

Feste speaks latin, which, at the time, suggests that he wants to pursue further education
Feste uses a clever - Feste has to explain it to Maria - pun in responding to Maria, saying that he has nothing to fear in death.

Feste seems to have an apathetic view of the world in which he considers many aspects of a negative situation and focuses on the few positive aspects - a dead person has little to fear, getting killed is better than getting married, and developing criticism that is pointed at him. His attitude towards life is one where he is constantly learning and is open to new ideas and backgrounds, suggesting he is much wiser than he is made out to be.

Feste also explains how having common sense but not knowing much about academia is much better than being very knowledgeable but having little to no common sense
Feste uses deductive reasoning to show that Olivia needs to live in the moment as she will never have the time she has now ever again.

He uses deductive reasoning to show Olivia that she shouldn't mourn over her brother's death as she herself says that he is now in heaven; Feste implies that Olivia's grief over her brother's death is unwarranted as she knows he is heaven

Through multiple instances throughout scene 5, Feste displays his ability to analyze a situation

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Scene 1 introduces the overarching story of Twelfth Night, Duke Orsino, is madly in love with countess Olivia, but his advances are refused as Olivia's brother has recently died. However, Orsino is persistent and constantly thinks about Olivia.

Scene 2 introduces other characters like Viola and describes the interaction Viola will have with the previously introduced characters like Duke Orsino - Viola will seek employment under Duke Orsino. Moreover, it explains why Viola wants to find employment in the Duke's Court, providing motivation and fuel for the story to move forward.

Scene 3 gives a more complete introduction to Olivia and her court, as well as the dynamics between the prominent people of her court. It also introduces the effects of Olivia's brother's death on her and others in the court; Sir Andrew Aguecheek has decided to stop courting Olivia and Olivia usually covers her face with a veil.

Scene 4 lays out the interaction that will occur between Duke Orsino and Viola and Olivia and her court. Orsino has a connection with Viola's disguise of Cesario and enlists "him" to send his message of love to Olivia. Meanwhile, Viola has fallen in love with Orsino.

Scene 5 outlines the culminating interaction between Viola and Olivia and aims to shed light on the external and internal conflict the characters face.

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Feste, Olivia's fool, makes a direct reference to Quinapalus, who said "Better a witty fool than a foolish wit". This allusion to a current scholar at the time effectively serves to show how Feste is smarter than he is made out to be.

Sir Andrew makes a reference to the Virgin Mary to signify his offer towards Maria. This reference further develops Sir Andrew's character as an educated man living in the royal court.