Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Karen

The Literary Terms are only for instruction. Not for ELL Accommodation.

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တၢ်ကတိၤလၢညါ

လံာ်ဖိၤလၢ်ဖိၤအဝီၢ်ဩိဒီးပီၤလီတဖၣ်နူၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲနွံလၢအတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤသးအတၢ်ဟ်ဖှိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးလၢ အလီၤပလိာ်လိာ်အသးဒီးလံာ်လံၢ်ပီညါ အတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်လၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ်စူးကါဝဲလၢ ကဟ့ၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီဒီးတၢ်မၤတကွီၣ်လၢအဘၣ်လိာ်ဖိးမံလိာ်အသးလၢ အဝဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဖံးတၢ် မၤလၢၤကျိာ်တဖၣ်အပူၤနူၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ဖးလံာ်နူၣ်, အဝဲသ့ၣ် ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးဝဲဒီးမ့ာ်လၤသးခုဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လံၢ်အတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤ သးအကွၢ်အဂီၤတဖၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ. ဒ်အညီနုၢ်အသိးအဝဲသ့ၣ်ပျဲအပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ် ကွၢ်သတြံပုၤကွဲးလံာ်တဂၤအလံာ်ဒီး ပုၤအဂၤတဂၤအတၢ်ကွဲးဒီး ညီနုၢ်လၢ ကျိာ်တကျိာ်ဒီးတကျိာ်အဘၢၣ်စၢၤနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ တမ့ၢ်ထဲမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ် လံာ်လံၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးတဖၣ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဟ့ၣ်အါထီၣ်ဝဲတၢ်အ ခီပညီလၢအယိာ်, မၤကွၢ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်ယှာ်ဒီးဟ့ၣ်အဝဲသ့ၣ် တၢ်သူၣ်ဖှံသးညီဖဲဖးလံာ်အခါနူၣ်လီၤ. အါနူ့ၢ်အနူၣ်, ဝီၢ်ဩိဒီးတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီတဖၣ်နူၣ် မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိသၣ်တဖၣ် အတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ထံၣ်မံ့တၢ်ဖဲ အဆိကမိၣ်နူၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်/ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢကွဲးပူၤဒီး တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤအဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ.

လံာ်တီလံာ်မီအံၤဟ့ၣ်ဝဲတၢ်ကတိၤအဖျၢၣ် အခီပညီလၢအဖှ့ၣ်ဒီးလၢပုၤတဖၣ်ယှာ်ဒီး တၢ်အဒိလၢအကြၢးအဘၣ်လၢ ဝီၢ်ဩိဒီးတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီ တနီၤလၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် စူးကါလၢကမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ်အတၢ်ကွဲးအဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ. ပမ့ၢ်လၢ်လၢ လံာ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ကဲဘျုးလၢနဂီၢ်ဖဲ နသိၣ်လိ နပုၤကွိဖိတဖၣ်လၢ လံာ်တဖၣ်အခါနူၣ်လီၤ.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Acronym 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.	လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢအကွဲးဖုၣ်သး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢအကွဲးဖုၣ်လီၤအသးမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဟ်ဖှိၣ် လံာ်ဖျာၣ်ခံဖျာၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် သၢဖျာၣ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်အသိအဂ့ၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤညီနုၢ်တၢ်မၤဝံၤအီၤလၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်မံၤတၢ်သၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢ တၢ်တမံၤမံၤအဂီၢ် ခီဖျိတၢ်ဟ်ဖှိၣ်လံာ်ဖျာၣ်ခံဖျာၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ်တဖၣ် အရ့ၢ်အသဲးအဂ့ၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: ISBN – International Standard Book Number	

Allegory 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတဲာ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဒိကွဲးတဲာ် တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတဲာ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဒိကွဲးတဲာ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးနီၢ် တၢ်အဒိဖဲ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အဒိပညီတဖၣ် လၢအဒိၣ်ယိာ်ဝဲ, ဒီးညီနုၢ်တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မုံလၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တမံၤမံၤဒ်တၢ်အဒိအတဲာ်အသိးလီၤ. ညီနုၢ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပူၤဒီး တၢ်ကတိၤဒိတဖၣ် တၢ်ဟ်ၣ်အီၤအဒိပညီခီဖျိ တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်တၢ်ဒိတၢ်တဲာ်အဖိခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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: *Aesop's Fables* and *Animal Farm*.	

Alliteration 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.	တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ် တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါဆီတလဲလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢအသိၣ်လီၤက်လိာ်အသးဒီး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်တကရူၢ်ယီဒီးအီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲတၢ်စူးကါလံာ်ဖျာၣ်အံၤ မ့မ့ၢ်လံာ်ဖျာၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤအသိၣ်, ဝီၢ်ဩဲအသိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သိၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လီၤဆီ ကရူၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤန့ၣ်, တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံမိၢ်ပှၢ်ပၣ်ဃုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကလုၢ်လၢအသိၣ်လီၤက် လိာ်သးတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဘၣ်ရူးအီၤ ခဲအံၤခဲအံၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိုးအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ဂၤဒီး လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာၣ်ဖဲ တၢ်အဲၣ်ဒိးထၢနုာ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤဒီး ညီနုၢ် ထၢနုာ် အါထီၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢ အလီၤဆီလိာ်အသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: The *Wicked Witch of the West* went her own way. (The "W" sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence.)	

Allusion 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.	တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်န့ၣ် ဖဲပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးသတြီၤဝဲ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိုၤ လၢအမ့ၢ် တၢ်လီၢ်တၢ် ကျဲ, မူး, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အတၢ်မၤခီဖျိ တၢ်စိာ်ခီက်လံာ်ကွ့ၢ်သတြီၤ အ ကျိုၤအကျဲတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤအိၣ်လၢ ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအစုပူၤလၢ မ့ၢ်အဝဲသ့ၣ် ကကွၢ် မၤဘၣ်ထွဲ အသးဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်တဲတဲၢ်အီၤဖါန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "I do not approve of this *quixotic* idea." Quixotic means unrealistic and impractical derived from Cervantes's *Don Quixote*; a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Amplification 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.	တၢ်မၤအါ, မၤယၢ မၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအတၤပၢၢ် တၢ်မၤအါ, မၤယၢ မၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအတၤပၢၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်ဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် မၤလဲၢ်မၤအါထီၣ်လံာ်ကျိၤအခီပညီခီဖျိ တၢ်ထၢနုာ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလၢ ကမၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ်အတၤပၢၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်အါထီၣ်အီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲတၢ်လဲလိာ်ဖုး လံာ်ကျိၤ ဖုၣ်ယံယီဖိဒီး တၢ်တဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဘၣ် တၢ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်, တၢ်ကဘၣ်စူးကါ တၢ်မၤယၢမၤဆူၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးအတၤပၢၢ်သိး ပှၤကွဲးတၢ်ဖိကဟ်ဖိုၣ်အါထီၣ်ဘၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: 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.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Anagram 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.	လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ် (မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခီဖျိတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤကွၢ့လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အဂၤတဖၣ် လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ် (မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခီဖျိတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤကွၢ့လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဖဲပှၤကွဲးလံာ် မၤဘံဘူထီၣ်လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အဂၤတဖၣ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤ အသီတဖျၢၣ်အဂီၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤဘံဘူလံာ်မ့ာ်ဖျၢၣ်အံၤ သ့စးထီၣ်ဖဲလၢ လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အသိၣ်တဖျၢၣ်ဘၣ်တဖျၢၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်အပူၤ တုၤလၢ လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်တဖျၢၣ်စုာ်စုာ်လၢ အကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်သီအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်(မ့) တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအဟဲအိၣ်ထီၣ်အသးခီဖျိ တၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤကွၢ့လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်အဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဂၤလိာ်ကွဲဒီးလံာ်မ့ာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢ အထၢနုာ်လီၤတၢ်လၢ အလီၤဆီကမိာ်တဖၣ်ဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်သူၣ်ဖှံသးညီလၢတၢ်ဖးလံာ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: 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.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Analogy 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.	တၢ်လီၤပလိာ်လိာ်သး တၢ်လီၤပလိာ်လိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်တမံၤလၢ အမၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢကဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤ တၢ်ရှလိာ်မုာ်လိာ်သးလၢ အသနၢၤထီၣ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ခံမံၤအတၢ်လီၤက်လိာ်သး အဖိခိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ခီဖျိတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်မၤလီၤပလိာ်လိာ်သးအသိ ပဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ထံၣ် တၢ်ဆိက မိၣ်အသီခီဖျိ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤဟ်လီၤအီၤလၢ အလီၤလံၤတခါ ဒ်တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်အိၣ်အသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ခီဖျိတၢ်ဘျးစဲအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ခံခါအဘၢၣ်စၢၤအယိ, ပှၤတဂၤဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် အတၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢအဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အသီလၢအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟ်သးယံယီဒီး လၢအဖုၣ်ဖုၣ်ဒီးလၢလၢပှဲၤပှဲၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Anastrophe 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.	တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါကွၢ်လၢ်ကျိုၤ တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါကွၢ်လၢ်ကျိုၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲဒၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးလၢ်အကျိုၤအကျဲလၢ တၢ်ဆီတလဲ နိၢ် (noun) ဒီးနိၢ်ကယၢ (adjective) အလီၢ်လၢ လၢ်ကျိုၤပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. နိၢ်ကယၢ (adjective) ဟဲလၢ နိၢ် (noun) အမဲၣ်ညါ, ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဖဲပုၤတဂၤဂၤစူးကါတၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါကွၢ်လၢ်ကျိုၤ အယိ, နိၢ် (noun) ကဟဲလၢအမဲၣ်ညါဒီးနိၢ်ကယၢ (adjective) ကပိာ်ထွဲထိၣ်အခံလီၤ. တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ကဒါခံဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ်တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်ဒီး ဒုးအၢ်ထိၣ် နိၢ်ကယၢ (adjective) အခီပညီ အတယၢၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Anecdote 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.	တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲယဲၤကွၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ် တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲယဲၤကွၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်စံးတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်တဲဘၣ်ကွၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကဲထိၣ်သးလၢ အကဲထိၣ် တၢ်လီၤသူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲန့ၣ် ညီနုၢ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ ပုၤတဲကွၤတၢ်တဲအတၢ်အိၣ်မူ အတၢ်သ့ၣ်နိၣ်, လၢအတလီၤပလိာ်ဒီး တၢ်တဲမုၢ်နၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဘၣ်ဆိကမိၣ်မံၢ်အီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ကွ်ိ သရၣ်တဖၣ် ညီနုၢ်တဲဘၣ် အပုၤကွ်ိဖိတဖၣ်ဘၣ်ယး ပုၤမံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါတဖၣ်အဂ့ၢ်အကျိုၤန့ၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲယဲၤကွၤအီၤန့ၣ် ထိဘိတမ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အတဲပတြၢၤတဲလှၤကွၤတၢ် ဘၣ်ဒီး, တဘျီတခိၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်တဲတၢ်လီၤနံၤသ့စ့ၢ်ကီးလီၤ.
Example: 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."	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Antagonist 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.	ပုၤအၢဖိလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ ပုၤအၢဖိလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤတဖုဖု မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တဖုဖုလၢ တၢ်ဒုးကဲအီၤလၢပုၤလၢအထိဒါ မုၣ်ဂၤဒိ မ့တမ့ၢ် ခွါဂၤဒိ လၢအရှ့ခိၣ် ကတၢၢ်တဂၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ကိးပုၤသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤလၢ ပုၤအၢဖိ (ပုၤအၢပုၤသီ) လၢ အထိဒါ ပုၤဒူပုၤယိၤ (ပုၤအၢဂ့ၤ) လၢ အဒုးန့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ ကမၤပူၤဖျဲး အနိၢ်ကစၢ်အသး မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤအၢဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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. *Doctor Faustus* by Christopher Marlowe and *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Anthropomorphism 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.	တၢ်ဟ်သံးခိၣ်မုၣ်ယၢ–တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကညီပုၤကညီအသိး တၢ်ဟ်သံးခိၣ်မုၣ်ယၢ–တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကညီပုၤကညီအသိးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးဒုး အိၣ်ထိၣ် သံးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယၢ, တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤဒီးဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိဒ်ပုၤကညီပုၤကညီအသိးဒီးဟူးဂဲၤမၤသး ဒ်ပုၤကညီအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤ တၢ်လိာ်ကဲအသးဒ်ပုၤကညီပုၤကညီန့ၣ် ခိဖျိလၢအဲၣ်ဒိးမၤ ပုၤ ဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ် အဲၣ်ဘၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီး မၤအါထိၣ် တၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်အသးလၢ ပုၤဖးတၢ် ဒီးအဝဲသ့ၣ်အဘၢၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

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ENGLISH	KAREN
Antithesis 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်ခံမံၤ အတၢ်ထီဒါလိာ်သး တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်ခံမံၤအတၢ်ထီဒုၣ်ထီဒါလိာ်သးဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကျိၤခံကျိၤလၢ အနံၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အခီပညီလၢ အဘူးလိာ်အသးဒီး တခါဒီးတခါအဘၢၣ်စၢၤနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့မ့ၢ်လံာ်ဖျၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤတခါယီအပူၤမ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်ခံမံၤအတၢ်ထီဒါလိာ်သးနူၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဒ်သိး ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဒုးနဲၣ်ဖျါထိၣ်တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ခံမံၤလၢ အလီၤဆီလိာ်သး ဒ်သိးကလီၤက်လိာ်သးအဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်ခံမံၤအတၢ်ထီဒါလိာ်သးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလံၢ်အပူၤနူၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး တၢ်ကဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်ယူၤယီၣ်လိာ်သးလၢ တၢ်ကံၢ်တၢ်စီ ခံမံၤအဘၢၣ်စၢၤဒီး မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိးတၢ်ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲးအဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

Aphorism 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤဒိတၢ်ကတိၤတဲာ်အမ့ၢ်အတီ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိတၢ်ကတိၤတဲာ်တဖၣ်နူၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ အဟ်ဖျါထိၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ လၢပုၤသ့ၣ်ညါအါဂၤလၢ အဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တဲတၢ်တမံၤမံၤလၢအါဒၣ် တက့ၢ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတိၢ်ဝဲနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဒိတၢ်ကတိၤတဲာ်အမ့ၢ်အတီတဖၣ်နူၣ် ညီနုၢ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲဒၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤဒိ, ပုၤကူၣ်ဘၣ်ကူၣ်သ့အတၢ်ကတိၤတဖၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စံးဟ်တဖၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ ကဟ့ၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါနၢ်ပၢၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ကူၣ်သ့ကူၣ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကဘၣ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သး လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိ ကတိၤတဲာ်အမ့ၢ်အတီတဖၣ်နူၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အဖျါလီၤနံၤလီၤအ့ၣ်ဒီးအိၣ်ဖုၣ်လံဒ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ဆၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအလီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆီမႉနူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to "either shape up or ship out".	

Archetype 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.	တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညီနုၢ်အီၤ တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညီနုၢ်အီၤတဖၣ်နူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပီးအလီတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်အဲၣ်ဒိးဟ်ဖျါ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်, ပုၤကညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတဖၣ် အခီပညီနိၣ်နိၣ်မုၢ်မုၢ်အခါနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညီနုၢ်အီၤတဖၣ်နူၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါနၢ်ပၢၢ်အခီပညီသ့ဒီး တၢ်မ့ၢ်လီၤဘၣ်ယိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကစူးကါဘၣ်အီၤအါတလၢဒၣ်လဲာ်, တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤ မ့ၢ်ဒၣ်တၢ်အဒိအဂ့ၤကတၢၢ်တဖၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* are an archetype of star-crossed lovers; a couple joined by love, separated by cruel circumstance, and doomed by fate.	

Assonance 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.	တၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤလိာ်သး တၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤလိာ်သးအခီပညီနူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်အပူၤ သိၣ်ဝံၤသိၣ်ကွ့ၤနူၣ်လီၤ. ဖဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အံၤ တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢတၢ်သီၣ်သယဲၤလိာ်သးတဖၣ် အံၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျၣ်တကလုာ်နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်လၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်သးဒီး တၢ်ဂၤဒီးလံာ် မဲာ်ဖျၣ်နူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်လၢအစူးကါဝံၤစူးကါကွၢ်အသးတဖၣ်နူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲထဲ တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိၣ် နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "A long song." The "o" sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Asyndeton 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.	တၢ်တထၢနုာ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျာ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤ တၢ်တထၢနုာ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျာ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤစံးတၢ်နူဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်ဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးတၢ်ဖိ ဟ်တိၢ် လံာ်ဖျာ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအပူၤဘဉ်ဆဉ်, လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်အ လံာ်ဂံၢ်ထံးဘဉ်ဘျီးဘဉ်ဒါဒံးကစီဒီနဉ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၢ်အပူၤ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်တထၢ နုာ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျာ်လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤလၢ တၢ်ကမၤဖှိဉ်လီၤ လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်တဖဉ် အခီပညီ တဖဉ်ဒီး ဟ်ဖျါထီဉ်အီၤဖုဉ်ဖုဉ်ပိုၢ်ပိုၢ်ဖျါဖျါနဉ်လီၤ. လၢကျဲဒ်အံၤနဉ် ကမၤစၢၤပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိ တဖဉ်လၢ ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်လၢပှၤကွဲးလံာ် ဂုာ်ကျဲးစၢးကွဲးဒုးသ့ဉ်ညါဝဲအဂ့ၢ်နဉ်လီၤ.
Example Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Authorial Intrusion 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.	တၢ်ဆွဲနုာ်ဆူဉ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဆွဲနုာ်ဆူဉ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဟးထီဉ်ကွံာ်လၢ လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာ်အကျါ ဒီးတဲတၢ်ဒီးပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိနဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဆွဲနုာ်ဆူဉ်သးလၢတၢ်အကျါနူဉ် သူဉ်ထီဉ် နီၢ်တဂၤဘဉ် တဂၤအရ့လိာ်လၢ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဒီးပှၤဖးလံာ်အဘၢဉ်စၢၤဒီးဖဲပှၤဖးလံာ်တမ့ၢ်ပှၤလၢ အဆိဉ် ထွဲမၤစၢၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ကဲပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိယံၤယံၤလၢ အဖးတၢ်ကွဲးပူ အတၢ်လဲၤထီဉ်လဲၤထီလၢၤဘဉ် ဒီး ကဲထီဉ်ဝဲဒဉ်ပှၤဂဲၤလိာ်လၢအရ့ဒိဉ်တဂၤနဉ်လီၤ.
Example: 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 *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Bildungsroman *Bildungsroman* 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.	**Bildungsroman** (တၢ်ကွဲးလၢပှၤဂဲၤဒိအရ့ဒိဉ် ဒိဉ်ထီဉ်ဒီးအတၢ်သ့ဉ်ညါနၢ်ပၢၢ်ဂ့ၤထီဉ် တ ဆီဘဉ်တဆီလၢပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအမဲာ်ညါ) *Bildungsroman* နဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးအကွၢ်အဂီၤလၢ အမံၤဟူသဉ်ဖျါဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးပုံးသနူထီဉ် အပူၤလၢ ပှၤဂဲၤဒိတၢ် အရ့ဒိဉ်တဂၤ အတၢ်ဒိဉ်ထီဉ်လဲၤထီဉ်လၢက်လၢက်ဆ့ဆ့လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးဒိတကၤ တိၢ်အပူၤနဉ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤအစဲအံဉ်ထီဉ်ဒီးအတၢ်ဒိဉ်ထီဉ်လဲၤထီဉ်လၢ နီၢ်သး, နီၢ်ခိ, တၢ်ရ့လိာ်မုာ်လိာ်, တၢ်သူဉ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤ, တၢ်သ့ဉ်ညါတၢ်ဂ့ၤဒီးတၢ်အၢအဆၢဒီး ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ဒိဉ်ထီဉ် လဲၤထီအီဉ်လၢ သူဉ်ဂ့ၢ်သးကျိၤဒီးဘဉ်တၢ်မၤဆူဉ်ထီဉ်အီၤလၢ ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအမဲာ်ညါနဉ်လီၤ.
Example: Scarlet O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell experiences immense personal growth as she learns the value of friends and hard work under duress, without compromising her own dreams.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Cacophony 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.	တၢ်ကလုၢ်တဖိးမံလိာ်အသး တၢ်ကလုၢ်တဖိးမံလိာ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤစံးတၢ်နှဉ် မှၢ်တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤကျာ်တဖဉ်လၢ အပာ်ဖျါထိဉ် တၢ်ကလုၢ်လၢအဆူဉ်အကိၢ်, သိဉ်တမှာ်တလၤလၤ လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်အပူၤနှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢဉ်တဖဉ်အံၤအိဉ်ဒီးအတၢ်ကလုၢ်အသိဉ်လၢ အတၢ်သိဉ်သတြူးဒီးတဖိးမံလိာ်အသးအယိ, ဒုးအိဉ်ထိဉ်တၢ်ခိဉ်တၢ်ယၢၤအတၢ်အိဉ်သးလၢ အလီၤသး ဘဉ်တံာ်တာ်, ဒုးအိဉ်ထိဉ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လိာ်ဘှီလိာ်တဖဉ်နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Caesura A caesura is a pause within a poetic line that breaks the regularity of the metrical pattern. The ppurpose of using a caesura is to create a dramatic pause, which has a strong impact.	တၢ်အိဉ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိ တၢ်အိဉ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိနှဉ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်အိဉ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်တလီၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးထါ အကျိၤအပူၤလၢ ညီနုၢ်မၤအိဉ်ကတိၤ ထါအသိဉ်အယုၢ်အကွၤလၢ လၤအသးဒိအညီနုၢ် အသိးနှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိဉ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်အိဉ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိ, တၢ်ဟ်ပတုာ်တစိၢ်ဖိနှဉ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိးကဒုးအိဉ်ထိဉ် တၢ်သူဉ်ပိၢ်သးဝးလၢ, အဟ့ဉ်တၢ်ဒိဘဉ်လၢ အဆူဉ်အကိၢ်နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: Against the envy of less happier lands, this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. *Richard II*, Shakespeare	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Characterization 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.	တၢ်တဲဖျါထိဉ်တၢ်အသကဲာ်ပဝး တၢ်တဲဖျါထိဉ်တၢ်အသကဲာ်ပဝးနှဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်မၤအကျိၤအကျဲလၢ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိဟ်ဖျါထိဉ် ပှၤလၢအိဉ်လၢတၢ်ပူၤအသကဲာ်ပဝးနှဉ်လီၤ. ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိကွဲးဖျါထိဉ် ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ် လၢအအိဉ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤသ့ လီၤလီၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တမ့ၢ်လီၤလီၤခီဖျိ အတၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤ, အတၢ် ဆိကမိဉ်ဒီး အစဲသ့ဉ်အတၢ်ကတိၤအယိသ့နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: "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 *To Kill a Mockingbird* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Chiasmus Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.	တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤဘဉ်ဆဉ် ဘိးခိဉ်ခံကဒါလိာ်သး တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤဘဉ်ဆဉ် ဘိးခိဉ်ခံကဒါလိာ်သးနှဉ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စံးတၢ်ကတိၤလၢ အပာ်ယှာ်ဒီးလံာ် ကျိၤကွာ်ခံခါလၢ အလဲၤသဃဲၤလိာ်အသးဘဉ်ဆဉ် အခီပညီဘိးခိဉ်ခံကဒါလိာ်အသးလီၤ.
Example: You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Circumlocution 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.	တၢ်တဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤ တၢ်တဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤနှဉ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးအကလုာ်ဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါဝဲတၢ်ကတိၤလၢအထီဒီးအ ဘံဘူလိာ်သးလၢ ကဟ်ဖျါထိဉ် တၢ်အခီပညီအကိၢ်ဖဲ အပာ်ဖျါထိဉ်ဝဲ ဖုဉ်ဖုဉ်ဒီး ပိုၢ်ပိုၢ်ဖျါဖျါသ့ အခါဒဉ်လဲာ်နှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲတၢ်လီၤလီၤနှဉ်ပာ်ယှာ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထိဉ် တၢ်ဆိကမိဉ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံဉ်တဖဉ်လၢ အပျဲပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိလၢ ကဆိကမိဉ်တဃာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဘဉ်ဂုာ်ကျဲးစၢးယုနၢ်ပၢၢ် တၢ်အခီပညီနီၢ်ကိၢ်နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Climax 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).	**တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤလၢ တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်အထီကတၢၢ်** တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤလၢတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်အထီကတၢၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကတိၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်တဲဖျါတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖှ့ၣ်ဆၢတဖၣ် တုၤယိၤလၢ တၢ်လိၢ်အထီကတၢၢ်လံန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤ တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ အထီကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ ပူအတၢ်ဆီလီၤသးအကွၢ်အဂီၤတခါဒီး တဘျီတခီၣ် တၢ်ကိးအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးအနးကတၢၢ်အကတီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအ လီၤဘၣ်ယိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဆီတလဲက္ၤတၢ်ကွဲးပူဆူ တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤလၢအမၤကဖိထီၣ်ဆူၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဆူ တၢ်မၤခုၣ်လီၤကဒါက္ၤအီၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်န့ၣ်အယိ,တၢ်ထီၣ်တုၤတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ် အထီကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်ဖဲတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကိတ်ခဲအီၣ်လၢ တၢ်အထီ ကတၢၢ်လၢ အဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အစၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်ကမိၣ် (တၢ်ကျၢ်တံၢ်က္ၤတၢ်) န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *The Heart of Darkness* 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.	

Conflict 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.	**တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘုၣ်** တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘုၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကပာ်ဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤဂ့ၤလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤတဂၤ ယုထံၣ် န့ၢ်အတၢ်ပညိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အတၢ်မံမီၢ်မုၢ်လၢ်က္ၢ်စိတဖၣ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘုၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်တဘၣ်လိာ်ဖိးဒ့လၢ ဘၣ်တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤလၢ ပုၤလၢတၢ်ချၢ မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢနီၢ်တဂၤအပူၤ န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

Connotation 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.	**တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီလၢတအိၣ်ဖျါလိၤလိၤဘၣ်** တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီလၢတအိၣ်ဖျါလိၤလိၤဘၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤကညီ ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်ဖျၢၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ အခီပညီတအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢလံာ်ခီ ယွၤအပူၤဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤအါဖျၢၣ်လၢတၢ်တဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်အခီပညီလိၤလိၤတဖၣ်ဒုးအိၣ် ထီၣ် တၢ်သးဂဲၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "And once again, the autumn leaves were falling." This phrase uses "autumn" to signify that something is coming to an end.	

Consonance 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.	**တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က္ၤလံာ်မိၢ်ပုၢ်အဖျၢၣ်အလီၢ်ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျၢၣ်အကလုၢ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သး** တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က္ၤလံာ်မိၢ်ပုၢ်အဖျၢၣ်အလီၢ်ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျၢၣ်အကလုၢ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်မၤသီၣ်ကဒါက္ၤ လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤဖုၣ်ပူၤ အတၢ်သိ ၣ်လၢ အပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံချ္.သးဒီးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤသီၣ်ကဒါက္ၤတၢ်တဘျီဝံၤတဘျီအကလုၢ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ညီန့ၢ်အီၤဖဲ လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျၢၣ်အကတၢၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤသီၣ်က္ၤလံာ်မိၢ်ပုၢ်အဖျၢၣ်အလီၢ် ခံကတၢၢ်တဖျၢၣ်အကလုၢ်လၢအဖိးမံလိာ်သးန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအထီဒါလိာ်အသးဒီး တၢ်သီၣ်သ ယဲၤ, လၢအမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါကဒါက္ၤ တၢ်သီၣ်မိၢ်ပုၢ်အကလုၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: He struck a streak of stunted luck.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Denotation Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.	တၢ်နဲၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အခီပညီ တၢ်နဲၣ်ဖျါတၢ်အခီပညီဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ခီယ့ၤအခီပညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျာ်တဖျာ်အခီပညီန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Deus ex Machina 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.	တၢ်လ�ၤအတမ့ၢ်နူဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိး တၢ်လၤအတမ့ၢ်နူဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိးနူၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်အိၣ်သးဖဲ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ် ဟဲစိာ်နူၣ်လီၤ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၤအအိၣ်လၢပူပူၤအသကၢာ်ပဝးလၢ တၢ်နၢ်န့ၢ်အီၤလၢကဲထိၣ် တသွဲနူဆၢၣ်အသိးလၢ ကယ့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်သဘံၣ်သဘုၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်အစၢလၢအမှာ်သူၣ်မှာ်သးနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကစူးကါ တၢ်လၤအတမ့ၢ် နူ ဆၢၣ်ဒ်ပူဒီးတၢ်ယဲၤအဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်အသိး မ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အံၤဖျါလၢ တၢ်ကဲထိၣ်အသးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူ တဖဲ တအိၣ်ယံၤယိၣ်ဒိၣ်ဘၣ်ဒီး ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်လိၣ်ဘၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဆီတလဲလၢ အအိၣ်ထိၣ် သတူၢ်ကလာ် လၢတဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ဒီး တၢ်နၢ်အီၤတသ့လၢ ကတုၤယီၤဆူတၢ်ကွဲးအကတၢၢ် အဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *Lord of the Flies* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Diction 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.	တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၢ်ညိ တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၢ်ညိနူၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤလီၤဆီလိာ်သးလၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်အတၢ်ကလုၢ်အပူ နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၢ်ညိနူၣ် တမ့ၢ်ထဲလၢ လံာ်ဖျာ်လၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါဝဲဘၣ်, ဒီးတၢ် အံၤပဏ်ယုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သး, တၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဟ်သး, တၢ်တဲသကိးတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးအကွၢ်အဂီၤ တဖၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ယုထၢစူးကါဝီၢ်ညိနူၣ် ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ဆၢတဲာ်အီၤအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွၢ်သတြၤတၢ်လၢ ကၢ်ဖျါထိၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤအတီၤပတီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟ်အီၤဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးအကံၢ်အစီနူၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်စ့ၢ်ကီးလၢ တၢ်ယုထၢတၢ်ကတိၤဝီၢ်ညိ မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိုၤကွာ်တဖၣ်လၢ အကဲ ထိၣ် တၢ်လီၤဆီလၢပုၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Doppelganger 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.	ပုၤလီၢ်ကဲသးလၢပုၤအဂၤ, ပုၤအကန့ (Doppelganger) ပုၤကဲတၢ်အကန့ (Doppelganger) န့ၣ် အိၣ်ဟဲလၢကွမနံၣ်အကျိာ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးကျိးထံအီၤ လီၤလီၤဆူ "ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်ခံဂၤ" န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤလၢအမၤဒီး ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲတၢ်အရှဒိၣ်နိၢ်နိၢ်တဂၤအတၢ်ဟ်သးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကဲ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲတၢ်အရှဒိၣ်နိၢ်နိၢ်တဂၤအကန့န့ၣ် ညီနုၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်အကံၢ်အစိ လၢကမၤဒီးပုၤဂၤဘၣ်ဆၣ် အတၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးဒီး အတၢ်ပညိၣ်တဖၣ်လီၤဆီလိာ်အသး ဖးဒိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ပုၤလီၢ်ကဲသးလၢပုၤအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်ကအိၣ်ဒီး အတၢ်အိၣ်ဖျါလၢအလီၤ ဆီလိာ်သးလၢ ကပျဲဝဲလၢ ကလီနုၢ်ပုၤအဂၤတဖၣ်လၢ တသ့ၣ်ညါဝဲ တၢ်အၢတၢ်သီကအိၣ်ထိၣ် အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: 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 **Hamlet** that revolves around the theme of revenge.

| **Ekphrastic**

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. | တၢ်ကွဲးတဲဖျါထိၣ်ဒွဲလၤအဂ့ၢ်

တၢ်ကွဲးတဲဖျါထိၣ်ဒွဲလၤအဂ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤ, အါခ့ၣ်တၢ်တကွၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးထါ, ဖဲပုၤကွဲးတၢ် ကွဲးဖျါထိၣ် ဒွဲလၤတၢ်မၤအဂၤ, လီၤဆီဒၣ်တၢ် တၢ်လၢတၢ်ထံၣ်အီၤသ့တဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဟ်ဖျါထိၣ်ဒွဲလၤဘၣ်ထွဲနိၢ်ခိဖံးညၣ်ဂ့ၢ်ဝီတကပၤ အပနီၣ် တၢ်ဒုးနဲၣ်ဟ်ဖျါအီၤလီၤလီၤဆီဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ. |

Example: A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.

| **Epilogue**

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. | တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကျၢၢ်တံၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်

တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကျၢၢ်တံၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံကွဲးလဲၢ်ပီးလီလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်ကကျၢၢ်တံၢ်လံာ်အခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ် အတၢ်ပညိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်က ထၢနုၢ်လီၤတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အကူာ်, တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤအဒိတဖၣ် အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကျၢၢ်တံၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်သ့လၢ ကျဲအဘျုးဘိလီၤ– တၢ်ဆဲးစူးကါ တၢ်ယဲၤတၢ် တဲအကွၢ်အဂီၤဒ်အညီနုၢ်အသိး, ဒီးတဘျီဘျီ ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤတဖၣ်, မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤတဂၤ တဲတၢ်ဆူ ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအိၣ်လီၤလီၤသ့ န့ၣ်လီၤ. |

Example: In a remarkable moment at the end of *The Tempest*, 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.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Epithet 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤတဘီ မ့တမ့ၢ် မံၤကယၢၤလၢ အဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်ပှၤအသက်ာ်ပဝးအက်ာ်အစီ ညီနုၢ်တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤတဘီ မ့တမ့ၢ် မံၤကယၢၤလၢအဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်ပှၤအသက်ာ်ပဝးအက်ာ်အစီလၢ ကထၢနုာ်အါထီၣ် ပှၤတဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လီၢ်တတီၤတီၤ အမံၤနိၢ်ကိၢ်နုၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်လၢ အတဲအါထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တဖၣ်အံၤ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤသ့လၢ ကမၤအါထီၣ် ပှၤကညီ, သံးခိၣ်မုၢ်ယါတဖၣ်, တၢ်လီၢ်တၢ်ကျဲတဖၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီတဖၣ်နုၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "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.	

Essay 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."	လံာ်ဆီရ့ၣ် လံာ်ဆီရ့ၣ်နုၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်လၢ အဒိးသန့ၤထီၣ်အသးလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တခါဇိၤ, ဒီးညီနုၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဝဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်အကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်နုၣ်လီၤ. ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဆီရ့ၣ်လၢ အဲကလံးကျိာ်အမံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါ Aldous Huxley တဲလံာ်ဆီရ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အခီပညီဒ်အမ့ၢ် "တၢ်ကွဲးလၢအတဲ တၢ်ခဲလၢာ်အဂ့ၢ်" နုၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "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 *buba*, 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." *The Sacred Grove of Oshogbo* by Jeffrey Tayler.	

Euphemism 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.	တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၤထီၣ်ကွၤတၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၤထီၣ်ကွၤတၢ်နုၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်ကွဲးယံၤကွဲးလၤထီၣ်ကွၤ ဝိၢ်ညှလၢ အခီပညီတဂ့ၤတဖၣ်နုၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်အံၤဖဲ တၢ်ကွဲးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ယး မုၣ်ခွါသ့ၣ်ထံး, တၢ်မၤတၢ်စုဆူၣ်ခိၣ်တကး, တၢ်သံတၢ်ပှၢ်, တၢ်မၤကမၣ်ကွိၢ်မုၣ်ဒိး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢ "အမၤမဲာ်ဆှးတၢ်" တဖၣ်နုၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၤထီၣ်ကွၤတၢ် အတၢ်ပညိၣ်နုၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဘိုဘၣ်ကွၤတၢ်ကတိၤ လၢ အတမုာ်တလၤဒီးအနၢးတဖၣ်ဆူ တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဆဲးလၤလၢ ကဟ်ဘၢဝဲ တၢ်တမုာ်တ လၤတဖၣ်အဂိၢ်နုၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကွဲးဆဲးလၤထီၣ်တၢ်ဖဲ တဘျုတခိၣ်တၢ်စူးကါအီၤ လၤကွဲးတဲလူတဲကၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ်စ့ၢ်ကီးလီၤ.
Example: When a person dies, people will say "he/she *passed away*".	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Fable 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.	ပူစီၤလီၤ, တၢ်တဲဒိ, တၢ်ယဲၤပူ တၢ်ယဲၤပူတဖၣ်နှ့ၣ်မှၢ် တၢ်တဲဒိတဲတၢ်လၢ တၢ်တဲအီၤ ဖုၣ်ဖုၣ်ဖိဒီး အကတၢၢ်အီၣ်ဒီး တၢ်သိၣ်လိလၢ တၢ်အိၣ်မူအဂီၢ်နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲနှ့ၣ်, တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအီၤဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ယဲၤပူလၢ အတဲဘၣ်ဃး ဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်အဂ့ၢ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်လိလၢ တၢ်ကမၤလိ နှ့ၣ်တၢ်အဂီၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲပူအိၣ်ဒီး အဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိးတဲတၢ်တဲဘၣ်ဃး သ့ၣ်ဖိဝၣ်ဖိ တၢ်မှၢ်တၢ် ဘိ, ဆၣ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိ, နှ့ဆၣ်အဂံၢ်သဟီၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်သ့ၣ်လိၣ်နှ့ၢ်အသးဒ်ပှၤ ကညီဒီး အကတၢၢ်နှ့ၣ် ဟ့ၣ်တၢ်မၤလိတမံၤမံၤနှ့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: A passage from *The Fox and the Crow* 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…."

ENGLISH	KAREN
Faulty Parallelism 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.	တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤအတၢ်ကမၣ် လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လဲၢ်အပူၤ တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤအတၢ်ကမၣ်နှ့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤ တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤလၢအလီၤဂာ်လိာ်သး, လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်လၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲတဖၣ်, လံာ်ဖျၣ် မှတမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်တဖၣ်တပူၤဃီနှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤအတၢ်ကမၣ်ဟ်ဃှာ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤ လၢတၢ်ဟ်လီၤအီၤ လၢအအိၣ်သဃဲၤလိာ်သးဒ်လံာ်ဂ့ၢ်ထံးအသိး, ဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးရဲၣ်လီၤ နီၢ် (noun) တဖၣ် တပူၤဃီ, ဝါ် (verb) အကွၢ်အဂီၤတဖၣ် တပူၤဃီလီၤ. ဒ်လဲၣ်ဂ့ၤ, ဖဲ ပှၤတဂၤတဟူးပိာ်မၤထွဲ တၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤအတၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤအသးတဖၣ်အခါနှ့ၣ် တၢ်လဲၤ သဃဲၤအတၢ်ကမၣ်အိၣ်ထီၣ်ဝဲလီၤ. ခီဖျိတၢ်ဟ်လံာ်ဂံၢ်ထံးအကွၢ်အဂီၤတဖၣ် တသ့ထွဲဘၣ် ထွဲဘၣ်အဃိ တၢ်ကိးစ့ၢ်ကီးလၢတၢ်လဲၤသဃဲၤအတၢ်ကမၣ်ဒီး တၢ်အံၤဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်တဘၣ် လိာ်ဖိးဒ့ၣ်ဘျိးဘၣ်ခါနှ့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Flashback 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.	တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါကွၤတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢအပူၤကွံာ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါကွၤတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးလၢအပူၤကွံာ်နှ့ၣ် မှ့တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပီၤအလိ လၢပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိ ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်သးဆူ ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအအိၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲ တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်တ့ၢ်သးလၢ အပူၤကွံာ်, မှတမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအကဲထီၣ်အသးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်စံာ်စိၤတဲစိၤတၢတဖၣ်နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ် နီၣ်ထီၣ်ကဒါကွၤ တၢ်လၢအပူၤကွံာ်တဖၣ်နှ့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဒ် ပှၤ မှတမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအပၣ်ဃုာ် ဂဲၤဒိလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤတဖၣ် အတၢ်ကတိၤ, တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါဒီး တၢ်တဲဖျါထီၣ်ကွၤ တၢ်မံမီၢ်ဒီး တၢ် သ့ၣ်နီၣ်တဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤဒ် ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်လိၤလိၤဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် ဖိ ဃုထၢဝဲလၢ ကတဲဘၣ်ကွၤတၢ်လၢ အကဲထီၣ်တ့ၢ်သးလၢခံလၢပျၤၤတဖၣ် လိၤလိၤအခါနှ့ၣ် လီၤ.

Example: In Wuthering Heights 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.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Foil A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.	ပှၤတဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢဘၣ်တၢ်ထိၣ်သတြီၤအတၢ်လီၤဆီ ပှၤတဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢဘၣ်တၢ်ထိၣ်သတြီၤအီၤဒီး ပှၤဂဲၤဒိလၢအရ့ဒိၣ်တဂၤ, ဒီးသိနုၢ်မ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကမၤဆူၣ်ထိၣ်တၢ်ဟ်ဒိၣ်အ တၢ်အကံၢ်အစီတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်လီၤ.
Example: In the popular book series, *Harry Potter*, 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Foreshadowing 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.	တၢ်ဒုးနဲၣ်ဆိပာ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤအသးကဒုကယီၢ် တၢ်ဒုးနဲၣ်ဆိပာ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤအသးကဒုကယီၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျါၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိၤကွာ်လၢ အဟ်ဖျါထိၣ် တၢ်အခိပညီတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်အီၤလၢ ကယုသ့ၣ်ညါ တၢ်ကဲထိၣ်သးဒီး ဟ့ၣ်ဖှပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢတၢ်တမံၤမံၤကကဲထိၣ်သးအဂ့ၢ်လၢ တအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤခဲလၢာ် မ့တမ့ၢ် မၤဟးဂီၤတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တဃၢ်ကွာ်တၢ်အရိၢ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဒုး ဒုးနဲၣ်ဆိပာ်စၢၤတၢ်လၢအကမၤန့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်အဲၣ်ဒီးဟ့ၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်မၤနုၤကကဲထိၣ် အသး အကဒုအကယီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "He had no idea of the disastrous chain of events to follow". 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Genre 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.	ဒ့ၣ်လၤတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အကလုာ် ဒ့ၣ်လၤတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အကလုာ် စံးတၢ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် ဒ့ၣ်လၤအတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အကလုာ် ဒ်အမ့ၢ်လံာ် လဲၢ်, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သူၣ်ဝံၣ်သးဆၢအကွၢ်အဂီၤ, လၢဘၣ်တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအီၤလၢ အခိၣ်တီဒီး အတၢ် အိၣ်သးလၢအလီၤဆီလိာ်သးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. အဒိ, လံာ်လဲၢ်န့ၣ် အကလုာ်အိၣ်လွံၢ်ကလုာ်လၢ အမ့ၢ်– ထါ, တၢ်ဂဲၤပူ, တၢ်ဃဲၤမုၢ်နၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးနီၢ်ကီၢ်တဖၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖၣ်အံၤန့ၣ် အိၣ်ဒီး အကွၢ်အဂီၤအတၢ်လီၤဆီဒီးအတၢ်မၤအကျိၤအကျဲတဖၣ်လၢ အဒုးလီၤဆီအီၤလၢ တခါဒီးတခါ အဘၢၣ်စၢၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်န့ၣ်အဃိ, တၢ်လိၣ်ဘၣ်လၢ ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်ဝဲလၢ အစဲသ့ၣ်ဖး လံာ်အကလုာ်မနုၤလၢ ကနၢ်ပၢၢ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိုၤလၢ တၢ်တဲဖျါ အီၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Hubris 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.	တၢ်ဟၣ်ဒိၣ်ဟ်ထီလီၤသး တၢ်ဟၣ်ဒိၣ်ဟ်ထီလီၤသး (တၢ်ကိးစ့ၢ်ကီးအီၤလၢ hybris) လၢအမ့ၢ်ဝဲ ဝိၢ်ဩူလၢ အတဂ့ၤလၢ အဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဟ်ကဖၢလၢသး, တၢ်ဟ်ဒိၣ်သး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်နာ်န့ၢ်လီၤသးအါတလၢလီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်ဒိၣ်ဟ်ထီလီၤသး ညီနုၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်အိၣ်ယံၤဒီးတၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးနီၢ်ကီၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဆိ ကမိၣ်တယၣ် ပှၤတဂၤအကစၢ် အတၢ်သ့န့ၣ်အိၣ်န့ၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အါတလၢန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်ဒိၣ်ဟ်ထီလီၤသးန့ၣ် ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ဟ်အီၤ ဒ်အမ့ၢ် ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအဂၤဒိၣ်တ် အရှုဒိၣ် ကတၢၢ်တဂၤ အတၢ် "လီၤတူၢ်လီၤကာ်လၢအလီၤဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး"ဒီး ဆူၣ်အီၤဆူ တၢ်ဟးဂီၤ အဂ့ၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *Macbeth* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Hyperbaton 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.	တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျၣ် တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျၣ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပီၤအလီဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ် ဂဲၤဒီး တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျၣ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်တဖၣ်အလီၢ်ဒီး ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် လံာ်ကျိၤလၢအဆီ လီၤအသး လီၤဆီလၢကဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခီပညီလၢအဒၣ်သိးလံာ်အသးတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စံးဝဲဒၣ်လၢ ခီဖျိတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံကဒါလံာ်ဖျၣ်တဖၣ်အယိ, လံာ်ဖျၣ်ဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်တဖၣ် အိၣ်တလၤကွံာ်အတၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲဒီး ဒုးကဲထီၣ်လံာ်ကျိၤလၢ အဘၢ်ဘူ ယၢ်ယုာ်အသးဒီး အဖျါလီၤသးစဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "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".	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Hyperbole 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 realistic possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion.	တၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီထိၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ် တၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီထိၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ်န့ၣ် ဖဲပှၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်ဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤကူာ်လီၤဆီလၢ ကတဲဒိၣ်ထီၣ်အါထီၣ်ဒီး ကွဲးလုကွဲးကါ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအမၤသဘၣ်ဘုၣ် တၢ်လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်အစၢတၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢ အဒိၣ်အမုၢ်ဒီး တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးအိၢ် သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်တဲဒိၣ်တဲထီထိၣ်တၢ်, လၢအတဲလုတဲကါတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်န်သိးကဒုးအိၣ် ထီၣ် တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢအဒိၣ်အမုၢ်ဒီး အမၤဖျါလီၣ်လီၤ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်ပှဲၤကျိၤ တဖၣ်အံၤ ညီနုၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ ညီနုၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးတသ့ ဘၣ်ဆၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် သးအတၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Imagery 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.	တၢ်ထံၣ်မှံၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤ တၢ်ထံၣ်မှံၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဖဲ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျာၣ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤကျာ်တဖၣ်လၢ ကဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် သးအတၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ ပှၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မှံၢ်တၢ်လၢသးပူၤမၤစၢၤ ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ ကထံၣ်မှံၢ်န့ၢ် ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်ကွဲးလၢ အမံာ်ချ့ အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထံၣ်မှံၢ်န့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤထံာ်တဖၣ်, တၢ်ကွဲးဘၣ်ထွဲတၢ်တဖၣ်, လံာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢအဟ်ဖျါထိၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤဒိလၢတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်အိၣ်လၢ ကမၤပၢၢ်ထိၣ်ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် အစ့ၣ်အတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤတၢ်တဟ်ပနိၣ်အိၤထဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ်, ဘၣ်ဆၣ် တၢ်ကွၢ်သတြီၤယုာ်စ့ၢ်ကီးဒီး တၢ်စးထိၣ်မၤဟူးမၤဂဲၤတူၢ်ဘၣ်တၢ်ဖဲ နါခိ, နါနၢ, နါဖိ, တၢ်အၢရီၢ်, တၢ်ကိၢ်သဟိၣ် ဒီးတၢ်နၢ်ဟူအစ့ၣ်တဖၣ်စ့ၢ်ကီးလီၤ.

Example: 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.

| **Internal Rhyme**

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. | ခွဲပူၤတၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤ

ခွဲပူၤတၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်မၤလၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် ထါအသိၣ်သဲၤဖဲ လံာ်အဆၢတကျိၤ ၓိၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. ခွဲပူၤတၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤန့ၣ် တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါစ့ၢ်ကီးအီၤလၢ တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤလၢတၢ်ခၢၣ်သး မ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤအီၤဖဲ တၢ်ခၢၣ်သးလၢ ကသိၣ်သဲၤလိာ်အသးဒီး လံာ်ကျိၤတကျိၤ ယီၤအကတၢၢ်တခီပၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. |

Example: The line from the famed poem *Ancient Mariner*, "We were the first that ever burst".

| **Inversion**

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. | တၢ်ဘိးကဒါကွၤတၢ်, တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံတၢ်

တၢ်ဘိးကဒါကွၤတၢ်, တၢ်ဘိးခိၣ်ခံတၢ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဆိတလဲ လံာ်ဖျာၣ်အလီၢ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်အတဝၢ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးပီးလိတခါအံၤတၢ်စူးကါအီၤ လၢထါအပူၤအါန့ၢ်ဒံးတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤမ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အံၤမၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ ကဆီရဲၣ်လီၤထါတဖၣ် ၢ်သိး အကထုးန့ၢ်ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိအသူၣ်အသးအဂီၢ်, တမ့ၢ်ထဲလၢ အခိၣ်တီဘၣ် ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ပၣ်ယုာ်ဒီး ထါမိၢ်ပှၢ်အတၢ်အိၣ်ဖျါန်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤထါလၢ ကျဲလၢအလီၤဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ. |

Example: In *Paradise Lost*, 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..."

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
Irony 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.	တၢ်တဲတၢ်အခီပညီဒၢကွၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးအဲး တၢ်တဲတၢ်အခီပညီဒၢကွၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးအဲးန့၉် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ဂဲၤလိ၉်ကွဲဒီး တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၢၣ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီလၢ အစူးကါဝဲလၢ လံ၉်ကျိၤ မ့တမ့၉် လံ၉်မံ၉်ဖျၢၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ် မ့၉်တၢ်လၢ အလီၤဆီဒိၣ်န့ၢ်ဒံး လံ၉်လံၢ်အခီပညီနဲ့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤဒၢကွၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီနဲ့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢကဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်အီၤ လံ၉်ဖျၢၣ်အခီပညီတဖၣ် ပိုပိုဖျါဖျါလွၤတုၤလွၤတၢ်အဂီၢ်နဲ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအယိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီလီၤဆီတဖၣ်နဲ့ၣ် တဘၣ်တၢ်ကွဲၤဟ်ဖျါထိၣ်အီၤလၢလံ၉်ဖျၢၣ်ဘၣ် ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်အီၤသ့ခီဖ့ၠ တၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢ တၢ်ဟ်လီၤအီၤအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Juxtaposition 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.	တၢ်ဟ်သရဲၤလိ၉်သး တၢ်ဟ်သရဲၤလိ၉်သးအလီၢ်နဲ့ၣ် ဖဲပှၤကွဲးလံ၉်ဟ်လီၤ ပှၤကညီ, တၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်, တၢ်လီၢ်တၢ်ကျဲ, တၢ်ကူၣ်တၢ်ဆး မ့တမ့၉် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်တဖၣ်လၢ အလဲၤသရဲၤဒီး တၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်နဲ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်သရဲၤတၢ်ခံမံၤလၢအဘၣ်ထွဲလိ၉်သး လိၤလိၤ မ့တမ့၉် တလိၤ ဘူးဘၣ်းနဲ့ၣ် မ့ၣ်သိးကဟ်ဖျါတၢ်ခံခါဒီး ထိၣ်သတြီၤအတၢ်လီၤဆီနဲ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးလံ၉်လၢ်ပီး လိဒ်အံၤ တကလုၣ်န့၉် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤအါတက့ၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထိၣ် ပှၤ မ့တမ့၉် တၢ်တမံၤလၢ အဂၤဒိလၢ တၢ်ကွဲၤပှၤ အဂ့ၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲး, ဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် ပှၤအတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တယၢ်တၢ်ခီဖ့ၠ တၢ်တသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးလၢတၢ်မနုၤကကဲထိၣ်အသး မ့တမ့၉် တၢ်လၢအဟ့ၣ်ထိၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တဖၣ်နဲ့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *Paradise Lost*, 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Litotes 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.	တၢ်တဲဒၢကွၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီ (တၢ်တဲလၢတဂ့ၤ ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဂ့ၤ) တၢ်တဲဒၢကွၣ်တၢ်အခီပညီမ့ၢ် လံ၉်လံၢ်အဝီၢ်ဩလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်တဲဖျါထိၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်အၢၣ်လီၤတူၢ်လိ၉်အီၤခီဖ့ၠ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအခီပညီလၢ အတဂ့ၤတဖၣ်နဲ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တဲဒၢကွၣ်တၢ်နဲ့ၣ် တဘျီတခီၣ် တၢ်တဲစ့ၢ်ကီးလၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးအဲးတၢ်ဒီး/မ့မ့၉် တၢ်ဟးဆှဲးတၢ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်တီလၢအမ့ၢ်အဂ့ၤ မ့တမ့၉် အအၢမ့၉်ဂ့ၤသ့လီၤ.
Example: 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."	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Malapropism 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.	တၢ်သူကမၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခီပညီလၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤ တၢ်သူကမၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခီပညီလၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤနှ့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်စူးကါကမၣ် လံာ်ဖျာၣ်တဖၣ် ခီဖျိတၢ်ထၢနှာ်လိၤက္ၤအီၤဒီး လံာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢ အသိၣ်လီၤက်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် အိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီလီၤဆီ, ဒီးညီနုၢ်တဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်အသးနီတဖၣ်အယိ, ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်သးဒ့ဒီ, တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်ကမၣ်တၢ်ဒီး တၢ်လီၤနံၤတဖၣ်သ့နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သူကမၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤအခီပညီနှ့ၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်ဝဲပှၤကတိၤတၢ်တဂၤနှ့ၣ် မၤသဘံၣ်သဘုၣ်, မၤတံာ်တာ်တာ်, တသ့ၣ်ညါ မ့တမ့ၢ် သးဒ့ဒီအယိ စူးကါက်ိုၣ်လၢ အဘၣ်တသ့ဘၣ်နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကူၣ်တရံးလၢ တၢ်ကစူးကါ တၢ်ဒုးသူကမၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤအခီပညီနှ့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး ကမၤလီၤတံၢ်လံာ်ဖျာၣ်ခံဖျာၣ် (လံာ်ဖျာၣ်နီၢ်ကီၢ်ဒီး လံာ်ဖျာၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢအလီၢ်) နှ့ၣ် အသိၣ် ကဘၣ်လီၤက်လိာ် အသးလၢ ပှၤဖးလံာ်တဖၣ် ကဖိၣ်နှ့ၢ်ဝဲအခီပညီဒီး တၢ်ကလီၤနံၤဘၣ်အီၤနှ့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In the play *Much Ado About Nothing*, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two **auspicious** persons." Instead, what the character means to say is ""Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two **suspicious** persons."	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Metaphor 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).	တၢ်ကတိၤဟ့ၣ်ဒိဟ့ၣ်တဲာ် တၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတဲာ်နှ့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤအခီပညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် အနီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်အုၣ်သးလၢ ကျဲအဂၤတဘိနှ့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကတိၤဒိကတိၤတဲာ်အပူၤ, တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တမံၤ ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်အဂၤတမံၤဒီး တၢ်ထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်ခံမံၤ အတၢ်လီၤပလိာ်လိာ်သးဒီး လုၢ်လၢ်သကဲာ် ပဝးလၢ အန်သိးလိာ်သးတဖၣ်နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. မံၤအခိၣ်ထံးတခါလၢအမ့ၢ် လံာ်ပုၤကျိၤအတၢ်ပညိၣ် နှ့ၣ် ညီနုၢ်ဘၣ်တၢ်ထိၣ်သတြီၤအီၤဒီး တၢ်ခံမံၤတမံၤလၢ အဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်အခီပညီလၢ အဟ်ဖျါတၢ်အခိၣ်ထံးတခါအသကဲာ်ပဝးနှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဟ့ၣ်ဒိဟ့ၣ် တဲာ်နှ့ၣ်မ့ၣ်သိး တၢ်ကဟံးနှၢ် တၢ်တမံၤအနီၢ်ကစၢ်တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အကျဲလၢ ပနၢ်ပၢၢ်အီၤဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ (တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီခံမံၤတမံၤ) ဒီးစူးကါအီၤဒ်သိး ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်လၢ ပသ့ၣ်ညါအဂ့ၢ်စှၤ (တၢ်အခိၣ်ထံးတမံၤ) နှ့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Metonymy 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.	တၢ်ကစူးကါ လံာ်ဖျာၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိုၤကွာ်လၢ တၢ်ဂၤအလီၢ် တၢ်ကစူးကါ လံာ်ဖျာၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ကျိုၤကွာ်လၢ တၢ်ဂၤအလီၢ်နှ့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ဖဲ တၢ်တစူးကါတၢ်ကျိုၤဖျာၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကိး တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤအဂီၢ်ဘၣ်ဒီး တၢ်စူးကါ လၢ လံာ်ဖျာၣ်အဂၤတဖျာၣ်လၢ အတၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲအိၣ်ဒီး အမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဝိၢ်သဲနိၢ်ကိၢ်နှ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ် အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ်မၤပှဲၤဝိၢ်သဲဒီး လံာ်မံာ်ဖျာၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်သးဘူးဘူးနှ့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Mood 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.	တၢ်သူၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤ တၢ်သူၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤန့ၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် အတၢ်ဟ်သးလီၤတံၢ်လီၤမံၤလၢ အစူးကါဝဲလၢ ကကွဲးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤလၢအကွဲးဝဲအဂ့ၢ် အတၢ်သူၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤ ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် အခိၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သးဂဲၤအတၢ်သူၣ်ဟူးသးဂဲၤလၢ တၢ်တမံၤလၢတၢ်ကွဲး အဂ့ၢ်, လၢအဒုးကဲထီၣ် တၢ်တမံၤန့ၣ်လၢ အိၣ်ဒီးအသကဲာ်ပဝးဒီးခိၣ်ဃၢၤလီၤဆီန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အစၢလၢ အမၤန့ၢ်ဝဲန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထီၣ်ဟူးထီၣ်ဂဲၤထီၣ်ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *Love Story* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Motif 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.	တၢ်ကယၢကယဲဒဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤအကွၢ်အဂီၤမိၢ်ပှၢ် တၢ်ကယၢကယဲဒဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤအကွၢ်အဂီၤမိၢ်ပှၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်, တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်, တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထံၣ်ဆိကမိၣ်တဖၣ် လၢတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ် ဒီတဘ့ၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကယၢကယဲဒဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးဝံၤကွဲးက္ၤ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢ အအိၣ်ဖျါ ကြၢၢ်ကလာ်တခါန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးကယၢကယဲဒဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးအီၤ ညီဒီး အိၣ်ဒီးအသနၢၣ်လၢ အခီပညီအိၣ်လီၤဆီလၢတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အနူဆၢၣ်, တၢ်လၢ အဒုးကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တခါအံၤဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ် အတၢ်ဆီလီၤသးအကွၢ်အဂီၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Narrative 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.	တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲဃဲၤကဒါက္ၤ တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲဃဲၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပူလၢပူတဲဃဲၤတၢ်လၢ ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ် ကအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်လဲၤခီဖျိ လၢ တၢ်မၤတၢ်ဒ်အံၤဒီး ညီနုၢ်နီၤလီၤ အတၢ်လဲၤခီဖျိဒ် ပူတဲဃဲၤတၢ်အခိၣ်ထံးကတၢၢ်တဂၤ အသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တဘျုးတခီၣ် ဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ် ပှၤကွဲးလံာ် ကွၢ်တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးတဖၣ်ဒ် ပူၤအဂၤ တဂၤလၢ အသၢဃၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤဒီးဟ့ၣ်အီၤလၢ ကဘီးဘၣ်ရၤလီၤတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢခံကတၢၢ်လီၤ. တၢ်စံၣ်ယဲၤတဲဃဲၤကဒါက္ၤတၢ်ပာ်ဃုာ်ဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအကဲထီၣ်အသးတဖၣ်, တၢ်တဲကဒါက္ၤ တၢ်အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ အယုထၢ တၢ်လၢကတဲဝဲဒီး ရဲၣ်လီၤကျဲၤလီၤကဒါက္ၤတၢ်လၢ အလီၢ် ဘၣ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: *Animal Farm* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Negative Capability 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.	တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးသ့ (တလီၢ်တၢ်လီၤမံ) တၢ်ကဲထီၣ်သးသ့ (တလီၣ်တၢ်လီၤမံ)န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် အကျိၤအကျဲလၢ ဘၣ်တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤလၢ John Keats, လၢအိၣ်ဒီးအတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ ကမၤထီၣ်လံာ်လဲၢ်အတီၤ ပတိၢ်, လီၤဆီဒၣ်တၢ် ထါတဖၣ်,ကြၢးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ဒီးလံာ်ဖျၣ်တဖၣ်ခိဖျိလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တနီၤန့ၣ် တလိၣ်တၢ်ယ့ၣ်လီၤအီၤဘၣ်ဒီး တလိၣ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးဘၣ်အယိလီၤ. အိၣ်ဒီး အတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ တၢ်တလီၤတၢ်တနီၤန့ၣ် တၢ်ကဟ်တိၢ်အီၤလၢ တၢ်ကဆိကမိၣ်မုၣ်နၢ်တၢ်အ ဂ်ၢ်ဒီးတၢ်သးဒ့ဒီတဖၣ်ဒီးတၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီတလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဟ်ဖှိၣ်ထီၣ်အီၤ ၣ်သိး ကဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ် တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မုၣ်နၢ်တဒီး တၢ်လီၤဆီလၢ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တခါအဂ်ၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as *Ode on a Grecian Urn* and *Ode to a Nightingale.*	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Nemesis 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.	တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကၣ်ဆၢက့ၤတၢ်, တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဘျုးဆၢက့ၤတၢ် တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကၣ်ဆၢက့ၤတၢ်ဖဲ တၢ်အိၣ်သးလိၣ်ဘၣ် တၢ်တီတၢ်လိၤဖဲ ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ် လၢအဂၤဒိတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအမူပူၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်တၢ်ဟ်လၤဟ်ကပီၤအီၤဒီး ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအ ဂၤဒိတၢ်လၢ အတဂ့ၤတဖၣ် ဘၣ်တၢ်စံၣ်ညီၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်အံၤ တဘျီတခိၣ် ဘၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဂၤဒိလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ရဲၣ်ကျဲၤမၤတၢ် တီတၢ်လိၤဒၣ်လဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢကြံး (Greek) အတၢ်တဲမုၢ်နၢ်တဖၣ်အပူၤ တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ဟ့ၣ် ကၣ်ဆၢက့ၤတၢ်ဒ် တၢ်တီတၢ်လိၤ အတၢ်စံၣ်ညီၣ်ယၣ်တၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In the popular book series *Harry Potter*, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Novel 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.	တၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီ ဖဲပတဲတၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီစံးတၢ်န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကွဲးအကလုာ်ကလုာ်လၢ အတၢ်ၣ်သိးလိာ်သးအိၣ်တမံၤ န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးအၢထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးမုာ်နၢ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးထီထီၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ် အသိး တၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် လီၤဆီဒိၣ်န့ၢ်ဒံးတၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီအပူၤ တၢ်ထၢ နၣ်လီၤ ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအဂၤဒိလၢ တၢ်တဲသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အပူၤ, အစဲသ့ၣ်တဖၣ် အသကဲာ်ပဝးအကျါအဂီၢ်အိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂၤတၢ်ထိၣ်ဂၤသးအၢၣ်ဒံး တၢ်ကွဲးလၢ အဖုၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကွဲးအီၤယံးယိၣ်ဒိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးဖးထီတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ကကွဲးအီၤလၢ အိၣ်ဒီးပူဒီတၢ်ယဲၤအဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်ကဲထိၣ် တမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤအကျၢအဂီၢ်လၢအမ့ၢ်– တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသး အုး, တၢ်လီၤနံၤ, တၢ်ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ်, တၢ်ဂၤပူ, တၢ်အဲၣ်တၢ်ကွံအပူ, တၢ်ကွဲးပူလၢ အ ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် တၢ်သူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝး, တၢ်စံၣ်စိၤတဲစိၤ, တၢ်ကွဲးနိၢ်ကိၢ်လၢစဲအ့ၣ်တကပၤ, တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်မုၣ်အတၢ်ကွဲးတဖၣ်, ပူလၢအဘၣ်ယးဒီးကွိၢ်မုၣ်, တၢ်လီၤကမၢကမၣ်, တၢ်လီၤပျံၤ လီၤဖုး, တၢ်လီၤသးဘၣ်ဒိ–တၢ်လီၤနံၤဒီးအဂၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example : *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Onomatopoeia 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်လၢအမၤဒိးနူဆၢၣ်အကလုၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်လၢအမၤဒိးဆၢၣ်အကလုၢ်စံးတၢ်နူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်အသိၣ်လၢ အကလုၢ်စိၣ်ဘူးဒီး တၢ်သိၣ်လၢအဲၣ်ဒိးမၤသိၣ်ဝဲနူၣ်လီၤ. လၢကျိၣ်အဂၤတမံၤတခီ, တၢ်အံၤပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီး တၢ်ကလုၢ်အသိၣ်လၢ တၢ်မၤသိၣ်အကလုၢ်သ်းဒီး တၢ်ကလုၢ်နိ်ၢ်ကီၢ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Oxymoron 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးဝိၢ်ဩှလၢအနီပညီထီဒါလိၤ်သးခံဖျၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးဝိၢ်ဩှလၢအနီပညီထီဒါလိၤ်သးခံဖျၣ်မ့ၢ်လံၢ်ဖျၣ်လၢ အပျဲပုၤကွဲးလံၢ်တဖၣ်ကစူးကါတၢ်အကျိုးအကျဲလၢ အပၣ်ယုၣ်တၢ်လၢအလိၤဆီလိၤ်အသးဒီး ထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်လိၤဆီတဖၣ်ဒီး ပုၤကတၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခဲလၢာ် လၤအသးဂ့ၤဂ့ၤဘၣ်ဆၣ် အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟ်သးလၢ အသဘံၣ်ဘုၣ်တစဲးနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးဝိၢ်ဩှလၢ အနီပညီထီဒါလိၤ်သးခံဖျၣ်အံၤ မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢတၢ်ကထံၣ် တၢ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်တီလၢအပတီၢ်လၢ အယိၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ယုသ့ၣ်ညါမၤလိဝိၢ်ဩှအနီပညီဖဲတၢ်ကွဲးလံၢ်အခါနူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Paradox 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီဘၣ်ဆၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်အမ့ၢ်အတီ တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီဘၣ်ဆၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်အမ့ၢ် အတီနူၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဖဲ တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်လၢအထိဒါလိၤ်သးလၢ တခါဒီးတခါ အဘၢၣ်စၢၤ, ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဖဲတၢ်ဟ်ယုၣ်အီၤတပူၤယီနူၣ် အစဲသ့ၣ်အိၣ်ဒီးအလုၢ်အပ့ၤလၢအလိၤ ဆီလၢ အပတီၢ်တဘျုးပတီၢ်အပူၤနူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဖျါတမ့ၢ်တတီဘၣ်ဆၣ်မ့ၢ်တၢ် အမ့ၢ်အတီအတၢ်လိၤဆီနူၣ် အိၣ်ဒီး အနီပညီလၢအယိၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဖျါထိၣ်ဝဲလၢ အဆိ ဘၣ်ဆၣ် ဖဲအအိၣ်ဖျါထိၣ်အခါ ဟ့ၣ်ထိၣ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ အလိၤ�’ဘိလိၤမုၢ် နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Pathetic Fallacy 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.	တၢ်ကမၣ်လၢအိၣ်ထိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးတကပၤ တၢ်ကမၣ်လၢအိၣ်ထိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးတကပၤနူၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲလံၢ်လဲၢ်အတၢ်ပီၤတၢ်လီဖဲ ပုၤ ကွဲးလံၢ်ဟ် ပုၤလၢအဂၤဒိးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပုၤ တဂၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါဂၤအတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဖိတၢ် လံၤလၢတမ့ၢ်ပုၤက့ပုၤကညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အိၣ်သးတဖၣ်အဖိခိၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ခိ သကဲာ်ပဝးကံၢ်စီ, ဒီးတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤလၢ အကဲထိၣ်အသးသတူၢ်ကလာ်အါန့ၢ်ဒံး အကဲထိၣ် လၢတၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ပညိၣ်အဖိခိၣ်နူၣ်လီၤ.
Example: The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Periodic Structure 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.	တၢ်ဆီလီၤတၢ်ကဲထီဉ်သးတကတီၢ်ဘဉ်တကတီၢ် တၢ်ဆီလီၤသးလၢအကဲထီဉ်သးတဆိုတုၢ်တဆိုတုၢ်နှဉ်ဘဉ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဟ်လီၤလံာ်ကျိၤ ႜ်အမှၢ် တၢ်ဟ်ယာ် လံာ်ကျိၤတူၣ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်ဒီး/မ့တမ့ၢ် လံာ်ဖျၣ်လၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီဉ်အခံတဖဉ်ဒီး တၢ်ကဟ်အီၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအကတၢၢ် ဒီးတမ့ၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤစးထီဉ်သိဒ် အလှၢ်အလၢ်အိဉ်ညီနုၢ် အသိးဘဉ်နှဉ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ဟ်လီၤတၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲတဖဉ်အပူၤ လံာ်ကျိၤအ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အခီဉ်သ့ဉ် လၢအရ့ဒိဉ်ကတၢၢ်လၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကီ့ကီ့ဖံၤအပူၤတအိဉ်ဖျါထီဉ်ဆိလၢ ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိအမဲာ်ညါတချုး ဘူးကတၢၢ်မးနှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးအံၤလၢအခိဉ်ထံးမ့ၢ်ဖျါလီၤသးဒ့ဒီဘဉ်ဆဉ်, တၢ်ဆီလီၤ တၢ်ကဲထီဉ်သး တတီၢ်ဘဉ်တီၢ်အယိ ညီနုၢ်တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးထါတဖဉ်အပူၤနှဉ်လီၤ.

Example: 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."

ENGLISH	KAREN
Periphrasis 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤဒီအတဖျါရဲရဲပျိပျိ, လၢအတဖျါတြၢ်ကလာ် တၢ်ကတိၤဒီအတဖျါရဲရဲပျိပျိ, လၢအတဖျါတြၢ်ကလာ်နှဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါကျိာ်လၢ အအါ တလၢဒီးလၢ အအါန့ၢ် တၢ်လိဉ်ဘဉ်အီၤလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤသ့လၢ အဖျၣ်စုၤစုၤဒီးလဲၤလီၤ သ့အလိၢ်နှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒီအတဖျါရဲရဲပျိပျိ, လၢအတဖျါတြၢ်ကလာ်နှဉ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိး ကဒဲးကံဉ်ဒဲးဝှၤမၤယံၤမၤလၤထီဉ်လံာ်ကျိၤ, လၢကဒုးအိဉ်ထီဉ် တၢ်ဒိဉ်ဒိဉ်မှာ်မှာ်, ကတိၤတရံးတၢ်ဒီး ထုးနှၢ်ပှၤအတၢ်သးစဲလၢ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်သဘံဉ်ဘုဉ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကီလၢ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီဉ်အီၤလီၤ.

Example: 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".

ENGLISH	KAREN
Personification Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.	တၢ်ဟ့ဉ်ဒီသကဲာ်ပဝးကၢ်စီ တၢ်ဟ့ဉ်ဒီသကဲာ်ပဝးကၢ်စီနှဉ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဘျးစဲပှၤကညီအလှၢ်လၢ်သကဲာ်ပဝးဒီးတၢ်အရှၢ်အသဲး တဖဉ်လၢ တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီလၢအသးသမူတအိဉ်, တၢ်ကဲထီဉ်သးဒီး ဆဉ်ဖိကီၢ်ဖိတဖဉ်အပူၤနှဉ် လီၤ.

Example: "The raging winds;" "the wise owl," "the warm and comforting fire"

ENGLISH	KAREN
Plot 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.	တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤ (လၢတၢ်ယဲၤပူ, တၢ်ဂီၤမူ, ပူဒိဒီးဂၤဂၤ) တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢတၢ်ယဲၤပူအပူနှဉ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်မၤအသးလၢအကဲထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်တဲပူအပူနှဉ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်တၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်အဒိ, တၢ်လၢ တၢ်တမှၢ်လၢ်အီၤ မှတမှၢ် တၢ်လၢအိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ဟ်လီၤသးစဲယဲၤတဖၣ်လၢ အစၢယာ်တၢ်မၤအသး လၢ အပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢပူအပူ တပူယီနှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤနှဉ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးပူအစၢဒီးအရဲၣ်လီၤအသးတဖၣ်နှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်အိၣ်စှၢ်ကီးဒီး တၢ်မၤအသးလၢအပိာ်ထွဲထီၣ်အခံတမံၤဘၣ်တမံၤလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအဂၤတဖၣ် အပူဒီး တၢ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်မှၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ် မှတမှၢ် တၢ်ထီဒုၣ်ထီဒါလိာ်သးလၢအကျၢ်အဂီၤ လၢအညီနုၢ်တဖၣ်– ၁. တၢ် မှတမှၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူပူတဖၣ် အတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ် လၢတဂၤဒီးတဂၤအဘၢၣ်စၢၤ, ၂. တၢ် မှတမှၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူပူဒီးအ၀ဲသ့ၣ်အ ခိၣ်အယၢၤ.တဖၣ်ဒီး ၃. တၢ် မှတမှၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပူပူအတၢ်သဘံၣ်ဘုၣ်ဒီးအ ကစၢ်အသးသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.	

Point of View 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.	နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ် နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်နှဉ် မှၢ်တၢ်ဟ်သးဖဲ တၢ်တဲ မှတမှၢ် တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ် ပုၤလၢအတဲပူတဂၤ အနီၢ်ကစၢ် အတၢ်ထံၣ်နှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ထၢနုာ်လီၤ တၢ်ထံၣ်ယိယိဖိတဖၣ် လၢအဆၢတဲာ်တၢ်ကွဲးတၢ်တဲၣ်လဲၣ်နှဉ် လုၢ်ဘၢဝဲတၢ်ကွဲးတခါအတၢ်အိၣ်သးနှဉ်လီၤ. နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ်နှဉ် မှၢ်ပီးလီတခါလၢ အမၤနှၢ်ဝဲတၢ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကနၢ်ပၢၢ်ပုၤကွဲးလံာ်အတၢ်ဟ်သးနှဉ်လီၤ. လၢကျဲၣ်အံၤနှဉ်, နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ထံၣ် ပျဲ မှတမှၢ် ဟးဃာ် ပုၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ ကတုၤဃီၤဒီးဖးဘၣ်တၢ်တဲအဂၤဂီၢ်နှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: In the popular *Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien 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, *Princess Diaries*, by Meg Cabot, the story is told in the first person, by the protagonist herself.	

Polysyndeton 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.	တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤအါအါ မှၢ်တၢ်အကျိၤအကျဲတဖၣ်အိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤတဖၣ် ခဲအံၤခဲအံၤ လၢ လံာ်ကျိၤပူ, တၢ်ဟ်အီၤဘူးဘူးတံၢ်တံၢ်လၢ အထီဒါလိာ်သးဒီး ကျဲလၢတၢ်စူးကါညီနုၢ်အီၤ လၢအမှၢ်တၢ်ဟ်အီၤယံၤယံၤဒီးစူးကါအီၤဖဲ အလိၣ်ဘၣ်ဝဲအခါမိၤနှဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ်ကတိၤ လၢအဒုးစဲဘူးလံာ်ကျိၤအါအါဂီၢ်ဂီၢ် အဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်နှဉ်မှၢ်ဝဲလၢ တၢ်ကထၢနုာ်အါထီၣ် တၢ်လီၤသူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးလၢခီဖျိ တၢ်ဒဲးကံၣ်ဒဲးဝံမၤယံၤမၤယံၤအီၤနှဉ်လီၤ.
Example: Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Prologue 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤဆှၢနုာ် တၢ်ကတိၤဆှၢနုာ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါလီၤပူၤတဖၣ်လၢ ညီနုၢ်တၢ်ဟ်လီၤတၢ်ကလုၢ်ဒီး တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤတဖၣ်လၢ အဟ်လီၤဝဲဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢအတဲၣ်ပှၤတၢ်လၢခံလၢပျၤၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် "တၢ်ကွၢ်စိခူၣ်သူၣ်" နုာ်တၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဆှၢနုာ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ ပှၤလၢအတဲ တၢ်မ့ၢ် ပှၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးပှၤအကျါ တဂၤဂၤဒီးတမ့ၢ်ပှၤကွဲးတၢ်ဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when…"	

Puns 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤကျူၤဆူ, တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအအိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီဒီခံမံၤ တၢ်ကတိၤကျူၤဆူၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်ကတိၤလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ အိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီ ခံမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အဲၣ်ဒီးဟ်ဖျါ တၢ်လီၤနံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်နံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤကျူၤဆူန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးလံာ်ဖျၣ်လၢ အဟ်ဖျါထိၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ် ဝဲၢ်သြဲလၢ အိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကပိာ်ကပၤတဖၣ်အခီပညီန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဒ်သိး ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကဖးဒီးကတဲ "အဟၢ!ပွၢ်ပွၢ်"ဒီးထံၣ်န့ၢ်ဝဲလၢ အခီပညီအိၣ်ခံမံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: She had a photographic memory but never developed it.	

Rhyme Scheme 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.	တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤအကွၢ်အဂီၤ တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤအကွၢ်အဂီၤန့ၣ် တၢ်ဟ်လီၤ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်လၢ အသိၣ်သဲၤတဖၣ်လၢ လံာ်ကျိုၤအကတၢၢ်တကျိုၤဖဲ တၢ်ကွဲး မ့တမ့ၢ် ထါတဖၣ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤအကွၢ် အဂီၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲလိာ်အသးဒီး လံၤတဖျၣ်စုာ်စုာ်အတၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤလိာ်အသးန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤအဂၤတခါမ့ၢ်သိၣ် "a-b-a-b" အယိ, အခီပညီ "a" န့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်သိၣ်သဲၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိုၤ ၁ ဒီး ၃ အဂီၢ်ဒီး "b" န့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲ လံာ်ကျိုၤ ၂ ဒီး ၄အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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)	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Rhythm and Rhyme 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.	ထါအသိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်သိၣ်သမံၤ ထါအသိၣ်ဒီး တၢ်သိၣ်သမံၤနှၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်သမံၤအကျါ်အဂီၤတဖၣ်လၢ တၢ်ဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ်အီၤခီဖျိ တၢ်စူးကါလံာ်ဖျၣ်လၢ အဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်သိၣ်လၢအဒၣ်သိး မ့တမ့ၢ် လီၤက်လိာ်အသးတဖၣ်နှၣ်လီၤ. ထါအသိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်သမံၤတဖၣ်နှၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်သိၣ်လၢ အလီၤက် လိာ်သးလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးဒီးထါတဖၣ်အပူၤလၢ အဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်ဒိဘၣ်လၢ အကဲတၢ်ဒ့တၢ်အူဒီး အသိၣ်ကဖိတဖၣ်နှၣ်လီၤ.
Example "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."	

Satire 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.	တၢ်ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ် တၢ်ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်မၤလီၤနံၤပှၤကညီအတၢ်ဂံၢ်စၢ်ဘါစၢ်ဒီးတၢ်သကဲာ်ပဝး အတၢ်လီၤတူၢ်လီၤက်တဖၣ်နှၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်စူးကါတၢ် နံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲနှၣ် တၢ်ညီနှၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ တၢ်လိၣ်ဘၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆၢတဲာ်လၢ တၢ်ဘိုဘၣ်က့ၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် မၤဂ့ၤထိၣ် တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပှၤလၢအပာ်ယုာ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးနံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲအဂ့ၢ်နှၣ်လီၤ. ညီနှၢ် တၢ်ကွဲး နံၤဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲတၢ်တဖၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအလီၤနံၤ, ဒီးအတၢ်ပညိၣ်တဖၣ်နှၣ် တမ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အမၤသူၣ်ဖှံသးညီဒီးမၤလီၤနံၤတၢ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ် မ့ၢ်ဒ်သိးကထုးနှၢ်ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိတဖၣ် အတၢ်သးကလၢၢ် ဘၣ်လၢ အထံၣ်ဆံးတၢ်ဒီးဆိကမိၣ်ဆံးတၢ်နှၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In *The Importance of Being Earnest* 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.	

Setting 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.	တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤတၢ် တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤတၢ်နှၣ် တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကဆီလီၤသ့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်, တၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲ ဒီးတၢ်ကဲထိၣ်သးလၢ တၢ်တဲပူအပူ အတၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးနှၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဆီလီၤဟ်လီၤ တၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲဖဲ တၢ်တဲပူတခါကမၤအသးဖဲလဲၣ်ဒီးအခါဖဲလဲၣ်နှၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In the first installment of the *Harry Potter* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Simile 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".	**တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤ** တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်တၢ်တ့သယဲၤတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ထိၣ်သတြီၤ, တၢ်လၢတၢ်ခံမံၤ, ပုၤကူပုၤကညီ, တၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲးဒီးတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဆိကမးတဖၣ် လၢအတၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲတအိၣ်ဒီး တလိၤက်လိၢ်အသးဘၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ခီဖျိတၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤတၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤအယိ, မၤစၢၤတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကဟ့ၣ်အါထိၣ် တၢ်အခီပညီဒီးတၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်တဖၣ်လၢ လံၣ်ကျိၤယိယိဖိတဖၣ် အလိၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ပုၤဖးလံၣ်ဖိတဖၣ် ကတူၢ်ဘၣ်ဝဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢ ပုၤကွဲးလံၣ်ဖိအဲၣ်ဒိး ဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါဝဲ န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကတိၤဒိလီၤ တၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤန့ၣ် ဘၣ်တၢ်မၤနိၣ်အီၤလၢ တၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ် လၢအမ့ၢ် "ဒ်သိး, ဒ်အမ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ဒ်သိး" န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: "In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . ." *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane	

| **Sonnet**

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. | **ထံၣ်နဲး (ထံတဆံလွံၢ်ကျိၤ)**
လၢထါတဖၣ်အပူၤ, ထံၣ်နဲးအိၣ်ဝဲ ၁၄ ကျိၤဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးအီၤလၢ (iambic pentameter) န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံၣ်ကျိၤတကျိၤန့ၣ် တၢ်လီၤဟိလၢလံၣ်ဖျၣ်အဘၣ်စၢၤအိၣ်ဝဲ ၁၀ ဖျၣ်လီၤ. အိၣ် စ့ၢ်ကီးဒီး ထါအသိၣ်လၢအလီၤဆီး အိၣ်ဒီး ("volta") မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆီတလဲလံၣ်ကျိၤလၢ အလီၤဆီလိၣ်သးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်, ထံၣ်နဲးတဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ဆီတလဲလီၤအီၤဆူကရူၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်လၢ အဒိးသန္ၤထိၣ်အသးလၢ ထါအသိၣ်အဖိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ထံၣ်နဲး အထါသိၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ် တၢ်ရဲၣ် ကျဲၤအီၤဒ် ထါအသိၣ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်တၢ်ကျဲၤအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ထါအသိၣ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်တၢ်ကျဲၤလၢ အဲ ကလံးကျိာ်န့ၣ် ညီနုၢ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ abab-cdcd-efef-gg ဒီးလၢအိၣ်တလဲၣ်ဒီးစပ့ၣ်ကျိာ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ abba-abba-cde-cde န့ၣ်လီၤ. |

Example

<blockquote>
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.
</blockquote>

James Weldon Johnson

| **Spoonerism**

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. | **တၢ်ဆီတလဲတၢ်ကတိၤအကလုၢ်သိၣ်**
တၢ်ဆီတလဲတၢ်ကတိၤအကလုၢ်သိၣ်န့ၣ်မ့ၢ် တၢ်ဆီတလဲလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျၣ်အခိၣ်ထံးကတၢၢ်တဖျၣ် လၢ တၢ်ကတိၤတနီၤအပူၤ ဒ်သိးကဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် တၢ်ကတိၤအသိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် လၢကဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် လံၣ်ဖျၣ်နါစိၤလၢ အခီပညီတအိၣ်လၢကဲထိၣ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တၢ် လၢတၢ်တပလိၢ်သးအပူၤဒီးတၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤဒ် "ပျ္ၤတလံာ်", ဒီးလၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပူၤ တၢ်ဟ်အီၤဒ် တၢ်ဂဲၤဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤဖျၣ်လၢ အလီၤနံၤတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. |
| **Example:** The phrase "**f**lesh and blood" being spoken as "**b**lesh and flood" in urgency and heightened emotion. | |

ENGLISH	KAREN
Stanza 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.	ထါအဆၢ, ထါအဆၢဖိ (Stanza) ထါအဆၢဖိတဖၣ်နူ့ၣ် ဘၣ်ယးဒီးတၢ်ကွဲးထါလၢ အအိၣ်ထဲတကျိုဖးဒိၣ်နူ့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ထါအယူၣ်နူး မ့တမ့ၢ် လံၥ်ကျိုးအကရ့ၢ်တဖၣ်, လၢအဒုးအိၣ်ထိၣ် ထါအဆၢဖိတခါလီၤ. ထါအဆၢဖိဒ်အညီနၢ်အသိးနူ့ၣ် ညီနၢ်အိၣ် ၄ ကျိုးတကရ့ၢ်စုၥ်စုၥ်, ယုၥ်ဒီး ထါအသိၣ်အယဲယဲ ကတၢၢ်လၢအမ့ၢ် "a-b-a-b" တဖၣ်နူ့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example
"The greedy paddy cat,

chased after the mice;

she got so round and fat,

 but it tasted so nice"

ENGLISH	KAREN
Stream of Consciousness 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.	တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လဲၤအသးတပယူၥ်ဃီ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လဲၤအသးတပယူၥ်ဃီစံးတၢ်နူ့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်လၢ တမၤတံၥ်တၥ်ဒီးတဟ်ပနိၣ်အသးတဖၣ်ဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ထံၣ်လၢ အအိၣ်ထိၣ်အသးထိဘိတဘိယူၢ်ဃိလၢ သးအတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အပူၤနူ့ၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးလံၥ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်အပူၤ, လံၥ်ကျိုးကွၢ်တဖၣ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်တဖၣ်, လၢအအိၣ်ဒီး တၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ အတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်အကျိုၤအကျဲနူ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးလံၥ်ပီးလီတဖၣ်အံၤ ညီနၢ်တၢ်စူးကါအီၤလၢ ကတဲပူတၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ပုၤလၢအအိၣ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ အတၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်လၢ တၢ်စူးကါ အစဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ကတိၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအလီၢ်နူ့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: "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." *The Common Reader* by Virginia Woolf.

ENGLISH	KAREN
Suspense 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.	တၢ်ကိၢ်တၢ်ဂီၤခီဖျိတၢ်တသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်လီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲးတၢ် တၢ်ကိၢ်တၢ်ဂီၤခီဖျိတၢ်တသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်လီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲးတၢ်နူ့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်လၢ ပုၤဖးလံၥ်ဖိ တဖၣ် ဘၣ်လဲၤခီဖျိဖဲ အအိၣ်ခိးတၢ်လၢ ကကဲထိၣ်သးတဖၣ် အစၢနူ့ၣ်လီၤ. ညီနၢ်ဟ်တၢ်နူ့ၢ်ဝဲ အစဲသ့ၣ် အပုၤဖးလံၥ်တဖၣ် ကဖးတၢ်လၢ တၢ်သူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးတုၤလၢ အကီၤအတၢ်ကသါဒီး အဲၣ်ဒီးဖးအါထိၣ်ဝဲနူ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်တခါအံၤကဟးယၢ်နၤလၢ နကအဲၣ်ဒီးဆဲးဖးလံၥ်ဒီး တအဲၣ် ဒီးဟ်လီၤလံၥ်လၢ နစုလိၢ်ဘၣ်နူ့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်မ့ၢ်တဟးထူးန့ၢ် ပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိ အသးအယံ, အစဲသ့ၣ် တဖၣ်တသးစဲလၢၤလၢ ပူအပူၤဘၣ်ဒီး တၢ်တအိၣ်နီတမံၤလၢကမၤပုၤဖးတၢ်ဖိသံကွၢ်, "တၢ် မနုၤကကဲထိၣ်အသးဆူညါလဲၣ်." နူ့ၣ်ဘၣ်လီၤ. လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤ, အိၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ကဲထိၣ်သး တဖၣ်လၢ အဆှၢဃီၤ တၢ်တုၢ်ဘၣ်အဆိကတၢၢ်လၢ အဖိၣ်ဃၥ် ပုၤဖးလံၥ်ဖးဒီး မၤသူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးအီၤလၢ ကသ့ၣ်ညါ တၢ်မနုၤကကဲထိၣ်ဆူညါလဲၣ်နူ့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example: 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.

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	KAREN
Symbol 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.	တၢ်အဒိအတဲာ်, လံာ်မဲာ်ဖျာ်လၢအအိၣ်ဒီးအခီပညီလီၤတံၢ် တၢ်အဒိအတဲာ်နဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ပီးလီလၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး အခီပညီအါမံၤ, လၢတၢ်ဟ်ဘၢ ဆိယာ်အီၤလၢ အခိၣ်ထံးလံၤလံၤနဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤ, တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် အသူးအသ့ၣ် အခၢၣ်စးဒီး မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢအါနၢ်ၤံးတၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးကျိးထံအီၤနဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်ပနိၣ်အဒိအတဲာ်နဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်စူးကါ တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤလၢ အအိၣ်ဒီး အခီပညီအါနၢ်ၤံး အကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ အခီပညီနဉ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	
Synecdoche 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.	တၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤထိၣ်သတြီၤတၢ်နဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်ပီးလီလၢ တၢ်စူးကါအီၤဒ်အမ့ၢ် တၢ်တမံၤမံၤလၢ အဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်ကီးမံၤနဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤညီနုၢ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်လၢ အဒဲးကဲၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤတၢ်ကတိၤ ဖဲ တၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီဒီတခါနဉ် တၢ်ဟ်အီၤဒ်ကရူၢ်တကရူၢ်အသိး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတကရူၢ်နဉ် တၢ်ဟ်အီၤဒ်တၢ်လၢတၢ်ပှဲၤအသိးနဉ်လီၤ.
Example: "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.	
Syntax 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.	လံာ်ပှဲၤကျိၤအတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသး လံာ်ပှဲၤကျိၤအတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤအသးနဉ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ကျဲနၢ်နီၢ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ်လီၤလံာ်ဖျာ်ဒီးလံာ်ကျိၤ တဖၣ်တပူၤယီလၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအပူၤနဉ်လီၤ. ညီနုၢ်လၢ အဲကလံးကျိာ်အပူၤနဉ် လံာ်ပှဲၤကျိၤ အတၢ်ရဲၣ်လီၤသးတဖၣ်နဉ် ကဘၣ်ပိာ်ထွဲဝဲ (subject-verb-object) ဘၣ်ဆၣ် တဘျီတခိၣ် ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်တဖၣ် ဂဲၤလိာ်ကွဲဒီးတၢ်တဖၣ်အံၤလၢ ကမၤဂ့ၤထိၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအဖျါ, ထါအသိၣ်, ဒီးတၢ်ဒဲးကဲၣ်ဒဲးဝ့ၤတၢ်ကွဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်သံကွၢ်တဖၣ် အဂီၢ်နဉ်လီၤ. တၢ်အံၤ တ ဘၣ်ယးဒီး တၢ်စူးကါ လံာ်ဖျာ်လီၤဆီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကတိၤတဖျာ်စုာ်စုာ် အခီပညီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အခီပညီခဲလၢာ်လၢ တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါအီၤလၢ လံာ်ကျိၤအပူၤနဉ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Theme 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.	တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအီၤ တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအီၤဘၣ်ယးတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖးတၢ်မၤန့ၣ် မ့ၢ်ဝဲဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တီ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ပညိၣ်လၢ အမၤဝဲဒၣ် တၢ်အဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးလၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးဒီတခါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအီၤန့ၣ် ဘျးစဲတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖး အတၢ်ဖးတၢ်မၤအသနၣ်ခဲလၢာ်ဒီး တၢ်အဂၤတခါဒီးန့ၢ်နီၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်မိၢ်ပှၢ်လၢ တၢ်ကွဲးအီၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲတၢ်အဒိလၢ အိၣ်ဂၢၢ်အိၣ်ကျπၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်အတကွိၢ်လၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖးတၢ်မၤဒိတခါအဂီၢ်, ဒီးအိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢတၢ်န့ပၢၢ်ဘၣ်အီၤကီပူၤ, လၢလှၢ်လၢ်ကျဲသန့လဲၢ်လဲၢ်ယံာ်ယံာ်အပူၤ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဖုၣ်ဝဲသ့ ဒီးလၢပှဲၤဒီးဟ့ၣ်လီၤတၢ်န့ပၢၢ်လီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးလၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်အပူၤန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: The main theme in the play Romeo and Juliet by Shakespeare was love with smaller themes of sacrifice, tragedy, struggle, hardship, devotion and so on intertwined throughout.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Tone 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.	တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးအကွၢ်အဂီၤ တၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးတၢ်ဖးတၢ်မၤအကွၢ်အဂီၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဟ်သး မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးလၢ ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိဒုးကဲထီၣ်အီၤဘၣ်ထွဲးတၢ်သကဲာ်ပဝးလီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲး, တၢ်လီၢ်တၢ်ကျဲ မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်လဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီန့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သး အကွၢ်အဂီၤန့ၣ် ဒုးနဲၣ်ဟ်ဖျါထီၣ်တၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်ခိၣ်ဘၣ် အကလုာ်ကလုာ်စးထီၣ်လၢ တၢ်သးတဖှံ, တၢ်သူၣ်ကိၢ်သးဂီၤ, ဒီးသ့စံးသ့ကတိၤသ့/မၤကလိာ်ကလာ်တၢ်သ့, မၤနံၤဘၣ်ဖှံလဲတၢ်သ့ဒီးလီၤနံၤ လီၤအ့န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သး အကွၢ်အဂီၤမၤစπၤ ပှၤဖးတၢ်ဖိလၢ ကယုသ့ၣ်ညါလီၤ တၢ်ပှၤကွဲးလံာ်ဖိအတၢ်တူၢ်ဘၣ်ခိၣ်ဘၣ် ဘၣ်ယးဒီး တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တီလီၤလီၤဆီဆီဒီးတၢ်လှၢ် ဘၢစိကမီၤတဖဉ်အံၤ ပှၤဖးလံာ်ဖိန့ပၢၢ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်လၢတၢ်ကွဲးအီၤတဖဉ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In her *Harry Potter* series, author J.K. Rowling has taken an extremely positive, inspiring and uplifting tone towards the idea of love and devotion.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Tragedy 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.	တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး, တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုး တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး, တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုးအတၢ်ထံၣ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်န့ၣ် ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီးတၢ်မၤအသးလၢ တၢ်ဟဲဝံတဂ့ၤတဘၣ် ခီဖျိလၢတၢ်သ့ကွဲးသ့ဖးအကွၢ်အဂီၤတခါ မ့တမ့ၢ် အါန့ၢ်အန့ၣ် လဲၤခီဖျိ ဘၣ်ဝဲတၢ်ဘၣ်တဂ့ၤတီၤတဘၣ်တဘျုးမံၤ, လၢအတုၤထီၣ်ဆူအပတီၢ်ထီကတၢၢ် ဆူတၢ်တတၢာ် တနၢဘၣ်ယးဒီး "တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲလၢတူၢ်တနၢ်ခိၣ်တကဲအသနာၣ်" န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး/ တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုးန့ၣ် အါတကွၢ်ခိၣ်ထီၣ်လၢ အပတီၢ်ယဲၢ်ပတီၢ်အပူၤ – ၁. တၢ်သူၣ်ခုသးခု အကတီၢ်, ၂. တၢ်ဆ္πနာၣ်ဘၣ်ယးတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲ, ၃. တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲနးထီၣ်တုၤလီၤဆူ တၢ်သဘံၣ် ဘုၣ် မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲဖးဒိၣ်, ၄. တၢ်ဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးတဖၣ် ဒိသဒၢတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲလၢကလဲၤကလဲၤဖျိ ဝဲတသ့, ၅. တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲကဲထီၣ်လၢတၢ်တတၢာ်တနၢဖးဒိၣ်, ကတၢၢ်လၢတၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုး, လၢအမ့ၢ် တၢ်အကတၢၢ်တုၤထီၣ်ထီၣ်ဘးဆူတၢ်ဘၣ်မိၣ်ဘၣ်မး, တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုးန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: In the play *Julius Caesar* 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Understatement 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.	တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါဆံးစှၤတၢ်တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါလီၤတိၢ်တၢ် တၢ်ဟ်ဖျါဆံးစှၤတၢ် အခီပညီမ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်ဟူးတၢ်ဂဲၤဘၣ်ဃးဒီးတၢ်ထုးန့ၢ်ပှၤအတၢ်သးစဲဆူတၢ် မၤအသးနီၢ်နီၢ်လၢ အဖျါတ့ၢ်လံတြၢၤကလၥ်ဒီးဟ်သူၣ်ဟ်သးသ့, ဖဲတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါဆံးစှၤလီၤအီၤ စှၤန့ၢ်အနီၢ်နီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်မၤအသးနီၢ်နီၢ်န့ၣ်တၢ်မၤဝံၤအီၤသ့ခီဖျိကျဲလၢတၢ်ကတိၤ ခိၣ်ခံတၢ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးအဲး, မ့တမ့ၢ် တၢ်မၤလီၤနံၤတၢ်လၢ တလီၤနံၤတမံၤလၢ်လၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်နၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်တမံၤမံၤန့ၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲ တၢ်လၢအလီၤက်လိၥ်အသးဒီး တၢ်တဲလုတဲကါတၢ်ဒ်တၢ်လီၤနံၤ ဘၣ်ဖၣ်လဲအသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: 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.	

ENGLISH	KAREN
Verse 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.	တၢ်ကွဲးအဆၢဖိ, တၢ်ကွဲးအယုၢ်, တၢ်ကွဲးအဆၢဖိန့ၣ်ညီနုၢ်ဘၣ်ထွဲဒီး ထါအကျိၤတကျိၤလၢ်လၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. တၢ်ကွဲးတၢ်သူၣ်ဝံၣ်သး ဆၢအကျိၤန့ၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်ညါအီၤ ဒ်တၢ်ကွဲးအယုၢ်အသိးန့ၣ်လီၤ. ဒ်လဲၣ်ဂ့ၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤန့ၣ်ဘၣ် ထွဲဒီးထါအဆၢဖိ မ့တမ့ၢ် ထါအကူၥ်အကၡၢတမံၤလၢ်လၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
Example: *The Road Not Taken* 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;	

တၢ်ယုအၢထိံၣ် တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ကွဲးလဲၢ်ဝဲၢ်ဘြီးတၢ်ပီးတၢ်လီတဖၣ်

ယုကွ်ၢတၢ်အခီပညီဘီးအဒိတဖၣ်

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH	LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN KAREN
Anachronism **Example**	တၢ်အိၣ်မူအစိၤကမၣ် အဒိ
Anticlimax **Example**	တၢ်လၢအတကဲထိၣ်ဒ်တၢ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဆၢနှ်ၢဟ်စၢၤအသိး, တၢ်အိၣ်သးလၢ အတလီၤသးစဲလၢၤ, တၢ်လၢအတလီၤသူၣ်ပိၢ်သးဝးလၢၤ, တၢ်လၢအရှဒိၣ် ကဲထိၣ်တၢ်လၢအရှတဒိၣ်လၢၤအကတီၢ် အဒိ
Archetype **Example**	၁. တၢ်အဒိလၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ညီနှ်ၢအီၤ ၂. တၢ်အဒိလၢဂံၢ်ခီၣ်ထံး, တၢ်အဒိလၢအ ခီၣ်ထံးခီၣ်ဘိ ၃. တၢ်အကွၢ်အဂီၤအဒိလၢ အအိၣ်ဟ်စၢၤလၢပျၢၤလၢကစၢၤ အဒိ
Cadence **Example**	တၢ်ကတိၤအကလုၢ်သီၣ် အဒိ
Comedy **Example**	တၢ်မၤကလိာ်တၢ်, တၢ်မၤလီၤနံၤတၢ် ၂. ပူကလိာ်, ပူလီၤနံၤ အဒိ
Elegy **Example**	ပူၤသံအထၢ, ထါတၢ်သံတၢ်ပှၢ်, ထါပျူၤထါစှၢၤ, တၢ်သူၣ်အုးသးအုးအထၢ အဒိ
Epic poem **Example**	ထါစံၣ်စိၤဖးထီ, ထါအယုၢ်ဖးထီလၢ အတဲဖျါထိၣ်ပှၤဒုၣ်ပှၤယိၤအဂ့ၢ် မ့တမ့ၢ် ထံကီၢ်အတၢ်စံၣ်စိၤလၢအကတီၢ်တကတီၢ်အဂ့ၢ် အဒိ
Irony **Example**	တၢ်တဲတၢ်အခီပညီဒၢကွ်ၣ်, တၢ်ကတိၤဆဲးဖဲး အဒိ
Memoir **Example**	နိၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးယါ အဒိ
Monologue (Soliloquy) **Example**	၁. တၢ်ကတိၤဖးထီတၢ် ၂. တၢ်တဲဖးထီတၢ်ထဲတဂၤ (တၢ်တဲတၢ်ထဲတဂၤဇိၤ, တၢ်ကတိၤတၢ်ထဲတဂၤဇိၤ) အဒိ
Ode **Example**	ထါကမဲၤ အဒိ
Paraphrase **Example**	တၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်ဒီးတဲဖျါထိၣ်အခီပညီ အဒိ
Parody **Example**	ထါလီၤနံၤလၢအမၤဇိးပှၤဂၤ အဒိ
Science Fiction **Example**	စဲအ့ၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးတယးတၢ်လၢသးအမဲာ်, တၢ်ယံၤမုၢ်နံၤ အဒိ
Trilogy **Example**	လံာ်) တယုၢ်နှ်ၣ်အိၣ်သၢကတြူၢ် အဒိ

တၢ်မၤလိအလံာ်ကွ

မ့ၢ်လၢသးခုဒီးယုသ့ဉ်ညါတၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်လံၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ဩဒီးအတၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတဖဉ်ဒီး ဟ်ဖှိဉ်ထီဉ်အီၤလၢ နနီၢ်ကစၢ်အစရီပူၤတက့ၢ်.

ENGLISH	KAREN

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