

# Glossary

## Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Nepali



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

DECEMBER 2016



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

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P-16

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## परिचय

साहित्यिक शब्द तथा रचनाहरू र युक्तिहरू विश्वव्यापी कलात्मक संरचनाहरूको सङ्कलन हुन् जुन भाषा मार्फत लेखकहरूको कार्यहरूमा अर्थ तथा तार्किक रूपरेखा प्रदान गर्नका लागि उनीहरूले बारम्बार गर्ने साहित्यिक रचनाका सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरूको सूचक हो । त्यस्ता साहित्यिक रचनाहरू पाठकहरूद्वारा पढिएको बेलामा तिनीहरूले अन्ततः ती साहित्यिक संरचनाहरूको पहिचान तथा प्रशंसा गर्छन् । आफ्नो सार्वभौमिकताको कारणले तिनीहरूले पनि पाठकहरूलाई प्रायः सबै भाषाहरूमा एउटा लेखकको कार्य र अर्कोको कार्य बीच तुलना गर्न अनुमति दिन्छन् । तिनीहरूले साहित्यिक रचनाको टुककालाई सुशोभित मात्र गर्दैनन तर त्यसमा पाठकहरूको बुझाइलाई परीक्षण गर्दै तिनीहरूको लागि पढ्दा आनन्द उपलब्ध गराउँदै तिनको गहिरो अर्थ पनि दिन्छन् । यसको अतिरिक्त साहित्यिक शब्द र रचनाहरू र युक्तिहरूले पाठकहरूले पाठका दृश्य तथा पात्रहरूलाई रूप दिए जस्तैगरी तिनीहरूको कल्पनालाई प्रोत्साहन गर्न मद्दत गर्छ ।

यो कागजातले लेखकहरूले आफ्नो कार्यलाई वृद्धि गर्न प्रयोग गर्ने अधिकांश साहित्यिक शब्द तथा रचनाहरू र युक्तिहरूको संक्षिप्त परिभाषा तथा उपयुक्त उदाहरण उपलब्ध गराउने प्रयास गर्छ । हामीले आशा गर्छौं कि तपाईंले साहित्यिक रचनाको उत्साहपूर्ण संसारको बारेमा आफ्ना विद्यार्थीहरूलाई बयान गर्नको लागि तपाईंलाई यो स्रोत उपयोगी लाग्नेछ ।

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Acronym</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>परिवर्णी शब्द</b></p> <p>परिवर्णी शब्दले दुई वा सोभन्दा बढी शब्दहरूलाई पूर्ण रूपमा नयाँ शब्द बनाउनको लागि एकैठाउँमा जोड्ने कार्यलाई जनाउँछ । यो कार्य प्रायः दुई वा दुईभन्दा बढी शब्दहरूको एकल वर्णहरूलाई समायोजन गरेर केही कुराको नाम वा शब्द सिर्जना गर्नको लागि गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> ISBN – International Standard Book Number</p>	

<p><b>Allegory</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>दृष्टान्त शब्द</b></p> <p>दृष्टान्त शब्द एउटा सांकेतिक युक्तिहो जहाँ उदाहरणको रूपमा थप भौतिक वस्तु वा विचारको सहायताबाट अझ महान्को अर्थ, प्रायः अमूर्त अवधारणा सम्प्रेषण गरिन्छ । प्रायः आलङ्कारिक युक्ति, दृष्टान्त शब्दले लाक्षणिक उदाहरणहरू मार्फत अर्थको सुझाव गर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Faith is like a stony uphill climb: a single stumble might send you sprawling but belief and steadfastness will see you to the very top. Examples of works in literature that qualify as allegory are: <i>Aesop's Fables</i> and <i>Animal Farm</i>.</p>	

<p><b>Alliteration</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>अनुप्रास</b></p> <p>अनुप्रास भनेको द्रुत अनुक्रममा प्रयोग हुँदाका शब्दहरू तथा एउटै ध्वनि समूहका शब्दहरूबाट सुरु भएका शब्दहरूलाई भनिन्छ । चाहे यो व्यञ्जन ध्वनि, धेरै प्रयोग भएको शब्दांश वा विशेष स्वर समूहको नै किन नहोस् अनुप्रास वाक्यमा एउटै ध्वनिहरूको पुनरावृत्ति सिर्जना गर्न सामेल हुन्छ । अनुप्रासहरू लेखाइमा वर्ण थप्नको लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ तथा प्रायः निबन्धमा घुमाउरो पनको तत्त्व थप्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The <i>Wicked Witch of the West</i> went her own way. (The “W” sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence.)</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Allusion</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>संकेत</b></p> <p>सङ्केत भनेको लेखकले ठाउँ, घटना वा साहित्यिक कार्य जस्ता कुराहरूलाई क्षणिक सन्दर्भको माध्यमबाट जनाउने शब्दलाई भनिन्छ । यो उल्लेखित विषयमा सम्पर्क स्थापना गर्नको लागि पाठक माथि निर्भर रहन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "I do not approve of this <i>quixotic</i> idea." Quixotic means unrealistic and impractical derived from Cervantes's <i>Don Quixote</i>; a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.</p>	

<p><b>Amplification</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>विस्तार</b></p> <p>विस्तारले साहित्यिक अभ्यासलाई जनाउँदछ जहाँ लेखकले वाक्यलाई थप जानकारी थपेर यसको महत्वलाई बढाउन तथा अझ स्पष्ट बनाउको लागि प्रयोग गर्छन् । एउटा सामान्य वाक्य अति अशिष्ट हुँदा तथा पूर्ण अपेक्षित अर्थ दिन असफल हुँदा, लेखकले संरचनामा यसको थप अर्थ खुलाउनको लागि विस्तारको प्रयोग हुन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Original sentence: The thesis paper was difficult. After Amplification: The thesis paper was difficult; it required extensive research, data collection, sample surveys, interviews and a lot of fieldwork.</p>	

<p><b>Anagram</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>विपर्यय शब्द</b></p> <p>विपर्यय शब्दहरू भनेका लेखकले नयाँ शब्द सिर्जना गर्नको लागि शब्दहरूलाई क्रम बिना नै राख्ने शब्दहरू हुन् । वाक्यांशको अक्षरहरू देखि शब्दको एकल अक्षरहरूसम्मका कुनैपनि भागलाई नयाँ स्वरूपमा सिर्जना गर्नको लागि क्रम बिना नै राख्न सकिन्छ । विपर्यय शब्द श्लेषको स्वरूप हो जसले रहस्यपूर्ण तथा थोरै अन्तरक्रियात्मक रमाइलोपन दिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> An anagram for "debit card" is "bad credit". As you can see, both phrases use the same letters. By mixing the letters, a bit of humor is created.</p>	

<p><b>Analogy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>अनुरूपता</b></p> <p>अनुरूपता एउटा युक्ति हो जसले दुईवटा अवधारणा तथा विचारहरूलाई समानताहरूमा आधारित सम्बन्ध स्थापना गर्नको लागि मद्दत गर्दछ । अनुरूपताको प्रयोग गरेर हामीले बुझाउको आधारमा पुरानो कुराको मुख्य भावलाई प्रयोग गरेर नयाँ विचारको सम्प्रेषण गर्न सक्छौं। दुईवटाको बीचमा मानसिक सम्बन्धद्वारा नयाँ अवधारणाको सम्बन्धमा सरल र छोटकरीमा बुझाई सृजना गर्न सक्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Anastrophe</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>एनेस्ट्रोफी</b></p> <p>एनेस्ट्रोफी साहित्यिक युक्तिको एउटा स्वरूप हो जहाँ वाक्यमा नाम तथा विशेषणको क्रमलाई विनिमय गरिन्छ । नाम भन्दा अगाडि विशेषण आउँछ तर एनेस्ट्रोफीको प्रयोग हुँदा नामलाई विशेषणले पछ्याएको हुन्छ । यो परिवर्तित क्रमले प्रभाव सिर्जना गर्छ र विशेषणले प्रस्ताव गरेको वर्णनमा भार प्रदान गर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.</p>	
<p><b>Anecdote</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>लघुकथा</b></p> <p>लघुकथा एउटा मनोरञ्जनात्मक कार्यक्रम वा घटनाको छोटो मौखिक बयान हो । यस्तो कथा प्रायः कथाबाचकको जीवनको कुनै एउटा स्मृति हुन्छ तर काल्पनिक अवास्तविक कार्यको विरुद्ध अनुरूप तथ्यको कथा पनि हुनसक्छ । शिक्षकहरूले प्रायः आफ्ना विद्यार्थीहरूलाई प्रख्यात मानिसहरूको लघुकथा सुनाउँछन् । लघुकथाहरू सधैं प्रशंसापूर्णमात्र नभई प्रायः मनोरञ्जनात्मक पनि हुन्छन् ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Winston Churchill was very fond of his dog Rufus who ate in the dining room with the family and was treated with utmost respect. When enjoying movies, Rufus had the best seat in the house; on Winston Churchill's lap. While watching "Oliver Twist," Churchill put his hands over Rufus' eyes during the scene where Bill Sikes intends to drown his dog. Churchill is believed to have said to Rufus: "Don't look now, dear. I'll tell you about it later."</p>	
<p><b>Antagonist</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>प्रतिपक्ष</b></p> <p>प्रतिपक्ष एउटा पात्र वा पात्रहरूको समूह हो जोपक्षवा मुख्य पात्रको विरुद्धमा उभिन्छ । प्रतिपक्षलाई सामान्य अर्थमा खलनायक (खराब व्यक्ति) को रूपमा बुझ्न सकिन्छ जो नायक (असल व्यक्ति) को विरुद्धमा आफूलाई वा अन्य व्यक्तिलाई बचाउनको लागि लड्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Generally, an antagonist appears as a foil to the main character embodying qualities that are in contrast with the qualities of the main character. This inner conflict is a major theme of many literary works e.g. <i>Doctor Faustus</i> by Christopher Marlowe and <i>Hamlet</i> by William Shakespeare.</p>	
<p><b>Anthropomorphism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>मानववाद</b></p> <p>मानववादलाई एक अमानव वस्तु वा प्राणीलाई मानवको गुण, भावना वा महत्वाकांक्षा पैचो दिने कार्यको रूपमा पनि बुझ्न सकिन्छ । निर्जीव वस्तुमा मानव तत्त्वपैचो दिने यो कार्य प्रायः पाठक वा दर्शकहरूलाई अन्तयमा प्रिय बनाउन तथा विषयमा अर्को पनि योगदान दिने पात्र हुँदा दुईजना बीच सापेक्षता बढाउनको लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The raging storm brought with it howling winds and fierce lightning as the residents of the village looked up at the angry skies in alarm.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Antithesis</b></p> <p>An antithesis is used when the writer employs two sentences of contrasting meanings in close proximity to one another. Whether they are words or phrases of the same sentence, an antithesis is used to create a stark contrast using two divergent elements that come together to create one uniform whole. The purpose of using an antithesis in literature is to create a balance between opposite qualities and lend a greater insight into the subject.</p>	<p><b>विपरितार्थी शब्द</b></p> <p>लेखकले एक अर्कासँग निकै सामीप्यता भएको एक अर्कोसँग ठीक उल्टो अर्थ दिने दुईवटा वाक्यहरूलाई प्रयोग गर्दा विपरितार्थी शब्दहरू प्रयोग गरिन्छ । चाहे तिनीहरू एउटै वाक्यको शब्द वा वाक्यांशहरू नै किन नहोस् विपरितार्थी शब्दहरू एउटा पूर्ण एकाइ शब्द सिर्जना गर्न सँगसँगै आउने दुईवटा विभिन्न तत्त्वहरूको प्रयोग गरेर कठोर अन्तर सिर्जना गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छन् । साहित्यमा विपरितार्थी शब्दहरूको प्रयोग गर्नुको उद्देश्य विपरीत शब्दहरू बीच सन्तुलन सिर्जना गर्न तथा विषय भित्र अझ बढी निरीक्षण प्रदान गर्नु हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon it might have been one small step for a man, but it was one giant leap for mankind.</p>	
<p><b>Aphorism</b></p> <p>An aphorism is a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth. Aphorisms are often adages, wise sayings and maxims aimed at imparting sense and wisdom. It is to be noted that aphorisms are usually witty and curt and often have an underlying tone of authority to them.</p>	<p><b>टुक्का</b></p> <p>टुक्का भनेको संक्षिप्त कथन हो जुन वास्तविक स्वरको विषयमा सर्वव्यापी रूपमा सत्य कुरालाई सामान्य रूपमा बुझ्ने सिद्धान्त वा विचारलाई उल्लेख गर्न बनेका हुन्छन् । टुक्काहरू प्राय सुविचार, बुद्धिमान भनाइहरू तथा सही वा ज्ञानको अधिकतम अर्थ दिने प्रकृतिका हुन्छन् । यो सूचित गर्न सकिन्छ कि टुक्काहरू प्राय: छोटो र सटिक हुन्छन् र तिनीहरूमा प्राय: अन्तर्निहित अधिकारको धुन हुन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to “either shape up or ship out”.</p>	
<p><b>Archetype</b></p> <p>Archetypes are literary devices that employ the use of a famous concept, person or object to convey a wealth of meaning. Archetypes are immediately identifiable and even though they run the risk of being overused, they are still the best examples of their kind.</p>	<p><b>आदर्श शब्द</b></p> <p>आदर्श शब्दहरू साहित्यिक युक्तिहरू हुन् जुन प्रख्यात अवधारणा, व्यक्ति वा वस्तुको प्रयोगमा अर्थको द्रव्यलाई सम्प्रेषण गर्न प्रयोग हुन्छन् । आदर्श शब्दहरू तुरुन्तै पहिचान योग्य हुन्छन् र तिनीहरू बढी प्रयोग हुने जोखिममा रहेता पनि तिनीहरू आफ्नो ठाउँमा उत्कृष्ट उदाहरणहरू रहन्छन् ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Shakespeare’s <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> are an archetype of star-crossed lovers; a couple joined by love, separated by cruel circumstance, and doomed by fate.</p>	
<p><b>Assonance</b></p> <p>Assonance refers to repetition of sounds produced by vowels within a sentence or phrase. In this regard assonance can be understood to be a kind of alliteration. What sets it apart from alliterations is that it is the repetition of only vowel sounds.</p>	<p><b>समान स्वर</b></p> <p>समान स्वरले वाक्य वा वाक्यांशमा स्वरवर्णहरूद्वारा उत्पादित ध्वनिहरूको पुनरावृत्तिलाई जनाउँछ । यस सम्बन्धमा समान स्वरलाई अनुप्रासको प्रकारको रूपमा बुझ्न सकिन्छ । अनुप्रासले यसबाट पृथक्ता स्थापना गर्ने कुरा भनेको एउटा मात्र स्वरवर्ण ध्वनिहरूको पुनरावृत्ति हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “A long song.” The “o” sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Asyndeton</b> Asyndeton refers to a practice in literature whereby the author purposely leaves out conjunctions in the sentence, while maintaining the grammatical accuracy of the phrase. Asyndeton as a literary tool helps in shortening up the implied meaning of the entire phrase and presenting it in a succinct form. This compact version helps in creating an immediate impact whereby the reader is instantly attuned to what the writer is trying to convey.</p>	<p><b>संयोजकहीन रचना</b> संयोजकहीन रचना ले साहित्यको कार्यकुशलतालाई जनाउँछ जसमा लेखकले वाक्यांशको व्याकरणिय शुद्धतालाई कायम राख्दा वाक्यहरूमा संयोजकहरूभन्दा बाहिरका कुराहरूलाई जानाजान छोड्छन् । संयोजकहीन रचना साहित्यिक उपकरण हो जसले सम्पूर्ण वाक्यांशको अन्तर्निहित अर्थलाई संक्षिप्त गर्न तथा यसलाई सारगर्भित रूपमा प्रस्तुत गर्नमा मद्दत गर्छ । यो संक्षिप्त संस्करणले तत्कालको प्रभाव सिर्जना गर्न मद्दत गर्दछ जसद्वारा पाठकले लेखकले के जनाउने प्रयास गर्दैछ भन्ने कुरा तुरुन्तै बुझ्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example</b> Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p>	

<p><b>Authorial Intrusion</b> Authorial Intrusion is used when the author steps away from the text and speaks out to the reader. Authorial intrusion establishes a one-to-one relationship between the writer and the reader where the latter is no longer a secondary player or an indirect audience to the progress of the story but is the main subject of the author's attention.</p>	<p><b>लेखकीय दखल</b> लेखकीय दखलको त्यस्तो बेलामा प्रयोग हुन्छ जतिबेला लेखकले पाठभन्दा बाहिरका कुराहरू लेख्छ तथा पाठकको क्षमता भन्दा बाहिरका कुराहरू भन्छ । लेखकीय दखलले पाठक र लेखकको बीचमा एक सँग एकको सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्छ जहाँ पाठक कथाको प्रगतिमा अब उपरान्त सहायक पात्र वा अप्रत्यक्ष दर्शक हुँदैनन् तर यो नै लेखकको सावधानीको मुख्य विषय हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In many novels, the protagonist would move away from the stream of the story and speak out to the reader. This technique is often used to reveal some crucial elements of the story to the reader. Used well in <i>Oliver Twist</i> by Charles Dickens.</p>	

<p><b>Bildungsroman</b> <i>Bildungsroman</i> is a popular form of storytelling whereby the author bases the plot on the overall growth of the central character throughout the timeline of the story. As the story progresses, the subject undergoes noticeable mental, physical, social, emotional, moral and often spiritual advanced and strengthening before the readers' eyes.</p>	<p><b>बिल्डिङ्स्रोमन</b> बिल्डिङ्स्रोमन कथावाचनको लोकप्रिय तरीका हो जसद्वारा लेखकले कथाको समयरेखा भरीको केन्द्रीय वर्णको समग्र विकासमा कथानक स्थापना गर्छ । कथाको विषय पाठकहरूले कथा पढ्नु पूर्व नै पाठकको आँखा अगाडि कर्ता मनन योग्य मानसिक, शारीरिक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक, नैतिक तथा प्रायः उन्नत आध्यात्मिक उन्नति र सबलीकरणबाट गुज्रन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Scarlet O'Hara in <i>Gone With the Wind</i> by Margaret Mitchell experiences immense personal growth as she learns the value of friends and hard work under duress, without compromising her own dreams.</p>	



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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Cacophony</b> A cacophony in literature refers to the use of words and phrases that imply strong, harsh sounds within the phrase. These words have jarring and dissonant sounds that create a disturbing, objectionable atmosphere.</p>	<p><b>दुःशब्द</b> साहित्यमा, दुःशब्द ले त्यस्ता शब्द र वाक्यांशहरूको प्रयोगलाई जनाउँछ जसले वाक्यांश भित्र तीक्ष्ण तथा कठोर ध्वनिहरूलाई समाविष्ट गर्छ । यी शब्दहरूमा विवादित तथा विभिन्न प्रकारका ध्वनिहरू हुन्छन् जसले विचलित बनाउने र विवादयोग्य वातावरण सिर्जना गर्छन्।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.</p>	

<p><b>Caesura</b> A caesura is a pause within a poetic line that breaks the regularity of the metrical pattern. The purpose of using a caesura is to create a dramatic pause, which has a strong impact.</p>	<p><b>पाठछेद</b> पाठछेद भनेको कविताको हरफ अन्तर्गतको विराम हो जसले पद्यात्मक ढाँचाको नियमिततालाई विच्छेद गर्छ। पाठछेद प्रयोग गर्नुको उद्देश्य भनेको तीक्ष्ण प्रभाव भएको नाटकीय विराम सिर्जना गर्नु हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Against the envy of less happier lands, this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. <i>Richard II</i>, Shakespeare</p>	

<p><b>Characterization</b> Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. The character can be described directly or indirectly by the author or through the actions, thoughts and speech of the character.</p>	<p><b>चरित्र-चित्रण</b> चरित्र-चित्रण लेखकद्वारा गरिने गर्ने त्यस्तो प्रक्रिया हो जसले पात्रको व्यक्तित्वलाई झल्काउँछ । पात्रलाई लेखकले कार्यहरू, विचारहरू तथा पात्रको बोली मार्फत प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा बयान गर्न सक्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "First of all, if we can learn a simple trick, Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view ... until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." From this quote from <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee we can see that Atticus Finch (Scout's father) is a patient and compassionate person who is able to extend his empathy to other members of his community.</p>	

<p><b>Chiasmus</b> Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.</p>	<p><b>व्यतिक्रम</b> व्यतिक्रम भनेको बोलीको दुईवटा वाक्यांशहरू भएको चित्र हो जुन एक अर्कामा समानान्तर तर विपरीत हुन्छन् ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Circumlocution</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>शब्द-बाहुल्य</b></p> <p>शब्द-बाहुल्य लेखनको त्यस्तो तरिका हो जहाँ लेखकले अर्थलाई व्यक्त गर्नको लागि त्यस्ता अति नाटकीय लामो तथा जटिल वाक्यहरूको प्रयोग गर्छ जसलाई अन्यथा छोटो तथा एकदमै सामान्य वाक्यमा व्यक्त गर्न सकिन्थ्यो । शब्द-बाहुल्य भित्र अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा विचार तथा दृष्टिकोणलाई प्रकट गर्ने कुराहरू समावेश हुन्छन् जसले पाठकलाई वास्तविक अर्थ अनुमान गर्न तथा बुझ्ने आजा दिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of writing “At 8 pm he arrived for the dinner party,” the author writes: “Around 3 hours after sunset, it was winter at the time; the man arrived for the dinner party.”</p>	
<p><b>Climax</b></p> <p>Climax is that particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point. Climax is a structural part of a plot and is at times referred to as the crisis. It is a decisive moment or a turning point in a storyline at which the rising action turns around into a falling action. Thus, a climax is the point at which a conflict or crisis reaches its peak that calls for a resolution or denouncement (conclusion).</p>	<p><b>उत्कर्ष</b></p> <p>उत्कर्ष कहानीको त्यस्तो विशेष कुरा हो जसले द्वन्द्व वा तनावलाई उच्चतम बिन्दुमा पुऱ्याउँछ । उत्कर्ष कथानकको संरचनागत भाग हो र यसलाई समय-समयमा संकटको रूपमा लिइन्छ । कथामा यो एउटा त्यस्तो निर्णायक क्षण वा घुम्ती हो जहाँ उत्कर्षको कार्यमा परिवर्तन भएर त्यसमा गिरावट आउँछ । त्यस कारण, उत्कर्ष भनेको द्वन्द्व वा संकट यसको उच्चतम बिन्दुमा पुगेको बेला त्यसको समाधान वा खुलासा (निष्कर्ष) हुने समयको आकर्षक अवस्था हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Heart of Darkness</i> by Joseph Conrad, the narrative reaches its climax when Marlowe starts his journey in his steam boat and his final discovery upon reaching the station and meeting Kurtz. He was shocked to discover that Kurtz had abandoned all norms and morals of his civilization. Following this point in the novel, the mystery surrounding Kurtz is unfolded and the questions in Marlow’s mind find their answers automatically when he sees the real situation.</p>	
<p><b>Conflict</b></p> <p>Conflict is used for expressing a resistance the protagonist of the story finds in achieving his aims or dreams. The conflict is a discord that can have external aggressors or can even arise from within the self.</p>	<p><b>द्वन्द्व</b></p> <p>द्वन्द्वलाई कथाको नायकले लक्ष्य वा सपनाहरू हासिल गर्दा देखा पर्ने प्रतिरोधलाई व्यक्त गर्नको लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ । द्वन्द्व एउटा त्यस्तो विसङ्गती हो जसमा बाह्य आक्रमणकारी हुनसक्छ वा स्वयं भित्रबाट पनि उत्पन्न हुन सक्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> John tried hard to convince himself that his Hollywood dreams were worth the struggle, but his parents, and his inner voice of reason, failed to agree.</p>	
<p><b>Connotation</b></p> <p>Connotations are the associations people make with words that go beyond the literal or dictionary definition. Many words have connotations that create emotions or feelings in the reader.</p>	<p><b>भावार्थ</b></p> <p>भावार्थ हरू भनेका मानिसले शब्दहरूसँग बनाउने सम्बन्धहरू हुन् जसमा शब्दहरू त्यसको शाब्दिक अर्थ वा शब्दकोशको अर्थ भन्दा जान्छ । धेरै शब्दहरूमा भावार्थ हरू हुन्छन् जसले पाठकसामु भावना वा मनोभावहरू सिर्जना गर्छन् ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “And once again, the autumn leaves were falling.” This phrase uses “autumn” to signify that something is coming to an end.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Consonance</b></p> <p>Consonance refers to the repetition of sounds in quick succession produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase. The repetitive sound is often found at the end of a word. Consonance is the opposite of assonance, which implies repetitive usage of vowel sounds.</p>	<p><b>तालमेल</b></p> <p>तालमेलले अनुच्छेद वा वाक्यांशमा व्यञ्जनहरूद्वारा उत्पादित द्रुत अनुक्रममा ध्वनिहरूको पुनरावृत्तिलाई जनाउँछ । पुनरावृत्ति भएको ध्वनि प्रायः शब्दको अन्त्यमा भेटिन्छ । तालमेल भनेको स्वरको एकताको विपरीत हो जसले व्यञ्जन ध्वनिहरूको पुनरावृत्ति उपयोगलाई जनाउँछ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>	
<p><b>Denotation</b></p> <p>Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.</p>	<p><b>संकेत</b></p> <p>संकेतले शब्दको शब्दकोषको परिभाषा वा शाब्दिक अर्थको प्रयोगलाई जनाउँछ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "They built a house."</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>डिउज एक्स मेसिना</b></p> <p>डिउज एक्स मेसिनाको अर्थ त्यो घटना हो जहाँ पात्रको बेमनासिब अवधारणालाई द्वन्द्व समाधानको लागि र आनन्ददायी समाधान ल्याउनको लागि कथामा ल्याइन्छ । डिउज एक्स मेसिनाको प्रयोगलाई लेखकले अनियमित, असहनीय र अविश्वसनीय मोडहरूमा बदल्नुपर्ने र कथाको अन्त्यलाई भेटाउन घुम्नुपर्ने कमजोर कथानकको चिन्ह देखिने रूपमा सिफारिस गरिँदैन ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Lord of the Flies</i> by William Golding, stranded on a deserted island after a plane crash, a group of children have gone savage and are burning down the island. There seems to be no chance of rescue. However, a naval officer suddenly appears from out of nowhere and saves them. Thus the appearance of the officer is necessary to save the children from the impending disaster that they have created.</p>	
<p><b>Diction</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>शब्दको ढाँचा</b></p> <p>शब्दको ढाँचा भनेको लेखकको लेखाइहरूको विशिष्ट सुर वा उच्च स्वर हो। शब्दको ढाँचा भनेको लेखकको शब्दहरूको छनोट मात्र होइन,</p> <p>यसमा मनोदशा, मनोवृत्ति, बोली र लेख्ने तरिका समावेश हुन सक्छ । शब्दको ढाँचा लाई साधारणतया उचित लेखाइ र बोलीको जायज मानदण्डहरूको सन्दर्भमा निर्णय गरिन्छ र लेखाइको गुणस्तरको चिन्हको रूपमा देखिन्छ । यसलाई लेखकलाई असाधारण हुने निश्चित शब्दहरू वा वाक्यांशहरूको चयनलाई पनि बुझाउँछ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Certain writers in the modern day and age use archaic terms such as "thy", "thee" and "wherefore" to imbue a Shakespearean mood to their work.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Doppelganger</b></p> <p>Doppelganger is derived from German and literally translates into "double walker." It refers to a character in the story that is actually a counterfeit or a copy of a genuine character. Doppelgangers of the main characters usually bear the ability to impersonate the original but have vastly different spirits and intentions. The doppelganger might have a different appearance that allows it to fool other unsuspecting characters.</p>	<p><b>सूक्ष्मकाया</b></p> <p>सूक्ष्मकाया लाई जर्मनीबाट र "दोहोरो वाकर" लाई शाब्दिक अनुवादन गरेर ल्याइएको हो। यसले कथाको पात्रलाई जनाउँछ जुन वास्तवमा झूटो वा यथार्थ पात्रको प्रतिरूपलाई जनाउँछ। मुख्य पात्रहरूको सूक्ष्मकाया ले साधारणतया मौलिक तर अति भिन्न भावार्थ र अभिप्राय रहेको अभिनय गर्न क्षमता राख्छ। सूक्ष्मकाया को भिन्न रूप हुनसक्छ जसले पहिले देखिका अदृश्य पात्रहरूलाई मूर्ख बनाउन दिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The idea of getting revenge is put in Hamlet's mind by the apparition of his father who tells him that he was murdered. The use of a doppelganger helps Shakespeare to set up the plot of <b>Hamlet</b> that revolves around the theme of revenge.</p>	

<p><b>Ekphrastic</b></p> <p>Ekphrastic refers to a form of writing, mostly poetry, wherein the author describes another work of art, usually visual. It is used to convey the deeper symbolism of the corporeal art form by means of a separate medium.</p>	<p><b>एकप्रयास्टिक</b></p> <p>एकप्रयास्टिकले विशेषतः पद्य लेखाइको स्वरूपलाई जनाउँछ जहाँ लेखकले साधारणतया दृश्यात्मक रहने अर्को कलाको कार्यलाई वर्णन गर्छ। यसको प्रयोग छुट्टै माध्यमको साधनद्वारा भौतिक कला स्वरूपको गहिरो प्रतिकात्मकता सम्प्रेषण गर्न गरिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.</p>	

<p><b>Epilogue</b></p> <p>The epilogue is a literary device that acts as an afterword at the conclusion of a literary work. The purpose of an epilogue can be to add a little insight into the plot, theme, or character/s. Epilogues can be written in a number of ways: the same narrative style in the story is continued, other times one of the characters might take up the narrative, or a single character can address the audience directly.</p>	<p><b>उपसंहार</b></p> <p>उपसंहार भनेको साहित्यिक कार्यको निष्कर्षमा अन्तभाषणको रूपमा कार्य गर्ने साहित्यिक युक्ति हो। उपसंहार को उद्देश्य भनेको कथानक, थीम वा पात्र/हरूमा केही निरीक्षण थप्नु हुनसक्छ। उपसंहार लाई थुप्रै तरिकाहरूमा लेख्न सकिन्छ: कथामा समान वर्णन गर्ने तरिका जारी राखिन्छ, अन्य समयमा पात्रहरू मध्येको एउटालाई वर्णन गर्ने व्यक्तिको रूपमा लिन सकिन्छ वा एकल पात्रले प्रत्यक्ष दर्शकको सम्बोधन गर्न सक्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In a remarkable moment at the end of <i>The Tempest</i>, Shakespeare's wizard Prospero addresses the audience directly, breaking down the boundaries of the play. He informs them that the play is over, his powers are gone, and thus his escape from the play's island setting depends on their applause and that they, in effect, get to decide his fate.</p>	

<p><b>Epithet</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>उपाधि</b></p> <p>उपाधिको प्रयोग साधारणतया व्यक्ति वा ठाउँको मौलिक नाममा श्रेय थप्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ। यी वर्णनात्मक शब्द र शब्दावलीहरूको प्रयोग वास्तविक र अवास्तविक मानिस, देवता, ठाउँ र वस्तुहरूको छवि सुधार गर्नका लागि गर्न सकिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Alexander the Great" is the epithet commonly used to refer to Alexander III of Macedonia. He is known as "the great" both for his military genius and his diplomatic skills in handling the various populaces of the regions he conquered.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Essay</b></p> <p>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.”</p>	<p><b>निबन्ध</b></p> <p>निबन्ध भनेको एकल विषय-वस्तुमा आधारित साहित्यिक रचनाको छोटो स्वरूप हो र यसले प्रायः लेखकको व्यक्तिगत विचार प्रदान गर्छ । प्रसिद्ध अङ्ग्रेजी निबन्धकार Aldous Huxley ले निबन्धलाई “लगभग हरेकको बारेमा लगभग हरेक कुराहरू भन्ने साहित्यिक रचना” को रूपमा परिभाषित गरेका छन्।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “It was one place I had been looking forward to visiting while in Nigeria ... The place is unique in the Yoruba religion, and that intrigued me ... As I passed through the gates I heard a squeaky voice. A diminutive middle-aged man came out from behind the trees — the caretaker. He worked a toothbrush-sized stick around in his mouth, digging into the crevices between algae’d stubs of teeth. He was barefoot; he wore a blue batik shirt known as a <i>buba</i>, baggy purple trousers, and an embroidered skullcap. I asked him if he would show me around the shrine. Motioning me to follow, he spat out the results of his stick work and set off down the trail.” <i>The Sacred Grove of Oshogbo</i> by Jeffrey Tayler.</p>	

<p><b>Euphemism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>मृदु भाषा</b></p> <p>मौलिक स्वरूपको सट्टामा नकारात्मक वर्णनको तुलनात्मक रूपमा कोमल वा कम कठोर स्वरूपको प्रयोग गर्ने अभ्यासलाई जनाउन मृदु भाषा शब्दको प्रयोग गरिन्छ । यौन, हिंसा, मृत्यु, अपराध र “लज्जास्पद” विषयहरू जस्ता विषयहरूको बारेमा लेख्दा यो रचनाको प्रयोग गरिन्छ । मृदु भाषाको उद्देश्य भनेको अशिष्टतालाई लुकाउन अप्रिय र कठोर शब्दहरूलाई थप शिष्ट शब्दहरूले प्रतिस्थापन गर्नु हो । कहिलेकाहीं व्यंग्यात्मक लेखाइमा अत्युक्ति वा निन्दात्मक छुवाइलाई प्रदान गर्न कुशलतापूर्वक मृदु भाषाको प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When a person dies, people will say “he/she <i>passed away</i>”.</p>	

<p><b>Fable</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>नीति कथा</b></p> <p>नीति कथा भनेको अन्त्यमा नैतिकताको पाठ उपलब्ध गराउन अभिप्रेरित गरिएको लघु र संक्षिप्त कथाको रूपमा परिभाषित गर्न सकिने साहित्यिक युक्ति हो। साहित्यमा केही हदसम्मका जनावरका कथा मार्फत दिइएको उपदेशक पाठको रूपमा परिभाषित गरिन्छ । गद्य र पद्यमा नीति कथा लाई बिरुवा, जनावर, प्रकृतिका बलहरू र निर्जीव वस्तुहरूलाई मानव विशेषताहरू प्रदान गरेर परिभाषित गरिन्छ जहाँ अन्त्यमा तिनीहरूले नैतिकताको पाठ प्रदर्शन गर्छन् ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A passage from <i>The Fox and the Crow</i> from Aesop’s Fables: “A crow was sitting on a branch of a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak when a fox observed her and set his wits to work to discover some way of getting the cheese. “Coming and standing under the tree he looked up and said, ‘What a noble bird I see above me! Her beauty is without equal. Down came the cheese and the fox, snatching it up, said, ‘You have a voice, madam, I see: what you want is wits....”</p>	

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Faulty Parallelism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>गलत समानान्तरवाद</b></p> <p>साहित्यमा समान रूपमा संरचना गरिएका, सम्बन्धित वाक्यांश, शब्दहरू वा परिच्छेदहरूलाई सँगसँगै राख्ने अभ्यासलाई जनाउन समानान्तर भन्ने शब्दको प्रयोग गरिन्छ। समानान्तरमा अनुच्छेदका विषयहरूलाई समानान्तर व्याकरणीय स्वरूपमा राख्ने कुरा समावेश हुन्छ जहाँ नामहरूलाई सँगसँगै सूची बद्ध गरिन्छ, विशिष्ट क्रियाका स्वरूपहरूलाई सँगसँगै सूची बद्ध गरिन्छ र त्यसैगरी अन्य कुराहरू पनि गरिन्छ भन्ने कुराहरू समावेश हुन्छन् । यद्यपि, जब एउटाले यो समानान्तर संरचना पछ्याउन असफल हुन्छ, यसको परिणाम गलत समानान्तरता हुन्छ। व्याकरणात्मक स्वरूपहरूमा सन्तुलन कायम राख्न हुने त्रुटिलाई गलत समानान्तरताको रूपमा चिनिन्छ जहाँ समान व्याकरणात्मक स्वरूपहरूले असमान वा बराबर नहुने तौल प्राप्त गर्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.</p>	

<p><b>Flashback</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>स्मृति</b></p> <p>स्मृति भनेको साहित्यिक युक्ति हो जहाँ लेखकले पाठकलाई कथाको वर्णनलाई पछ्याइरहेको हालको समयभन्दा पहिले भएका विशिष्ट घटनाहरू वा हालै कथामा विकास भइरहेका घटनाहरूभन्दा अगाडि भएका घटनाहरूको उपस्थितिलाई वर्णन गर्छ । सामान्य रूपमा प्रयोग गरिएका स्मृति युक्तिहरू विगतमा पात्र, सपना र स्मृतिहरूका वर्णन र सन्दर्भहरू र लेखकिय सार्वभौमिकताको रूपमा चिनिने सह-रचनाद्वारा वर्णन गरिएका हुन् जहाँ लेखकले यसलाई स्पष्ट तरिकाले माथि उठाएर विगतको उपस्थितिमा सन्दर्भ गर्न प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा छनोट गर्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Wuthering Heights</i> by Emily Bronte, Cathy is dead. Mr. Lockwood sees Cathy's name written all over the windowsill and then has a vexing dream about her. When he talks about the dream to Heathcliff, Heathcliff becomes too distressed. Mr. Lockwood wants to know why the mention of Cathy upsets him. The flashbacks are means to show the love that Heathcliff and Cathy had for each other.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Foil</b> A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.</p>	<p><b>पर्णिका</b> पर्णिका भनेको साधारणतया आफ्ना विशेषताहरू मध्ये कुनै एउटालाई स्पष्ट पार्न मुख्य पात्रलाई विरोध गर्ने कथाको अर्को पात्र हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series, <i>Harry Potter</i>, the character of Hogwarts principal Albus Dumbledore, who portrays “good”, is constantly shown to believe in the power of true love (of all forms and types) and is portrayed as a strong, benevolent and positive character. On the other hand, the antagonist Lord Voldemort, who depicts the evil and “bad” in the series, is constantly shown to mock and disbelieve the sentiment of love and think of it as a foolish indulgence.</p>	

<p><b>Foreshadowing</b> Foreshadowing refers to the use of indicative words or phrases that set the stage for a story to unfold and give the reader an indication of something that is going to happen without revealing the story or spoiling the suspense. Foreshadowing is used to suggest an upcoming outcome to the story.</p>	<p><b>पूर्वलक्षणा</b> पूर्वलक्षणा ले कथा नबताउँदै वा गोप्यतालाई खुलासा नगर्दै हुन गइरहेको केही कुराको सूचना पाठकलाई प्रदान गर्न वा कथालाई खोल्नको लागि चरण सेट गर्ने संकेतात्मक शब्दहरू वा वाक्यांशहरूको प्रयोगलाई जनाउँछ । पूर्वलक्षणा को प्रयोग कथामा आउँदै गरेको परिणामलाई सुझाव गर्न गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “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.</p>	

<p><b>Genre</b> Genre means the type of art, literature or music characterized by a specific form, content and style. For example, literature has four main genres: poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction. All of these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another. Hence, it is necessary on the part of readers to know which genre they are reading in order to understand the message being conveyed.</p>	<p><b>विधा</b> विधाको अर्थ कला, साहित्य वा सङ्गीतको त्यो प्रकार हो जसमा खास रूप, विषय वस्तु र शैलीको गुण चित्रण गरिन्छ । उदाहरणको लागि, साहित्यका चार मुख्य विधाहरू हुन्छन्: कविता, नाटक, उपन्यास र गैर-उपन्यास । यी सबै विधाहरूसँग निश्चित विशेषता र कार्यहरू छन् जसले तिनीहरूलाई एक-अर्कोमा फरक छुट्याउँछन् । त्यस कारण, सम्प्रेषण गरिएको सन्देश बुझ्नको लागि पाठकहरूले आफूहरूले कुन विधा पढिरहेका छन् भनी जान्न पाठकहरूको भागमा यो महत्त्वपूर्ण छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Hubris</b> Hubris (also hybris) is a negative term implying both arrogance, excessive self-pride or self-confidence. Hubris often indicates being out of touch with reality and overestimating one's own competence or capabilities. Hubris is generally considered the "tragic flaw" of the protagonist that leads to his/her downfall.</p>	<p><b>अभिमान</b> अभिमान (हाइब्रिस पनि भनिन्छ) दुवै अभिमान, अत्याधिक आत्म-गर्भ वा आत्म-विश्वासलाई सूचित गर्ने नकारात्मक पारिभाषिक शब्द हो । अभिमानले प्रायः कुनै व्यक्तिको आफ्नै योग्यता वा क्षमताहरूको वास्तविकता र अधिमूल्याङ्कनको स्पर्शभन्दा बाहिर रहने कुरालाई सूचित गर्छ। अभिमान भन्नाले सामान्यतः नायकको त्यस्तो "दुःखान्त दोष" लाई बुझिन्छ जुन उसको/उनको अधोगतिको कारण बन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Macbeth</i> by William Shakespeare, the protagonist, overfilled with ambition and arrogance, allows his hubris to think he would be able to kill the valiant Duncan without penalty so he can claim the throne of Scotland for himself. Obviously murder is highly frowned upon, so this eventually leads to Macbeth's demise.</p>	

<p><b>Hyperbaton</b> A hyperbaton is a literary device wherein the author plays with the regular positioning of words and phrases and creates a differently structured sentence to convey the same meaning. It is said that by using a hyperbaton, words or phrases overstep their conventional placements and result in a more complex and intriguing sentence structure.</p>	<p><b>शब्दक्रम विपर्यय</b> शब्दक्रम विपर्यय त्यस्तो साहित्यिक युक्ति हो जहाँ लेखकले वाक्यांश तथा शब्दहरूको नियमित स्थितिनिर्धारण गर्न भूमिका खेल्छ तथा समान अर्थलाई व्यक्त गर्न भिन्न संरचना भएको वाक्य सिर्जना गर्छ । यसलाई यो भनिन्छ कि शब्दक्रम विपर्ययको प्रयोग गर्नाले शब्द वा वाक्यांशहरूले आफ्नो नियोजनलाई अतिक्रमण गर्छन् र परिणाम स्वरूप थप जटिल र षड्यन्त्रिक वाक्यको संरचना देखापर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Alone he walked on the cold, lonely roads". This sentence is a variation of the more conventional: "He walked alone on the cold, lonely roads".</p>	

<p><b>Hyperbole</b> A hyperbole is when the author uses specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the basic crux of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion.</p>	<p><b>अत्युक्ति</b> अत्युक्तिले, लेखकले विशेष शब्द तथा वाक्यांशहरू प्रयोग गरेको बेलामा ठूलो तथा थप ध्यान दिन योग्य प्रभाव उत्पादन गर्ने उद्देश्यले कथनको आधारभूत कठिनाईलाई अत्युक्ति गर्छ तथा अत्याधिक ध्यान दिन्छ । अत्युक्तिको उद्देश्य भनेको जीवनको प्रभाव भन्दा ठूलो तथा एकदमै तनावको विशेष स्थिति सिर्जना गर्नु हो। त्यस्ता वाक्यहरूले सामान्यतया कार्य वा भावुकतालाई व्यक्त गर्छन् जुन साधारणतया यथार्थमा व्यावहारिक रूपमा सम्भव वा युक्तिसंगत हुँदैन तर भावनाको महत्त्वलाई दर्शाउन मद्दत गर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."</p>	



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<p><b>Imagery</b></p> <p>Imagery is when the author uses words and phrases to create mental images for the reader. Imagery helps the reader to visualize more realistically the author's writings. Imagery uses metaphors, allusions, descriptive words and similes in order to awaken the readers' sensory perceptions. It is not limited to only visual sensations, but also refers to igniting kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, thermal and auditory sensations as well.</p>	<p><b>बिम्बविधान</b></p> <p>बिम्बविधान भनेको लेखकले पाठकमा काल्पनिक छविहरू सिर्जना गर्न शब्द र वाक्यांशहरूको प्रयोग गर्नु हो । बिम्बविधानले लेखकको लेखाइहरूलाई थप यथार्थ रूपमा दृश्यमा ढाल्न पाठकलाई मद्दत गर्छ । बिम्बविधानले पाठकहरूको संवेदनात्मक अनुभूतिलाई जागृत गर्नको लागि रूपक, संकेत, वर्णनात्मक शब्द र उपमाहरूको प्रयोग गर्छ । यो दृश्यात्मक संवेदनाहरूमा मात्र सीमित छैन, यो गतिसंवेदक, सुँघने, स्पर्श, स्वाद, उष्ण र श्रवण सम्बन्धी संवेदनाहरूलाई प्रज्वलित गर्ने कुरासँग पनि सम्बन्धित छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The gushing brook stole its way down the lush green mountains, dotted with tiny flowers in a riot of colors and trees coming alive with gaily chirping birds.</p>	
<p><b>Internal Rhyme</b></p> <p>Internal rhyme is a practice of forming a rhyme in only one single line of verse. An internal rhyme is also known as the middle rhyme because it is typically constructed in the middle of a line to rhyme with the bit at the end of the same metrical line.</p>	<p><b>आन्तरिक पद्य</b></p> <p>आन्तरिक पद्य भनेको एक मात्र पङ्क्तिको छन्दमा पद्य बनाउने अभ्यास हो । आन्तरिक पद्यलाई बीचको पद्य पनि भनिन्छ किनभने यसलाई समान पद्यात्मक पङ्क्तिको अन्त्यमा बिसँग पद्य बनाउन विशेष गरि पङ्क्तिको बीचमा निर्माण गरिएको हुन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The line from the famed poem <i>Ancient Mariner</i>, "We were the first that ever burst".</p>	
<p><b>Inversion</b></p> <p>Inversion refers to the practice of changing the conventional placement of words for the purpose of laying emphasis. This literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader, not only with its content but also with its physical appearance as a result of the peculiar structure.</p>	<p><b>व्युत्क्रम</b></p> <p>व्युत्क्रमले महत्त्व गुमाउने उद्देश्यको लागि शब्दहरूको परम्परागत नियोजन परिवर्तन गर्ने अभ्यासलाई जनाउँछ । यो साहित्यिक युक्तिगद्यमा भन्दा पद्यमा बढी प्रचलित हुन्छ किनभने अनौठो संरचनाको परिणाम स्वरूप यसको विषयवस्तुले मात्र नभएर यसको शारीरिक रूपले पनि पाठकको ध्यानाकर्षण गर्ने शैलीमा कवितालाई क्रमबद्ध गर्न मद्दत गर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i>, Milton wrote: "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe, with loss of Eden, till one greater man restore us, and regain the blissful seat. Sing Heav'nly Muse..."</p>	
<p><b>Irony</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>व्यङ्ग्य</b></p> <p>व्यङ्ग्यले वाक्य वा शब्दले दिने अन्तर्निहित अर्थ वास्तविक शाब्दिक अर्थभन्दा फरक हुनेगरी शब्दहरूको वरिपरि खेल्नुलाई जनाउँछ । प्रायः व्यङ्ग्य शाब्दिक अर्थको कडा विरोधलाई सुझाव गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ । महत्त्वको गहिरो र वास्तविक तह शब्दहरू आफैद्वारा नभई तिनीहरूलाई राखिएको अवस्था र सन्दर्भद्वारा प्रकट गरिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Sentence: "Oh! What fine luck I have!"</p> <p>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.</p>	

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<p><b>Juxtaposition</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>तुलना</b></p> <p>लेखकले व्यक्ति, धारणा, ठाउँ, विचार वा विषयवस्तुलाई एकअर्कासँग समानान्तर रूपमा राख्दा तुलना हुन्छ। नजिक रहेका प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा सम्बन्धित दुई संस्थाहरूको तुलना गर्नुको उद्देश्य भनेको तिनीहरू बीचको विषमतालाई प्रकाश पार्नु र तिनीहरूलाई तुलना गर्नु हो । सामान्यतया पात्रलाई विस्तृत रूपमा नक्कल गर्न, अनिश्चितता सिर्जना गर्न वा आलङ्कारिक प्रभाव दिनको लागि यो साहित्यिक युक्तिको प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i>, Milton has used juxtaposition to draw a parallel between the two protagonists, Satan and God, who he discusses by placing their traits in comparison with one another to highlight their differences.</p>	

<p><b>Litotes</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>हरू</b></p> <p>हरू भनेको नकारात्मक वर्णनको प्रयोग गरेर स्वीकारोक्तिको कम रूपमा बताइएको विवरण प्रयोग गर्ने साहित्यिक शब्द हुन् । हरूलाई कहिलेकाहीं व्यङ्ग्यात्मक रूपमा कम रूपमा बताउनु र/वा सकारात्मक वा नकारात्मक हुन सक्ने सत्यको बेवास्ता भनिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Common examples: "I'm not feeling bad," or "he's definitely not a rocket scientist." The actual meanings are: "I am feeling well," and "he is not smart."</p>	

<p><b>Malapropism</b></p> <p>Malapropism refers to the practice of misusing words by substituting them with similar sounding words that have different, often unconnected meanings, and thus creating a situation of confusion, misunderstanding and amusement. Malapropism is used to convey that the speaker is flustered, bothered, unaware or confused and as a result cannot employ proper diction. A trick to using malapropism is to ensure that the two words (the original and the substitute) sound similar enough for the reader to catch onto the intended switch and find humor in the result.</p>	<p><b>मलाप्रोपिजम (अन्योलताद्वारा त्यस्तै सुनिने शब्दहरूको अभिप्राय रहित गलत प्रयोग)</b></p> <p>मलाप्रोपिजमले समान सुनिने फरक, प्राय असम्बन्धित अर्थहरू भएका शब्दहरूद्वारा प्रतिस्थापन गरेर र जसले गर्दा दुविधा, असम्मति र मनोरञ्जनको सिर्जना गरेर शब्दहरूको दुरुपयोग गर्ने अभ्यासलाई जनाउँछ । वक्ता डराएको, चिन्तित, अचेत वा अस्पष्ट भएको र जसको परिणाम स्वरूप उचित शैली नियोजित गर्न नसक्ने कुरा सम्प्रेषण गर्न मलाप्रोपिजमको प्रयोग गरिन्छ । मलाप्रोपिजमको प्रयोग गर्ने जुक्ति भनेको पाठकको लागि तोकिएको स्वचमा पकड जमाउन र परिणाममा हास्य कुरा पत्ता लगाउन ती दुई शब्दहरू (मौलिक र प्रतिस्थापित) अत्याधिक समान सुनिन्छन् भनी सुनिश्चित गर्नको लागि हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two <b>auspicious</b> persons." Instead, what the character means to say is "'Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two <b>suspicious</b> persons."</p>	

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<p><b>Metaphor</b></p> <p>A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentence is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).</p>	<p><b>रूपक</b></p> <p>रूपकले अर्को विषयको माध्यमबाट एउटा विषयलाई दिइएको अर्थ वा पहिचानलाई जनाउँछ । रूपकमा विषयहरूका समानताहरू र साझा गरिएका विशेषताहरूको बीचमा तुलना गर्नको लागि एउटा विषयलाई अर्को बनाउन अन्तर्निहित गरिन्छ । वाक्यको केन्द्र, पहिलो विषयलाई सामान्यतया दोस्रो विषयसँग तुलना गरिन्छ जसलाई पहिलो विषयको विशेषता बताउन प्रयोग गरिने अर्थको डिग्री सम्प्रेषण गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ । रूपक प्रयोग गर्नुको उद्देश्य भनेको हामीले स्पष्ट रूपमा बुझ्ने पहिचान वा धारणा लिनु (दोस्रो विषय) र अझ कम परिचित तत्त्वलाई अझ राम्रोसँग बुझ्न यसको प्रयोग गर्नु (पहिलो विषय) हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Henry was a lion on the battlefield". This sentence suggests that Henry fought so valiantly and bravely that he embodied all the personality traits we attribute to a ferocious lion. This sentence implies that Henry was courageous and fearless, much like the King of the Jungle.</p>	

<p><b>Metonymy</b></p> <p>Metonymy refers to the practice of not using the formal word for an object or subject and instead referring to it by using another word that is intricately linked to the formal name or word. It is the practice of substituting the main word with a word that is closely linked to it.</p>	<p><b>अलङ्कार</b></p> <p>अलङ्कारले कर्ता वा कर्मको लागि औपचारिक शब्दको प्रयोग नगरी अभ्यास गर्नुको सट्टा यसलाई अर्को शब्द जुन नाम वा शब्दसँग विस्तारपूर्वक जोडिएको छ त्यस्तो शब्दको प्रयोग गरी अभ्यास गर्ने कुरालाई जनाउँछ । यो त्यस्तो मुख्य शब्दको प्रतिस्थापन गर्ने अभ्यास हो जसको त्यस शब्दसँग नजिकको सम्बन्ध छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When we use the name "Washington, D.C." we are talking about the political capital of the United States because all the significant political institutions such as the White House, Supreme Court, the Capitol and many more are located there. The phrase "Washington D.C." is a metonymy for the government of the United States.</p>	

<p><b>Mood</b></p> <p>Mood refers to a definitive stance the author adopts in shaping a specific emotional perspective towards the subject of the literary work. It refers to the mental and emotional disposition of the author toward the subject, which in turn lends a particular character or atmosphere to the work. The final tone achieved is instrumental in evoking specific, appropriate responses from the reader.</p>	<p><b>मनोदशा</b></p> <p>मनोदशाले लेखकको साहित्यिक कार्यको विषय तर्फ विशिष्ट भावनात्मक दृष्टिकोणको आकार तय गर्न स्वीकार गर्ने निर्णायक अवस्थितिलाई जनाउँछ । यसले लेखकको त्यस्तो विषयतर्फको मानसिक तथा भावनात्मक झुकावलाई जनाउँछ जसले परिणाम स्वरूप कार्यमा विशेष वर्ण वा वातावरणको योगदान गर्छ । हासिल गरिएको अन्तिम तान भनेको पाठकबाट विशिष्ट तथा उपयुक्त प्रतिक्रियाहरूको आह्वानामा सहायक कुरा हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Love Story</i> by Erich Segal the relationship of the two protagonists is handled with such beauty, delicateness and sensitivity that the reader is compelled to feel the trials and tribulations of the characters.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Motif</b></p> <p>Motif is any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present throughout the entire piece of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work. Motifs are very noticeable and play a significant role in defining the nature of the story, the course of events and the very fabric of the literary piece.</p>	<p><b>मूलभाव</b></p> <p>मूलभाव त्यस्तो कुनै तत्त्व, विषय, विचार वा अवधारणा हो जुन साहित्यको सम्पूर्ण भाग भरी निरन्तर रूपमा देखापर्छ । मूलभावको प्रयोगले साहित्यिक कार्यमा हावी हुने विशिष्ट विषयवस्तुको पुनरावृत्तिलाई उद्धृत गर्छ । मूलभावहरू एकदमै ध्यान दिन योग्य हुन्छन् तथा यसले कथा, घटनाहरूको प्रवाह र साहित्यिक खण्डको बनावटको प्रकृतिलाई परिभाषित गर्नमा महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In many famed fairytales, a common motif is of a handsome prince who falls in love with a damsel in distress and the two being bothered by a wicked step mother, evil witch or beast and finally conquering all to live happily ever after.</p>	

<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>A narrative or story is told by a narrator who may be a direct part of that experience and often shares the experience as a first-person narrator. Sometimes the author may only observe the events as a third-person narrator and gives his/her final pronouncement. A narrative consists of a set of events, recounted in a process of narration, in which the events are selected and arranged in a particular order.</p>	<p><b>वृत्तान्त</b></p> <p>वृत्तान्त वा कथा त्यस्तो कथा वाचकद्वारा भनिन्छ जो त्यस कुराको अनुभवको प्रत्यक्ष भाग हुन सक्छ र प्रायः प्रथम व्यक्ति कथा वाचकको रूपमा अनुभवलाई साझा गर्छ । कहिलेकाहीँ लेखकले तेस्रो व्यक्ति कथा वाचकको रूपमा घटनाहरूलाई अवलोकन मात्र गर्न सक्छ तथा उसलाई/उनलाई अन्तिम राय दिन्छ । कथा वाचक घटनाहरूको समूह, वृत्तान्तको प्रक्रियालाई पुनः गणना गर्ने कार्यमा निहित हुन्छ जुन घटनाहरूलाई विशेष क्रममा चयन तथा व्यवस्थित गरिएको हुन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> <i>Animal Farm</i> by George Orwell is a modern narrative that aims at extending a writer's political views. It is a form of narrative known as a political satire. It uses animals on a farm to describe the overthrow of the last of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II and the Communist Revolution of Russia before WW II. The actions of the animals on the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the Revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society.</p>	

<p><b>Negative Capability</b></p> <p>Negative Capability is a concept promoted by poet John Keats, who was of the opinion that literary achievers, especially poets, should be able to come to terms with the fact that some matters might have to be left unsolved and uncertain. Keats was of the opinion that some certainties were best left open to the imagination and that the elements of doubt and ambiguity added romanticism and specialty to a concept.</p>	<p><b>नकारात्मक क्षमता</b></p> <p>नकारात्मक क्षमता कवि John Keats द्वारा प्रवर्द्धन गरिएको एउटा अवधारणा हो जसको विचार यस्तो थियो; साहित्यमा सफल व्यक्तिहरू, विशेष गरी कविहरू, केही विषयहरू समाधान नगरिएको हुन सक्ने तथा अनिश्चित नै रहन सक्ने तथ्यसँगै शब्दहरूमा प्रयोग गर्न सक्षम हुनुपर्छ । Keats को विचार यस्तो थियो कि केही निश्चितताहरूलाई कल्पनामा खुला छोडिदिएकै उत्कृष्ट हुन्छ तथा त्यस्ता शंकाका तत्त्वहरू र अस्पष्टताले अवधारणामा रोमाञ्चकता तथा विशिष्टता थप्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as <i>Ode on a Grecian Urn</i> and <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i>.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Nemesis</b></p> <p>The use of a nemesis refers to a situation of poetic justice wherein the positive characters are rewarded and the negative characters are penalized. The word also sometimes refers to the character or medium by which this justice is brought about. In Greek mythology, Nemesis is the goddess of divine retribution.</p>	<p><b>नेमेसिस (प्रतिकारिक न्याय)</b></p> <p>नेमेसिसको प्रयोगले त्यस्तो पद्यात्मक न्यायको परिस्थितिलाई जनाउँछ जहाँ सकारात्मक पात्रहरूलाई पुरस्कृत तथा नकारात्मक पात्रहरूलाई दण्डित गरिन्छ । यो शब्दले पनि कहिलेकाहीं त्यस्ता पात्र वा माध्यमलाई जनाउँछ जसलाई यो न्याय दिइएको छ । ग्रीक पुराणशास्त्रमा नेमेसिस भनेको उत्कृष्ट दण्ड दिने भगवान हो ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series <i>Harry Potter</i>, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.</p>	

<p><b>Novel</b></p> <p>The term novel is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the novelette or novella. Its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. Novels may have any kind of plot form: tragic, comic, satire, drama, romance, melodrama, historical, science fiction, fantasy, crime, mystery, horror, tragic-comedy and many others.</p>	<p><b>उपन्यास</b></p> <p>उपन्यास शब्द लेखहरूको त्यस्तो विशाल विविधतामा लागू हुन्छ जसमा गद्यवत रूपमा लेखिएको उपन्यासको विस्तारित कार्यहरूको भावमात्र एउटै हुन्छ । उपन्यासलाई विस्तारित वृत्तान्तको रूपमा छोटो कथा तथा लघु उपन्यास वा सानो उपन्यासबाट छुट्टाउने गरिन्छ । यसको महिमाले पात्रहरूको ठूलो विविधता र पात्रको ठूलो जटिलतालाई स्वीकार गर्छ तथा यसलाई अझ छोटो बनाउने र थप ध्यानकेन्द्रित मोडहरूको रूपाङ्कन गर्ने गर्छ । उपन्यासहरूमा कुनैपनि प्रकारको प्लट फाराम: दुख, हास्य, व्यङ्ग्य, नाटकिय, रोमान्स, भावुकता, ऐतिहासिक, विज्ञान उपन्यास, शानदार, अपराध, आश्चर्य, डर, दुःखदायी हाँसो र धेरै अन्य कुराहरू हुनसक्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example :</b> <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee</p>	

<p><b>Onomatopoeia</b></p> <p>Onomatopoeia refers to words whose very sound is very close to the sound they are meant to depict. In other words, it refers to sound words whose pronunciation is similar to the actual sound they represent.</p>	<p><b>ओनोमाटोपोइया (यस्तो शब्द जसको उच्चारण त्यसको अर्थको द्योतक होस)</b></p> <p>ओनोमाटोपोइयाले त्यस्ता शब्दहरूलाई जनाउँछ जसको ध्वनी तिनीहरूले दर्शाउने माध्यमको ध्वनीसँग एकदमै नजिक हुन्छ । अर्को शब्दमा, यसले त्यस्ता शब्दहरूलाई जनाउँछ जसको उच्चारण त्यसले प्रस्तुत गरेको वास्तविक ध्वनीसँग समान हुन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Words such as grunt, huff, buzz, fizz, hiss, crackle, and snap are words whose pronunciation sounds very similar to the actual sounds these words represent.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Oxymoron</b></p> <p>Oxymoron is a literary term that allows the author to use contradictory, contrasting concepts placed together in a manner that actually ends up making sense in a strange and slightly complex manner. An oxymoron helps to perceive a deeper level of truth and explore different layers of semantics while writing.</p>	<p><b>विरोधाभास</b></p> <p>विरोधाभास एउटा त्यस्तो साहित्यिक शब्द हो जसले लेखकलाई शैलीमा सँगै राखिएका विरोधात्मक र निरूपण अवधारणाहरूको प्रयोग गर्न अनुमति दिन्छ जुन फरक तथा हल्का जटिल शैलीमा तात्पर्य निकाल्ने कुरालाई वास्तवमै समाप्त गर्छ । विरोधाभासले सत्यको गहिरो स्तरलाई अवगत गराउन तथा लेखनको समयमा शाब्दहरूको भिन्न तहहरूलाई अन्वेषण गर्न मद्दत गर्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Sometimes we cherish things of little value. He possessed a cold fire in his eyes. Terribly pleased, act naturally, deafening silence, clearly confused, virtual reality.</p>	
<p><b>Paradox</b></p> <p>A paradox refers to the use of concepts or ideas that are contradictory or opposed to one another, yet when placed together hold significant value on several levels. The uniqueness of paradoxes lies in the fact that a deeper level of meaning and significance is not revealed at first glance, but when it does crystallize, it provides astonishing insight.</p>	<p><b>विरोधाभास</b></p> <p>विरोधाभासले विरोधात्मक वा एउटा अर्कोमा विरोधी हुने कुराहरूको अवधारणा वा विचारहरूलाई जनाउँछ, तथापि तिनीहरूलाई सँगै राख्दा यसले विभिन्न महत्त्वपूर्ण मानलाई नियन्त्रित राख्छ । विरोधाभासको विशिष्टता अर्थको गहिरो स्तरको तथ्यमा भर पर्छ तथा यसले पहिलो झलकमा अभिप्राय व्यक्त गर्दैन, तर यसले निश्चित रूप धारण गरेको बेलामा आश्चर्यजनक परिज्ञान उपलब्ध गराउँछ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.</p>	
<p><b>Pathetic Fallacy</b></p> <p>Pathetic fallacy is a literary device whereby the author ascribes the human feelings of one or more of his characters to nonhuman objects or phenomena. It is a type of personification, and is known to occur more by accident than on purpose.</p>	<p><b>कारुणिक भ्रान्ति(प्रकृतिलाई मानवीय भावना भएको सम्झनु)</b></p> <p>कारुणिक भ्रान्ति भनेको त्यस्तो साहित्यिक युक्ति हो जसद्वारा लेखकले अमानवीय वस्तुहरू वा घटनामा आफ्ना पात्रहरूको एक वा सोभन्दा बढी मानवीय भावनाहरू उल्लेख गर्छ । यो मानवीकरणको एउटा प्रकार हो र यसलाई उद्देश्य भन्दा धेरै दुर्घटनाको निम्त्याउने कुराको रूपमा चिनिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.</p>	
<p><b>Periodic Structure</b></p> <p>Periodic structure refers to a particular placement of sentence elements such as the main clause of the sentence and/or its predicate are purposely held off and placed at the end instead of at the beginning of their conventional positions. In such placements, the crux of the sentence's meaning does not become clear to the reader until they reach the last part. While undeniably confusing at first, a periodic structure lends flair of drama to a sentence and is greatly used in poetry.</p>	<p><b>समसामयिक संरचना</b></p> <p>समसामयिक संरचनाले वाक्यको मुख्य परिच्छेद र/वा यसको उपदेशकलाई जानाजान नराख्ने तथा तिनीहरूको औपचारिक स्थितिहरूको सुरुमा राख्नुको सट्टा अन्तिममा राख्ने जस्ता वाक्यका तत्त्वहरूको विशेष रूपमा नियोजन गर्ने कुरालाई जनाउँछ । त्यस्ता नियोजनहरूमा वाक्यको अर्थको कठिनाई पाठकहरू अन्तिम भागमा नपुग्दासम्म तिनीहरूलाई स्पष्ट हुँदैन । पहिले नै खण्डननिय रूपमा दुविधा भएको बेला, समसामयिक संरचनाले वाक्यमा नाटकको स्वभावलाई व्यक्त गर्छ तथा यसलाई धेरै कवितामा प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of writing, "brokenhearted and forlorn she waits till the end of her days for his return," one may write: "For his return, brokenhearted and forlorn, waited, she till the end of her days."</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Periphrasis</b> Periphrasis refers to the use of excessive language and surplus words to convey a meaning that could otherwise be conveyed with fewer words and in more direct a manner. The use of periphrasis can be to embellish a sentence, to create a grander effect, to beat around the bush and to draw attention away from the crux of the message being conveyed.</p>	<p><b>हरू</b> हरूले अर्थलाई जनाउनको लागि अत्याधिक भाषा तथा बढी शब्दहरूको प्रयोग गर्ने कुरालाई उद्धृत गर्छन् जसलाई अन्यथा धेरै निर्देशनको शैलीमा तथा थोरै शब्दहरूले जनाइएको हुन्छ। हरूको प्रयोग वाक्य सुशोभित गर्न, प्रसिद्ध प्रभाव सिर्जना गर्न, पीडा भुलाउन तथा बताइएको सन्देशको कठिनाइबाट सतर्कतालाई आकृष्ट गर्नका लागि गर्न सकिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of simply saying “I am displeased with your behavior”, one can say, “The manner in which you have conducted yourself in my presence of late has caused me to feel uncomfortable and has resulted in my feeling disgruntled and disappointed with you”.</p>	
<p><b>Personification</b> Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.</p>	<p><b>मानवीकरण</b> मानवीकरणले मानव विशिष्टता र विशेषताहरूलाई निर्जीव वस्तुहरू, दृश्य र जनावरहरूसँग संलग्न गराउने अभ्यासलाई जनाउँछ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “The raging winds;” “the wise owl,” “the warm and comforting fire”</p>	
<p><b>Plot</b> The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story. There is another kind of plot in literature as well; it refers to the conflict or clash occurring as a part of the story. The conflict usually follows three regular formats: 1. characters in conflict with one another, 2. characters in conflict with their surroundings and 3. characters in conflict with themselves.</p>	<p><b>कथानक लेख्नु</b> कथानक ले सामान्यतया घटना र अवसरहरूको अनुक्रमलाई जनाउँछ जसले कथा बनाउँछ। प्रायः त्यहाँ कथानक सँगसँगै मार्ग बनाउने अनभिप्रेत वा सुविचारित ढाँचा हुन्छ। कथानक ले आधारभूत रूपमा मुख्य परिणाम र कथाको क्रमलाई जनाउँछ। साहित्यमा अर्को प्रकारको कथानक पनि छ; यसले कथाको एक भागको रूपमा आइरहने द्वन्द्व वा भिडन्तलाई जनाउँछ। प्रायः द्वन्द्वले तीन नियमित ढाँचाहरूलाई पछ्याउँछ: 1. एक अर्काको द्वन्द्वको परिवेश, 2. तिनीहरूको वातावरणको द्वन्द्वको परिवेश र 3. आफैभित्रको द्वन्द्वको परिवेश।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Point of View</b></p> <p>Point of view is the manner in which a story is narrated or depicted and who it is that tells the story. Simply put, the point of view determines the angle and perception of the story unfolding, and thus influences the tone in which the story takes place. The point of view is instrumental in manipulating the reader's understanding of the narrative. In a way, the point of view can allow or withhold the reader access into the greater reaches of the story.</p>	<p><b>दृष्टिकोण</b></p> <p>दृष्टिकोण भनेको यस्तो ढाँचा हो जसमा कथा वाचन वा कथा भन्ने मान्छेलाई चित्रित गरिएको हुन्छ। साधारणतया राख्दा, दृष्टिकोणले कथाको विकासमा कोण तथा बोधको निर्धारण गर्छ र यसप्रकार कथा घटेको स्थानमा टोनलाई प्रभावित गर्छ। दृष्टिकोण पाठकको कथात्मक बुझाइलाई कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग गर्ने साधन हो। यस प्रकार दृष्टिकोणले कथाको अधिक पहुँचभित्र रहेर पाठकलाई रोकेर राख्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular <i>Lord of the Rings</i> by William Golding book series, the stories are narrated in the third person and all happenings are described from an “outside the story” point of view. Contrastingly, in the popular teen book series, <i>Princess Diaries</i>, by Meg Cabot, the story is told in the first person, by the protagonist herself.</p>	
<p><b>Polysyndeton</b></p> <p>Polysyndeton refers to the process of using conjunctions or connecting words frequently in a sentence, placed very close to one another, opposed to the usual norm of using them sparsely, only where they are technically needed. The use of polysyndeton is primarily for adding dramatic effect as they have a strong rhetorical presence.</p>	<p><b>बहुशिल्प</b></p> <p>बहुशिल्पले एकअर्कासँग अति नजिक रहेका, छुट्टै प्रयोग गर्दाको सामान्य मानदण्डलाई विरोध गरेका संयोजक वा संयोजन शब्दहरूलाई प्राविधिक रूपमा आवश्यक परेको ठाउँमा मात्र वाक्यमा बारम्बार रूपमा प्रयोग गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई जनाउँछ। बहुशिल्पको प्रयोग मुख्यतया तिनीहरूसँग भएको बलियो आलंकारिक आकृतिजस्तै नाटकीय प्रभावलाई थप गर्नका लागि हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."</p>	
<p><b>Prologue</b></p> <p>A prologue can be an introduction to a story that usually sets the tone and acts as a bit of a backgrounder or a “sneak peek” into the story. Prologues are typically a narrative spoken by one of the characters and not from the author.</p>	<p><b>नाटक आरम्भ</b></p> <p>नाटक आरम्भ कथाको एउटा परिचय हुनसक्छ जसले प्रायः भाव स्थापना गर्छ तथा कथाभित्र पृष्ठभूमि कर्ताको अंश वा “विशेष दर्शन” को रूपमा कार्य गर्छ। परिभाषाहरू लेखकद्वारा नभई कुनै एउटा पात्रहरूद्वारा विशिष्ट रूपमा भनिएको एउटा वर्णन हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when..."</p>	
<p><b>Puns</b></p> <p>Puns are a literary device wherein a word is used in a manner to suggest two or more possible meanings. This is generally done to the effect of creating humor or irony. Puns can also refer to words that suggest meanings of similar-sounding words. The trick is to make the reader have an “aha!” moment and discover two or more meanings.</p>	<p><b>अनेकार्थी शब्दहरू</b></p> <p>अनेकार्थी शब्दहरू यस्तो साहित्यिक रचनाहरू हुन् जसमा दुई वा सोभन्दा बढी सम्भावित अर्थहरूलाई शैलीपूर्वक प्रष्ट्याउनका लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ। सामान्यतया यो हास्य वा व्यङ्ग्य सिर्जना गर्दाको प्रभावद्वारा गरिन्छ। अनेकार्थी शब्दहरूले उस्तै ध्वनी आउने शब्दहरूको अर्थहरूलाई पनि उद्धृत गर्न सक्छन्। पाठकलाई “aha!” को क्षण बनाउने तथा दुई वा सोभन्दा बढी अर्थहरू पत्ता लगाउने उपाय हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> She had a photographic memory but never developed it.</p>	



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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Rhyme Scheme</b></p> <p>The rhyme scheme is the practice of rhyming words placed at the end of the lines in the prose or poetry. Rhyme scheme refers to the order in which particular words rhyme. If the alternate words rhyme, it is an “a-b-a-b” rhyme scheme, which means “a” is the rhyme for the lines 1 and 3 and “b” is the rhyme affected in the lines 2 and 4.</p>	<p><b>पद्य योजना</b></p> <p>गद्य वा कविताका लाइनहरूको अन्त्यमा हुने पद्य वाक्यहरूको अभ्यास गर्नु भनेको नै पद्य योजना हो। पद्य योजनाले विशेष शब्दहरूको पद्य लेखिने विधिलाई उद्घृत गर्छ। वैकल्पिक शब्दहरूको पद्यमा, यो भनेको “a-b-a-b” पद्य योजना हो, जसको मतलब लाइनहरू 1 र 3 का लागि “a” पद्य हो तथा लाइनहरू 2 र 4 मा प्रभावित पद्य “b” हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (a)          Thou art more lovely and more temperate. (b)          Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, (a)          and summer's lease hath all too short a date. (b)</p>	

<p><b>Rhythm and Rhyme</b></p> <p>Rhythm and rhyme refers to a pattern of rhymes that is created by using words that produce the same or similar sounds. Rhythm and rhyme refer to the recurrence of similar sounds in prose and poetry, creating a musical, gentle effect.</p>	<p><b>लय तथा पद्य</b></p> <p>लय तथा पद्यले उस्तै वा समरूप ध्वनिहरू निर्माण गर्ने शब्दहरू प्रयोग गरी सिर्जना गरिएको पद्यहरूको ढाँचालाई उद्घृत गर्छ। लय तथा पद्यले गद्य तथा कविता, साङ्गीतिक सिर्जना, सौम्य प्रभावमा उस्तै ध्वनिहरूको पुनरागमनलाई उद्घृत गर्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>"I'm a little teapot short and stout.          This is my handle and this is my spout.          When the water's boiling, hear me shout.          Just lift me up and pour me out."</p>	

<p><b>Satire</b></p> <p>Satire refers to the practice of making fun of a human weakness or character flaw. The use of satire is often used from a need or decision of correcting or bettering the character that is on the receiving end of the satire. In general, even though satire might be humorous, its purpose is not to entertain and amuse but actually to derive a reaction of contempt from the reader.</p>	<p><b>व्यङ्ग्य</b></p> <p>व्यङ्ग्यले मानवको कमजोरी वा पात्र त्रुटिको हासोमजाक गर्ने अभ्यासलाई उद्घृत गर्छ। व्यङ्ग्यको प्रयोग प्रायः पात्रलाई सुधारण वा उसलाई उत्कृष्ट बनाउने आवश्यकता परेको बेला वा त्यसको निर्णय लिनको लागि गरिन्छ जुन कुरा पात्रले व्यङ्ग्यको अन्त्यसम्म प्राप्त गरिरहन्छ। सामान्यतया, व्यङ्ग्य हास्यपूर्ण भएतापनि, यसको उद्देश्य मनोरञ्जन तथा मन बहलाउनको लागि नभई वास्तवमा पाठकबाट अपमानको प्रतिक्रिया व्युत्पन्न गराउनु हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> by Oscar Wilde, the word “earnest” is satirized throughout the story. In Victorian times, to be “earnest” was to be intelligent; however, two of the women in the story desire a man named Earnest just because they like the name.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Setting</b></p> <p>Setting is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.</p>	<p><b>समायोजन</b></p> <p>कथाका घटनाहरूको समय, स्थान र मनोदशा पहिचान तथा स्थापना गर्नका लागि समायोजको प्रयोग गरिन्छ। यसले मूलतः कहाँ, कहिले र कुन परिस्थितिहरूमा कथाले स्थान लिइरहेको छ भनी स्थापित गर्न मद्दत गर्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the first installment of the <i>Harry Potter</i> series, a large part of the book takes place at the protagonist, Harry's, aunt's and uncle's place, living in the "muggle" (non-magical) world with the "muggle" folks, and Harry is unaware of his magical capabilities and bloodline. This setting establishes the background that Harry has a non-magical childhood with other "muggle" people and has no clue about his special powers or his parents and is raised much like, actually worse than, regular children, till his 11th birthday.</p>	

<p><b>Simile</b></p> <p>Similes refer to the practice of drawing parallels or comparisons between two unrelated and dissimilar things, people, beings, places and concepts. By using similes, a greater degree of meaning and understanding is attached to an otherwise simple sentence. The reader is able to better understand the sentiment the author wishes to convey. Similes are marked by the use of the words "as, such as or like".</p>	<p><b>उपमा</b></p> <p>उपमाले दुई असम्बन्धित तथा अलग वस्तुहरू, मानिस, जीवहरू, स्थानहरू र विचारहरूबीचमा समानान्तर वा तुलनाहरूको चित्रण गर्ने अभ्यासलाई उद्धृत गर्छ। उपमाको प्रयोग गरी अर्थ तथा बुझाइको उच्च डिग्रीलाई अन्य साधारण वाक्यहरूमा संलग्न गरिएको छ। पाठक लेखकले व्यक्त गर्ने इच्छा राखेको कल्पनालाई उच्च तवरले बुझ्न सक्षम हुन्छ। उपमाहरू "as, such as or like" जस्ता शब्दहरूको प्रयोगद्वारा चिन्हित भएका छन्।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . ." <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i> by Stephen Crane</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Sonnet</b></p> <p>In poetry, a sonnet has 14 lines and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. It has a specific rhyme scheme and a “volta” or a specific turn. Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow. The rhymes of a sonnet are arranged according to a certain rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in English is usually abab-cdcd-efef-gg and in Italian and Spanish abba-abba-cde-cde.</p>	<p><b>चौध पंक्तिको लघुकाव्य</b></p> <p>कवितामा, चौध पंक्तिको लघुकाव्यमा 14 लाइनहरू छन् तथा यो आम्बिक पेन्टामिटरमा लेखिन्छ। प्रत्येक पङ्क्तिमा 10 शब्दांशहरू हुन्छन्। यसमा विशेष पद्य योजना तथा “volta” वा विशेष आकार हुन्छ। सामान्यतया, चौध पंक्तिको लघुकाव्य तिनीहरूले पालना गर्ने पद्यको योजनाको आधारमा विभिन्न समूहहरूमा विभाजन गरिएका छन्। चौध पंक्तिको लघुकाव्यका पद्यहरू निश्चित पद्य योजनाअनुसार प्रबन्ध गरिएका छन्। पद्य योजना प्राय अंग्रेजीमा abab-cdcd-efef-gg तथा इटालियन र स्पेनीमा abba-abba-cde-cde छन्।</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>My heart be brave, and do not falter so,          Nor utter more that deep, despairing wail.          Thy way is very dark and drear I know,          But do not let thy strength and courage fail;          For certain as the raven-winged night          Is followed by the bright and blushing morn,          Thy coming morrow will be clear and bright;          'Tis darkest when the night is furthest worn.          Look up, and out, beyond, surrounding clouds,          And do not in thine own gross darkness grope,          Rise up, and casting off thy hind'ring shrouds,          Cling thou to this, and ever inspiring hope:          Tho' thick the battle and tho' fierce the fight,          There is a power making for the right.</p> <p>James Weldon Johnson</p>	
<p><b>Spoonerism</b></p> <p>Spoonerism refers to the practice of interchanging the first letters of some words in order to create new words or even to create nonsensical words in order to create a humorous setting. While they are often unintentional and known as a “slip of the tongue”, in literature they are welcomed as witty wordplay.</p>	<p><b>स्पुनरीजम</b></p> <p>स्पुनरीजमले नयाँ शब्दहरू बनाउनको लागि वा हास्यपूर्ण अवस्था सिर्जना गर्नको लागि अर्थ नदिने शब्दहरू बनाउन केही शब्दहरूका पहिलो अक्षरहरूमा गरिने परिवर्तनलाई जनाउँछ। यद्यपि तिनीहरू प्रायः अनुउद्देश्य पूर्ण हुन्छन् र “जिब्रोको गल्ती” भनेर बुझिन्छ, साहित्यमा तिनीहरूलाई विलक्षण शब्दहरूको रूपमा स्वागत गरिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase “<b>f</b>lesh and blood” being spoken as “<b>b</b>lesh and flood” in urgency and heightened emotion.</p>	

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ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Stanza</b></p> <p>Stanza refers to a single, related chunk of lines in poetry. It basically refers to one unit or group of lines, which forms one particular faction in poetry. The most basic kind of stanza is usually four lines per group, with the simplest rhyme scheme “a-b-a-b” being followed.</p>	<p><b>श्लोक</b></p> <p>श्लोकले कविता शास्त्रमा पंक्तिहरूको एकल, सम्बन्धित खण्डलाई जनाउँछ। यसले आधारभूत रूपमा एक एकाइ वा पंक्तिहरूको समूहलाई जनाउँछ जसले कविता शास्त्रमा एउटा निश्चित कार्यको निर्माण गर्छ। सबैभन्दा आधारभूत प्रकारको श्लोक प्रत्येक समूहमा चार पंक्तिको हुन्छ र जसमा सबैभन्दा सामान्य पद्यको रचना “a-b-a-b” अनुसार रहेको हुन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>“The greedy paddy cat, chased after the mice; she got so round and fat, but it tasted so nice”</p>	
<p><b>Stream of Consciousness</b></p> <p>Stream of consciousness refers to an uninterrupted and unhindered collection and occurrence of thoughts and ideas in the conscious mind. In literature, the phrase refers to the flow of these thoughts; with reference to a particular character’s thinking process. This literary device is usually used in order to provide a narrative in the form of the character’s thoughts instead of using dialogue or description.</p>	<p><b>चेतनाको प्रवाह</b></p> <p>चेतनाको प्रवाहले अविच्छिन्न तथा अवरोध रहितको संकलन तथा चेतना भएको दिमागमा आउने सोच तथा विचारहरूलाई जनाउँछ। साहित्यमा वाक्यांशले निश्चित पात्रको सोच्ने प्रक्रियामा सन्दर्भ सहितको यी रोचहरूको प्रवाहलाई जनाउँछ। साहित्यिक युक्तिसंवाद वा विवरणको प्रयोग गर्नुको सट्टामा पात्रको विचारहरूको स्वरूपमा कहानी प्रदान गर्नको लागि प्रायः प्रयोग गरिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Life is not a series of gig lamps symmetrically arranged; life is a luminous halo, a semi-transparent envelope surrounding us from the beginning of consciousness to the end." <i>The Common Reader</i> by Virginia Woolf.</p>	
<p><b>Suspense</b></p> <p>Suspense is the intense feeling that an audience goes through while waiting for the outcome of certain events. It basically leaves the reader holding their breath and wanting more. The amount of intensity in a suspenseful moment is why it is hard to put a book down. Without suspense, a reader would lose interest quickly in any story because there is nothing that is making the reader ask, “What’s going to happen next?” In writing, there has to be a series of events that leads to a climax that captivates the audience and makes them tense and anxious to know what is going to happen next.</p>	<p><b>रहस्यमय</b></p> <p>निश्चित घटनाहरूको नतिजा प्रतिक्षा गरिरहँदाको बखत दर्शकमा आउने गहन अनुभूति नै रहस्यमय हो। यसले मूलतः पाठकहरूलाई आफ्नो श्वासलाई नियन्त्रण गरी थप कुरा थाहा पाउनको लागि उत्साहित बनाउँछ। पाठकहरूमा रहस्यपूर्ण क्षणको गहनताको मात्रा भनेको पुस्तकलाई बन्द गर्न किन गाह्रो हुन्छ भन्ने हो। रहस्यमय कुरा बिना कुनैपनि कथामा पाठकहरूले छिट्टै नै आफ्नो रुचिलाई गुमाउँछन् किनभने पाठकहरूमा “अब के हुन्छ?” भनेर प्रश्न सोध्नको लागि केही पनि रहँदैन। लेखाइमा उदगम बिन्दुमा पुग्नाउनको लागि घटनाहरूको श्रृंखला हुनुपर्छ जसले दर्शकलाई आकर्षक गराउँछ र उनीहरूलाई अब के हुन्छ भन्ने कुरा थाहा पाउनको लागि व्याकुल तथा उत्सुक बनाउँछ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> You can probably recall the feeling you had at the pit of your stomach when, after about 25 minutes and lots of commercials, you were hoping to find out what happened to your favorite character. However, you didn’t get to find out. Instead they would make the “Tune In Next Week” announcement and you already knew that you would be there. Suspense is a powerful literary tool because, if done correctly, you know your audience will be back for more and more.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Symbol</b></p> <p>A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight. It is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.</p>	<p><b>संकेत</b></p> <p>संकेत पनि एउटा साहित्यिक युक्तिहो जसले अर्थको विभिन्न तहहरूलाई समावेश गर्छ र प्रायः पहिलो दृष्टिमा लुकेको हुन्छ। यसले शाब्दिक अनुवादसँग देखिने कुराअरु भन्दा पनि विभिन्न अन्य अवस्था, विचार वा लक्षणहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्छ। संकेत वस्तु वा कार्यमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ जसको अर्थ यसको शाब्दिक अर्थ भन्दा केही थप कुरा छ भन्ने कुरालाई बुझाउँछ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase "a new dawn" does not talk only about the actual beginning of a new day but also signifies a new start, a fresh chance to begin and the end of a previous tiring time.</p>	

<p><b>Synecdoche</b></p> <p>A synecdoche is a literary device that uses a part of something to refer to the whole. It is somewhat rhetorical in nature where the entire object is represented by way of a faction of it or a faction of the object is symbolized by the full.</p>	<p><b>उपलक्षण</b></p> <p>उपलक्षण पनि एउटा साहित्यिक युक्तिहो जसले केही कुराको प्रयोग गरेर पूर्ण कुरालाई जनाउँछ। यो कुनै आलंकारिक प्रकृतिको हुन्छ जहाँ सम्पूर्ण वस्तुलाई यसको गुट वा पूर्ण रूपमा संकेत गरिएको वस्तुको गुटको माध्यमबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गरिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "Weary feet in the walk of life," does not refer to the feet actually being tired or painful; it is symbolic of a long, hard struggle through the journey of life and feeling low, tired, and unoptimistic. Additionally, "the walk of life" does not represent an actual path or distance covered, but instead refers to the entire sequence of a life event that has made the person tired.</p>	

<p><b>Syntax</b></p> <p>Syntax refers to the actual way in which words and sentences are placed together in the writing. Usually in the English language the syntax should follow a pattern of subject-verb-object agreement but sometimes authors play around with this to achieve a lyrical, rhythmic, rhetoric or questioning effect. It is not related to the act of choosing specific words or even the meaning of each word or the overall meanings conveyed by the sentences.</p>	<p><b>वाक्य-रचना</b></p> <p>वाक्य-रचनाले लेखाइमा शब्द तथा वाक्यहरूलाई एकसाथ राख्ने वास्तविक कार्यलाई जनाउँछ। प्रायः अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामा वाक्य-रचना कर्ता-क्रिया-कर्मको क्रमको ढाँचामा पालना गर्नुपर्छ तर कहिलेकाहीं लेखकहरूले साहित्यलाई संगीतात्मक, पद्ययात्मक, आलंकारात्मक वा सोधपुछको प्रभाव बनाउनको लागि उक्त ढाँचालाई परिवर्तन गर्छन्। यो कुनै विशेष शब्दहरू वा प्रत्येक शब्दको अर्थ वा वाक्यद्वारा सम्प्रेषण गरिएको समग्र अर्थहरूलाई रोज्ने कार्यसँग सम्बन्धित छैन।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The sentence "The man drives the car" would follow normal syntax in the English language. By changing the syntax to "The car drives the man", the sentence becomes awkward and lacks sense.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Theme</b></p> <p>The theme of any literary work is the base topic or focus that acts as a foundation for the entire literary piece. The theme links all aspects of the literary work with one another and is basically the main subject. The theme can be an enduring pattern or motif throughout the literary work, occurring in a complex, long winding manner or it can be short and succinct and provide a certain insight into the story.</p>	<p><b>विषयवस्तु</b></p> <p>कुनैपनि साहित्यिक कार्यको विषयवस्तु भनेको शीर्षक वा केन्द्रितको मूल हो जसले सम्पूर्ण साहित्यिक खण्डको आधारको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्छ। विषयवस्तुले एक अर्को सहित सम्पूर्ण साहित्यिक कार्यको कुराहरूसँग सम्बन्ध राख्छ र प्रायः मुख्य विषय हुन्छ। विषयवस्तु साहित्यिक कार्य भरीको चिरस्थायी ढाँचा वा मूलभाव हुनसक्छ, यो जटिल, लामो वक्र शैलीमा आउँछ वा यो छोटो तथा सटिक हुन सक्छ तथा यसले कथा भित्र निश्चित प्रारूप प्रदान गर्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The main theme in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> by Shakespeare was love with smaller themes of sacrifice, tragedy, struggle, hardship, devotion and so on intertwined throughout.</p>	

<p><b>Tone</b></p> <p>The tone of a literary work is the perspective or attitude that the author adopts with regard to a specific character, place or development. Tone can portray a variety of emotions ranging from solemn, grave, and critical to witty, wry and humorous. Tone helps the reader ascertain the writer's feelings toward a particular topic and these influences the reader's understanding of the story.</p>	<p><b>भाव</b></p> <p>साहित्यिक कार्यको भाव भनेको लेखकले विशेष पात्र, ठाउँ वा विकासको सन्दर्भमा ग्रहण गरेको दृष्टिकोण वा मनोभाव हो। भाव ले गम्भीर, चिन्ता तथा नाजुक देखि विलक्षण, व्यङ्ग्यसम्मको विभिन्न भावनाहरू क्षेत्रलाई प्रस्तुत गर्छ। भाव ले पाठकहरूलाई निश्चित शीर्षक प्रति लेखकको भावनाहरूलाई अनुमान गर्न मद्दत गर्दछ र यी कुराहरूले गर्दा पाठकहरूले कथालाई बुझ्छन्।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In her <i>Harry Potter</i> series, author J.K. Rowling has taken an extremely positive, inspiring and uplifting tone towards the idea of love and devotion.</p>	

<p><b>Tragedy</b></p> <p>The concept of tragedy refers to a series of unfortunate events by which one or more of the literary characters undergo several misfortunes, which culminate into a disaster of "epic proportions." Tragedy is generally developed in five stages: 1. happy times, 2. the introduction of a problem, 3. the problem worsens to a crisis or dilemma, 4. the characters are unable to prevent the problem from taking over, 5. the problem results in some catastrophic, grave ending, which is the tragedy culminated.</p>	<p><b>वियोगान्त</b></p> <p>वियोगान्त को अवधारणाले विभिन्न दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अवस्थाहरू भोगेका एक वा सोभन्दा बढी साहित्यिक पात्रहरूको दुर्भाग्यवश हुने घटनाहरूको शृङ्खलालाई जनाउँछ जसले "महाकाव्यको हिस्सा" को घटनालाई देखाउँछ। वियोगान्त सामान्यतया निम्न पाँच चरणहरूमा विकास गरिन्छ: १. सुखी समय, २. समस्याको परिचय, ३. समस्या संकटपूर्ण वा दुविधापूर्ण रूपमा बिग्रन्छ, ४. पात्रहरू समस्यालाई समाधान गर्नको लागि असक्षम हुन्छन्, ५. समस्याले केही विनाशकारी क्षण, गम्भीर अन्यको नतिजाहरू ल्याउँछ, जसलाई वियोगान्त प्रस्तुत गरिएको भनिन्छ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Julius Caesar</i> by Shakespeare, the lead character is an ambitious, fearless and power-hungry king who ignores all the signs and does not heed the advice of his confidants. He is finally stabbed to death by his best friend and advisor Brutus. This moment has been immortalized by the phrase "Et tu Brutus?", wherein Caesar realizes that he has finally been defeated through betrayal.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	NEPALI
<p><b>Understatement</b></p> <p>Understatement refers to the practice of drawing attention to a fact that is already obvious and noticeable, while making it seem less than it actually is. Understating a fact can be done by way of sarcasm, irony, or any other form of dry humor. Understating something is akin to exaggerating its obviousness as a means of humor.</p>	<p><b>न्यूनोक्ति</b></p> <p>न्यूनोक्तिले पहिले नै भएको तथा देख्न सकिने तथ्यमा ध्यान केन्द्रित गर्ने कार्यलाई जनाउँछ जब कि उक्त कुरालाई वास्तविक रूपमा भएको भन्दा कम रूपमा देखाइएको हुन्छ। वास्तविक तथ्यलाई व्यङ्ग्य, निन्दा वा अन्य हास्यपूर्ण कुराहरूको माध्यमबाट बुझ्ने गरिन्छ। केही कुराको बुझाइ भनेको हाँसोको रूपमा वास्तविक कुरालाई बढाएर भन्नु हो।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase, “Oh! I wonder if he could get here any later; I am free all day long”. Said in a sarcastic tone it indicates that the speaker obviously means the opposite of the literal meaning.</p>	

<p><b>Verse</b></p> <p>Verse is used to refer to any single line of a poem. A metrical writing line is known as verse. The word can, however, also refer to a stanza or any other part of the poem.</p>	<p><b>श्लोक</b></p> <p>श्लोक लाई कविताको कुनै एकल पङ्क्तिलाई जनाउनको लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ। लेखाइको एउटा पद्यात्मक पङ्क्तिलाई श्लोक भनिन्छ। सक्छ, यद्यपि शब्दले कविताको श्लोक वा अन्य भागलाई पनि जनाउँछ।</p>
<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><i>The Road Not Taken</i> by Robert Frost  Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  and sorry I could not travel both  and be one traveler, long I stood  and looked down one as far as I could  to where it bent in the undergrowth;</p>	

## अतिरिक्त साहित्यिक शब्द तथा युक्तिहरू

## परिभाषा तथा उदाहरणहरू फेला पार्नुहोस्

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH	नेपाली भाषामा साहित्यिक युक्तितथा शब्दहरू
Anachronism Example	काल बिपर्यय उदाहरण
Anticlimax Example	अवनति उदाहरण
Archetype Example	आदर्श शब्द उदाहरण
Cadence Example	लय उदाहरण
Comedy Example	हास्यप्रधान उदाहरण
Elegy Example	शोक गीत उदाहरण
Epic poem Example	महाकाव्य उदाहरण
Irony Example	व्यङ्ग्य उदाहरण
Memoir Example	चरित्र रचना उदाहरण
Monologue (Soliloquy) Example	एकल मन्तव्य (आत्म भाषण) उदाहरण
Ode Example	सानुप्रास उदाहरण
Paraphrase Example	अनुच्छेद उदाहरण



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Parody Example	व्यङ्ग्यात्मक काव्य उदाहरण
Science Fiction Example	विज्ञान काल्पनिक कहानी उदाहरण
Trilogy Example	लगातार प्रदर्शन गरिने तीन वियोगान्त नाटक समूह उदाहरण

### कार्यपाना

अतिरिक्त साहित्यिक शब्द तथा युक्तिहरू पत्ता लगाउनमा रमाइलो मान्नुहोस् र तिनीहरूलाई आफ्नो व्यक्तिगत सूचीमा थप्नुहोस्!

ENGLISH	NEPALI

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- Literary Terms: <http://www.slideshare.net/MattChristensen/literary-terms-presentation>
- Real Academia Española: [www.rae.es](http://www.rae.es)

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