe's The Mysteries of Udolfo. Ben H. Winters' Sense and Sensibility and Sea
Monsters, on the other hand, is a parody of Sense and Sensibility. Often, parody is a good defense against copyright infringement, at least in the US, because while parodies can copy some of the idea of an original work of art, they also, crucially, comment upon that same work, thus transforming it and making something new. Parodies can also be
tools that marginalized or oppressed groups can use to selectively appropriate or imitate aspects of other cultures. A great example of these elements is Alice Randall's novel The Wind, but told from the perspective of an enslaved person named Cynara who has been recently
freed, instead of Scarlett O'Hara, the Southern white woman and part of the slave-owning family in the novel. The estate of Margaret Mitchell sued Alice Randall and her publishing company, for copyright violation. The case was settled, but The Wind Done Gone is clearly a clever parody of Gone with the Wind, and not one that pleases too many fans
of the original. I should note, though, that in some countries, parodies are not protected by law, and authors can face fines or imprisonment for creating them. In general, though, parodies are clever ways to imitate, make fun of, and comment upon earlier works. What kinds of parodies can you think of? What specific thing do they make fun of? And,
perhaps most importantly, how are they using that original material to comment upon it? Want to cite this? MLA Citation: Pflugfelder, Ehren. "What is a Parody?" Oregon State University, . Accessed [insert date]. Interested in more video lessons? View the full series: The Oregon State
Guide to English Literary Terms A parody is an imitation of the style of something that is deliberately exaggerated to create a comedic effect. Common parodies include imitations of an artist, musician, or writer's style, or even a type of movie or television genre. The intent of parody is for the audience to recognize the source or original material and
find its excessive imitation comical. Use of Parody in Literature Writers use parody to call attention to or stress noticeable features of a character, place, storyline, etc., by mimicking it. Parody is usually featured in literature to create a humorous effect, with the understanding that the reader will find the exaggerated imitation to be comedic. As a
literary device, parody is typically used with negative intent such as to magnify a weakness of someone or the overuse of something. Parody Examples in Everyday LifeIn our daily watching of television, we may see extremely hilarious examples of parody in shows that blend parody and satire. Examples like The Daily Show, The Colbert Report, and The
Larry Sanders Show are renowned for mimicking famous political personalities, and this allows them to target what they think are unintelligent political and social viewpoints. Example #2: Mimicking MoviesParody has entered our day-to-day life through hilarious parody movies that mimic famous blockbusters. For instance, the movie Vampire Sucks
parodies and pokes fun at the blockbuster Twilight series, which was a film adaptation of Stephanie Meyer's novel Twilight. Examples of Parody in Literature William Shakespeare wrote Sonnet 130 in parody of traditional love poems common in his day. He presents an anti-love poem theme in a manner of a love poem, mocking the exaggerated
comparisons they made: "My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun; Coral is far more red than her lips' red; If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun; If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head. I have eyes like
the sun, she does not have red lips, nor does she have a white complexion. Her cheeks do not have a rosy color, and her hair is not silky smooth. All the cliché qualities are missing in his mistress. Such a description allows Shakespeare to poke fun at the love poets who looked for such impossible qualities in their beloved. Example #2: Don Quixote (By
Miguel de Cervantes)Don Quixote, written by Miguel de Cervantes, is a parody of romances written in his day. The main character, Quixote, and his overweight sidekick Sancho, delude themselves to thinking that they are entrusted with the obligation to save the world. Therefore, the
adventure starts as an imitation of the real romances but of course, in a hilarious manner. We laugh at how Quixote was bestowed knighthood in his battle with the giants [windmills]. We enjoy how the knight helps the Christian king against the army of a Moorish monarch [herd of sheep]. These and the real romances but of course, in a hilarious manner. We laugh at how Quixote was bestowed knighthood in his battle with the giants [windmills].
the style of Spanish romances of the 16th century to mock the idealism of knights in the contemporary romances. Example #3: Gulliver's Travels is a parody of travel narratives, as well as a satire on contemporary England. As the empire of England spread to far off lands, it became a center of
navigation and exploration. Adventure and travel narratives telling stories of strange lands became popular. Example #4: Robinson Crusoe (By Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe was a travel narrative. Swift adopted a similar mode to describe Gulliver's travels to the strange land of Lilliput, and other such places where he meets
"Lilliputians," and the giant "Brobdingnagians." He also meets other strange creatures like "Laputians" and the "Yahoos". The parody for Swift was intended as a satire on English society. Function of ParodyParody is a kind of comedy that imitates and mocks individuals or a piece of work. However, when it mingles with satire, it
makes satire more pointed and effective. Most importantly, a parody appeals to the reader's sense of humor. He enjoys the writer poking fun at the set ideals of society, and becomes aware of the lighter side of an otherwise serious state of affairs. Thus, parody adds spice to a piece of literature that keeps the readers interested. Have you ever
wondered why laughter erupts when familiar tunes adopt ludicrous new lyrics? Welcome to the world of parody! A delightful blend of wit, satire, and creativity, parody breathes fresh life into well-known works by playfully twisting their essence. From Weird Al's hilarious song renditions to uproarious skits on Saturday Night Live, parodies have long
captivated and entertained audiences. But there's more to this playful art form than meets the eye. Join us as we delve into the history, mechanics, and transformative power of parody, which not only tickles our funny bones but also sparks meaningful conversations. A parody is a form of entertainment that imitates and exaggerates the style and
content of another work or artist, often to ridicule or criticize the original. It can be seen in various forms, such as literature, music, films, and even television. Parody is often used to mock a particular style or form, it is not always meant to
demean the original work. Rather, it serves to highlight certain aspects that might be overlooked or under-appreciated and provide a fresh perspective for the audience. In some cases, parody can even pay homage to the original work or artist, showing admiration through imitation. Parody has been present in different cultures and societies for
centuries. Its origins can be traced back to ancient Greek literature, where poets and playwrights, such as Aristophanes, created humorous and exaggerated imitations of famous works of many authors, including Geoffrey Chaucer and
François Rabelais. These writers used humor and satire to challenge prevailing social norms and political institutions. In the Renaissance and Enlightenment periods, parody continued to evolve as a literary device, used by authors like Miguel de Cervantes, Jonathan Swift, and Alexander Pope. Their works often included
satirical takes on various contemporary events and figures, showcasing a sharp wit and a critical perspective on society. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, parody examples such as the works of Mark Twain, Charlie Chaplin, and
Monty Python. Today, parody remains a popular and influential form of creative expression, used by artists and writers to critique, entertain, and provoke thought in audiences around the world. Parody is a literary or artistic form that imitates and exaggerates the characteristics of a particular style, work, or author for the purpose of humor, satire, or
critique. The main purposes of parody are: 1. Entertainment: Parodies often use humor to entertain audiences by poking fun at the original work, making them laugh or enjoy the absurdity of the exaggeration. 2. Satire: Parody can be used as a form of satire, which is a way to criticize or comment on social, political, or cultural issues through the use
of humor, irony, and exaggeration. 3. Social commentary: Parodies can provide an opportunity for social commentary, as they often highlight certain aspects of society or culture that the creator finds troubling or worth discussing. 4. Creative expression: Parody allows artists and writers to engage with existing works and styles in a unique and
creative way, often challenging the audience's preconceived notions about the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 5. Tribute: In some cases, parodies can serve as a form of homage or tribute to the original work or style. 
certain aspects of a work, often with the intent of criticism or humor. There are several key elements that make up a successful parody: 1. Familiarity allows them to recognize the humorous or critical commentary being made by the parody. 2.
Exaggeration: Parodies often exaggerate specific aspects of the original work to highlight its flaws or to create humor. This can include exaggerating character traits, language, or situations. 3. Irony: A key component of parody is the use of irony — saying the opposite of what is meant or presenting something in a way that highlights its absurdity.
This often involves taking the original work's tone, style, or message and presenting it in a twisted or exaggerated manner. 4. Satire or humor to critique the original work or make light of its subject matter. This can involve poking fun at the work's flaws, challenging its core beliefs, or simply creating a
humorous contrast between the original and the parody. 5. Commentary either by criticizing it or, in some cases, celebrating it. This commentary helps distinguish a parody from a mere imitation or pastiche. Parody can be categorized into multiple types, often serving
different purposes and playing various roles in the world of literature, entertainment, and communication. Lighthearted parody is a form of parody that aims to evoke laughter and amusement without any deeper intent or biting criticism. It is a playful take on a well-known work, often using humor to highlight the absurd or exaggerated elements of
the original. The primary goal of lighthearted parody is entertainment, focusing on creating a fun experience for the audience. This type of parody tends to be less concerned with making a critical statement or challenging societal norms, instead providing a humorous twist on familiar themes and concepts, allowing people to see a beloved work in a
new, amusing light. Examples of lighthearted parodies include: Spaceballs - Parody of the Star Wars franchise. Austin Powers - Parody of the James Bond movies. Weird Al Yankovic - Musician known for his humorous, parodied versions of popular songs. Lighthearted parodies can help to create a sense of camaraderie among fans and can even
imitating and mocking the original, satirical parody highlights its weaknesses, contradictions, or hypocrisies, often with a biting or sardonic tone. The power of satirical parody lies in its ability to hold a mirror up to society, enabling us to recognize our own follies or the absurdities in our culture. By making us laugh at these issues, satirical parody can
foster awareness and inspire change in a more engaging and palatable way than direct criticism might achieve. Examples of satirical parodies include: The Onion - News satire organization. The Daily Show with Jon Stewart - Comedy show providing political satire. Animal Farm by George Orwell - Novel satirizing the events leading up to the Russian
Revolution and the subsequent rise of the Soviet Union. Taking a satirical approach to parody allows creators to express their opinions and critique aspects of society in a more digestible, less confrontational manner. This type of parody can encourage open discussions on important topics while still providing a sense of humor and entertainment
Parody is a form of satire that imitates another work of art, literature, or an author's style with the purpose of creating comic effect. By using humorous exaggeration and ridicule, parody helps to highlight the limitations or weaknesses of the original work. Numerous authors have made their mark in the world of parody, showcasing their wit and
creativity across various genres and styles. Some notable authors of parody include: Miguel de Cervantes - Known for his masterpiece "Don Quixote," Cervantes satirized chivalric romances in this classic work. Jonathan Swift - His famous work "Gulliver's Travels" is a parody of travel narratives, offering a biting satire on human nature and society
Terry Pratchett - The late British author's "Discworld" series is a delightful parody of fantasy literature and includes incisive social and political commentary. Douglas Adams - "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy," Adams' humorous science fiction series, parodies various aspects of the genre while exploring existential themes. P. G. Wodehouse
Best known for his Jeeves and Wooster stories, Wodehouse employed parody to lampoon British high society and its conventions. George Orwell - In "Animal Farm," Orwell uses parody in the form of an allegorical fable to critique the political climate of his era. Thomas Love Peacock - This 19th-century author's novels, such as "Nightmare Abbey" and
 "Crotchet Castle," are satirical parodies of the Romantic movement in literature. Throughout the history of literature, numerous works have employed parody in literature: The Frogs is an ancient Greek comedy written by the playwright
Aristophanes. It was first performed in 405 BC at the Lenaea festival in Athens. The play is a parody that combines elements of myth, satire, and political commentary on the cultural, political, and social issues of the time. The play serves as a critique of
Athenian society's fixation on novelty and entertainment at the expense of substance and moral guidance. "Don Quixote" is a novel written by Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes, published in two parts in 1605 and 1615. The story is considered one of the most influential works of fiction in world literature and is widely regarded as the first modern
novel. It is a parody that satirizes the popular chivalric romance literature of Cervantes' time, as well as commenting on various aspects of Spanish society, culture, and human nature. The plot of "Don Quixote" follows the adventures of Alonso Quixano, an elderly gentleman who becomes obsessed with the chivalric romances he has been reading.
Convinced that he is meant to revive chivalry and protect the helpless, Quixano adopts the name "Don Quixote," arms himself with a rusty lance and sword, and sets out on a series of adventures with his loyal squire, Sancho Panza. Gulliver's Travels is a satirical novel written by Anglo-Irish author Jonathan Swift, first published in 1726. The full title of
the work is "Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts, by Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships." The novel is both a parody of popular travel literature of the time and a biting social and political satire aimed at the follies and vices of humanity. The story follows the adventures of Lemuel Gulliver,
a ship's surgeon who embarks on a series of voyages to fantastical lands inhabited by various strange creatures and societies. The novel is divided into four parts, each detailing Gulliver's encounters with different civilizations. Parody has long been a popular form of expression in music, with artists using humor and satire to comment on various
aspects of society, culture, or other musical works. Here are some examples of parody in music: "Weird Al" Yankovic is an American singer-songwriter, musician, and comedian known for his humorous parodies of popular songs and music styles. Born Alfred Matthew Yankovic on October 23, 1959, he rose to fame in the 1980s and has since built a
successful and enduring career with his unique blend of satire, parody, and musical talent. Weird Al's parodies typically involve rewriting the lyrics of popular songs to create new, humorous versions that often poke fun at the original songs, their artists, or various aspects of pop culture and society. His musical style is versatile, and he is known for
parodying a wide range of genres and artists, from Michael Jackson to Madonna, and from hip-hop to rock. Some of his most famous parodies include: "Eat It" (a parody of Coolio's "Gangsta's Paradise") The Lonely Island is an
American comedy trio consisting of Akiva Schaffer, Andy Samberg, and Jorma Taccone. They gained fame in the mid-2000s through their digital shorts on the television show "Saturday Night Live" (SNL), where they showcased their talent for creating humorous and often absurd music videos that parody various aspects of popular culture, music
genres, and social conventions. The Lonely Island's parodies often take the form of satirical songs and music videos that lampoon a wide range of topics, such as hip-hop culture, celebrity lifestyles, and societal expectations. Flight of the Conchords is a New Zealand comedy duo consisting of musicians Bret McKenzie and Jemaine Clement. They
gained fame in the mid-2000s with their unique blend of music and comedy, which often features humorous and satirical songs that parody various aspects of popular culture, music genres, and social conventions. Their act combines live performances, television, and recordings, showcasing their talent for creating witty and entertaining musical
parodies. Flight of the Conchords' parodies often take the form of songs that lampoon a wide range of topics, such as relationships, human interactions, and different music styles. Their humor is characterized by clever lyrics, catchy melodies, and a deadpan delivery, creating a distinct and engaging approach to satire and parody. They often mimic
specific music styles or artists while adding their own comedic twist to the lyrics and performances. Some of their most famous and popular parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include: The Most Beautiful Girl (In the Room): A humorous and awkward love song that parodies include inclu
expressions of affection. Business Time: A satirical take on the mundanity of long-term relationships and the unglamorous realities of adult life, set to the tune of a smooth R&B ballad. Hiphopopotamus vs. Rhymenoceros, poking fun at the
conventions and bravado often associated with hip-hop culture. Tenacious D is an American comedy rock duo consisting of musicians and actors Jack Black and Kyle Gass. Formed in 1994, the band is known for its humorous and satirical songs that often parody various aspects of rock music, its culture, and clichés. Their act combines live
performances, television, and film, showcasing their talent for creating witty and entertaining musical parodies. The parody of Tenacious D primarily targets the conventions, stereotypes, and excesses often associated with rock music and its larger-than-life personas. Black and Gass portray exaggerated versions of themselves as aspiring rock
musicians who are overly confident in their abilities and destined for greatness, despite their numerous setbacks and lack of mainstream success. Some of the duo's encounter with a demon who demands they play the greatest song in the world. The songet include: Tribute: A humorous song that tells the story of the duo's encounter with a demon who demands they play the greatest song in the world. The songet include: Tribute: A humorous song that tells the story of the duo's encounter with a demon who demands they play the greatest song in the world. The songet include: Tribute: A humorous songet includ
they eventually perform is a tribute to the original, which they claim to have forgotten, poking fun at the self-aggrandizing nature of many rock songs. Wonderboy: A song that parodies the epic storytelling and fantastical themes sometimes found in progressive rock, telling the tale of a hero named Wonderboy and his sidekick, Young Nasty Man. The
Metal: A satirical tribute to heavy metal music, which humorously exaggerates the genre's themes of rebellion, power, and indestructibility. Parody, an art form originating in literature, has also found its way into film and television. Through the use of exaggeration, imitation, and absurd situations, this form originating in literature, has also found its way into film and television.
of various subjects. Parody has been a popular and enduring form of humor in cinema, with many films satirizing specific genres, styles, or cultural phenomena. Here are some examples of parody in films: Airplane! is an American comedy film directed and written by Jim Abrahams, David Zucker, and Jerry Zucker. The film is a parody of the disaster
film genre, particularly the 1957 film "Zero Hour!" and the 1970s "Airport" film series, which focused on dramatic and suspenseful stories set in and around airplanes and airports. It is known for its absurdist humor, rapid-fire jokes, sight gags, and exaggerated characters, which poke fun at the conventions, tropes, and clichés found in disaster films.
The plot revolves around Ted Striker, a traumatized former fighter pilot who must overcome his fear of flying to safely land a passenger plane after the flight crew and passengers suffer from food poisoning. Along the way, the film lampoons various aspects of air travel, disaster movie scenarios, and other pop culture references. Spaceballs (1987) is
an American science fiction comedy film directed, co-written, and produced by Mel Brooks, who also stars in the film. The movie serves as a parody of the science fiction genre, particularly the "Star Wars" trilogy, as well as other
popular science fiction films such as "Star Trek," "Alien," and "Planet of the Apes." The film follows the adventures of Lone Starr, a Han Solo-like character, and his sidekick Barf, a Chewbacca-like half-man, half-dog, as they attempt to rescue Princess Vespa and her droid, Dot Matrix, from the evil Dark Helmet and the ludicrously named villain,
President Skroob. Robin Hood: Men in Tights is an American comedy film directed, produced, and co-written by Mel Brooks, who also has a supporting role in the movie. The film "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves" starring Kevin Costner
The plot follows the adventures of Robin Hood, played by Cary Elwes, as he returns to England from the Crusades, only to find that his family's land has been confiscated by the evil Prince John. Robin forms a band of Merry Men to fight against Prince John's tyranny, win the heart of Maid Marian, and restore King Richard to the throne. Throughout
the film, Mel Brooks lampoons various conventions, tropes, and clichés found in traditional Robin Hood stories and sketches satirizing various aspects of culture, politics, and entertainment. Here are some examples of parody in TV shows and
skits: Saturday Night Live (SNL) is an American late-night television sketch comedy and variety show created by Lorne Michaels and developed by Dick Ebersol. The show, which first premiered on NBC in 1975, has been a staple of American television for decades. Each episode of SNL typically features a celebrity guest host and a musical guest,
along with a cast of comedians who perform in a series of sketches throughout the night. The show's format allows for a wide range of parody, including: 1. Political satire: SNL has a long history of parodying political figures, from presidents and exaggerated
caricatures to poke fun at politicians' mannerisms, speech patterns, and public personas. 2. Pop culture parody: The show frequently creates sketches that lampoon popular movies, television shows, celebrities, and other aspects of theorem.
entertainment industry. 3. Commercial parodies: SNL often products and the sometimes ridiculous nature of the products themselves. 4. News satire: The show's
recurring "Weekend Update" segment parodies the format of television news programs, with cast members presenting humorous takes on current events and headlines in the guise of news anchors. The Simpsons is an American animated television series created by Matt Groening that first premiered on the Fox network in 1989. The show follows the
lives of the Simpson family—Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa, and Maggie—and their interactions with various characters in the fictional town of Springfield. Throughout its long run, The Simpsons has used parody to explore a wide range of topics, including: Family life and sitcoms: At its core, it parodies the traditional family sitcom, subverting common
tropes and presenting a more dysfunctional and relatable family dynamic. The show uses humor to explore the challenges and absurdities of everyday life and family relationships. Popular culture. These parodies often involve Springfield's inhabitants re-
enacting famous scenes or embodying iconic characters, providing a humorous perspective on the original works. Politics and current events: The show frequently satirizes political figures and events, providing commentary on various aspects of American politics and society. From Springfield's incompetent mayor to episodes centered around
presidential elections, it uses humor to shed light on political issues and the residents of Springfield to highlight the absurdity or implications of various phenomena. From environmentalism to consumer culture, the show uses humor
to provide insight into the human condition. Institutions and organizations, such as the media, the education system, and corporations, often depicting them in an exaggerated or satirical manner to highlight their flaws and shortcomings. South Park is an American animated television series
created by Trey Parker and Matt Stone that first premiered on Comedy Central in 1997. The show is set in the fictional town of South Park, Colorado, and follows the lives of four young friends—Stan, Kyle, Cartman, and Kenny—as they encounter various bizarre and often outrageous situations. Throughout its long run, South Park has used parody to
explore a wide range of subjects, including: Popular entertainment: The show has parodied countless movies, television shows, celebrities, and other aspects of popular culture. These parodies often involve the show's characters re-enacting famous scenes, mocking celebrity behavior, or providing a humorous perspective on the original works. Politics
and current events: The show frequently satirizes political figures and events, providing commentary on various aspects of American and international politics. From presidential elections to global conflicts, it uses humor to shed light on political issues and the state of the world. Social issues and trends: The show often tackles social issues and
cultural trends through parody, using its characters and storylines to highlight the absurdity or implications of various phenomena. The show has addressed topics such as racism, environmentalism, consumer culture, and technology, often providing a controversial and thought-provoking perspective. Religion and spirituality: The show frequently
parodies various religious beliefs, figures, and practices, offering a satirical view of organizations and organizations and organizations and organizations. It parodies various institutions and organizations and organizations.
such as the media, the education system, and corporations, often depicting them in an exaggerated or satirical manner to highlight their flaws and shortcomings. Monty Python, which consisted of Graham Chapman, John Cleese, Eric Idle, Terry
Jones, Michael Palin, and Terry Gilliam. The show originally aired on the BBC from 1969 to 1974 and became a significant influence on comedy and television around the world. The series is known for its surreal, absurd, and often irreverent humor, as well as its parodies of various aspects of British culture, politics, and popular entertainment.
Chappelle's Show is an American sketch comedy television series created by and starring comedian Dave Chappelle, along with co-creator Neal Brennan. The show aired on Comedy television series created by and starring comedian Dave Chappelle, along with co-creator Neal Brennan. The show aired on Comedy television series created by and starring comedian Dave Chappelle, along with co-creator Neal Brennan.
make audiences laugh. Parody has also found its way into visual arts and cartoons, allowing artists to express their wit and creativity while commenting on various aspects of society, culture, or other artworks. Here are some examples of parody in visual arts and cartoons: Roy Lichtenstein (1923-1997) was an American pop artist known for his
parodies of comic strips and advertisements, often using humor and satire to comment on popular culture and the art world. Lichtenstein emerged as a leading figure in the pop art movement during the 1960s, along with artists like Andy Warhol and Jasper Johns. Lichtenstein's use of parody can be observed in various aspects of his work: Popular
Culture References Many of Lichtenstein's works reference popular culture icons and images, such as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and war and romance comics. By incorporating these recognizable elements into his work, Lichtenstein created a sense of familiarity while also providing a satirical commentary on the pervasive influence of popular
culture. Lichtenstein also parodied the works of famous artists and art movements, such as Abstract Expressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism. He reinterpreted these iconic styles and images using his distinct pop art aesthetic, often adding a sense of irony or humor to the original works. This approach challenged the conventions and expectations of
the art world, drawing attention to the ways in which artists borrow and reinterpret ideas from one another. Parodic adaptations use humor and satire to comment on the original works or related themes. Here are some
examples: Pride and Prejudice and Zombies is a parody novel written by Seth Grahame-Smith, published in 2009. The book is a mashup of Jane Austen's novel and added his own twists, introducing zombies and martial
arts into the storyline. In this reimagined version of the story, the main characters, including Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, are skilled in martial arts and weapons, and they must navigate a world where England is overrun by the undead. The characters still deal with the themes of love, social status, and marriage as in the original novel, but their
lives are further complicated by the ongoing zombie threat. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, from William Shakespeare's "Hamlet." In
Shakespeare's original play, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are friends of Hamlet who are ultimately executed, but their roles are relatively small and undeveloped. Stoppard's play takes these two characters and places them in the spotlight, exploring their confusion and existential dilemmas as they attempt to understand their roles in the events
unfolding around them. The play follows Rosencrantz and Guildenstern as they navigate the world of "Hamlet," often appearing in scenes from the original play but with added dialogue and context from their perspective. Bored of the Rings is a parody novel written by Henry N. Beard and Douglas C. Kenney, both members of The Harvard Lampoon, and the second process from the original play but with added dialogue and context from their perspective.
humor magazine published by Harvard University students. The book was first published in 1969 and is a comedic take on J.R.R. Tolkien's high fantasy epic "The Lord of the Rings." The novel follows the same general storyline as the original work but replaces Tolkien's complex plot and serious themes with humor, puns, and absurdity. The characters,
locations, and events are given satirical names and characteristics that poke fun at the original work. Young Frankenstein is a 1974 American comedy film directed by Mel Brooks and Gene Wilder, who also stars in the film. The movie is a parody of the classic horror film genre, particularly the various film adaptations of Mary
Shelley's 1818 novel "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus." The most notable inspiration for the parody comes from the 1931 film "Frankenstein (played by Gene Wilder), the grandson of the infamous scientist Victor Frankenstein. Frederick initially
distances himself from his family's notorious experiments, but after inheriting his grandfather's castle, he becomes obsessed with the idea of reanimating the dead and eventually creates his own monster, played by Peter Boyle. The Wind Done Gone is a 2001 novel written by Alice Randall. It serves as a parody and an unauthorized retelling of
Margaret Mitchell's 1936 classic novel "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," which is set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. While "Gone with the Wind," while "Gone 
the original story from the perspective of Cynara, a formerly enslaved woman who is the biracial half-sister of Scarlett O'Hara, the protagonist of Mitchell's novel. The novel challenges and critiques the portrayal of race, slavery, and power dynamics in "Gone with the Wind" by focusing on the experiences of Black characters who were marginalized or
stereotyped in the original story. The Penelopiad is a 2005 novel by Canadian author Margaret Atwood. It serves as a feminist retelling and a parody of Homer's epic poem "The Odysseus's wife, who is left behind to wait for her
husband's return. In the novel, Atwood explores Penelope's life, thoughts, and experiences during her husband's absence. The novel is narrated from Penelope's perspective in the afterlife, as she reflects on her life and the actions of the other characters in "The Odyssey." The story also gives voice to the twelve maids who were executed by Odysseus
upon his return, and who serve as a chorus throughout the novel, offering commentary on the events and characters in the story. Apocalypse Pooh is a 1987 short parody film created by Todd Graham using VHS editing equipment. It is an early example of a "mashup" video, which combines footage from two or more different sources to create a new
work. In this case, the film combines audio from Francis Ford Coppola's 1979 war film "Apocalypse Now" with visuals from Disney's "Winnie the Pooh and the Blustery Day" (1968). Fifty Shames of Earl Grey is a parody novel written by Andrew Shaffer,
published in 2012 under the pen name Fanny Merkin. The book is a humorous take on E.L. James's bestselling erotic romance novel "Fifty Shades of Grey," which gained widespread popularity and sparked a cultural phenomenon. Shaffer's novel pokes fun at the original book's writing style, character development, and controversial themes, while
also incorporating pop culture references and other humorous elements. By taking the source material to an extreme, the novel highlights the more outlandish aspects of "Fifty Shades of Grey" and provides an entertaining alternative for readers seeking a lighter and more tongue-in-cheek experience. Parody has had a significant influence on pop
culture, serving as a powerful form of entertainment, commentary, and creative expression. Its impact can be seen across various aspects of pop culture, including the following: Subversion of Tropes and Conventions Parody often subverts the tropes and conventions of various genres, styles, or cultural phenomena, providing a fresh perspective on
familiar elements. This can lead to the creation of new forms of experiment with new ideas and approaches, fostering creativity and innovation. By reinterpreting and transforming existing works, parodies can pave the way for new forms of artistic
expression and storytelling. Connection and Relatability Parody often draws upon shared knowledge and experiences, allowing audiences to connect with the humor and commentary on a deeper level. By referencing familiar elements from pop culture, parodies can resonate with a wide range of people, reinforcing a sense of shared understanding
and relatability. Parody can also serve as a form of celebration or homage to the original works, acknowledging their cultural significance and impact. By poking fun at these works, parodies can demonstrate an appreciation for their enduring appeal and influence on pop culture. Parodies have long been used as a tool for social commentary,
employing humor, satire, and irony to critique and ridicule various aspects of society, including politics, intellect, and cultural norms. Throughout history, politicians and political institutions have been prime targets for parody. By using humor and satire, artists, writers, and performers can expose the absurdities and contradictions inherent in
 political discourse, making it more accessible and understandable to the public. In this way, political parodies serve as both a form of entertainment and a means of informing and engaging the audience in vital conversations about the state of society. Political parodies often take the form of jokes, caricatures, and satirical works that aim to nighligh
the flaws and follies of politicians and their policies. This form of parody can be found in various mediums, such as literature, theater, and even television shows like "Saturday Night Live," which regularly features skits that lampoon and ridicule prominent political figures. Parodies can also serve as a form of intellectual criticism, particularly when
they target highbrow cultural works or ideas. By presenting these subjects in a humorous or exaggerated light, parodies can invite the audience to reevaluate their own perceptions and biases. An excellent example of this type of parody is the novel "Don Quixote" by Miguel de Cervantes. When executed skillfully, parodies can provide valuable
insights and critiques, pointing out the limitations, inconsistencies, and blind spots in popular culture, politics, and intellectual thought. Parody has played a significant role in various aspects of culture and media throughout history. This section will discuss the cultural significance, critiques, and controversies surrounding the use of parody. Parody
serves as a means of social commentary, using humor and satire to engage audiences and question established norms. Through the art of parody, artists and writers have the freedom to address controversial topics and challenge the status quo. Moreover, parody also provides valuable entertainment, contributing to the vitality of television, film,
literature, and other forms of media. Despite the many benefits and positive aspects of parody, there are critics who argue that it can be detrimental in some instances. Some believe that parody can oversimplify complex issues, leading to misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Additionally, critics argue that it can also promote negative stereotypes
and misconceptions. For example, parody might focus on a specific trait or feature of an individual or group, which can perpetuate offensive or harmful beliefs. Parodies have also been at the heart of numerous controversies as they can sometimes push the boundaries of acceptability. In certain cases, parodies have been accused of crossing the line
into offensive or insensitive territory. Such instances often ignite debates about freedom of speech and the responsibility of artists and creators to respect cultural and social sensitivities. Furthermore, parody can raise legal concerns, particularly around issues of copyright and intellectual property infringement. Parody and satire are often confused,
but they serve distinct purposes in the realm of literature and entertainment. Both can use humor and irony to convey a message, but there are key differences that set them apart. Parody primarily focuses on imitating specific works, characters, or styles for the purpose of ridicule. It aims to expose the absurdity or flaws of the original subject by
copying or exaggerating its features. The parody's intention is to entertain, rather than to persuade or criticize through argumentation. On the other hand, satire is a broader literary device that targets societal norms, institutions, or human behavior. It employs humor, irony, sarcasm, and hyperbole to express disdain, and to cleverly comment on vices
or flaws. Unlike parody, satire does not rely solely on imitation to convey its message, but may use various techniques to expose absurdities or inconsistency. ParodySatireFocused on specific works, characters, or stylesTargets societal norms, institutions, or human behaviorUses imitation and exaggerationEmploys humor, irony, sarcasm, and
hyperboleRidicules specific aspects of the subjectComments on vices, flaws, or absurditiesSeeks to entertainSeeks to ent
readers and viewers to more fully appreciate their nuances and intentions. Developing a parody requires a combination of creativity, talent, and an understanding of the original work. The art of parody writing involves imitating the subject while twisting it to create a comedic effect. This can be done in various forms such as literature, music, or even
everyday actions. Here are some useful tips for crafting a successful parody: Understand the original work: Study the subject thoroughly, be it a book's fancy language, music, or widely parodied content. This will grant a solid foundation for your parody. Identify key elements: Pinpoint distinct characteristics or elements of the original work to
emphasize, such as the author's writing style or a singer's unique voice. Exaggerate and twist: Modify and magnify specific aspects to generate a comedic effect. For example, if a poet uses obscure language, exaggerate the complexity of the words in your parody. Stay true to the essence: Maintain the core theme or message of the original work while
applying your unique spin, ensuring your imitation remains recognizable. Keep it fun: Ensuring your parody is enjoyable and entertaining will create a more engaging experience for the reader, listener, or viewer. While parody often falls under the
category of fair use, which means that copyrighted material can be used for creative purposes without infringing on the original work. The nature of the copyrighted
work: The more creative the work, the more protection it may have. The amount of the original work used: Using a smaller portion of the original content can increase the likelihood that the parody should not negatively impact the original creator's ability to profit from their work.
Yes, parodies can target multiple works or subjects simultaneously, often to great comedic effect. These multi-layered parodies weave together elements from various sources, creating a unique blend that highlights the absurdities or similarities between the works or subjects being parodied. This approach not only showcases the creator's skill in
juggling multiple inspirations but also allows for a richer and more intricate commentary on the works or subjects in question. Audiences engage with parodies in various ways, depending on factors such as their familiarity with the original work, their cultural background, and their personal taste in humor. Some audiences may appreciate the
cleverness and wit of a parody, while others may find it offensive or confusing. Engaging with parodies often involves recognizing the references, jokes, and critiques embedded within the work, which can spark discussions, debates, and deeper understanding of the original work and the issues being addressed. Parodies can also foster a sense of
community and shared enjoyment among fans or audiences with similar interests and tastes. A work can unintentionally become a parody of itself if it embodies the clichés, exaggerations, or absurdities typically associated with parodies of its genre or style. This can occur when a creator takes their work to such an extreme that it inadvertently ends
up mocking the very conventions it seeks to embody. In these cases, audiences may perceive the work as a parody, even if the creator did not intend for it to be humorous or satirical. Parody holds a unique and influential place in the realm of art, literature, and media. With its blend of humor, satire, and imitation, parody transcends cultural
boundaries and time periods, offering insights into our collective psyche and values. By challenging conventions, critiquing established norms, and pushing creative boundaries of our world, parodies will undoubtedly remain a vital tool for
expression, commentary, and, of course, laughter. So, let us embrace the power of parody and revel in the joy it brings. CopyFacebookPinterestXFlipboardLinkedInPrintEmail What is a parody? Here's a quick and simple definition: A parody is a work that mimics the style of another work, artist, or genre in an exaggerated way, usually for comic effect.
Parodies can take many forms, including fiction, poetry, film, visual art, and more. For instance, Scary Movie and its many sequels are films that parodies: It probably doesn't make sense to call something a parody unless you can say what it parodies. All parodies are
 "mimetic" or "imitative," meaning they must use an already existing genre, artist, work of literature, or artwork as their source material. Parodies provide a more neutral illumination of, or comment upon, the original work without necessarily mocking it. A parody does not
always need to refer to the entire work it's parodying, but can instead pick and choose aspects of it to satirize, exaggerate, disparage, or mock. The word "spoof" is somewhat more commonly used today than "parody," but they're essentially synonyms. How to Pronounce Parody Here's how to pronounce parody: par-uh-dee Types of Parody Parody Can
range from the lighthearted to deeply satirical. In fact, the Greek word on which parody is based, parodia, suggests these two options, as it can be translated to mean either "beside-song" or "counter-song." A parody must always work off of an original source, but it can either work against that source, or simply alongside it, as a more light-hearted
commentary that doesn't necessarily mock or satirize the original work. Lighthearted parody: According to Aristotle, the first ever parodist was Hegemony of Thasos, who replaced words in common poems to alter their meaning in funny ways. By altering the source material, Hegemony brought a light-hearted edge to the serious world of writing
poetry. A modern equivalent of Hegemony might be Weird Al Yankovic, who parodies pop songs by rerecording them with his own humorous lyrics (check out "Eat it," which parodies Michael Jackson's "Beat It"). Hegemony and Weird Al do use parody to poke fun at the self-seriousness of the work they are parodying, they seem mainly to be going for
humor and entertainment. Satirical parody: One of the earliest examples of satirical parody comes from the 2nd century AD, when a Roman writer named Lucian of Samasota parodied travel tales, such as Homer's Odyssey, in an ironically-titled novel called True History, through the use of extreme situations (like flying to the moon),
True History pointedly mocks the irrationality of the ancient "fantastic voyage" genre, and makes fun of writers who tell tall tales but have barely traveled themselves. While Lucian is going for humor with his parody, he is also arguing against those original works, pointing out their absurdity and hypocrisy. A modern example of satirical parody is The
Colbert Show, in which Stephen Colbert parodied a right-wing political positions. Parody and Familiarity The success of any parody depends on the audience's familiarity with the work being parodied. To really get the full significance of one of Weird Al Yankovic's
videos, for instance, you first have to know about the style and content of the original video it's parodying. In fact, a large part of what makes parodies so popular is the way they make the audience understanding the cultural references being made.
Parody and Related Terms Parody is related to and often confused with three other literary terms: satire, burlesque, and pastiche. Parody vs. Satire Parody is related to and often confused with three other literary terms: satire, burlesque, and pastiche. Parody vs. Satire Parody vs
them: Parody is always based on an original work, genre, artist, or figure. Satire can involve such mimicry, but it does not have to. Often a parody exists purely for entertainment, and doesn't seek to make any negative judgement about its subject matter. Satire always involves at least some degree (and often a great degree) of social commentary and
criticism. As such, parody can sometimes be satirical, and satires can sometimes be satirical.
Orwell's Animal Farm is an example of satire but not parody. Parody and Burlesque overlap considerably, with both often listed as synonyms for the other. A burlesque is a theatrical or literary caricature that mocks or spoofs a more serious subject, bringing the high-brow down to the realm of the low-brow.
Like parody, burlesque often uses exaggeration, absurdity, and imitation. However, there are important differences between the two: While a parody is strictly a work of imitation. While certain parodies
often caricature their subjects, some parody doesn't aim to ridicule or mock, but simply to imitate the original work. Burlesque always ridicules. Burlesque always ridicules. Burlesque is always a more low-brow form of mockery, emphasizing the ridiculous, lewd, and vulgar. Parody, by contrast, is more concerned with the imitation of style and form, so it can be finely crafted and
highly intellectual, and can provide more neutral commentary on the work being parodied. Parody and Pastiche is a synonym for parody. And like parody, pastiche is a type of art based on imitation. A pastiche is a synonym for parody. And like parody, pastiche is a type of art based on imitation. A pastiche is also often used as a synonym for parody.
are key differences between the two: Parody typically mimics a specific work or works, while pastiche refers less to a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work and more to the general style of art from a specific work
composed without the aim of satirizing its subject. For instance, the recent film La La Land could be described as a pastiche of classic Hollywood musical styles—but the film celebrates the musical tradition rather than making fun of the
original material. Parody Examples In the literary arts, parody is everywhere. The following examples parody poems, novels, and entire genres. Parody of a Poem Kenneth Koch's "Variations on a Theme by Williams" is a poem that parodies the ultra-minimalist style of Williams by co-opting the style for a more bizarre subject matter.
First see the reference poem, "This is Just to Say" by William Carlos Williams, and note how the ceremoniousness of the poem creates a pleasing juxtaposition with the relatively minor transgression being confessed: I have eaten the plums that were in the icebox and which you were probably saving for breakfast Forgive me they were delicious so
sweet and so cold And here's the parody by Kenneth Koch: I chopped down the house that you had been saving to live in next summer. I am sorry, but it was morning, and I had nothing to do and its wooden beams were so inviting. By changing the crime from "eating your plums" to "chopping down your house," Koch seems to be commenting on the
preciousness and melodrama of William's poem. Parody of a Novel In 2009, the writer Seth Grahame-Smith published a parody of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice that is a mash-up of Austen's classic novel about entangled lovers and the popular zombie horror genre, entitled Pride and Prejudice and Zombies. The parody is successful because
Grahame-Smith mimics Austen's style of writing but applies this style to the unlikely subject of zombies. His parody, especially in the opening sentences, closely follows the form and style of Pride and Prejudice as a specific model. Overall, the text relies heavily on the strength of the original work to create a dissonance between style and content that
makes his novel humorous and entertaining. Consider the first sentence of Austen's Pride and Prejudice: It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife. And the first sentence from Grahame-Smith's Pride and Prejudice and Zombies: It is a truth universally acknowledged that a
zombie in possession of brains must be in want of more brains. As you can see, Grahame-Smith takes Austen's exact wording but subverts our expectations by transposing her style onto the content of modern zombie fiction. The parody may be funny to any reader, but it's bound to be more funny to readers who are familiar with Pride and Prejudice.
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This example underscores a basic fact about parodies: their success hinges on a shared understanding of the source material, and the resulting upheaval of a set expectation. Parody of the medieval romance genre of literature, in

which a chivalrous knight goes on a heroic quest, often to win the heart of an impossibly beautiful maiden. The protagonist of Cervantes novel, Don Quixote de la Mancha, however, is a madman who battles with windmills he thinks are giants, confuse peasants for princesses, and gets himself into all sorts of absurd situations because he can't tell the difference between his fantasy world of knights and chivalry and the real world in which he lives. Don Quixote is a parody because it mocks the sentimental and overblown style of the romance, and exposes the genure's conventions. For instance, when Don Quixote mistakes an inn for a castle, he knight (lang with the whole genre of medieval romance) is being cast as a subject of mockery: And since whatever our adventurer thought, saw, or imagined seemed to him to be as it was in the books he'd read, as soon as he saw the inn he took if for a castle with its four towers and their spires of shining giver. Parody in Film and Television Parody films and parody television shows are a staple of Western comedy culture. The film parody relies, as most parodies do, on the audience's expectations. The director Mel Brooks, a master parodies, spoofed the genre of monster movies with his film Young Frankenstein (1974), the entire Western film genre with Blazing Saddles (1974), and the Star Wars franchise with Space Balls (1987). More recently, there's been a string of film franchises that spoof more contemporary genres, such as Scary Movie, which absurdly tweaks scenes from famous horror movies in order to highlight the audience's familiarity thith the plot devices familiarity thith the plot devices familiarity high the plot parody of television broadcast networks the meant to leave the more devices familiarity high the parody is a parody of television broadcast networks the meant to leave the meant to leave the fa

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