

# Glossary

## Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Karen



**THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, NY 12234

DECEMBER 2016



THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, NY 12234

---

P-16

Office of Elementary, Middle, Secondary and Continuing Education and Office of Higher Education

Office of Bilingual Education and Foreign Language Studies

<http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/biling/>

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

**Regents of the University**

BETTY A. ROSA, <i>Chancellor</i> , B.A., M.S. in Ed., M.S. in Ed., M.Ed., Ed.D. ....	Bronx
T. ANDREW BROWN, <i>Vice Chancellor</i> , B.A., J.D. ....	Syracuse
NAN EILEEN MEAD, B.A. ....	Manhattan
JOSEPHINE VICTORIA FINN, B.A., J.D. ....	Albany
BEVERLY L. OUDERKIRK, B.S., M.S. ....	Saratoga
ELIZABETH. S. HAKANSON ....	Onondaga
CATHERINE COLLINS, B.S., M.S., Ph.D. ....	West New York
JAMES R. TALLON, R., B.A., M.A. ....	Binghamton
ROGER TILLES, B.A., J.D. ....	Great Neck
JUDITH JOHNSON, B.A., M.A., Ed.D. ....	Mid-Hudson
LUIS O. REYES, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. ....	New York
LESTER W. YOUNG, JR., B.S., M.S., Ed. D. ....	Oakland Gardens
CHRISTINE D. CEA, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. ....	Staten Island
WADE S. NORWOOD, B.A. ....	Rochester
JUDITH CHIN, B.S., M.S., ....	Queens
KATHLEEN M. CASHIN, B.S., M.S., Ed.D. ....	Brooklyn
JAMES E. COTTRELL, B.S., M.D. ....	New York

**Commissioner of Education**

**President of The University of the State of New York**

MARY ELLEN ELIA

**Executive Deputy Commissioner**

ELIZABETH BERLIN

---

The State Education Department does not discriminate on the basis of age, color, religion, creed, disability, marital status, veteran status, national origin, race, gender, genetic predisposition or carrier status, or sexual orientation in its educational programs, services and activities. Portions of this publication can be made available in a variety of formats, including Braille, large print or audio tape, upon request. Inquiries concerning this policy of nondiscrimination should be directed to the Department's Office for Diversity, Ethics, and Access, Room 530, Education Building, Albany, NY 12234. Requests for additional copies of this publication may be made by contacting the Publications Sales Desk, Room 319, Education Building, Albany, NY 12234.

## တၢ်ကတိၤလၢညါ

လံာ်ခိၤလဲၤခိၤအဝီၢ်သြးပိးလိတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲၣ်လၢအတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟံၣ်လီၤသးအတၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးလၢ အလီၤပလိၣ်လိၣ်အသးခိးလံာ်လဲၤပိညါ အတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်လၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ်စူးကါဝဲလၢ ကဟ့ၣ်တၢ်အခိပညီၤခိးတၢ်မၤတက့ၢ်လၢအဘၣ်လိာ်ဖိမံလိာ်အသးလၢ အဝဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဖံးတၢ် မၤလၢကျိၣ်တဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဝဲပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ဖးလံာ်န့ၣ်, အဝဲသ့ၣ် ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သးဝဲခိးမ့ၢ်လၢသးခဲတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၤအတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟံၣ်လီၤ သးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ဒ်အညီၣ်န့ၣ်အသိးအဝဲသ့ၣ်ပျဲအပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ် ကွၢ်သတြၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဂၤအလံာ်ခိး ပုၤအဂၤတဂၤအတၢ်ကွဲးခိး ညီၣ်န့ၣ်လၢ ကျိၣ်တကျိၣ်ခိးတကျိၣ်အဘၢၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ တမ့ၢ်ထဲမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ် လံာ်လဲၤတၢ်ကွဲးတဖၣ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဟ့ၣ်အါထီၣ်ဝဲတၢ်အ ခိပညီၤလၢအယိာ်, မၤကွၢ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်နီၤဟံၣ်ယုာ်ခိးဟ့ၣ်အဝဲသ့ၣ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဖုံသးညီၣ်ဖးလံာ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. အါန့ၣ်အန့ၣ်, ဝီၢ်သြးတၢ်ပိးတၢ် လိတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိသ့ၣ်တဖၣ် အတၢ်ဆီကမိၣ်ထီၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဝဲ အဆီကမိၣ်န့ၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်/ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢကွဲးပူၤခိး တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

လံာ်တီလံာ်မိအံၤဟ့ၣ်ဝဲတၢ်ကတိၤအဖျါၣ် အခိပညီၤလၢအဖျါၣ်ခိးလၢပုၤတဖၣ်ယုာ်ခိး တၢ်အခိလၢအကြၢးအဘၣ်လၢ ဝီၢ်သြးတၢ်ပိးတၢ်လိ တနီၤလၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် စူးကါလၢကမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ်အတၢ်ကွဲးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ပမုၢ်လၢလၢ လံာ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ကဲဘျုးလၢနဂီၢ်ဝဲ နသိၣ်လိ နပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ လံာ်တဖၣ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ.

# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Acronym</b> An acronym refers to the practice of joining together two or more words in order to create an entirely new word. This is often done in order to create a name or word for something by combining the individual characteristics of two or more other words.	<b>လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်လၢအကွဲးဖုာ်သး</b> လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်လၢအကွဲးဖုာ်လၢအသးမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဟံာ်ဖျါာ် လံာ်ဖျါာ်ခံဖျါာ် မ့တမ့ၢ် သၢဖျါာ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်အသိအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤညိၣ်န့ၣ်တၢ်မၤဝံၤအီၤလၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်မံၤတၢ်သၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျါာ်လၢ တၢ်တမံၤမံၤအဂီၢ် ခိဖျါာ်တၢ်ဟံာ်ဖျါာ်လံာ်ဖျါာ်ခံဖျါာ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၣ်အန့ၣ်တဖၣ် အဂီၢ်အသးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> ISBN – International Standard Book Number	

<b>Allegory</b> An allegory is a symbolic device where the meaning of a greater, often abstract concept is conveyed with the aid of a more corporeal object or idea being used as an example. Usually a rhetoric device, an allegory suggests a meaning via metaphoric examples.	<b>တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဒိကွဲးတၢ်</b> တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဒိကွဲးတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးန့ၣ် တၢ်အဒိဝဲ တၢ်ဟံာ်ဖျါာ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အခိပညိတဖၣ် လၢအဒိၣ်ယိာ်ဝဲ, ဒီးညိၣ်န့ၣ်တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၢ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ပိးတၢ်လီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တမံၤမံၤတၢ်အဒိအတၢ်အသးလီၤ. ညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပူၤဒီး တၢ်ကတိၤဒိတဖၣ် တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်အီၤအခိပညိခိဖျါာ် တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်တၢ်ဒိတၢ်တၢ်အဖိခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Faith is like a stony uphill climb: a single stumble might send you sprawling but belief and steadfastness will see you to the very top. Examples of works in literature that qualify as allegory are: <i>Aesop's Fables</i> and <i>Animal Farm</i> .	

<b>Alliteration</b> Alliteration is when words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same sound group. Whether it is the consonant sound, stressed syllables or a specific vowel group, the alliteration involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence. Alliterations are used to add character to the writing and often add an element of diversion to the piece.	<b>တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်</b> တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါဆိတလဲလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်လၢအသိၣ်လီၤဂၢ်လီၤအသးဒီး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်တကရူၢ်ယိာ်ဒီးအီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဝဲတၢ်စူးကါလံာ်ဖျါာ်အံၤ မ့မ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျါာ်မိၢ်ပုၤအသိၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤအသိၣ်, ဝီၤဩအသိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သိၣ်မိၢ်ပုၤလီၤဆိ ကရူၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤန့ၣ်, တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မိၢ်ပုၤပုၤယုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကလုာ်လၢအသိၣ်လီၤဂၢ် လီၤသးတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဘၣ်ရူးအီၤ ခဲအံၤခဲအံၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ဂၤဒီး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါာ်ဝဲ တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်အက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤဒီး ညိၣ်န့ၣ် ထၢန့ၣ် အါထီၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤလၢ အလီၤဆိလီၤအသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> The <i>Wicked Witch of the West</i> went her own way. (The “W” sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence.)	

<b>Allusion</b> An allusion is when the author refers to a subject matter such as a place, event, or literary work by way of a passing reference. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned.	<b>တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်</b> တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်န့ၣ် ဝဲပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးသတြၢဝဲ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤ လၢအမ့ၢ် တၢ်လီၤတၢ် ကျဲး, မူး, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အတၢ်မၤခိဖျါာ် တၢ်စိာ်ခိာ်လံာ်ကွဲးသတြၢ အ ကျိၤအကျဲးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤအိၣ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအစုပူၤလၢ မ့ၢ်အဝဲသ့ၣ် ကကွၢ် မၤဘၣ်ထွဲ အသးဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်တဲာ်အီၤခါန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> “I do not approve of this <i>quixotic</i> idea.” Quixotic means unrealistic and impractical derived from Cervantes’s <i>Don Quixote</i> ; a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Amplification</b> Amplification refers to a literary practice wherein the writer embellishes the sentence by adding more information to it in order to increase its worth and understandability. When a plain sentence is too abrupt and fails to convey the full implications desired, amplification comes into play when the writer adds more to the structure to give it more meaning.	<b>တၢ်မၤအါ, မၤယၢ မၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအတယၢ်</b> တၢ်မၤအါ, မၤယၢ မၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအတယၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပာ်ပာ်ကွဲးလံာ် မၤလဲၣ်မၤအါထီၣ်လံာ်ကျိၤအိၣ်ညိၣ်ခိဖျိ တၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလၢ ကမၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်အတယၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်အါထီၣ်အိၣ်ညိၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲတၢ်လဲၣ်ဖုး လံာ်ကျိၤဖုၣ်ယိယိဖိဒီး တၢ်တပၢ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဘၣ် တၢ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်, တၢ်ကဘၣ်စူးကါ တၢ်မၤယၢမၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးအတယၢ်ဒ်သိး ပုၤကွဲးတၢ်ဖိကဟ်ဖိၣ်အါထီၣ်ဘၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်ညိၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Original sentence: The thesis paper was difficult. After Amplification: The thesis paper was difficult; it required extensive research, data collection, sample surveys, interviews and a lot of fieldwork.	

<b>Anagram</b> Anagrams are when the writer jumbles up parts of the word to create a new word. From the syllables of a phrase to the individual letters of a word, any fraction can be jumbled to create a new form. Anagram is a form of wordplay that infuses mystery and a little interactive fun.	<b>လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ် (မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါလၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခိဖျိတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤက့ၤလံာ်ဖျါအဂၤတဖၣ်</b> လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ် (မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါလၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခိဖျိတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤက့ၤလံာ်ဖျါအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဖဲပုၤကွဲးလံာ် မၤဘၣ်ဘူထီၣ်လံာ်ဖျါအဂၤတဖၣ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤအသိတဖျါအဂီၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤဘၣ်ဘူလံာ်မဲၣ်ဖျါအံၤ သုးထီၣ်ဖဲလၢ လံာ်ဖျါအသိတဖျါဘၣ်တဖျါလၢ အအိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်အပူၤ တုၤလၢ လံာ်ဖျါတဖျါစုၣ်စုၣ်လၢ အကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်လံာ်ဖျါသိအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်(မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါလၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခိဖျိ တၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤက့ၤလံာ်ဖျါအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်ဂၤလိာ်ကွဲးဒီးလံာ်မဲၣ်ဖျါလၢ အထၢန့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်လၢ အလီၤဆိကမိၣ်တဖၣ်ဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဖဲသးညိၣ်လၢတၢ်ဖးလံာ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> An anagram for "debit card" is "bad credit". As you can see, both phrases use the same letters. By mixing the letters, a bit of humor is created.	

<b>Analogy</b> An analogy is a device that helps to establish a relationship based on similarities between two concepts or ideas. By using an analogy we can convey a new idea by using the blueprint of an old one as a basis for understanding. With a mental linkage between the two, one can create understanding regarding the new concept in a simple and succinct manner.	<b>တၢ်လီၤပျီၣ်လိာ်သး</b> တၢ်လီၤပျီၣ်လိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်တမံၤလၢ အမၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢကဆိလီၤဟ်လီၤ တၢ်ရဲၣ်လိာ်မုၢ်လိာ်သးလၢ အသန့ၤထီၣ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ခံၣ်အတၢ်လီၤကံၤလိာ်သးအဖိခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ခိဖျိတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်မၤလီၤပျီၣ်လိာ်သးအယိ ပဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ထံၣ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အသိခိဖျိ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤဟ်လီၤအိၣ်လၢ အလီၤလံာ်တခါ ဒ်တၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်အိၣ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ခိဖျိတၢ်ဘျးဖဲအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ခံၣ်အဘၣ်စၢၤအယိ, ပုၤတဂၤဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အတၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢအဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အသိလၢအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟ်သးယိယိဒီး လၢအဖုၣ်ဖုၣ်ဒီးလၢလၢပုၤပုၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Anastrophe</b> Anastrophe is a form of literary device wherein the order of the noun and the adjective in the sentence is exchanged. The adjective comes before the noun, but when one is employing an anastrophe, the noun is followed by the adjective. This reversed order creates impact and lends weight to the description offered by the adjective.	<b>တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါက့ၤလံာ်ကျိၤ</b> တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါက့ၤလံာ်ကျိၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲဒၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ တၢ်ဆိတလဲ နီၣ် (noun) ဒီးနီၣ်ကယၤ (adjective) အလီၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. နီၣ်ကယၤ (adjective) ဟဲလၢ နီၣ် (noun) အမဲၣ်ညါ. ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဝဲပုၤတၢ်ကၤစးကါတၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါက့ၤလံာ်ကျိၤအယံ. နီၣ် (noun) ကဟဲလၢအမဲၣ်ညါဒီးနီၣ်ကယၤ (adjective) ကဟိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံလီၤ. တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ကဒါခံဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်ဒီး ဒုးအါထီၣ် နီၣ်ကယၤ (adjective) အခိပညီ အတယၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.	

<b>Anecdote</b> An anecdote is a short verbal accounting of an amusing event or incident. The story is usually a memory from the narrator's life but can be a story of fact, as opposed to a contrived work of fiction. Teachers often tell their students anecdotes about famous people. The anecdotes are not always flattering, but are usually amusing.	<b>တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲၤယဲၤက့ၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်</b> တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲၤယဲၤက့ၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်စးတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်တဲဘၣ်က့ၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢ အကဲထီၣ် တၢ်လီၤသ့ၣ်ပိၤသးဝးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲန့ၣ် ညီန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ ပုၤတဲက့ၤတၢ်တဲအတၢ်အိၣ်မူ အတၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်. လၢအတလီၤပလီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်တဲမုၢ်နၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဘၣ်ဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၢ်အိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ကိုၣ်သရၣ်တဖၣ် ညီန့ၣ်တဲဘၣ် အပုၤကွဲးတဖၣ်ဘၣ်ယး ပုၤမံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါတဖၣ်အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲၤယဲၤက့ၤအိၣ်န့ၣ် ထီၣ်တမ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အတဲပတြၢၤတဲလုက့ၤတၢ်ဘၣ်ဒီး တဘျီတခါ မ့ၢ်တၢ်တဲတၢ်လီၤန့ၣ်သ့ၣ်ကိးလီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Winston Churchill was very fond of his dog Rufus who ate in the dining room with the family and was treated with utmost respect. When enjoying movies, Rufus had the best seat in the house; on Winston Churchill's lap. While watching "Oliver Twist," Churchill put his hands over Rufus' eyes during the scene where Bill Sikes intends to drown his dog. Churchill is believed to have said to Rufus: "Don't look now, dear. I'll tell you about it later."	

<b>Antagonist</b> An antagonist is a character or a group of characters which stand in opposition to the protagonist or the main character. It is common to refer to an antagonist as a villain (the bad guy) against whom a hero (the good guy) fights in order to save himself or others.	<b>ပုၤအာဖိလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ</b> ပုၤအာဖိလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤတဖုဖု မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တဖုဖုလၢ တၢ်ဒုးကဲအိၣ်လၢပုၤလၢအထီၣ် မုၢ်ဂဲၤဒိ မ့တမ့ၢ် ခွါဂဲၤဒိ လၢအရဲဒိၣ် ကတၢ်တၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီန့ၣ်တၢ်ကိးပုၤသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤလၢ ပုၤအာဖိ (ပုၤအာပုၤသီ) လၢ အထီၣ် ပုၤန့ၣ်ပုၤသီ (ပုၤအဂ့ၢ်) လၢ အဒုးန့ၣ်တၢ်လၢ ကမၤပူၤဖျဲး အနီၣ်ကစၢ်အသး မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Generally, an antagonist appears as a foil to the main character embodying qualities that are in contrast with the qualities of the main character. This inner conflict is a major theme of many literary works e.g. <i>Doctor Faustus</i> by Christopher Marlowe and <i>Hamlet</i> by William Shakespeare.	

<b>Anthropomorphism</b> Anthropomorphism can be understood to be the act of lending a human quality, emotion or ambition to a non- human object or being. This act of lending a human element to a non-human subject is often employed in order to endear the latter to the readers or audience and increase the level of relativity between the two, while also lending character to the subject.	<b>တၢ်ဟံးသးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယါ-တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကိၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကူပုၤကညီအသိး</b> တၢ်ဟံးသးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယါ-တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကိၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကူပုၤကညီအသိးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးဒုး အိၣ်ထီၣ် သးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယါ, တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကိၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကူပုၤကညီအသိးဒီးဟူးဂဲၤမၤသး ဒ်ပုၤကညီအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤ တၢ်လိာ်ကဲအသးဒ်ပုၤကူပုၤကညီန့ၣ် ခိဖျါလၢအိၣ်ဒီးမၤ ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ် အဲၣ်ဘၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီး မၤအါထီၣ် တၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်အသးလၢ ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဒီးအဲၣ်သ့ၣ်အဘၢၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> The raging storm brought with it howling winds and fierce lightning as the residents of the village looked up at the angry skies in alarm.	



# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Antithesis</b></p> <p>An antithesis is used when the writer employs two sentences of contrasting meanings in close proximity to one another. Whether they are words or phrases of the same sentence, an antithesis is used to create a stark contrast using two divergent elements that come together to create one uniform whole. The purpose of using an antithesis in literature is to create a balance between opposite qualities and lend a greater insight into the subject.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတၢ်ခံၣ်အတၢ်ထီၣ်သၢလိာ်သး</p> <p>တၢ်စူးကၢတၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတၢ်ခံၣ်အတၢ်ထီၣ်သၢလိာ်သးဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကျိၤ ခံၣ်ကျိၤလၢ အန့ၣ်ပျီတၢ်အိၣ်ပညိၤလၢ အဘူးလိာ်အသးဒီး တခါဒီးတခါအဘၢၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့ၢ်လံာ်ဖျါၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤတခါယီၤအပူၤမ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတၢ်ခံၣ်အတၢ်ထီၣ်သၢလိာ်သးန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကၢအိၣ်သး ကးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဒုးန့ၣ်ပျီထီၣ်တၢ်စူးကၢတၢ်ခံၣ်လၢ အလီၤဆီလိာ်သး ဒ်သီးကလီၤကလိာ်သးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကၢ တၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတၢ်ခံၣ်အတၢ်ထီၣ်သၢလိာ်သးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပူၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သီး တၢ်ကးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ယူၤယီၣ်လိာ်သးလၢ တၢ်ကံာ်တၢ်စီ ခံၣ်အဘၢၣ်စၢၤဒီး မ့ၢ်ဒ်သီးတၢ်ကနီၤပၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon it might have been one small step for a man, but it was one giant leap for mankind.</p>	

<p><b>Aphorism</b></p> <p>An aphorism is a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth. Aphorisms are often adages, wise sayings and maxims aimed at imparting sense and wisdom. It is to be noted that aphorisms are usually witty and curt and often have an underlying tone of authority to them.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤတၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီ</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤတၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးဖျါတဖၣ်လၢ အဟံၤပျီထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ လၢပှၤသ့ၣ်ညါအါလၢ အဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တဲတၢ်တံၢ်မံၤလၢအါဒၣ် တက့ၢ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤတၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် ညိၣ်နီၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲဒၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤဒီး ပှၤကူၣ်ဘၣ်ကူၣ်သ့အတၢ်ကတိၤတဖၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စံးဟံတဖၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ ကဟ့ၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါနီၤပၢဒီးတၢ်ကူၣ်သ့ကူၣ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကဘၣ်ဟံသ့ၣ်ဟံသးလၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဒီးကတိၤတၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီတဖၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အပျီလီၤနံၤလီၤအုၤဒီးအိၣ်ဖျါလံး ကွဲးဘၣ်ဆၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအါလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆိမးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to “either shape up or ship out”.</p>	

<p><b>Archetype</b></p> <p>Archetypes are literary devices that employ the use of a famous concept, person or object to convey a wealth of meaning. Archetypes are immediately identifiable and even though they run the risk of being overused, they are still the best examples of their kind.</p>	<p>တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညိၣ်နီၤအီၤ</p> <p>တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညိၣ်နီၤအီၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပိးအလိတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကၢအီၤဖဲ တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးဟံပျီ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်, ပှၤကူၣ်ညိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံာ်တဖၣ် အိၣ်ပညိၣ်ဒိၣ်မ့ၢ်မ့ၢ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညိၣ်နီၤအီၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါနီၤပၢအိၣ်ပညိၣ်သ့ဒီး တၢ်မ့ၢ်လီၤဘၣ်ယီၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကစူးကၢဘၣ်အီၤအါတလၢဒၣ်လဲာ်, တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့ၢ်ဒ်တၢ်အဒိအဂ့ၢ်ကတၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Shakespeare’s <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> are an archetype of star-crossed lovers; a couple joined by love, separated by cruel circumstance, and doomed by fate.</p>	

<p><b>Assonance</b></p> <p>Assonance refers to repetition of sounds produced by vowels within a sentence or phrase. In this regard assonance can be understood to be a kind of alliteration. What sets it apart from alliterations is that it is the repetition of only vowel sounds.</p>	<p>တၢ်သီၣ်သယံးလိာ်သး</p> <p>တၢ်သီၣ်သယံးလိာ်သးအိၣ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပျီအသီၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်အပူၤ သီၣ်ဝံသီၣ်က့ၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အံၤ တၢ်နီၤပၢလၢတၢ်သီၣ်သယံးလိာ်သးတဖၣ်အံၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဂံၤဒီးလံာ်မိၢ်ဖျါတကလုာ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်လၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်သးဒီး တၢ်ဂံၤဒီးလံာ်မိၢ်ဖျါန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်လၢအစူးကၢဝံးစူးကၢက့ၤအသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပျီအသီၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “A long song.” The “o” sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Asyndeton</b></p> <p>Asyndeton refers to a practice in literature whereby the author purposely leaves out conjunctions in the sentence, while maintaining the grammatical accuracy of the phrase. Asyndeton as a literary tool helps in shortening up the implied meaning of the entire phrase and presenting it in a succinct form. This compact version helps in creating an immediate impact whereby the reader is instantly attuned to what the writer is trying to convey.</p>	<p>တၢ်တထၢန့ၣ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျါၣ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်တထၢန့ၣ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျါၣ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၣ်ဖဲတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးတၢ်ဖိ ပာ်တီၢ် လံာ်ဖျါၣ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၣ်အပူၤဘၣ်ဆၣ်, လံာ်ကျိၣ်ကူၣ်အလံာ်ဂံၢ်ထံးဘၣ်ဘျိးဘၣ်ဒါဒဲးကစီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၤအပူၤ တၢ်စူးကျိၣ် တၢ်တထၢန့ၣ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျါၣ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကမၤဖုၣ်လီၤ လံာ်ကျိၣ်ကူၣ်တဖၣ် အခီပညီတဖၣ်ဒီး ပာ်ဖျါထီၣ်အီၤဖုၣ်ဖုၣ်ပျီၤပျီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢကျဲးအံၤန့ၣ် ကမၤစၢၤပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ ကနီၤပာ်တၢ်လၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ် ဂုၢ်ကျဲးစးကွဲးဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါဝဲအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p>	

<p><b>Authorial Intrusion</b></p> <p>Authorial Intrusion is used when the author steps away from the text and speaks out to the reader. Authorial intrusion establishes a one-to-one relationship between the writer and the reader where the latter is no longer a secondary player or an indirect audience to the progress of the story but is the main subject of the author's attention.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဆွဲၣ်န့ၣ်ဆူၣ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါ</p> <p>တၢ်စူးကျိၣ် တၢ်ဆွဲၣ်န့ၣ်ဆူၣ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဟးထီၣ်ကွဲးလၢ လံာ်ဖျါၣ်အကျါဒီးတဲတၢ်ဒီးပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဆွဲၣ်န့ၣ်ဆူၣ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါန့ၣ် သ့ၣ်ထီၣ် နီၢ်တဂၤဘၣ်တဂၤအတၢ်ရဲလိာ်လၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဒီးပုၤဖးလံာ်အဘၣ်စၢၤဒီးပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ်ပုၤလၢ အဆိၣ်ထွဲမၤစၢၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ကဲပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိယိယိလၢ အဖးတၢ်ကွဲးပူၤ အတၢ်လဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်လၢဘၣ်ဒီး ကဲထီၣ်ဝဲဒၣ်ပုၤဂံၢ်လိလၢအရဲဒိၣ်တဂၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In many novels, the protagonist would move away from the stream of the story and speak out to the reader. This technique is often used to reveal some crucial elements of the story to the reader. Used well in <i>Oliver Twist</i> by Charles Dickens.</p>	

<p><b>Bildungsroman</b></p> <p><i>Bildungsroman</i> is a popular form of storytelling whereby the author bases the plot on the overall growth of the central character throughout the timeline of the story. As the story progresses, the subject undergoes noticeable mental, physical, social, emotional, moral and often spiritual advanced and strengthening before the readers' eyes.</p>	<p><b>Bildungsroman</b> (တၢ်ကွဲးလၢပုၤဂံၢ်လိအရဲဒိၣ် ဒိၣ်ထီၣ်ဒီးအတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါနီၢ်ပာ်ဂုၤထီၣ် တဆိဘၣ်တဆိလၢပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအမဲၣ်ညါ)</p> <p><i>Bildungsroman</i> န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးအကွၢ်အဂီၢ်လၢ အမံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးပုၤဒီးသန့ထီၣ်အပူၤလၢ ပုၤဂံၢ်လိတၢ် အရဲဒိၣ်တဂၤ အတၢ်ဒိၣ်ထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်လၢဂံၢ်လိဆူဆူလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးဒိတကတီၢ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤအမဲၣ်အိၣ်ထီၣ်ဒီးအတၢ်ဒိၣ်ထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်လၢ နီၢ်သး, နီၢ်မိ, တၢ်ရဲလိာ်မုၢ်လိာ်, တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဟူးသးဂံၢ်, တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်ဂုၤဒီးတၢ်အဆၢဒီး ညီနီၢ်တၢ်ဒိၣ်ထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်လၢ သ့ၣ်ဂုၢ်သးကျိၣ်ဒီးဘၣ်တၢ်မၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤလၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအမဲၣ်ညါန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Scarlet O'Hara in <i>Gone With the Wind</i> by Margaret Mitchell experiences immense personal growth as she learns the value of friends and hard work under duress, without compromising her own dreams.</p>	



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Cacophony</b> A cacophony in literature refers to the use of words and phrases that imply strong, harsh sounds within the phrase. These words have jarring and dissonant sounds that create a disturbing, objectionable atmosphere.	<b>တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖိးမံလိာ်အသး</b> တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖိးမံလိာ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤစံးတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤကွၢ်တဖၣ်လၢ အဟံၤဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ကလုာ်လၢအဆူၣ်အကီၢ်, သီၣ်တမ့ၢ်တလၢလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤကွၢ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါတဖၣ်အံၤအိၣ်ဒီးအတၢ်ကလုာ်အသီၣ်လၢ အတၢ်သီၣ်သၢတြးဒီးတဖိးမံလိာ်အသးအယိ, ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ခိၣ်တၢ်ယၤအတၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢ အလီၤသးဘၣ်တၢ်တၢ်, ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လိာ်ဘျီတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.	

<b>Caesura</b> A caesura is a pause within a poetic line that breaks the regularity of the metrical pattern. The purpose of using a caesura is to create a dramatic pause, which has a strong impact.	<b>တၢ်အိၣ်ပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟံၤပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိ</b> တၢ်အိၣ်ပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟံၤပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်အိၣ်ပတုၢ်တစီၢ်တလီၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးထါအကျိၤအပူၤလၢ ညိၣ်နီၤမၤအိၣ်ကတီၢ် ထါအသီၣ်အယုၢ်အကူၤလၢ လဲၤအသးဒ်အညိၣ်နီၤအသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်အိၣ်ပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟံၤပတုၢ်တစီၢ်ဖိန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သးကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်ပိာ်သးဝးလၢ, အဟ့ၣ်တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢ အဆူၣ်အကီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Against the envy of less happier lands, this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. <i>Richard II</i> , Shakespeare	

<b>Characterization</b> Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. The character can be described directly or indirectly by the author or through the actions, thoughts and speech of the character.	<b>တၢ်တဲဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အသကံာ်ပဝး</b> တၢ်တဲဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အသကံာ်ပဝးန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တဲဖျါအကျိၤအကျဲလၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိဟံၤဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤလၢအိၣ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးပူၤအသကံာ်ပဝးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိကွဲးဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤသု လီၤလီၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တမ့ၢ်လီၤလီၤခိဖျါ အတၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂံၤ, အတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဒီး အဝဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ကတိၤအယိသ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> “First of all, if we can learn a simple trick, Scout, you’ll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view ... until you climb into his skin and walk around in it.” From this quote from <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee we can see that Atticus Finch (Scout’s father) is a patient and compassionate person who is able to extend his empathy to other members of his community.	

<b>Chiasmus</b> Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.	<b>တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလိာ်သး</b> တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စံးတၢ်ကတိၤလၢ အပၣ်ယုာ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤကွၢ်ခံခါလၢ အလဲၤသယဲၤလိာ်အသးဘၣ်ဆၣ် အခိပညိၣ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလိာ်အသးလီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.	

<b>Circumlocution</b> Circumlocution is a form of writing wherein the author uses exaggeratedly long and complex sentences in order to convey a meaning that could have been otherwise conveyed through a shorter, much simpler sentence. Circumlocution involves stating an idea or a view in an indirect manner that leaves the reader guessing and grasping at the actual meaning.	<b>တၢ်တဲတဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤ</b> တၢ်တဲတဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးအကလုာ်ပဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါတဲတဲတၢ်ကတိၤလၢအထိဒီးအဘံၤဘူလိာ်သးလၢ ကဟံၤဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခိပညိၣ်အဂီၢ်ပဲ အဟံၤဖျါထီၣ်ပဲ ဖုၣ်ဖုၣ်ဒီး ဖျါဖျါဖျါသုအခါဒၣ်လဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲတဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤန့ၣ်ပၣ်ယုာ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟံၤဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ အဖျါပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိလၢ ကဆိကမိၣ်တယၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဘၣ်ဂုၢ်ကျဲးစးယုၢ်ပၢ် တၢ်အခိပညိၣ်နီၢ်ကီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Instead of writing “At 8 pm he arrived for the dinner party,” the author writes: “Around 3 hours after sunset, it was winter at the time; the man arrived for the dinner party.	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Climax</b></p> <p>Climax is that particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point. Climax is a structural part of a plot and is at times referred to as the crisis. It is a decisive moment or a turning point in a storyline at which the rising action turns around into a falling action. Thus, a climax is the point at which a conflict or crisis reaches its peak that calls for a resolution or denouncement (conclusion).</p>	<p>တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤလၢ တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်အထီၣ်ကတၢၢ်</p> <p>တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤလၢတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်အထီၣ်ကတၢၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကတီၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်တဲၤဖျါတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖၣ်ဆၢတဖၣ် တုၤယီၤလၢ တၢ်လီၤအထီၣ်ကတၢၢ်လံၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤ တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ အထီၣ်ကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ပဲ ပူၤအတၢ်ဆီလီၤသးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်တခါဒီး တဘျီတခါ တၢ်ကိးအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးအနးကတၢၢ်အကတီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတီၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအ လီၤဘၣ်ယီၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဆီတလဲက့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤဆူ တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂၤလၢအမၤကဖီထီၣ်ဆူၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဆူ တၢ်မၤစုၣ်လီၤကဒါက့ၢ်အီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်န့ၣ်အယီၤတၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ် အထီၣ်ကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ပဲ တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်ဖဲတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်အထီၣ် ကတၢၢ်လၢ အနးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အစၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်ကမိၣ် (တၢ်ကျါတၢ်က့ၢ်တၢ်) န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Heart of Darkness</i> by Joseph Conrad, the narrative reaches its climax when Marlowe starts his journey in his steam boat and his final discovery upon reaching the station and meeting Kurtz. He was shocked to discover that Kurtz had abandoned all norms and morals of his civilization. Following this point in the novel, the mystery surrounding Kurtz is unfolded and the questions in Marlow's mind find their answers automatically when he sees the real situation.</p>	
<p><b>Conflict</b></p> <p>Conflict is used for expressing a resistance the protagonist of the story finds in achieving his aims or dreams. The conflict is a discord that can have external aggressors or can even arise from within the self.</p>	<p>တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤဂ့ၤလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤတဂၤ ယုထံၣ် န့ၣ်အတၢ်ပညိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အတၢ်မံၤမုၢ်လၢကွၢ်စိတဖၣ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်တဘျီလိာ်ဖိးဒုလၢ ဘၣ်တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤလၢ ပုၤလၢတၢ်ချၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢနီၢ်တဂၤအပူၤ န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> John tried hard to convince himself that his Hollywood dreams were worth the struggle, but his parents, and his inner voice of reason, failed to agree.</p>	
<p><b>Connotation</b></p> <p>Connotations are the associations people make with words that go beyond the literal or dictionary definition. Many words have connotations that create emotions or feelings in the reader.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အခီပညိၣ်လၢတအိၣ်ဖျါလီၤလီၤဘၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အခီပညိၣ်လၢတအိၣ်ဖျါလီၤလီၤဘၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤကညိ ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်ဖျါတဖၣ်လၢ အခီပညိၣ်တအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢလံာ်ခိ ယုၤအပူၤဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတီၢ်အါဖျါလၢတၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်အခီပညိၣ်လီၤလီၤတဖၣ်ဒုးအိၣ် ထီၣ် တၢ်သးဂဲၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “And once again, the autumn leaves were falling.” This phrase uses “autumn” to signify that something is coming to an end.</p>	
<p><b>Consonance</b></p> <p>Consonance refers to the repetition of sounds in quick succession produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase. The repetitive sound is often found at the end of a word. Consonance is the opposite of assonance, which implies repetitive usage of vowel sounds.</p>	<p>တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က့ၢ်လံာ်မိၢ်ပုၤအဖျါအလီၢ်ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျါအကလုာ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သး</p> <p>တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က့ၢ်လံာ်မိၢ်ပုၤအဖျါအလီၢ်ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျါအကလုာ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပဲ တၢ်မၤသီၣ်ကဒါက့ၢ် လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါလၢ အအိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤဖျါပူၤ အတၢ်သီ ဉ်လၢ အပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံချူသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤသီၣ်ကဒါက့ၢ်တဘျီဝံၤတဘျီအကလုာ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ညိၣ်နီၤအီၤဖဲ လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါအကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က့ၢ်လံာ်မိၢ်ပုၤအဖျါအလီၢ် ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျါအကလုာ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအထီၣ်ဒါလိာ်အသးဒီး တၢ်သီၣ်သ ယဲၤ, လၢအမ့ၢ်ပဲ တၢ်စူးကါကဒါက့ၢ် တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပုၤအကလုာ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Denotation</b> Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.	<b>တၢ်န့ၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အဓိပညိ</b> တၢ်န့ၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အဓိပညိဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ခိယုၤအဓိပညိ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျါတၢ်တဖျါတၢ်အဓိပညိန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> "They built a house." In this sentence, "house" is meant literally as in a building where a family lives. If the word "home" was used instead in the sentence in place of "house", the meaning would not be as literal as there are many emotions associated with the word "home" beyond simply the structure where people live.	

<b>Deus ex Machina</b> Deus ex Machina refers to the incidence where an implausible concept of character is brought into the story in order to resolve the conflict in the story and to bring about a pleasing solution. The use of Deus ex Machina is not recommended as it is seen to be the mark of a poor plot that the writer needs to resort to random, insupportable and unbelievable twists and turns to reach the end of the story.	<b>တၢ်လၢအတမ့ၢ်န့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူၤဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၤအသိး</b> တၢ်လၢအတမ့ၢ်န့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူၤဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၤအသိးန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်အိၣ်သးဝဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ် ဟဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢပူၤအသကဲၣ်ပဝးလၢ တၢ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်လၢကဲထီၣ် တသ့ဒ်န့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်အသိးလၢ ကယုၣ်လီၤတၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အစၢလၢအမ့ၢ်သ့ၣ်မ့ၢ်သးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကစူးကါ တၢ်လၢအတမ့ၢ် န့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူၤဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၤအသိး မ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အံၤဖျါလၢ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်အသးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ တဖၣ် တအိၣ်ယံးယိၣ်ဒိၣ်ဘၣ်ဒီး ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်လိၣ်ဘၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဆိတလဲလၢ အအိၣ်ထီၣ် သတူၢ်ကလၢ လၢတဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဂီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်တသ့လၢ ကတုၤယီၤဆူတၢ်ကွဲးအကတၢ် အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> In <i>Lord of the Flies</i> by William Golding, stranded on a deserted island after a plane crash, a group of children have gone savage and are burning down the island. There seems to be no chance of rescue. However, a naval officer suddenly appears from out of nowhere and saves them. Thus the appearance of the officer is necessary to save the children from the impending disaster that they have created.	

<b>Diction</b> Diction is the distinctive tone or tenor of an author's writings. Diction is not just a writer's choice of words, it can include the mood, attitude, dialect and style of writing. Diction is usually judged with reference to the prevailing standards of proper writing and speech and is seen as the mark of quality of the writing. It is also understood as the selection of certain words or phrases that become peculiar to a writer.	<b>တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၤတြဲ</b> တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၤတြဲန့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်အကုၢ်အဂီၢ်လီၤဆိလိာ်သးလၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်အတၢ်ကလုၢ်အပူၤ န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၤတြဲန့ၣ် တမ့ၢ်ထဲလၢ လံာ်ဖျါတၢ်ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါဝဲဘၣ်, ဒီးတၢ် အံၤပၣ်ဃုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သး, တၢ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်သး, တၢ်တဲသကိးတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးအကုၢ်အဂီၢ် တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၤတြဲန့ၣ် ညိန့ၣ်တၢ်ဆၢတဲၣ်အိၣ်အိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွၢ်သတြဲတၢ်လၢ ကဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤအတိၤပတီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟံၣ်အိၣ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးအကံၢ်အစီန့ၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်န့ၣ်ပၢၤစုာ်ကိးလၢ တၢ်ယုထၢတၢ်ကတိၤဝီၤတြဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ အကဲ ထီၣ် တၢ်လီၤဆိလၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Certain writers in the modern day and age use archaic terms such as "thy", "thee" and "wherefore" to imbue a Shakespearean mood to their work.	

## LITERARY TERMS &amp; DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Doppelganger</b></p> <p>Doppelganger is derived from German and literally translates into "double walker." It refers to a character in the story that is actually a counterfeit or a copy of a genuine character. Doppelgangers of the main characters usually bear the ability to impersonate the original but have vastly different spirits and intentions. The doppelganger might have a different appearance that allows it to fool other unsuspecting characters.</p>	<p>ပုလိပ်ကဲသးလၢပုၤအဂၤ, ပုၤအကနု (Doppelganger)</p> <p>ပုၤကဲတၢ်အကနု (Doppelganger) န့ၣ် အိၣ်ဟဲလၢက့မနံၣ်အကျိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးကျိးထံအိၣ်လီၤလၢလၢဆူ “ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်ခံၣ်” န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤလၢအမၤဒီး ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲတၢ်အရ့ဒိၣ်နီၢ်နီၢ်တဂၤအတၢ်ဟံသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကဲ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲတၢ်အရ့ဒိၣ်နီၢ်နီၢ်တဂၤအကနုန့ၣ် ညိၣ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်အကံၢ်အစီလၢကမၤဒီးပုၤဂၤဘၣ်ဆၣ် အတၢ်ဟံသ့ၣ်ဟံသးဒီး အတၢ်ပညိၣ်တဖၣ်လီၤဆီလိာ်အသး ဖးဒိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ပုၤလိပ်ကဲသးလၢပုၤအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်ကအိၣ်ဒီး အတၢ်အိၣ်ပျီလၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်သးလၢ ကပျဲၣ်လၢ ကလိန့ၢ်ပုၤအဂၤတဖၣ်လၢ တသ့ၣ်ညါၣ် တၢ်အတၢ်သိကအိၣ်ထီၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The idea of getting revenge is put in Hamlet's mind by the apparition of his father who tells him that he was murdered. The use of a doppelganger helps Shakespeare to set up the plot of <b>Hamlet</b> that revolves around the theme of revenge.</p>	

<p><b>Ekphrastic</b></p> <p>Ekphrastic refers to a form of writing, mostly poetry, wherein the author describes another work of art, usually visual. It is used to convey the deeper symbolism of the corporeal art form by means of a separate medium.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကွဲးတဲဖျါထီၣ်ဒွဲလၢအဂ့ၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကွဲးတဲဖျါထီၣ်ဒွဲလၢအဂ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၢ်, အါဒၣ်တၢ်တက့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးထါ, ဖဲပှၢ်ကွဲးတၢ် ကွဲးဖျါထီၣ် ဒွဲလၢတၢ်မၤအဂၤ, လီၤဆီဒၣ်တၢ် တၢ်လၢတၢ်ထံၣ်အီၤသ့တဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဒွဲလၢဘၣ်ထွဲနီၢ်ခိဖဲးညၣ်ဂ့ၢ်ဝိတကပၤ အပနီၣ်ဒ် တၢ် ငးန့ၣ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါအီၤလီၤလီၤဆီဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.</p>	

<p><b>Epilogue</b></p> <p>The epilogue is a literary device that acts as an afterword at the conclusion of a literary work. The purpose of an epilogue can be to add a little insight into the plot, theme, or character/s. Epilogues can be written in a number of ways: the same narrative style in the story is continued, other times one of the characters might take up the narrative, or a single character can address the audience directly.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကျၢၢ်တံၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကျၢၢ်တံၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပိးလီၤလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကကျၢၢ်တံၢ်လံာ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ် အတၢ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်ကထၢန့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အကူၣ်, တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤ, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤအဒိတဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်သ့လၢ ကျဲတဘျူးဘီလီၤ- တၢ်ဆဲးစူးကါ တၢ်ယဲၤတၢ်ဝဲအကွၢ်အဂီၤအညိၣ်န့ၣ်အသိး, ဒီးတဘျီဘျီ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤတဖၣ်, မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤတဂၤ ဝဲတၢ်ဆူ ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအအိၣ်လီၤလီၤသ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In a remarkable moment at the end of <i>The Tempest</i>, Shakespeare's wizard Prospero addresses the audience directly, breaking down the boundaries of the play. He informs them that the play is over, his powers are gone, and thus his escape from the play's island setting depends on their applause and that they, in effect, get to decide his fate.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Epithet</b> An epithet is usually used to add an attribute to a person or place's original name. These descriptive words and phrases can be used to enhance the persona of real and fictitious people, divinities, places and objects.	<b>တၢ်ကတိၤတဘီ</b> မ့တမ့ၢ် မံၤကယၤလၢ အဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ပှၤအသကဲၣ်ပဝးအကံၢ်အစီ ညီၣ်န့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤတဘီ မ့တမ့ၢ် မံၤကယၤလၢအဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ပှၤအသကဲၣ်ပဝးအကံၢ်အစီလၢ ကထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ် ပှၤတဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လိာ်တတိၤတီၤ အမံၤနီၢ်ကီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်လၢ အဝဲအါထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တဖၣ်အံၤ တၢ်စူးကါအိၤသ့လၢ ကမၤအါထီၣ် ပှၤကညီ, သံးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယါတဖၣ်, တၢ်လိာ်တၢ်ကျဲတဖၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပိးတၢ်လိတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> “Alexander the Great” is the epithet commonly used to refer to Alexander III of Macedonia. He is known as “the great” both for his military genius and his diplomatic skills in handling the various populaces of the regions he conquered.	

<b>Essay</b> An essay is a short form of literary composition based on a single subject matter, and often gives the personal opinion of an author. A famous English essayist Aldous Huxley defines essays as, “a literary device for saying almost everything about almost anything.”	<b>လံာ်ဆီရဲၣ်</b> လံာ်ဆီရဲၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဖျါလၢ အဒီးသန့ထီၣ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တခါဇိၤ, ဒီးညီၣ်န့ၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ပဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်အကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဆီရဲၣ်လၢ အဲကလံးကျိၣ်အမံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါ Aldous Huxley တဲလံာ်ဆီရဲၣ်တဖၣ်အိၣ်ပညိၣ်အမ့ၢ် “တၢ်ကွဲးလၢအဝဲ တၢ်ခဲလၢ် အဂ့ၢ်” န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> “It was one place I had been looking forward to visiting while in Nigeria ... The place is unique in the Yoruba religion, and that intrigued me ... As I passed through the gates I heard a squeaky voice. A diminutive middle-aged man came out from behind the trees — the caretaker. He worked a toothbrush-sized stick around in his mouth, digging into the crevices between algae'd stubs of teeth. He was barefoot; he wore a blue batik shirt known as a <i>buba</i> , baggy purple trousers, and an embroidered skullcap. I asked him if he would show me around the shrine. Motioning me to follow, he spat out the results of his stick work and set off down the trail.” <i>The Sacred Grove of Oshogbo</i> by Jeffrey Tayler.	

<b>Euphemism</b> The term euphemism is used to refer to the practice of using a comparatively milder or less abrasive form of a negative description instead of its original form. This device is used when writing about matters such as sex, violence, death, crimes and "embarrassing" matters. The purpose of euphemisms is to substitute unpleasant and severe words with more polite words to mask the harshness. The use of euphemisms is sometimes manipulated to lend a touch of exaggeration or irony in satirical writing.	<b>တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၢထီၣ်က့ၤတၢ်</b> တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၢထီၣ်က့ၤတၢ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအိၤဖဲ တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၢထီၣ်က့ၤ ဝီၤဩလၢ အိၣ်ပညိၣ်တဂ့ၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်အံၤဖဲ တၢ်ကွဲးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ယး မ့ၣ်ခါသ့ၣ်ထံး, တၢ်မၤတၢ်စုဆူၣ်ခိၣ်တကး, တၢ်သံတၢ်ပှၤ, တၢ်မၤကမၣ်ကွီၢ်မ့ၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢ “အမၤမဲာ်ဆူးတၢ်” တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၢထီၣ်က့ၤတၢ် အတၢ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ဘျီဘၣ်က့ၤတၢ်ကတိၤလၢ အတမ့ၢ်တလၢဒီးအနးတဖၣ်ဆူ တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဆဲးလၢလၢ ကဟံၣ်ဘၢဝဲ တၢ်တမ့ၢ်တလၢတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၢထီၣ်တၢ်ဖဲ တဘျီတခိၣ်တၢ်စူးကါအိၤလၢကကွဲးတဲလူတဲကါတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ကွဲးန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ်စ့ၢ်ကိးလီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> When a person dies, people will say “he/she <i>passed away</i> ”.	



# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Fable</b> Fable is a literary device which can be defined as a concise and brief story intended to provide a moral lesson at the end. In literature, it is described as a didactic lesson given through some sort of animal story. In prose and verse, a fable is described through plants, animals, forces of nature and inanimate objects by giving them human attributes wherein they demonstrate a moral lesson at the end.	<b>ပူဇီးလီဇီး, တာဝဲဒီ, တာယဲယူ</b> တာယဲယူတဖန်နဲ့ မှာ တာဝဲဒီတဲတဲလဲ တာဝဲအီ မှာတဲဖိုဒီး အကတၢ်အိၣ်ဒီး တာသိၣ်လီလၢ တာအိၣ်မူအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်န့ၣ်, တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါအီၤဒ်အမ့ၢ် တာယဲယူလၢ အတဲဘၣ်ယး ဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်လီလၢ တၢ်ကမၤလိ န့ၣ်တၢ်အဂီၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်တပူအိၣ်ဒီး အဆၢဖိတဖၣ်ဒီးတဲတၢ်တဲဘၣ်ယး သ့ၣ်ဖိဝဲတဲ တၢ်မုၢ်တၢ် ဘီ, ဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိ, န့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်အဂီၢ်သဟံၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ပိးတၢ်လိတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်သ့ၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤန့ၣ်အသးဒ်ပှၤ ကညီဒီး အကတၢ်န့ၣ် ဟ့ၣ်တၢ်မၤလိတမံၤမံၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> A passage from <i>The Fox and the Crow</i> from Aesop's Fables: "A crow was sitting on a branch of a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak when a fox observed her and set his wits to work to discover some way of getting the cheese. "Coming and standing under the tree he looked up and said, 'What a noble bird I see above me! Her beauty is without equal. Down came the cheese and the fox, snatching it up, said, 'You have a voice, madam, I see: what you want is wits....'"	

<b>Faulty Parallelism</b> In literature, the term parallelism is used to refer to the practice of placing together similarly structured, related phrases, words or clauses. Parallelism involves placing sentence items in a parallel grammatical format wherein nouns are listed together, specific verb forms are listed together and the like. However, when one fails to follow this parallel structure, it results in faulty parallelism. The failure to maintain a balance in grammatical forms is known as faulty parallelism wherein similar grammatical forms receive dissimilar or unequal weight.	<b>တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤအတၢ်ကမၤ</b> လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၤအပူၤ တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤအတၢ်ကမၤန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟံး လီၤ တၢ်အကူၢ်အဂီၢ်လၢအလီၤကံးလိာ်သး, လံာ်ကျိၤကူၢ်လၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲတဖၣ်, လံာ်ဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူၢ်တဖၣ်တပူၤယီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤအတၢ်ကမၤပၣ်ယုာ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤ လၢတၢ်ဟံးလီၤအီၤ လၢအအိၣ်သယဲၤလိာ်သးဒ်လံာ်ဂ့ၢ်ထံးအသး, ဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးရဲၣ်လီၤ နီၢ် (noun) တဖၣ် တပူၤယီၤ, ဝီ (verb) အကူၢ်အဂီၢ်တဖၣ် တပူၤယီၤလီၤ. ဒ်လဲၣ်ဂ့ၢ်, ဝဲ ပှၤတဂၤတလူၤပိာ်မၤထွဲ တၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤအတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟံးလီၤအသးတဖၣ်အခါန့ၣ် တၢ်လဲၤ သယဲၤအတၢ်ကမၤအိၣ်ထီၣ်ဝဲလီၤ. ခီဖျါတၢ်ဟံးလံာ်ဂံၢ်ထံးအကူၢ်အဂီၢ်တဖၣ် တသ့ထွဲဘၣ် ထွဲဘၣ်အယီ တၢ်ကိးစ့ၢ်ကိးလၢတၢ်လဲၤသယဲၤအတၢ်ကမၤဒီး တၢ်အံၤဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်တဘၣ် လိာ်ဖိးဒုးဘၣ်ဘျိးဘၣ်ဒါန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.	

<b>Flashback</b> Flashback is a literary device wherein the author depicts the occurrence of specific events to the reader which have taken place before the present time the narration is following, or events that have happened before the events that are currently unfolding in the story. Flashback devices that are commonly used are past narratives by characters, depictions and references of dreams and memories and a sub device known as authorial sovereignty wherein the author directly chooses to refer to a past occurrence by bringing it up in a straightforward manner.	<b>တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါက့ၤတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢအပူၤကွံာ်</b> တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါက့ၤတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢအပူၤကွံာ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပိးအလီ လၢပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိ ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်သးဆူ ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအအိၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်တုၢ်သးလၢ အပူၤကွံာ်, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲထီၣ်အသးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်စံၣ်စီၤတဲတဲတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ် နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါက့ၤ တၢ်လၢအပူၤကွံာ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤ ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအပၣ်ယုာ် ဂဲၤဒီးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤတဖၣ် အတၢ်ကတိၤ, တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါဒီး တၢ်တဲဖျါထီၣ်က့ၤ တၢ်မံၤဖိဒီး တၢ် သ့ၣ်နီၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်လီၤလီၤဝဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် ဖိ ယုထာဝဲလၢ ကတဲဘၣ်က့ၤတၢ်လၢ အကဲထီၣ်တုၢ်သးလၢခုလၢပျၢၤတဖၣ် လီၤလီၤအခါန့ၣ် လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> In <i>Wuthering Heights</i> by Emily Bronte, Cathy is dead. Mr. Lockwood sees Cathy's name written all over the windowsill and then has a vexing dream about her. When he talks about the dream to Heathcliff, Heathcliff becomes too distressed. Mr. Lockwood wants to know why the mention of Cathy upsets him. The flashbacks are means to show the love that Heathcliff and Cathy had for each other.	



## LITERARY TERMS &amp; DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Foil</b></p> <p>A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.</p>	<p>ပှာတဂၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢဘၣ်တၢ်ထီၣ်သၤတြိၤအတၢ်လီၤဆိ</p> <p>ပှာတဂၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢဘၣ်တၢ်ထီၣ်သၤတြိၤအတၢ်လီၤဆိန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပှာတဂၢလၢ ဘၣ်တၢ်ထီၣ်သၤတြိၤအိၤဒီး ပှာၤဂဲၤဒိၤလၢအရူၤဒိၣ်တဂၢ. ဒီးညိၣ်န့ၢ်မ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကမၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဒိၣ်အတၢ်အကိၢ်အစိတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series, <i>Harry Potter</i>, the character of Hogwarts principal Albus Dumbledore, who portrays “good”, is constantly shown to believe in the power of true love (of all forms and types) and is portrayed as a strong, benevolent and positive character. On the other hand, the antagonist Lord Voldemort, who depicts the evil and “bad” in the series, is constantly shown to mock and disbelieve the sentiment of love and think of it as a foolish indulgence.</p>	

<p><b>Foreshadowing</b></p> <p>Foreshadowing refers to the use of indicative words or phrases that set the stage for a story to unfold and give the reader an indication of something that is going to happen without revealing the story or spoiling the suspense. Foreshadowing is used to suggest an upcoming outcome to the story.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဒုးန့ၣ်ဆိဟ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤအသးကသုကယီၢ်</p> <p>တၢ်ဒုးန့ၣ်ဆိဟ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤအသးကသုကယီၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျါၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်လၢ အဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခိပညိတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်အိၤလၢ ကယုသ့ၣ်ညါ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးဒီး ဟ့ၣ်ဆိပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢတၢ်တမံၤကဲထီၣ်သးအဂ့ၢ်လၢ တအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် မၤဟးဂီၢ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တယၢ်ကွၢ်တၢ်အရီၢ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဒုးန့ၣ်ဆိဟ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအိၤဖဲ တၢ်အဲၣ်ဒီးဟ့ၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်မနုၤကဲထီၣ်အသး အကသုအကယီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “He had no idea of the disastrous chain of events to follow”.</p> <p>In this sentence, while the protagonist is clueless of further developments, the reader learns that something disastrous and problematic is about to happen to the protagonist.</p>	

<p><b>Genre</b></p> <p>Genre means the type of art, literature or music characterized by a specific form, content and style. For example, literature has four main genres: poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction. All of these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another. Hence, it is necessary on the part of readers to know which genre they are reading in order to understand the message being conveyed.</p>	<p><b>ခွဲလၢတ်သုတ်ဘဉ်အကလုာ်</b></p> <p>ခွဲလၢတ်သုတ်ဘဉ်အကလုာ် စံးတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် ခွဲလၢအတၢ်သုတ်ဘဉ်အကလုာ် ဒ်အမ့ၢ်လံာ်လၢ, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သျှဉ်ဝံၣ်သးဆၢအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်, လၢဘဉ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါအီၤလၢ အခိၣ်တိၣ်ဒီး အတၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်သးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. အဒိ, လံာ်လၢန့ၣ် အကလုာ်အိၣ်လွံၢ်ကလုာ်လၢအမ့ၢ်- ထါ, တၢ်ဂဲၤပူ, တၢ်ယဲၤမ့ၢ်န့ၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးနီၢ်ကီၢ်တဖၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖၣ်အံၤန့ၣ်အိၣ်ဒီး အက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်အတၢ်လီၤဆီဒီးအတၢ်မၤအကျါအကျဲတဖၣ်လၢ အဒုးလီၤဆီအီၤလၢတခါဒီးတခါ အဘၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်န့ၣ်အယီ, တၢ်လိာ်ဘဉ်လၢ ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်ကနၢ်ပာ်ဝဲလၢ အဝဲသ့ၣ်ဖး လံာ်အကလုာ်မနုၤလၢ ကနၢ်ပာ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျါလၢ တၢ်ဝဲဖျါအီၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.</p>	

# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Hubris</b> Hubris (also hybris) is a negative term implying both arrogance, excessive self-pride or self-confidence. Hubris often indicates being out of touch with reality and overestimating one's own competence or capabilities. Hubris is generally considered the “tragic flaw” of the protagonist that leads to his/her downfall.	<b>တၢ်ဟံးဒိၣ်ဟံးထီၣ်လီၤသး</b> တၢ်ဟံးဒိၣ်ဟံးထီၣ်လီၤသး (တၢ်ကိးစ့ၢ်ကိးအိၣ်လၢ hybris) လၢအမ့ၢ်ဝဲ ဝီၢ်ဩလၢ အတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢ အဟံးဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဟံးကတိၤလၢသး. တၢ်ဟံးဒိၣ်သး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်န့ၢ်န့ၢ်လီၤသးအါတလၢလီၤ. တၢ်ဟံးဒိၣ်ဟံးထီၣ်လီၤသး ညိၣ်န့ၢ်ဟံးဖျါထီၣ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်အိၣ်ယံၤဒီးတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးနီၢ်ကီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တယၢ် ပုၤတဂၢၢ်အကစၢ် အတၢ်သ့န့ၢ်အိၣ်န့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အါတလၢန့ၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟံးဒိၣ်ဟံးထီၣ်လီၤသးန့ၢ် ညိၣ်န့ၢ်တၢ်ဟံးအိၣ် ဒ်အမ့ၢ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအဂၢၢ်ဒိတၢ် အရူၤဒိၣ်ကတၢၢ်တဂၢၢ် အတၢ် “လီၤတူၢ်လီၤကၢၢ်လၢအလီၤဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး”ဒီး ဆှၢအိၣ်ဆူ တၢ်ဟးဂီၢ်အဂ့ၢ်န့ၢ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> In <i>Macbeth</i> by William Shakespeare, the protagonist, overfilled with ambition and arrogance, allows his hubris to think he would be able to kill the valiant Duncan without penalty so he can claim the throne of Scotland for himself. Obviously murder is highly frowned upon, so this eventually leads to Macbeth's demise.	

<b>Hyperbaton</b> A hyperbaton is a literary device wherein the author plays with the regular positioning of words and phrases and creates a differently structured sentence to convey the same meaning. It is said that by using a hyperbaton, words or phrases overstep their conventional placements and result in a more complex and intriguing sentence structure.	<b>တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျါန့ၣ်</b> တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျါန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပိးအလီၤဝဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ် ဂဲဒီး တၢ်ဆိလီၤဟံးလီၤလံာ်ဖျါန့ၣ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်တဖၣ်အလီၤဒီး နးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်ကျိၤလၢအဆိလီၤအသး လီၤဆိလၢကဟံးဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခိၣ်ညိၣ်လၢအဒ်သးလံာ်အသးတဖၣ်န့ၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်စဲးဝဲဒၣ်လၢ ခိဖျါတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျါန့ၣ်တဖၣ်အယီၤ, လံာ်ဖျါန့ၣ်ဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်တဖၣ် အိၣ်တလၢကွဲးအတၢ်လီၢ်တၢ်ကျဲးဒီး နးကဲထီၣ်လံာ်ကျိၤလၢ အဘံၤဘူယါယုၣ်အသးဒီး အဖျါလီၤသးဝဲန့ၢ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> "Alone he walked on the cold, lonely roads". This sentence is a variation of the more conventional: "He walked alone on the cold, lonely roads".	

<b>Hyperbole</b> A hyperbole is when the author uses specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the basic crux of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion.	<b>တၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ်</b> တၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ်န့ၣ် ဝဲပုၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤဖျါန့ၣ်ဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်လီၤဆိလၢ ကတဲဒိၣ်ထီၣ်အါထီၣ်ဒီး ကွဲးလုကွဲးကါ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအမၤသဘံၣ်ဘၣ် တၢ်လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အစၢတၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢ အဒိၣ်အမ့ၢ်ဒီး တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါဟံးသ့ၣ်ဟံးသးအိၣ်သ့န့ၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သးကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢအဒိၣ်အမ့ၢ်ဒီး အမၤဖျါလီၣ်လီၤ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤတဖၣ်န့ၢ်လီၤ. လံာ်ပဲၤကျိၤတဖၣ်အံၤ ညိၣ်န့ၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ ညိၣ်န့ၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးတသ့ဘၣ်ဆၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် သးအတၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤတဖၣ်န့ၢ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> “I’m so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here.”	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Imagery</b></p> <p>Imagery is when the author uses words and phrases to create mental images for the reader. Imagery helps the reader to visualize more realistically the author's writings. Imagery uses metaphors, allusions, descriptive words and similes in order to awaken the readers' sensory perceptions. It is not limited to only visual sensations, but also refers to igniting kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, thermal and auditory sensations as well.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ထံၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်ထံၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤကူၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ ကးအိၣ်ထီၣ် သးအတၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤမၤစၢၤ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ ကထံၣ်မ့ၢ်န့ၣ် ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်ကွဲးလၢ အမဲၣ်ချံ အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထံၣ်မ့ၢ်န့ၣ်တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတဲာ်တဖၣ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်တဖၣ်, လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢအဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်လၢ ကမၤပၢၢ်ထီၣ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် အစ့ၣ်အတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤတၢ်တဟံၣ်ပနီၣ်အိၣ်ထဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ်, ဘၣ်ဆၣ် တၢ်ကွၢ်သၤတြီၤယုၣ်စ့ၢ်ကိးဒီး တၢ်စးထီၣ်မၤဟူးမၤဂဲၤတူၢ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ် နီၢ်ခိ, နါနါ, နါဖိ, တၢ်အရီၢ်, တၢ်ကီၢ်သဟီၣ် ဒီးတၢ်နၢ်ဟူအစ့ၣ်တဖၣ်စ့ၢ်ကိးလီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The gushing brook stole its way down the lush green mountains, dotted with tiny flowers in a riot of colors and trees coming alive with gaily chirping birds.</p>	
<p><b>Internal Rhyme</b></p> <p>Internal rhyme is a practice of forming a rhyme in only one single line of verse. An internal rhyme is also known as the middle rhyme because it is typically constructed in the middle of a line to rhyme with the bit at the end of the same metrical line.</p>	<p><b>ဒွဲပူၤတၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤ</b></p> <p>ဒွဲပူၤတၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်မၤလၢအးအိၣ်ထီၣ် ထါအသီၣ်သယဲၤဖဲ လံာ်အဆၢတကျိၤစိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဒွဲပူၤတၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤန့ၣ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါစ့ၢ်ကိးအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤလၢတၢ်ခၢၣ်သးမ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဆိလီၤပာ်လီၤအိၣ်ဖဲ တၢ်ခၢၣ်သးလၢ ကသီၣ်သယဲၤလီၤအသးဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤတကျိၤယီၤအကတၢ်တခါပၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The line from the famed poem <i>Ancient Mariner</i>, "We were the first that ever burst".</p>	
<p><b>Inversion</b></p> <p>Inversion refers to the practice of changing the conventional placement of words for the purpose of laying emphasis. This literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader, not only with its content but also with its physical appearance as a result of the peculiar structure.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဘိးကဒါကူၤတၢ်, တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံတၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ဘိးကဒါကူၤတၢ်, တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံတၢ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဆိတလဲ လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အလီၤလၢအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢကးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အတယၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးပိးလိတခါအံၤတၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်လၢထါအပူၤအါန့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤမ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အံၤမၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ ကဆိရဲၣ်လီၤထါတဖၣ် ဒ်သိးအကထူးန့ၣ်ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအသ့ၣ်အသးအဂီၢ်, တမ့ၢ်ထဲလၢ အခိၣ်တီဘၣ် ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီး ထါမိၢ်ပုၤအတၢ်အိၣ်ဖျါအမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိလီၤပာ်လီၤထါလၢ ကျဲလၢအလီၤဆိန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i>, Milton wrote: "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe, with loss of Eden, till one greater man restore us, and regain the blissful seat. Sing Heav'nly Muse..."</p>	

# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<b>Irony</b> Irony refers to playing around with words such that the meaning implied by a sentence or word is actually different from the literal meaning. Often irony is used to suggest the stark contrast of the literal meaning. The deeper, real layer of significance is revealed not by the words themselves but the situation and the context in which they are placed.	<b>တၢ်တဲတၢ်အခိပညီဒၢက့ၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးဆဲး</b> တၢ်တဲတၢ်အခိပညီဒၢက့ၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးဆဲးန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဂဲၤလိာ်ကွဲးဒီး တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါၣ် လၢအိၣ်ဒီးအခိပညီလၢ အစူးကါဝဲလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အလီၤဆီဒိၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီး လံာ်လဲၤအခိပညီန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညိၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤဒၢက့ၣ်တၢ်အခိပညီန့ၣ် တၢ်စူး ကါအီၤလၢကဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်အီၤ လံာ်ဖျါၣ်အခိပညီတဖၣ် ပျီၣ်ပျီၣ်ဖျါလုၤတုၤလုၤတီၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအယီၤဒီးအခိပညီလီၤဆီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တဘၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်အီၤလၢလံာ်ဖျါၣ်ဘၣ် ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်နီၤပာ်အီၤသ့ဒီဖျိ တၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢ တၢ်ဟ်လီၤအီၤအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Sentence: “Oh! What fine luck I have!” This sentence on the surface conveys that the speaker is happy with their luck but actually what they mean is that they are extremely unhappy and dissatisfied with their bad luck.	

<b>Juxtaposition</b> Juxtaposition is when the author places a person, concept, place, idea or theme parallel to another. The purpose of juxtaposing two directly or indirectly related entities close together is to highlight the contrast between the two and compare them. This literary device is usually used for etching out a character in detail, creating suspense or lending a rhetorical effect.	<b>တၢ်ဟ်သယံၤလိာ်သး</b> တၢ်ဟ်သယံၤလိာ်သးအလီၢ်န့ၣ် ဖဲပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဟ်လီၤ ပုၤကညိ, တၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်, တၢ်လီၢ်တၢ်ကျဲ, တၢ်ကူၣ်တၢ်ဆး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤတဖၣ်လၢ အလဲၤသယံၤဒီး တၢ်အဂၢၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်သယံၤတၢ်ခံၤလၢအဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်သး လီၤလီၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တလီၤ ဘူးဘၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒီးသးကဟ်ဖျါတၢ်ခံၤဒီး ထီၣ်သတြီၤအတၢ်လီၤဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လိာ်ပိး လိာ်အံၤ တကလုာ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤအါတက့ၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢ အဂဲၤဒီလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပုၤ အဂီၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲး, ဒူးအိၣ်ထီၣ် ပုၤအတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တယၢ်တၢ်ခီဖျိ တၢ်တသ့ညါတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးလၢတၢ်မနုၤကကဲထီၣ်အသး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအဟ့ၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ် ဆိကမိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i> , Milton has used juxtaposition to draw a parallel between the two protagonists, Satan and God, who he discusses by placing their traits in comparison with one another to highlight their differences.	

<b>Litotes</b> Litotes are a literary term that uses an understated statement of an affirmative by using a negative description. Litotes are sometimes called an ironical understatement and/or an avoidance of a truth which can be either positive or negative.	<b>တၢ်တဲဒၢက့ၣ်တၢ်အခိပညီ (တၢ်တဲလၢတဂ့ၤ ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဂ့ၤ)</b> တၢ်တဲဒၢက့ၣ်တၢ်အခိပညီမ့ၢ် လံာ်လဲၤအဝီၢ်ဩလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်တဲဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အၢၣ်လီၤတူၢ်လိာ်အီၤဒီဖျိ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအခိပညီလၢ အတဂ့ၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်တဲဒၢက့ၣ်တၢ်န့ၣ် တဘျီတခိၣ် တၢ်တဲစ့ၢ်ကိးလၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးဆဲးတၢ်ဒီး/မ့မ့ၢ် တၢ် ဟးဆွဲးတၢ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်တီၤလၢအမ့ၢ်အဂ့ၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အအါမ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤသ့လီၤ.
<b>Example:</b> Common examples: “I’m not feeling bad,” or “he’s definitely not a rocket scientist.” The actual meanings are: “I am feeling well,” and “he is not smart.”	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Malapropism</b></p> <p>Malapropism refers to the practice of misusing words by substituting them with similar sounding words that have different, often unconnected meanings, and thus creating a situation of confusion, misunderstanding and amusement. Malapropism is used to convey that the speaker is flustered, bothered, unaware or confused and as a result cannot employ proper diction. A trick to using malapropism is to ensure that the two words (the original and the substitute) sound similar enough for the reader to catch onto the intended switch and find humor in the result.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်သူကမၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခိပညိၤလၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်သူကမၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခိပညိၤလၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါကမၢ် လံာ်ဖျါတဖၣ် ခိဖျါတၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်လီၤက့ၤအိၣ်ဒီး လံာ်ဖျါတၢ်လၢ အသိၣ်လီၤကံာ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် အိၣ်ဒီး အခိပညိၤလီၤဆိ. ဒီးညိၣ်န့ၣ်တဘျီထွဲလိာ်အသးနီၣ်တမံၤတဖၣ်အယိ. ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်သးဒုးဒီး တၢ်န့ၣ်ပၢ်ကမၢ်တၢ်ဒီး တၢ်လီၤနံၤတဖၣ်သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သူကမၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခိပညိၤန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်လၢ ကဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဝဲပုၤကတိၤတၢ်တဂၤန့ၣ် မၤသဘံၣ်သဘၣ်, မၤတံာ်တံာ်, တသ့ၣ်ညါ မ့တမ့ၢ် သးဒုးဒီးအယိ စူးကါကျိၣ်လၢ အဘၣ်တသ့ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကူၣ်တရံးလၢ တၢ်ကစူးကါ တၢ်ဒုးသူကမၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤအခိပညိၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး ကမၤလီၤတၢ်လံာ်ဖျါခံၣ်ဖျါ (လံာ်ဖျါနီၣ်ကိၢ်ဒီး လံာ်ဖျါလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်လၢအလီၢ်) န့ၣ် အသိၣ် ကဘၣ်လီၤကံာ်လိာ်အသးလၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ် ကဖီၣ်န့ၣ်ဝဲအခိပညိၤဒီး တၢ်ကလီၤနံၤဘၣ်အိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two <b>auspicious</b> persons." Instead, what the character means to say is "'Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two <b>suspicious</b> persons."</p>	

<p><b>Metaphor</b></p> <p>A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentence is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကတိၤဟ့ၣ်ဒီးဟ့ၣ်တၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒီးကတိၤတၢ်န့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤအခိပညိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အနီၣ်ကစၢ် အတၢ်အုၣ်သးလၢ ကျဲအဂၤတဘျီန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကတိၤဒီးကတိၤတၢ်အပူၤ, တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တမံၤ ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အဂၤတမံၤဒီး တၢ်ထီၣ်သတြိၤတၢ်ခံၣ်မံၤ အတၢ်လီၤပလိာ်လိာ်သးဒီး လုၢ်လၢသကံာ်ပဝးလၢ အဒ်သိးလိာ်သးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. မံၤအခိၣ်ထံးတခါလၢအမ့ၢ် လံာ်ပုၤကျိၣ်အတၢ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ် ညိၣ်န့ၣ်ဘၣ်တၢ်ထီၣ်သတြိၤအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ခံၣ်မံၤတမံၤလၢ အဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခိပညိၤလၢ အဟံၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အခိၣ်ထံးတခါအသကံာ်ပဝးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဟ့ၣ်ဒီးဟ့ၣ်တၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး တၢ်ကဟံးန့ၣ် တၢ်တမံၤအနီၣ်ကစၢ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အကျဲလၢ ပနၢ်ပၢ်အိၣ်ဂ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ် (တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီၤခံၣ်မံၤတမံၤ) ဒီးစူးကါအိၣ်ဒ်သိး ကနၢ်ပၢ်အိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်လၢပသ့ၣ်ညါအဂ့ၢ်စ့ၤ (တၢ်အခိၣ်ထံးတမံၤ) န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Henry was a lion on the battlefield". This sentence suggests that Henry fought so valiantly and bravely that he embodied all the personality traits we attribute to a ferocious lion. This sentence implies that Henry was courageous and fearless, much like the King of the Jungle.</p>	

<p><b>Metonymy</b></p> <p>Metonymy, refers to the practice of not using the formal word for an object or subject and instead referring to it by using another word that is intricately linked to the formal name or word. It is the practice of substituting the main word with a word that is closely linked to it.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကစူးကါ လံာ်ဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၣ်ကူၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဂၤအလီၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကစူးကါ လံာ်ဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၣ်ကူၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဂၤအလီၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ဖဲ တၢ်ကစူးကါတၢ်ကျိၣ်ဖျါလၢ တၢ်ကိး တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤအဂီၢ်ဘၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စူးကါလၢ လံာ်ဖျါအဂၤတဖျါလၢ အတၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲအိၣ်ဒီး အမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဝီၣ်ညိၣ်နီၣ်ကိၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ်မၤပုၤဝီၣ်ညိၣ်ဒီး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျါမိၢ်ပုၤလၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်သးဘူးဘူးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When we use the name "Washington, D.C." we are talking about the political capital of the United States because all the significant political institutions such as the White House, Supreme Court, the Capitol and many more are located there. The phrase "Washington D.C." is a metonymy for the government of the United States.</p>	



# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Mood</b></p> <p>Mood refers to a definitive stance the author adopts in shaping a specific emotional perspective towards the subject of the literary work. It refers to the mental and emotional disposition of the author toward the subject, which in turn lends a particular character or atmosphere to the work. The final tone achieved is instrumental in evoking specific, appropriate responses from the reader.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤကွဲးလံာ် အတၢ်ဟံးသးလီၤတၢ်လီၤမံၤလၢ အစူးကါဝဲလၢ ကကွဲးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢအကွဲးဝဲအဂ့ၢ် အတၢ်သ့ၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤ ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤကွဲးလံာ် အခိၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သးဂဲၤအတၢ်သ့ၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤလၢ တၢ်တမံၤလၢတၢ်ကွဲး အဂ့ၢ်. လၢအဒုးကဲထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤန့ၣ်လၢ အိၣ်ဒီးအသကဲၣ်ပဝးဒီးခိၣ်ယၢၤလီၤဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အစၢလၢ အမၤန့ၣ်ဝဲန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထီၣ်ဟူးထီၣ်ဂဲၤထီၣ်ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Love Story</i> by Erich Segal the relationship of the two protagonists is handled with such beauty, delicateness and sensitivity that the reader is compelled to feel the trials and tribulations of the characters.</p>	
<p><b>Motif</b></p> <p>Motif is any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present throughout the entire piece of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work. Motifs are very noticeable and play a significant role in defining the nature of the story, the course of events and the very fabric of the literary piece.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကယၢယဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝုၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကယၢယဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝုၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤ, တၢ်ဂီၢ်, တၢ်ဆိကမိၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ဆိကမိၢ်တဖၣ် လၢတၢ်ဟံးဖျါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ် ဒီတဘျီအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကယၢယဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝုၤတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးဝဲကွဲးကွၢ် တၢ်ဂီၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤလၢ အအိၣ်ဖျါ တြၢၢ်ကလံာ်တခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကယၢယဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝုၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဟံးသ့ၣ်ဟံးသးအီၤ ညိဒီး အိၣ်ဒီးအသန့ၣ်လၢ အခိၣ်ညိအိၣ်လီၤဆိလၢတၢ်ဟံးဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဂီၢ်အန့ၣ်ဆၢ, တၢ်လၢ အဒုးကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ဂီၢ်တခါအံၤဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ် အတၢ်ဆိလီၤသးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In many famed fairytales, a common motif is of a handsome prince who falls in love with a damsel in distress and the two being bothered by a wicked step mother, evil witch or beast and finally conquering all to live happily ever after.</p>	
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>A narrative or story is told by a narrator who may be a direct part of that experience and often shares the experience as a first-person narrator. Sometimes the author may only observe the events as a third-person narrator and gives his/her final pronouncement. A narrative consists of a set of events, recounted in a process of narration, in which the events are selected and arranged in a particular order.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲးတဲယဲးကတၢၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲးတဲယဲးတၢ်ဂီၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပူၤလၢပုၤတဲယဲးတၢ်လၢ ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ် ကအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်လဲၤခီဖျိ လၢ တၢ်မၤတၢ်ဒ်အံၤဒီး ညိန့ၣ်နီၤလီၤ အတၢ်လဲၤခီဖျိန့ၣ် ပုၤတဲယဲးတၢ်အိၣ်ထံးကတၢၤတဂၤ အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တဘျီတခါ ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ် ပုၤကွဲးလံာ် ကွၢ်တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် ပုၤအဂၤ တဂၤလၢ အတဲယဲးတၢ်ဂီၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤဒီးဟ့ၣ်အီၤလၢ ကဘိးဘၣ်ရၢလီၤတၢ်ဂီၢ်လၢမံကတၢၤလီၤ. တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲးတဲယဲးကတၢၤတၢ်ပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဂီၢ်လၢအကဲထီၣ်အသးတဖၣ်, တၢ်တဲကတၢၤ တၢ်အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ အယုထၢ တၢ်လၢကတဲဝဲဒီး ရဲၣ်လီၤကျဲၤလီၤကတၢၤတၢ်လၢ အလီၢ် ဘၣ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> <i>Animal Farm</i> by George Orwell is a modern narrative that aims at extending a writer's political views. It is a form of narrative known as a political satire. It uses animals on a farm to describe the overthrow of the last of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II and the Communist Revolution of Russia before WW II. The actions of the animals on the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the Revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society.</p>	



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Negative Capability</b></p> <p>Negative Capability is a concept promoted by poet John Keats, who was of the opinion that literary achievers, especially poets, should be able to come to terms with the fact that some matters might have to be left unsolved and uncertain. Keats was of the opinion that some certainties were best left open to the imagination and that the elements of doubt and ambiguity added romanticism and specialty to a concept.</p>	<p>တက်ကဲထိုင်သးသ့ (တလီတံလီမံ)</p> <p>တက်ကဲထိုင်သးသ့ (တလီတံလီမံ)န့ၣ် မ့တံဆိကမိၣ် အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ ဘၣ်တံးအိၣ်ထိုင်အီၤလၢ John Keats, လၢအိၣ်ဒီးအတံဆိကမိၣ်လၢ ကမၤထီထိုင်လံာ်လၢအတံးပတီၢ်, လီၤဆိၣ်တံၢ် ထါတဖၣ်, ကြၢၤအိၣ်ထိုင်ဒီးလံာ်ဖျၢၣ်တဖၣ်ခိဖျိလၢ တံၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တနီၤန့ၣ် တလိၣ်တံၢ်ယုၣ်လီၤအီၤဘၣ်ဒီး တလိၣ်လီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲးဘၣ်အယီၤလီၤ. အိၣ်ဒီး အတံဆိကမိၣ်လၢ တံၢ်တလီၤတံၢ်တနီၤန့ၣ် တံၢ်ကဟံတံၢ်အီၤလၢ တံၢ်ကဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၣ်တံၢ်အဂီၢ်ဒီးတံၢ်သးဒုဒိတဖၣ်ဒီးတံၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးအခိပညိတလီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တံၢ်ဟံဖျိထိုင်အီၤဒ်သီး ကဒုးအိၣ်ထိုင် တံၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၣ်တံၢ်ဒီး တံၢ်လီၤဆိလၢ တံၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တခါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as <i>Ode on a Grecian Urn</i> and <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i>.</p>	

<p><b>Nemesis</b></p> <p>The use of a nemesis refers to a situation of poetic justice wherein the positive characters are rewarded and the negative characters are penalized. The word also sometimes refers to the character or medium by which this justice is brought about. In Greek mythology, Nemesis is the goddess of divine retribution.</p>	<p>တံၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကၢ်ဆၢက့ၤတံၢ်, တံၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဘျးဆၢက့ၤတံၢ်</p> <p>တံၢ်စူးကါ တံၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကၢ်ဆၢက့ၤတံၢ်ဖဲ တံၢ်အိၣ်သးလိၣ်ဘၣ် တံၢ်တိတံၢ်လီၤဖဲ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တံၢ်လၢအဂဲၤဒီးတံၢ်လၢ တံၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်တံၢ်ဟံလၢဟံကပီၤအီၤဒီး ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တံၢ်လၢအဂဲၤဒီးတံၢ်လၢ အတဂ့ၤတဖၣ် ဘၣ်တံၢ်စံၣ်ညိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တံၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်အံၤ တဘျီတခါ ဘၣ်တံၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တံၢ်ဂဲၤဒီးလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တံၢ်ကွဲးပူၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တံၢ်ရဲၣ်ကျဲၤမၤတံၢ်တိတံၢ်လီၤလဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢကြိး (Greek) အတံၢ်တဲမုၢ်နံၢ်တဖၣ်အပူၤ တံၢ်စူးကါတံၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကၢ်ဆၢက့ၤတံၢ်ဒ် တံၢ်တိတံၢ်လီၤ အတံၢ်စံၣ်ညိၣ်ယၣ်တံၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series <i>Harry Potter</i>, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.</p>	

<p><b>Novel</b></p> <p>The term novel is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the novelette or novella. Its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. Novels may have any kind of plot form: tragic, comic, satire, drama, romance, melodrama, historical, science fiction, fantasy, crime, mystery, horror, tragic-comedy and many others.</p>	<p>တံၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီ</p> <p>ဖဲပတဲတံၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီစံးတံၢ်န့ၣ် မ့တံၢ်ကွဲးအကလုာ်ကလုာ်လၢ အတံၢ်ဒ်သီးလိာ်သးအိၣ်တမံၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဖဲ တံၢ်ကွဲးအါထီၣ်တံၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအမ့ၢ် တံၢ်ကွဲးမုၢ်နံၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ဒ်တံၢ်ကွဲးထီထီၣ်တံၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အသီး တံၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤဆိၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီးတံၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တံၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီအပူၤ တံၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်လီၤ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တံၢ်လၢအဂဲၤဒီးလၢ တံၢ်တဲသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အပူၤ, အဘဲသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အသကဲၣ်ပဝးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်ဒီးအိၣ်ဒီး တံၢ်ဟူးတံၢ်ဂဲၤတံၢ်ထီၣ်ဂဲၤသးအါန့ၣ်ဒီး တံၢ်ကွဲးလၢအဖုၣ်ဒီး တံၢ်ကွဲးအီၤယံးယီၣ်ဒီးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တံၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တံၢ်ကကွဲးအီၤလၢအိၣ်ဒီးပူၤဒီးတံၢ်ယဲၤအဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤကဲထီၣ် တမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်လၢအမ့ၢ်- တံၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုး, တံၢ်လီၤနံၤ, တံၢ်ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတံၢ်, တံၢ်ဂဲၤပူၤ, တံၢ်အဲၣ်တံၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ, တံၢ်ကွဲးပူၤလၢ အဟံဖျါထီၣ် တံၢ်သ့ၣ်ပိာ်သးဝး, တံၢ်စံၣ်စိၤတဲစိၤ, တံၢ်ကွဲးနီၢ်ကီၢ်လၢဖဲအုၣ်တကပၤ, တံၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မ့ၣ်အတံၢ်ကွဲးတဖၣ်, ပူၤလၢအဘၣ်ယးဒီးကွီၢ်မ့ၣ်, တံၢ်လီၤကမၤကမ့ၣ်, တံၢ်လီၤပျံၤလီၤဖူး, တံၢ်လီၤသးဘၣ်ဒီး-တံၢ်လီၤနံၤဒီးအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example :</b> <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Onomatopoeia</b></p> <p>Onomatopoeia refers to words whose very sound is very close to the sound they are meant to. In other words, it refers to sound words whose pronunciation is similar to the actual sound they represent.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအမၤဒီးန့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်အကလုာ်</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအမၤဒီးန့ၣ်ဆၢၣ်အကလုာ်စံးတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်အသိၣ်လၢ အကလုာ်စိၣ်ဘူးဒီး တၢ်သိၣ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးမၤသိၣ်ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢကျိၣ်အဂၤတမံၤတခါ, တၢ်အံၤပၣ်ယုၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ကလုာ်အသိၣ်လၢ တၢ်မၤသိၣ်အကလုာ်ဒီးဒီး တၢ်ကလုာ်နီၢ်ကီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Words such as grunt, huff, buzz, fizz, hiss, crackle, and snap are words whose pronunciation sounds very similar to the actual sounds these words represent.</p>	
<p><b>Oxymoron</b></p> <p>Oxymoron is a literary term that allows the author to use contradictory, contrasting concepts placed together in a manner that actually ends up making sense in a strange and slightly complex manner. An oxymoron helps to perceive a deeper level of truth and explore different layers of semantics while writing.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၢၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၢ်ဒီးဝီၤသြၢလၢအခိၣ်ညိၣ်ထီၣ်လိာ်သးခံၣ်ဖျၢၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၢၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၢ်ဒီးဝီၤသြၢလၢအခိၣ်ညိၣ်ထီၣ်လိာ်သးခံၣ်ဖျၢၣ်မ့ၢ်လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢ အပျဲၤပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ်ကစူးကါတၢ်အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ အပၣ်ယုၢ်တၢ်လၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်အသးဒီး ထီၣ်သြၢတၢ်လီၤဆီတဖၣ်ဒီး ပူၤကတၢၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခဲလၢာ် လဲၤအသးဂ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၢၣ် အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟံးသးလၢ အသဘံၣ်ဘုၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၢၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၢ်ဒီးဝီၤသြၢလၢအခိၣ်ညိၣ်ထီၣ်လိာ်သးခံၣ်ဖျၢၣ်အံၤ မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢတၢ်ကထံၣ် တၢ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်တီၤလၢအပတီၢ်လၢ အယိာ်ဒီး တၢ်ယုၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါမၤလိာ်ဝီၤသြၢအခိၣ်ညိၣ်တဖၣ်ကွဲးလံာ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Sometimes we cherish things of little value. He possessed a cold fire in his eyes. Terribly pleased, act naturally, deafening silence, clearly confused, virtual reality.</p>	
<p><b>Paradox</b></p> <p>A paradox refers to the use of concepts or ideas that are contradictory or opposed to one another, yet when placed together hold significant value on several levels. The uniqueness of paradoxes lies in the fact that a deeper level of meaning and significance is not revealed at first glance, but when it does crystallize, it provides astonishing insight.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၢၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီ</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၢၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်လၢအထီၣ်လိာ်သးလၢ တခါဒီးတခါ အဘၢၣ်စၢၤ, ဘၣ်ဆၢၣ် ဖဲတၢ်ဟံးယုၢ်အီၤတပူၤယီၤန့ၣ် အဝဲသ့ၣ်အိၣ်ဒီးအလုၢ်အပူၤလၢအလီၤဆီလၢ အပတီၢ်တဘျူးပတီၢ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၢၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီအတၢ်လီၤဆီန့ၣ် အိၣ်ဒီး အခိၣ်ညိၣ်လၢအယိာ်ဒီး တဖၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဝဲလၢ အဆီဘၣ်ဆၢၣ် ဖဲအအိၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်အခါ ဟ့ၣ်ထီၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဆီကမိၣ်လၢ အလီၤဘီၤလီၤမ့ၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.</p>	
<p><b>Pathetic Fallacy</b></p> <p>Pathetic fallacy is a literary device whereby the author ascribes the human feelings of one or more of his characters to nonhuman objects or phenomena. It is a type of personification, and is known to occur more by accident than on purpose.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကမၢ်လၢအိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟံးသ့ၣ်ဟံးသးတကဟ့ၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်ကမၢ်လၢအိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟံးသ့ၣ်ဟံးသးတကဟ့ၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲလံာ်လိာ်အတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီၤဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ပာ် ပုၤလၢအဝဲဒီးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤ တဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါဂၤအတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံာ်လၢတမ့ၢ်ပုၤကူၤပုၤကညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အိၣ်သးတဖၣ်အဖီခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဒီးသကဲာ်ပဝးကံၢ်စီ, ဒီးတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤလၢ အကဲထီၣ်အသးသတူၢ်ကလၢအါန့ၣ်ဒီး အကဲထီၣ်လၢတၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပညိၣ်အဖီခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Periodic Structure</b></p> <p>Periodic structure refers to a particular placement of sentence elements such as the main clause of the sentence and/or its predicate are purposely held off and placed at the end instead of at the beginning of their conventional positions. In such placements, the crux of the sentence's meaning does not become clear to the reader until they reach the last part. While undeniably confusing at first, a periodic structure lends flair of drama to a sentence and is greatly used in poetry.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဆီလီၤတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးတကတီၢ်ဘၣ်တကတီၢ်</p> <p>တၢ်ဆီလီၤသးလၢအကဲထီၣ်သးတဆိတုၢ်တဆိတုၢ်န့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဟံလီၤလံာ်ကျိၤ ဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟံယၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤတူၢ်မိၢ်ပုၤဒီး/မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတဖၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကဟံ အီၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအကတၢ် ဒီးတမ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤစးထီၣ်သိဒ် အလုၢ်အလၢအိၣ်ညိၣ်န့ၣ် အသိးဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ဟံလီၤတၢ်လီၤတၢ်ကျဲတဖၣ်အပူၤ လံာ်ကျိၤအ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အခိၣ်သ့ၣ် လၢအရူၤဒိၣ်ကတၢ်လၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကိတမံၤအပူၤတအိၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဆိလၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအမဲာ်ညါတချုး ဘူးကတၢ်မးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးအံၤလၢအခိၣ်ထံးမ့ၢ်ဖျါလီၤသးဒုဒ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ်, တၢ်ဆီလီၤ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သး တတီၢ်ဘၣ်တီၢ်အယိ ညိၣ်န့ၣ်တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးထါတဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of writing, "brokenhearted and forlorn she waits till the end of her days for his return," one may write: "For his return, brokenhearted and forlorn, waited, she till the end of her days."</p>	

<p><b>Periphrasis</b></p> <p>Periphrasis refers to the use of excessive language and surplus words to convey a meaning that could otherwise be conveyed with fewer words and in more direct a manner. The use of periphrasis can be to embellish a sentence, to create a grander effect, to beat around the bush and to draw attention away from the crux of the message being conveyed.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒိအတဖျါရဲၣ်ရဲၣ်ပျီၣ်, လၢအတဖျါတြၢၢ်ကလၢ</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒိအတဖျါရဲၣ်ရဲၣ်ပျီၣ်, လၢအတဖျါတြၢၢ်ကလၢန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါကျိၣ်လၢ အအါ တလၢဒီးလၢ အအါန့ၢ် တၢ်လိာ်ဘၣ်အီၤလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤသ့လၢ အဖျၢၣ်စ့ၤစ့ၤဒီးလီၤလီၤ သ့အလီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိအတဖျါရဲၣ်ရဲၣ်ပျီၣ်, လၢအတဖျါတြၢၢ်ကလၢန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး ကဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝုၤမၤမၤလၢထီၣ်လံာ်ကျိၤ, လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဒိၣ်ဒိၣ်မုာ်မုာ်, ကတိၤတရံးတၢ်ဒီး ထုးန့ၢ်ပုၤအတၢ်သးဝဲလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကိလၢ တၢ်ဟံဖျါထီၣ်အီၤလီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of simply saying “I am displeased with your behavior”, one can say, “The manner in which you have conducted yourself in my presence of late has caused me to feel uncomfortable and has resulted in my feeling disgruntled and disappointed with you”.</p>	

<p><b>Personification</b></p> <p>Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဒိသကဲာ်ပဝးကံၢ်စီ</p> <p>တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဒိသကဲာ်ပဝးကံၢ်စီန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဘျးဝဲပုၤကညိအလုၢ်လၢသကဲာ်ပဝးဒီးတၢ်အရူၢ်အသး တဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ပိးတၢ်လီၤလၢအသးသမူတအိၣ်, တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးဒီး ဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ် လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “The raging winds,” “the wise owl,” “the warm and comforting fire”</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Plot</b></p> <p>The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story. There is another kind of plot in literature as well; it refers to the conflict or clash occurring as a part of the story. The conflict usually follows three regular formats: 1. characters in conflict with one another, 2. characters in conflict with their surroundings and 3. characters in conflict with themselves.</p>	<p>တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤ (လၢတၢ်ယဲၤပူၤ, တၢ်ဂီၤမူ, ပူၤဒီးဂၢၤဂၤ)</p> <p>တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢတၢ်ယဲၤပူၤအပူၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်မၤအသးလၢအကဲထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်တဲပူၤအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီၣ်န့ၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်အိၣ်, တၢ်လၢ တၢ်တမံၤလၢအိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟံၤလီၤသးစဲယဲၤတဖၣ်လၢ အစၢယၢ်တၢ်မၤအသးလၢ အပိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢပူၤအပူၤ တပူၤယီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးပူၤအစၢဒီးအတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အိၣ်စ့ၢ်ကိးဒီး တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအဂၤတဖၣ်အပူၤဒီး တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထီၣ်ဒုၣ်ထီၣ်လီၤသးလၢအကွၢ်အဂီၤလၢအညီၣ်န့ၣ်တဖၣ်- ၁. တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤတဖၣ် အတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘၣ်လၢတဂၤဒီးတဂၤအဘၣ်စၢၤ, ၂. တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤဒီးအဝဲသ့ၣ်အခိၣ်အယၢၤတဖၣ်ဒီး ၃. တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤအတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘၣ်ဒီးအကစၢ်အသးသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.</p>	

<p><b>Point of View</b></p> <p>Point of view is the manner in which a story is narrated or depicted and who it is that tells the story. Simply put, the point of view determines the angle and perception of the story unfolding, and thus influences the tone in which the story takes place. The point of view is instrumental in manipulating the reader's understanding of the narrative. In a way, the point of view can allow or withhold the reader access into the greater reaches of the story.</p>	<p><b>နီၣ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်</b></p> <p>နီၣ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဟံၤသးစဲ တၢ်တဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟံၤဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤလၢအတဲပူၤတဂၤအနီၣ်ကစၢ် အတၢ်ထံၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်လီၤ တၢ်ထံၣ်ယိယိဖိတဖၣ် လၢအဆၢတဲတၢ်ကကွဲးတၢ်တဲဒ်လဲၣ်န့ၣ် လုၢ်ဘၢဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးတခါအတၢ်အိၣ်သးန့ၣ်လီၤ. နီၣ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပိးလိတခါလၢ အမၤန့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကနီၣ်ပၢ်ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်အတၢ်ဟံၤသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢကျဲးအံၤန့ၣ်, နီၣ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ် ပျဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဟံးယၢ် ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ ကတုၤယိၤဒီးဖးဘၣ်တၢ်တဲအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular <i>Lord of the Rings</i> by William Golding book series, the stories are narrated in the third person and all happenings are described from an “outside the story” point of view. Contrastingly, in the popular teen book series, <i>Princess Diaries</i>, by Meg Cabot, the story is told in the first person, by the protagonist herself.</p>	

<p><b>Polysyndeton</b></p> <p>Polysyndeton refers to the process of using conjunctions or connecting words frequently in a sentence, placed very close to one another, opposed to the usual norm of using them sparsely, only where they are technically needed. The use of polysyndeton is primarily for adding dramatic effect as they have a strong rhetorical presence.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဒူးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤအါအါ</b></p> <p>မ့ၢ်တၢ်အကျိၤအကျဲတအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဒူးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤတဖၣ် ခဲအံၤခဲအံၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤပူၤ, တၢ်ဟံၤအိၣ်ဘူးဘူးတၢ်တၢ်လၢ အထီၣ်ဒါလီၤသးဒီး ကျဲလၢတၢ်စူးကါညီၣ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်လၢအမ့ၢ်တၢ်ဟံၤအိၣ်ယံၤယံၤဒီးစူးကါအိၣ်ဖဲ အလိၣ်ဘၣ်ဝဲအခါနီၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဒူးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤအါအါဂီၢ်ဂီၢ် အဂ့ၢ်ဖိၢ်ပုၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်ကထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်လီၤသ့ၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးလၢခိဖျိ တၢ်ဒီးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝံၤမၤယံၤမၤလၢအိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Prologue</b></p> <p>A prologue can be an introduction to a story that usually sets the tone and acts as a bit of a backgrounder or a “sneak peek” into the story. Prologues are typically a narrative spoken by one of the characters and not from the author.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကတိၤဆၢန့ၣ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဆၢန့ၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါလီၤပူၤတဖၣ်လၢ ညိၣ်န့ၢ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်လီၤတၢ်ကလုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤတဖၣ်လၢ အဟံၣ်လီၤဝဲဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအတဲၤပုၤတၢ်လၢခံၤလၢပျၢၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် “တၢ်က့ၢ်ဖိၣ်သ့ၣ်” န့ၣ်တၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဆၢန့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ပဲ ပုၤလၢအတဲ တၢ်မ့ၢ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤအကျါ တၢ်ဂၤဒီးတမ့ၢ်ပုၤကွဲးတၢ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ .</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when..."</p>	

<p><b>Puns</b></p> <p>Puns are a literary device wherein a word is used in a manner to suggest two or more possible meanings. This is generally done to the effect of creating humor or irony. Puns can also refer to words that suggest meanings of similar-sounding words. The trick is to make the reader have an “aha!” moment and discover two or more meanings.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကတိၤကျၢၤဆူ, တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအအိၣ်ဒီးအခိပညိၣ်ခံမံၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤကျၢၤဆူန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးကါအိၣ်လၢ အိၣ်ဒီးအခိပညိၣ် ခံမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အဲၣ်ဒီးဟံၣ်ဖျါ တၢ်လီၤနံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်နံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤကျၢၤဆူန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးလံာ်ဖျါလၢ အဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါဝီၤဩလၢ အိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤတဖၣ်အခိပညိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကါအိၣ်ဒီးသီး ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကဖးဒီးကတဲ “အဟါ!ပျါပျါ”ဒီးထံၣ်န့ၢ်ဝဲလၢ အခိပညိၣ်အိၣ်ခံမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> She had a photographic memory but never developed it.</p>	

<p><b>Rhyme Scheme</b></p> <p>The rhyme scheme is the practice of rhyming words placed at the end of the lines in the prose or poetry. Rhyme scheme refers to the order in which particular words rhyme. If the alternate words rhyme, it is an “a-b-a-b” rhyme scheme, which means “a” is the rhyme for the lines 1 and 3 and “b” is the rhyme affected in the lines 2 and 4.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဟံၣ်လီၤ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျါလၢ အသိၣ်သယံၤတဖၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအကတၢ်တကျိၤဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲး မ့တမ့ၢ် ထါတဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်အသးဒီး လံာ်တဖျါစုာ်စုာ်အတၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤလိာ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤအဂၤတခါမ့ၢ်သိၣ် “a-b-a-b” အယံၤ, အခိပညိၣ် “a” န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ပဲ တၢ်သိၣ်သယံၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ ၁ ဒီး ၃ အဂီၢ်ဒီး “b” န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပဲ လံာ်ကျိၤ ၂ ဒီး ၄အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (a) Thou art more lovely and more temperate. (b) Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, (a) and summer's lease hath all too short a date. (b)</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Rhythm and Rhyme</b></p> <p>Rhythm and rhyme refers to a pattern of rhymes that is created by using words that produce the same or similar sounds. Rhythm and rhyme refer to the recurrence of similar sounds in prose and poetry, creating a musical, gentle effect.</p>	<p><b>ထိုက်အသိပ်ဒီး တံသိပ်သယံ</b></p> <p>ထိုက်အသိပ်ဒီး တံသိပ်သယံန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတံသိပ်သယံအကွၢ်အဂီၤတဖၣ်လၢ တံဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤခိဖျိ တံစူးကါလံာ်ဖျါၣ်လၢ အဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တံသိပ်လၢအဒံသိး မ့တမ့ၢ် လီၤကံာ်လိာ်အသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ထိုက်အသိပ်ဒီးတံသိပ်သယံတဖၣ်န့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတံသိပ်လၢ အလီၤကံာ်လိာ်သးလၢ တံကွဲးဒီးထိုက်တဖၣ်အပူၤလၢ အဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တံဒီးဘၣ်လၢ အကဲတံဒုးတံအူဒီး အသိပ်ကဖိတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>"I'm a little teapot short and stout. This is my handle and this is my spout. When the water's boiling, hear me shout. Just lift me up and pour me out."</p>	
<p><b>Satire</b></p> <p>Satire refers to the practice of making fun of a human weakness or character flaw. The use of satire is often used from a need or decision of correcting or bettering the character that is on the receiving end of the satire. In general, even though satire might be humorous, its purpose is not to entertain and amuse but actually to derive a reaction of contempt from the reader.</p>	<p><b>တံကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတံ</b></p> <p>တံကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတံဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တံမၤလီၤနံၤပုၤကညိအတံၢ်ဂံၢ်စၢ်ဘါစၢ်ဒီး တံသကဲာ်ပဝး အတံၢ်လီၤတူၢ်လီၤကံာ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တံစူးကါတံၢ် နံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲန့ၣ် တံညိန့ၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တံလိာ်ဘၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တံဆၢတံာ်လၢ တံဘျီဘၣ်က့ၢ်တံၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် မၤဂ့ၤထီၣ် တံ မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအပၣ်ယုာ်လၢ တံကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ညိန့ၢ် တံကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတံတဖၣ် မ့ၢ်တံၢ်လၢအလီၤနံၤ, ဒီးအတံၢ်ပညိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် တမ့ၢ်တံၢ်လၢ အမၤသ့ၣ်ဖံးညိဒီးမၤလီၤနံၤတံၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒံသိးကထူးန့ၢ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် အတံၢ်သးကလၢာ်ဘၣ်လၢ အထံၣ်ဆံးတံၢ်ဒီးဆိကမိၣ်ဆံးတံၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> by Oscar Wilde, the word “earnest” is satirized throughout the story. In Victorian times, to be “earnest” was to be intelligent; however, two of the women in the story desire a man named Earnest just because they like the name.</p>	
<p><b>Setting</b></p> <p>Setting is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.</p>	<p><b>တံဆိလီၤဟံလီၤတံ</b></p> <p>တံဆိလီၤဟံလီၤတံန့ၣ် တံစူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဆိလီၤသ့ၣ်လီၤတံဆၢကတီၢ်, တံလီၢ်တံကျဲးဒီးတံကဲထီၣ်သးလၢ တံတဲပူၤအပူၤ အတံၢ်ဟံသ့ၣ်ဟံသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တံအံၤမၤစၢၤတံၢ်လၢ တံဆိလီၤဟံလီၤ တံလီၢ်တံကျဲး တံတဲပူၤတခါကမၤအသးဖဲလဲၣ်ဒီးအခါဖဲလဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the first installment of the <i>Harry Potter</i> series, a large part of the book takes place at the protagonist, Harry's, aunt's and uncle's place, living in the “muggle” (non-magical) world with the “muggle” folks, and Harry is unaware of his magical capabilities and bloodline. This setting establishes the background that Harry has a non-magical childhood with other “muggle” people and has no clue about his special powers or his parents and is raised much like, actually worse than, regular children, till his 11th birthday.</p>	



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Simile</b></p> <p>Similes refer to the practice of drawing parallels or comparisons between two unrelated and dissimilar things, people, beings, places and concepts. By using similes, a greater degree of meaning and understanding is attached to an otherwise simple sentence. The reader is able to better understand the sentiment the author wishes to convey. Similes are marked by the use of the words “as, such as or like”.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤ</p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်တုၤသယံၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထီၣ်သၤတြီၤ တၢ်လၢတၢ် ခံမံၤ, ပုၤကူပုၤကညိ, တၢ်လီၤတၢ်ကျဲးဒီးတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဆိကမးတဖၣ် လၢအတၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲတအိၣ် ဒီး တလီၤကံလိာ်အသးဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ခိဖျိတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤအယံ, မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကတၢ်အိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အခိပညိဒီးတၢ်နၢ်ပၢ်တဖၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤယံယံဖိတဖၣ် အလီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကတၢ်ဘၣ်တၢ်ဂၢ်လၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအိၣ်ဒီး နးသ့ၣ်ညါဝဲ န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤ တၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်တၢ်မၤနီၣ်အိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ် လၢအမ့ၢ် “ဒ်သီး, ဒ်အမ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ဒ်သီး” န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . .” <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i> by Stephen Crane</p>	

<p><b>Sonnet</b></p> <p>In poetry, a sonnet has 14 lines and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. It has a specific rhyme scheme and a “volta” or a specific turn. Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow. The rhymes of a sonnet are arranged according to a certain rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in English is usually abab-cdcd-efef-gg and in Italian and Spanish abba-abba-cde-cde.</p>	<p>ထိစိနဲး (ထိတဆဲလွၢ်ကျိၤ)</p> <p>လၢထိတဖၣ်အပူၤ, ထိစိနဲးအိၣ်ဝဲ ၁၄ ကျိၤဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးအိၣ်လၢ (iambic pentameter) န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်ကျိၤတကျိၤန့ၣ် တၢ်လီၤဟံလၢလံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အဘၣ်စၢၤအိၣ်ဝဲ ၁၀ ဖျၢၣ်လီၤ. အိၣ် စုၢ်ကိးဒီး ထိအသိၣ်လၢအလီၤဆိဒီး အိၣ်ဒီး (“volta”) မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိတလဲလံာ်ကျိၤလၢ အလီၤဆိလိာ်သးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညိန့ၢ်, ထိစိနဲးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဆိတလဲလံာ်အိၣ်ဆူကရူၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ အဒီးသန့ထီၣ်အသးလၢ ထိအသိၣ်အဖိခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ထိစိနဲး အထိသိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ရဲၣ် ကျဲးအိၣ် ထိအသိၣ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်တၢ်ကျဲးအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ထိအသိၣ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်တၢ်ကျဲးလၢ အဲ ကလံးကျိၣ်န့ၣ် ညိန့ၢ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ abab-cdcd-efef-gg ဒီးလၢအိၣ်တလံာ်ဒီးစပုၣ်ကျိၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ abba-abba-cde-cde န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>My heart be brave, and do not falter so, Nor utter more that deep, despairing wail. Thy way is very dark and drear I know, But do not let thy strength and courage fail; For certain as the raven-winged night Is followed by the bright and blushing morn, Thy coming morrow will be clear and bright; 'Tis darkest when the night is furthest worn. Look up, and out, beyond, surrounding clouds, And do not in thine own gross darkness grope, Rise up, and casting off thy hind'ring shrouds, Cling thou to this, and ever inspiring hope: Tho' thick the battle and tho' fierce the fight, There is a power making for the right.</p> <p>James Weldon Johnson</p>	

<p><b>Spoonerism</b></p> <p>Spoonerism refers to the practice of interchanging the first letters of some words in order to create new words or even to create nonsensical words in order to create a humorous setting. While they are often unintentional and known as a “slip of the tongue”, in literature they are welcomed as witty wordplay.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဆိတလဲတၢ်ကတိၤအကလုာ်သိၣ်</p> <p>တၢ်ဆိတလဲတၢ်ကတိၤအကလုာ်သိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိတလဲလံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အခိၣ်ထံးကတၢ်တဖျၢၣ် လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤတနီၤအပူၤ ဒ်သီးကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤအသိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်နီၤလၢ အခိပညိတအိၣ်လၢကဲထီၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ညိန့ၢ်တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ် လၢတၢ်တပလီၤသးအပူၤဒီးတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအိၣ် “ပူၤတလံာ်”, ဒီးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်အပူၤ တၢ်ဟံအိၣ် တၢ်ဂဲဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢ အလီၤနံၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase “flesh and blood” being spoken as “blesh and flood” in urgency and heightened emotion.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Stanza</b></p> <p>Stanza refers to a single, related chunk of lines in poetry. It basically refers to one unit or group of lines, which forms one particular faction in poetry. The most basic kind of stanza is usually four lines per group, with the simplest rhyme scheme “a-b-a-b” being followed.</p>	<p><b>ထါအဆာ, ထါအဆာမိ (Stanza)</b></p> <p>ထါအဆာမိတဖန်နှင့် ဘဉ်ယးဒီးတံကွဲထါလၢ အအိဉ်ထဲတကျိဖးဒိဉ်လီၤ. ညိဉ်နီၤဘဉ်ထွဲဒီး ထါအယုဉ်နး မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိအကရူာ်တဖန်, လၢအဒုးအိဉ်ထီဉ် ထါအဆာမိတခါလီၤ. ထါအဆာမိဒ်အညိဉ်နီၤအသိးန့ဉ် ညိဉ်နီၤအိဉ် ၄ ကျိတကရူာ်စုာ်စုာ်, ယုာ်ဒီး ထါအသိဉ်အယိယိကတၢာ်လၢအမ့ၢ် “a-b-a-b” တဖန်န့ဉ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>“The greedy paddy cat, chased after the mice; she got so round and fat, but it tasted so nice”</p>	
<p><b>Stream of Consciousness</b></p> <p>Stream of consciousness refers to an uninterrupted and unhindered collection and occurrence of thoughts and ideas in the conscious mind. In literature, the phrase refers to the flow of these thoughts; with reference to a particular character's thinking process. This literary device is usually used in order to provide a narrative in the form of the character's thoughts instead of using dialogue or description.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်လဲၤအသးတပယုာ်ဃီ</b></p> <p>တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်လဲၤအသးတပယုာ်ဃီစံးတၢ်န့ဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်ဒီးတၢ်ထီဉ်လၢ တမၤတံာ်တၢ်ဒီးတပယုာ်နီဉ်အသးတဖန်ဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်ဒီးတၢ်ထီဉ်လၢ အအိဉ်ထီဉ်အသးထီဉ်တဘိယုာ်ဃီလၢ သးအတၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်အပူၤန့ဉ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၤအပူၤ, လံာ်ကျိကူာ်တဖန်ဘဉ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်တဖန်, လၢအအိဉ်ဒီး တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိဉ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ အတၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်အကျိအကျဲန့ဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပိးလိတဖန်အံၤ ညိဉ်နီၤတၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကတဲပုၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအိဉ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ အတၢ်ဆိကမိဉ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ အဝဲသ့ဉ်အတၢ်ကတိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ပာ်ဖျါအလီၤန့ဉ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Life is not a series of gig lamps symmetrically arranged; life is a luminous halo, a semi-transparent envelope surrounding us from the beginning of consciousness to the end." <i>The Common Reader</i> by Virginia Woolf.</p>	
<p><b>Suspense</b></p> <p>Suspense is the intense feeling that an audience goes through while waiting for the outcome of certain events. It basically leaves the reader holding their breath and wanting more. The amount of intensity in a suspenseful moment is why it is hard to put a book down. Without suspense, a reader would lose interest quickly in any story because there is nothing that is making the reader ask, “What’s going to happen next?” In writing, there has to be a series of events that leads to a climax that captivates the audience and makes them tense and anxious to know what is going to happen next.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကိာ်တၢ်ဂီၤခီဖျိတၢ်သ့ဉ်ညါတၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးတၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကိာ်တၢ်ဂီၤခီဖျိတၢ်သ့ဉ်ညါတၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးတၢ်န့ဉ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်တူၢ်ဘဉ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်မိတဖန် ဘဉ်လဲၤခီဖျိဖဲ အအိဉ်ဒီးတၢ်လၢ ကကဲထီဉ်သးတဖန် အစၢန့ဉ်လီၤ. ညိဉ်နီၤတၢ်တီၢ်န့ဉ်ဝဲအဝဲသ့ဉ် အပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖန် ကဖးတၢ်လၢ တၢ်သ့ဉ်ပီၤသးဝးတုၤလၢ အကီၤအတၢ်ကသါဒီး အဲဉ်ဒီးဖးအါထီဉ်ဝဲန့ဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်တခါအံၤကဟံးယာ်နုၤလၢ နကအဲဉ်ဒီးဆဲးဖးလံာ်ဒီး တအဲဉ်ဒီးဟံးလီၤလံာ်လၢ နစုာ်လီၤဘဉ်န့ဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်မ့ၢ်တထူးန့ဉ် ပုၤဖးတၢ်မိ အသးအယိ, အဝဲသ့ဉ်တဖန်တသးစဲလၢလၢ ပူၤအပူၤဘဉ်ဒီး တၢ်တအိဉ်နီတမံၤလၢကမၤပုၤဖးတၢ်မိသံကွၢ်, “တၢ်မနုၤကကဲထီဉ်အသးဆူညါလဲဉ်.” န့ဉ်ဘဉ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ, အိဉ်ဒီးတၢ်ကဲထီဉ်သးတဖန်လၢ အဆူၤယိ တၢ်တူၢ်ဘဉ်အဆိကတၢ်လၢ အဖီဉ်ယာ် ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖးဒီး မၤသ့ဉ်ပီၤသးဝးအီၤလၢ ကသ့ဉ်ညါ တၢ်မနုၤကကဲထီဉ်ဆူညါလဲဉ်န့ဉ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> You can probably recall the feeling you had at the pit of your stomach when, after about 25 minutes and lots of commercials, you were hoping to find out what happened to your favorite character. However, you didn’t get to find out. Instead they would make the “Tune In Next Week” announcement and you already knew that you would be there. Suspense is a powerful literary tool because, if done correctly, you know your audience will be back for more and more.</p>	

# LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Symbol</b></p> <p>A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight. It is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်အိၣ်အတၢ်, လံာ်မံာ်ဖျါလၢအအိၣ်ဒီးအိၣ်ပညိၣ်လီၤတၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်အိၣ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တဲာ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပိးလီၤလၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး အိၣ်ပညိၣ်အိၣ်မံၤ, လၢတၢ်ပာ်ဘၢ ဆိယာ်အီၤလၢ အအိၣ်ထံးလံာ်လံၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တဲာ် တၢ်အကူၢ်အဂီၢ်, တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အသူးအသ့ၣ် အခၢၣ်စးဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအါန့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးကျိးထံးအီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပနီၣ်အိၣ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တဲာ် တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤလၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး အိၣ်ပညိၣ်အါန့ၣ်ဒီး အကစၢ်ဒၣ်တဲာ် အိၣ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase “a new dawn” does not talk only about the actual beginning of a new day but also signifies a new start, a fresh chance to begin and the end of a previous tiring time.</p>	
<p><b>Synecdoche</b></p> <p>A synecdoche is a literary device that uses a part of something to refer to the whole. It is somewhat rhetorical in nature where the entire object is represented by way of a faction of it or a faction of the object is symbolized by the full.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတြီၤတၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်ကတိၤထီၣ်သၢတြီၤတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တဲာ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပိးလီၤလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအိၣ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤမံၤလၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ကိးမံၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်တဲာ်လၢ အဒီးကံၣ်ဒီးဝုၤတၢ်ကတိၤ ၈ တၢ်ပိးတၢ်လီၤဒီးတခါန့ၣ် တၢ်ပာ်အိၣ်အတၢ်ကရၢၢ်တကရၢၢ်အသိး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတကရၢၢ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ပာ်အိၣ်အတၢ်လၢတၢ်ပုၤအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Weary feet in the walk of life," does not refer to the feet actually being tired or painful; it is symbolic of a long, hard struggle through the journey of life and feeling low, tired, and unoptimistic. Additionally, "the walk of life" does not represent an actual path or distance covered, but instead refers to the entire sequence of a life event that has made the person tired.</p>	
<p><b>Syntax</b></p> <p>Syntax refers to the actual way in which words and sentences are placed together in the writing. Usually in the English language the syntax should follow a pattern of subject-verb-object agreement but sometimes authors play around with this to achieve a lyrical, rhythmic, rhetoric or questioning effect. It is not related to the act of choosing specific words or even the meaning of each word or the overall meanings conveyed by the sentences.</p>	<p><b>လံာ်ပုၤကျိၤအတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသး</b></p> <p>လံာ်ပုၤကျိၤအတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသးန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ကျိၣ်နီၣ်လၢ တၢ်ပာ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျါဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤ တဖၣ်တပူၤယီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညိၣ်န့ၣ်လၢ အဲကလံးကျိၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ် လံာ်ပုၤကျိၤ အတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် ကဘၣ်ပိာ်ထွဲဝဲ (subject-verb-object ) ဘၣ်ဆၣ် တဘျီတခါၣ် ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ် ဂဲၤလီၢ်ကွဲးဒီးတၢ်တဖၣ်အံၤလၢ ကမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအဖျါၣ်. ထါအသိၣ်, ဒီးတၢ်ဒီးကံၣ်ဒီးဝုၤတၢ်ကွဲး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သံကွၢ်တဖၣ် အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤ တဘၣ်ယးဒီး တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျါလီၤဆိ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျါၣ်စုၣ်စုၣ် အိၣ်ပညိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အိၣ်ပညိၣ်လၢလၢ တၢ်ပာ်ဖျါအီၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The sentence "The man drives the car" would follow normal syntax in the English language. By changing the syntax to "The car drives the man", the sentence becomes awkward and lacks sense.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Theme</b></p> <p>The theme of any literary work is the base topic or focus that acts as a foundation for the entire literary piece. The theme links all aspects of the literary work with one another and is basically the main subject. The theme can be an enduring pattern or motif throughout the literary work, occurring in a complex, long winding manner or it can be short and succinct and provide a certain insight into the story.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအိၤ</b></p> <p>တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအိၤဘၣ်ယးတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖဲတၢ်မၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ အမၤတၢ်ဒ် တၢ်အဂီၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးလၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးဒီတခါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအိၤန့ၣ် ဘျးဝဲတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖး အတၢ်ဖဲတၢ်မၤအသနၢၣ်ခဲလၢဒီး တၢ်အဂၤတခါဒီးနီၣ်နီၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအိၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်အိၣ်အိၣ်အိၣ်ကျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အတၢ်ကွဲးလၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖဲတၢ်မၤဒီတခါအဂီၢ်. ဒီးအိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢတၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်ဘၣ်အိၤကိၤပူၤ, လၢလုၢ်လၢ်ကျဲသန့လၢ်လီၤယဲၣ်ယဲၣ်အပူၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဖုၣ်ဝဲသ့ ဒီးလၢပုၤဒီးဟ့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးလၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The main theme in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> by Shakespeare was love with smaller themes of sacrifice, tragedy, struggle, hardship, devotion and so on intertwined throughout.</p>	
<p><b>Tone</b></p> <p>The tone of a literary work is the perspective or attitude that the author adopts with regard to a specific character, place or development. Tone can portray a variety of emotions ranging from solemn, grave, and critical to witty, wry and humorous. Tone helps the reader ascertain the writer's feelings toward a particular topic and these influences the reader's understanding of the story.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်</b></p> <p>တၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖဲတၢ်မၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဟံၣ်သး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သးလၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိဒုးကဲထီၣ်အိၤဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်သကဲၣ်ပဝးလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲး, တၢ်လီၤတၢ်ကျဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သး အက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ် ဒုးနဲၣ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်ခိၣ်ဘၣ် အကလုာ်ကလုာ်စးထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်သးတဖံ, တၢ်သ့ၣ်ကီၢ်သးဂီၢ်, ဒီးသ့ဖးသ့ကတိၤသ့/မၤကလိာ်ကလိာ်တၢ်သ့, မၤန့ၢ်ဘၣ်ဖုၣ်ဝဲတၢ်သ့ဒီးလီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သး အက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်မၤစၢၤ ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိလၢ ကယုသ့ၣ်ညါလီၤ တၢ်ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်ခိၣ်ဘၣ် ဘၣ်ယးဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တီလီၤလီၤဆိဆိဒီးတၢ်လုာ်ဘၢစိကမိၤတဖၣ်အံၤ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိန့ၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအိၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In her <i>Harry Potter</i> series, author J.K. Rowling has taken an extremely positive, inspiring and uplifting tone towards the idea of love and devotion.</p>	
<p><b>Tragedy</b></p> <p>The concept of tragedy refers to a series of unfortunate events by which one or more of the literary characters undergo several misfortunes, which culminate into a disaster of “epic proportions.” Tragedy is generally developed in five stages: 1. happy times, 2. the introduction of a problem, 3. the problem worsens to a crisis or dilemma, 4. the characters are unable to prevent the problem from taking over, 5. the problem results in some catastrophic, grave ending, which is the tragedy culminated.</p>	<p><b>တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး, တၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုး</b></p> <p>တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး. တၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုးအတၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်မၤအသးလၢ တၢ်ဟဲဝဲတဂ့ၤတဘၣ် ခိၣ်ဖျါလၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်တခါ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၢ် လဲၤခိၣ်ဖျါဘၣ်ဝဲတၢ်ဘျီတဂ့ၤတၢ်တဘၣ်တဘျုးမံၤ, လၢအတုၤထီၣ်ဆူအပတီၢ်ထီၣ်ကတၢ် ဆူတၢ်တတၢ်တနၢ်ဘၣ်ယးဒီး “တၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲလၢတၢ်တနၢ်ခိၣ်တကဲအသနၢၣ်” န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး/တၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုးန့ၣ် အါတက့ၢ်ခိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢ အပတီၢ်ယဲၣ်ပတီၢ်အပူၤ - ၁. တၢ်သ့ၣ်ရသးရအကတီၢ်, ၂. တၢ်ဆူန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ယးတၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲ, ၃. တၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲန့ၣ်ထီၣ်တုၤလီၤဆူ တၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘျီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲဖးဒိၣ်, ၄. တၢ်ဟံၣ်သ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်သးတဖၣ် ဒီသတၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲလၢကလဲၤခိၣ်ဖျါဝဲတသ့, ၅. တၢ်ကီၢ်တၢ်ခဲကဲထီၣ်လၢတၢ်တတၢ်တနၢ်ဖးဒိၣ်, ကတၢ်လၢတၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုး, လၢအမ့ၢ် တၢ်အကတၢ်တုၤထီၣ်ထီၣ်ဘးဆူတၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး, တၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Julius Caesar</i> by Shakespeare, the lead character is an ambitious, fearless and power-hungry king who ignores all the signs and does not heed the advice of his confidants. He is finally stabbed to death by his best friend and advisor Brutus. This moment has been immortalized by the phrase “Et tu Brutus?”, wherein Caesar realizes that he has finally been defeated through betrayal.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
<p><b>Understatement</b></p> <p>Understatement refers to the practice of drawing attention to a fact that is already obvious and noticeable, while making it seem less than it actually is. Understating a fact can be done by way of sarcasm, irony, or any other form of dry humor. Understating something is akin to exaggerating its obviousness as a means of humor.</p>	<p>တၢ်ဟံးဖျါဆံးစ့ၤတၢ်ဟံးဖျါလီၤတီၢ်တၢ်</p> <p>တၢ်ဟံးဖျါဆံးစ့ၤတၢ် အဓိပညိမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤဘၣ်ယးဒီးတၢ်ထူးန့ၢ်ပှၤအတၢ်သးစဲဆူတၢ် မၤအသးနီၢ်နီၤလၢ အဖျါတၢ်လဲၤတြၢၤကလၢဒီးဟံးသ့ၣ်ဟံးသးသ့, ဖဲတၢ်ဟံးဖျါဆံးစ့ၤလီၤအီၤစ့ၤန့ၢ်အနီၢ်နီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်န့ၢ်ပှၤတၢ်မၤအသးနီၢ်နီၤန့ၣ်တၢ်မၤဝံၤအီၤသ့ၣ်ခိဖျါကျဲလၢတၢ်ကတိၤခိၣ်ခံတၢ်. တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးအဲး, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်မၤလီၤန့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ တၢ်လီၤန့ၢ်တမံၤလၢလၢန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်န့ၢ်ပှၤတၢ်တမံၤမံၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်လၢအလီၤကၢ်လိာ်အသးဒီး တၢ်တဲလုတဲကတိၤဒ်တၢ်လီၤန့ၢ်ဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲအသးန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase, “Oh! I wonder if he could get here any later; I am free all day long”. Said in a sarcastic tone it indicates that the speaker obviously means the opposite of the literal meaning.</p>	

<p><b>Verse</b></p> <p>Verse is used to refer to any single line of a poem. A metrical writing line is known as verse. The word can, however, also refer to a stanza or any other part of the poem.</p>	<p>တၢ်ကွဲးအဆၢဖိ, တၢ်ကွဲးအယုၢ်,</p> <p>တၢ်ကွဲးအဆၢဖိန့ၣ်ညိန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ထါအကျိၤတကျိၤလၢလၢန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးတၢ်သ့ၣ်ဝံၣ်သးဆၢအကျိၤန့ၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤ ဒ်တၢ်ကွဲးအယုၢ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဒ်လဲၣ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးထါအဆၢဖိ မ့တမ့ၢ် ထါအကူၢ်အကုတမံၤလၢလၢန့ၣ်လီၤ.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b>  <i>The Road Not Taken</i> by Robert Frost  Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  and sorry I could not travel both  and be one traveler, long I stood  and looked down one as far as I could  to where it bent in the undergrowth;</p>	

တၢ်ယုအါထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ဝီၣ်သြးတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီတဖၣ်

ယုကွၢ်တၢ်အိၣ်ပညိၣ်ဒီးအိၣ်တဖၣ်

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH	LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN KAREN
Anachronism Example	တၢ်အိၣ်မူအစၢၤကမၣ် အိၣ်
Anticlimax Example	တၢ်လၢအတကဲထီၣ်ဒ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဆၢန့ၣ်ပၢၤအသိး, တၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢ အတလီၤသးစဲလၢၤ, တၢ်လၢအတလီၤသ့ၣ်ပိၣ်သးဝးလၢၤ, တၢ်လၢအရူၣ် ကဲထီၣ်တၢ်လၢအရူၣ်တဖၣ်လၢၤအကတီၢ် အိၣ်
Archetype Example	၁. တၢ်အိၣ်လၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညိၣ်န့ၣ်အိၣ် ၂. တၢ်အိၣ်လၢဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံး, တၢ်အိၣ်လၢအ ခိၣ်ထံးခိၣ်ဘိ ၃. တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၢ်အိၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်ပၢၤလၢပျၢၤလၢကစၢၤ အိၣ်
Cadence Example	တၢ်ကတိၤအကလုာ်သိၣ် အိၣ်
Comedy Example	တၢ်မၤကလိၣ်တၢ်, တၢ်မၤလီၤနံၤတၢ် ၂. ပူကလိၣ်, ပူလီၤနံၤ အိၣ်
Elegy Example	ပုၤသံအထိ, ထိတၢ်သံတၢ်ပုၤ, ထိပျူၤထိစ့ၤ, တၢ်သ့ၣ်အုးသးအုးအထိ အိၣ်
Epic poem Example	ထိစံၣ်စိၤဖးထီ, ထိအယုၤဖးထီလၢ အတဲဖျါထီၣ်ပုၤန့ၣ်ပုၤလီၤအဂီၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ထံကီၢ်အတၢ်စံၣ်စိၤလၢအကတီၢ်တကတီၢ်အဂီၢ် အိၣ်
Irony Example	တၢ်တဲတၢ်အိၣ်ပညိၣ်ဒီးကွၢ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးဆဲး အိၣ်
Memoir Example	နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးပၢၤ အိၣ်
Monologue (Soliloquy) Example	၁. တၢ်ကတိၤဖးထီတၢ် ၂. တၢ်တဲဖးထီတၢ်ထဲတကၤ (တၢ်တဲတၢ်ထဲတကၤခိၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤတၢ်ထဲတကၤခိၣ် ) အိၣ်
Ode Example	ထိကဲၤ အိၣ်
Paraphrase Example	တၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်ဒီးတဲဖျါထီၣ်အိၣ်ပညိၣ် အိၣ်
Parody Example	ထိလီၤနံၤလၢအမၤဒီးပုၤဂၤ အိၣ်
Science Fiction Example	စဲအုၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးတယးတၢ်လၢသးအမဲၣ်, တၢ်ယဲၤမုၢ်နီၢ် အိၣ်
Trilogy Example	လံာ်) တယုၢ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်သၢကတြၢၢ် အိၣ်



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

တၢ်မၤလိၤအလံာ်က့

မုၢ်လၤသးစုဒီးဃုသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၢ်အဝီၢ်ညးဒီးအတၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံာ်တဖၣ်ဒီး ဟံၣ်ဖိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤလၢ န့ၣ်ကစၢ်အစၢ်ရီၤပူၤတက့ၢ်.

ENGLISH	KAREN

## REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Seventh Edition. Heinle & Heinle. New York, NY.
- Baldick, C. (1990). *The Concise Dictionary of Literary Terms*. Oxford University Press. New York, NY.
- College Board (2013). *Glossary of Literary Terms for the AP® Spanish Literary and Culture Course*. New York, NY
- Dupriez, B. (1991). *A Dictionary of Literary Devices*. Translated by Albert W. Halsall. University of Toronto Press, Canada.
- 50 Literary Devices (Definitions). BC English 12 Provincial Exam Review (on the Internet).
- Figuras Literarias (con ejemplos).com (2013)
- Literary Devices: Definitions and Examples of Literary Terms. Literary Devices, editors. (2013). LiteraryDevices.net
- Literary devices: [http://www.translationdirectory.com/glossaries/glossary301\\_h.php](http://www.translationdirectory.com/glossaries/glossary301_h.php)
- Literary Devices <http://www.cummingsstudyguides.net/xLitTerms.html>
- Literary Terms: <http://www.slideshare.net/MattChristensen/literary-terms-presentation>
- Real Academia Española: [www.rae.es](http://www.rae.es)



Office of Bilingual Education and World Languages (OBEWL)  
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/biling/>