

# Glossary

## Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Somali



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## Hordhac

Kalmadaha suugaanta iyo aaladaha waa ururiska caalamiga ah ee qaab dhismeedka farshaxanka kuwaas oo caadiga ku ah dhammaan shaqooyinka sugaanta ee sida joogtada ah ay u isticmaalan qorayaasha in ay macnooyin u yeelaan oo qaab macquul ku ah shaqooyinka luuqadahooda. Marka shaqooyinka noocaan oo kale ay akhristaan akhristayaasha, ugu dambeyntii way aqoonsanayaan waxayna u bogayaan qaab-dhismeedka suugaantaan. Maadaama ay caalami yihiin, waxay sidoo kale u ogolaadaan akhristayaasha in ay isku barbardhigaan shaqada hal qoraa uu qoray iyo shaqada qoraa kale oo inta badan guud ahaan luqadaha. Waxay qurxinaynin oo kaliya qeyb kamid ah suugaanta lakiin wuxuu sidoo kale siiyaa macnayaal oo qoto dheer leh, isagoo tijaabinayo fahamka zaidka ah ee akhristayaasha oo lascoto bixinta raaxada iyagoo akhrisanayaan. Intaa waxaa dheer, erayada suugaanta iyo qorshayaalka waxay caawiyaan inay kaciyaan sawir-maleda akhristayaasha sida ay arkaan jileyaasha iyo Muuqaallada qoraalka.

Dokumentigaan wuxuu isku dayayaa inuu bixiyo qeexida kooban iyo qaar ka mid ah tusaale ku haboon erayada suugaanta iyo qorshayaalka kuwaasoo qorayaashu ay u isticmaalaan in ay wanaajiyaan shaqadooda. Waxaan rajaynayaa in aad u arki doontid ilahan mid Waxaan rajaynayaa in aad u arki doontid ilahan mid waxtar sida adiga oo u soo bandhigya ardaydaada farxada suugaanta dunidda.

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Soo gaabinta</b></p> <p>Soo gaabinta waxa loola jeedaa dhaqanka iskukeenista laba ama ereyo badan si gebi ahaanba loo sameeyo erey cusub. Sidaan waxaa inta badan loo sameyaa in la abuurto magac ama eray loogu talagalay shay iyadoo la isku darayo sifooyinka shaqsi ah oo laba ama ereyo kale oo badan.</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>Masaalka</b></p> <p>Masaalka waa aalada calaamad utaagan halka macno weyn, fikrad weyn oo inta badan aan la taaban karin oo la gaadhsiyo iyadoo la isticmaalayo wax la taaban karo ama fikrad loo isticmaalo sida tusaale. Sida caadiga ah aalada af-tahanimada, masaalka ayaa micnaha soo jeediyaa iyadoo la isticmaalayo tusaalooyinka tilmaamta bixinta.</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>Alifaada</b></p> <p>Alifaadawaa marka la isticmaala erayo si degdeg ah oo iskuxiga oo ay ka bilaabtaan koox xarafahooda dhawaaqa is leh. Haddii ay yihiin dhawaaqa shibannaha, dhawaaqyada carabka lagu adkeeya ama koox gaar ah oo shaqallada, alifku wuxuu ku lug leeyahay abuurida dhawaaga soo noqnoqda oo jimalada kujira. Alifku waxaa loo isticmaalaa in xaraf qoraal lagu daro iyo inta badan in lagu daro shay ka bedelan qaybta.</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>	

<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>Hadal mal-dahan</b></p> <p>Waa marka qoraaga ulajeedo arrinta lagu hadlaayo sida meel, dhacdo, ama shaqo suugaaneed asagoo bixinaya tixraac. Akhristaha ayay khuseeysaa in uu isku xariiriyo maadada laga hadlaayo.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Faahfaahinta</b></p> <p>Faahfaahin waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqan suugaaneedka kasoo qoraaga uu ku sharxayo jumlada isagoo ku daraayo macluumaad dheeri ah, si u kordhiyo qiimaheeda iyo fahamnimadeeda. Markii ay jumlada kadis ay tahay ayna ku guuldareysto inay gudbiso saameynta buuxda loola doonayo, Faahfaahinta waxay shaqadeeda timadaa markii qoraagu ku daro wax badan qaab-dhismeedka si uu ugu yeelo macne dheeraad ah.</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>Ereyga samaysma</b></p> <p>Ereyga samaysma waa markii qoraaaga isku dhexqaso xarfaha ereyga sidii u sameeyo rey cusub. Laga soo bilaabo dhawaaqa erayga ilaa iyo xarfaha gaark aah, jajab kasta ayaa la isku qasi karaa sidii loo sameyo eray cusub. Erey samaymada waa nooc ka mid ah ciyaata-xarfaha kasoo iskudaraya xaalad iyo wax yar oo ishdegal xiiso leh.</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>Isku eek</b></p> <p>Isku eek waa aalada caawisa in xariir la isku sameeyo oo ku salaysan isku ekaanshada u dhaxeeyo labada fikrad ama fikradaha. Adigoo istcmaalaya isku shabihida waxaad gudbin kartaa fikrad cusub iyadoo la isticmaalayo qorshaha koowaad kasoo fahi u ah fahamka. Isku xirka dhimirkaudhexeeya labadooda, qof waxaa uu fahmi karaa fikrada cusub sida ugu fudud oo sharaxada leh.</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>	

<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>Eray beddel</b></p> <p>Eray beddel waa nooc ka mid ah qorshayaalka suugaanta oo magacyada iyo sifeeyaaha jumlada kujiraan si isku daba xig ah laisku bedelaayo. Sifeeyaha wuxuu imaanayaa magacyada hortiiisa, lakiin markii oo qof uu iticmaalayo eray beddelka magacyada waxaa soo raaco sifeeye. Qaabkaan kala gedisan wuxuu keenya saamayn wuxuuna siinayaa tilmaam bixinta sifeeyaha uu bixinaayo misaanayad.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.</p>	

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<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>Sheeko gaaban</b></p> <p>Sheekada gaaban waa af ku sheegida dhacdo xiiso le and dhacdo Sida caadig ah sheekada waa xasuusta ka nolosha sheekeyaha lakiin waxay noqon kartaa sheeko dhab ah, sida ay ugu soo horjeedo sheekooyinka khayaaliga ah oo lasoo saaro. Macalimiinta waxay markasta ardaydooda usheegayaan wax ku saabsan dadka caanka ah. Sheekada gaaban ma ahan kuwa markasta kaftan ah. lakiin markasta waxa ay yihiin kuwa xiiso leh.</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>Kaaba laadarka</b></p> <p>Kaaba laadarka waa jille ama koox jilleyaal ah kuwaas oo kasoo horjeeda taageeraha ama jilaha ugu wayn (Atooraha) Waxaa caadi ah in Kaaba laadarka loogu yeero laadarka (ninka xumaa) kasoo Atooraha (ninka wanaagsan) uu la dagaalamo sidii uga badbaadin lahaa nafsadiisa ama tan dadka kale</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>Jilista</b></p> <p>Jilista waxaa loo fahmaa ficilka shayaha ama waxyaabaha aan aadanaha ahayn lasiinaayo sifooyinka bina aadamida ah, dareenka ama rajada Ficilkaan oo lasiinayo sifooyinka aadanaha kuwa aan aadahan ahayn ayaa inata badan la isticmaala si ay u jecleysiiyan akhristeyaahsa dambe ama dhagaysteyaasha iyo in ay kordhiso heerka labada isku egyihiin, adigoo siinaya sifooyinka maada laga hadlaayo</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	SOMALI
<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>Waxa lidka isku ah</b></p> <p>Waxa lidka isku ah waxaa isticmalaa marka uu qoraaga uu isticmaalayo isbarbardhigida laba jumladood oo micnahooda iskudhow. Haddii ay yihiin erayo ama weerah oo isla jimladii ah, waxa likda isku ah waxaa loo isticmalaa in samayso isbarbardhig qeyaxan adigoo isticmalaya labo shay oo kala gedisan oo laisku keenay si loo sameeyo hal isku dhaylitiran. Ujeedada loogu isticmaalaya suugaanta waxa lidka isku ah waa in la sameeyo isku dhaylitirnaanta sifooyinka isku horjeeda iyo in la siiyo aragti dheeri ah maadada.</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>Oraah</b></p> <p>Oraah waa hadal kooban kasoo laga sameeyay arrin oo hadal sax ah oo sheegay mabaad'ada ama fikradaha si good ahaanba loo fahmo in ay yihiin runta caalamiga ah. Oraah inta badan waa kuwa mar hore loo yiri, hadal xigmadeedyada leh oo maxims loogu talagalay in ay dhafaan dareen iyo xigmad. Waa in la ogaadaa in oraahda sida caadiga ah ay yihiin mid digtoonaa leh iyo hadal gaabni leh iyo inta badan waxay leeyihiin amar qarsoon oo xukun ah.</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>Matalikaro</b></p> <p>Matalikaro waa xeelado suugaanta ah kuwaas oo isticmalan fikrado caan ah, shaqsi ama shay si ay usii gudbiyaan micno ghaninimo/xoolo lahaansho. Matalikaro isla markiina waa la aqoonsan karaa iyo inkastoo ay halis u yihiin in si haddhaaf ah loo isticmaalo, waxaa ay yihiin tusaalooyinka ugu wanaagsan oo noocyadooda ah.</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>Dhawaaqa shaqallada soo nonoqda</b></p> <p>Dhawaaqa shaqallada soo nonoqda waxaa loola jeedaa kusoo celcelinta dhawaaqa shaqallada sameeynayaan oo kujiraan jumlad and eray. Ayadoo tan la xiriirta Dhawaaqa shaqallada soo nonoqda waxaa loo fahmi karaa nooc ka mid ah alifaada. Qaybta ay alifaadu kukala duwan yihiin keliya waa kusoo celcelinta dhawaaqa shaqallada.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “A long song.” The “o” sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Qeyb ka maqan jumlada</b> Qeyb ka maqan jumlada waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqanka suugaanta halka qoraaga si ulajeeda ah uu uga tego xiriiryaasha jumlada kujiro, isagoo hajinaya saxnimada naxwiga ereyga. Asyndeton alaad suugaan ahaaneed waxaa uu caawiyaa gaabinta micnaha guud ee erayga oo isagoo soo bandhigaya qaabka kooban. Noocan is haysta wuxuu caawiyaa in uu abuurro saameyn degdeg ah halka akhristaha isla markiiba soo jiidanayso waxa qoraaga uu sii gudbinayo.</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>Soo dhexgelida amar la'aanta</b> Soo dhexglida amar la'aanta waxaa loo isticmaalaa marka qoraaga uu kasii baxo qoraalka oo uu la hadlo akhristaha. Soo dhexgelida amar la'aanta waxay buuraa xiriir u dhexeeya qoraaga iyo akhristaha halka akhristaha damabe uusan ahayn qofkale labaad ama dhagaystayaasha aan si tooska ahayn oo sida sheekada usocoto laakiin oo ay tahay mawduuca ugu weyn ee dareenka qoraaga.</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>Qancinta kaba ladaarka</b> <i>Qancinta kaba ladaarkawaa</i> nooc caan ah oo sheeko sheegida halka qoraaga qof sheekada salhdhig ugu dhigaayo inta sheekada ay socoto oo dhan. Sida sheekada ay u socoto, mawduuca oo sheekada waxaa laga dareemi doonaa maskaxda ahaan, jir ahaan, bulsho ahaan, shucuureed ahaan, dhaqan ahaan iyo inta badan hornumarka nafasad ahaan iyo adadkaanshada ee indhaha akhristayaasha.</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>	

<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>Shanqar u daran</b> Cacophony suugaan ahaaneed waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalka erayo iyo weedhadh kuwaas oo tusinayaan xoog, dhawaaqyada adag oo kujiraan gudaha weedh. Hadalladaas waxay leeyihiin dhawaaqyada jariiracasho leh iyo jabaq-sonoqnoqda leh oo dad dhiba, oo jawi khiraahyo leh.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Caesura</b></p> <p>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>Caesura</b></p> <p>Caesura waa hakin oo kujirta gudaha hal sadar oo gabay ah kasoo jebiya hannaanka mitir ahaanta ee joogtada ah . Danaha loo isticmaalayo caesura waa in la aburo hakin weyn, kasoo leeyahay saamayn xoog leh.</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></p> <p>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>Sifada</b></p> <p>Sifada waa habka oo uu qoraagu ku soo saarayo shakhsiyada qofka. Sifada wuxuu qoraaga ku tilmaami karaa si toos ah ama si dadban ama iyadoo loo marayo ficilada, fikirradaha iyo hadalka dabeecada.</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></p> <p>Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.</p>	<p><b>Chiasmus</b></p> <p>Chiasmus waa muuqaalka hadalka oo ka kooban laba weedho kuwaas oo isku midka ah, laakiin la iskudab rogay midba midka kale.</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>	

<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>Ka war-wareegasho</b></p> <p>Ka war-wareegasho waa nooc oo qoraal ah halka oo qoraaga uu isticmaalayo jumlado dhedheer ah oo adag si uu usii gudbiyo micnaha kasoo lagu sii gudbin kaaray jumlad gaaban, oo aad u fudud. Ka war-wareegashada waxay ku lug leedahay sheegida fikradaada ama aragtidaada qaab dadban kasoo ugu tagta akhristaha khiyaasida iyo fahamida micnaha saxada ah.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Meesha ugu sarreysa</b></p> <p>Meesha ugu sarreysa waa meel gaar sheekada oo kamid ah meeshasoo khilaafka ama xiisada ay gaarayso meesha ugu sareyso. Meesah ugu sarreyso waa qeyb ka mid ah dhismaha ah sheekada waxaa mararka qaarkood loogu yeera dhibaatooyinka. Waa waqtiga go'aan qaadashada ama meesha sheekada iska bedelaayso oo ficilada ay kusii daraan in ay sii zaaidaan wuxuuna isku soo bedelayaa ficilo yaraanayaan. Sidaas darteed, Meesha ugu sarreysa waa barta qaska ama khilaafka ama dhibaato ay gaarayso meesha ugu sarreysa tasoo ku baaqay in xaliyo ama laiskadaayo(gabagabayo).</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>Iska Hor imaadka</b></p> <p>Iska Hor imaadka waxaa loo isticmaalaa muujinta ka horimaatanka sheekada dadka israacsan in ay gaaran ganahooda ama riyoooyinkooda. Iska Hor imaadka waa muran ah oo ay noqon karto xad gudbeyaal dibadda ah ama xataa waxaa uu kasoo bilaabmi karaa qofka nafsadiisa.</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>Macnaha mal-dahan</b></p> <p>Macnaha mal-dahan waa ururada dadka kuwaas oo ereyada sameeyaan ay gudbaan qeexidda suugaanta ama khaamuuska. Erayo badan ayaa waxay leeyihiin macne mal-dahan kasoo ku abuuru akhristaha shacuur ama dareen.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "And once again, the autumn leaves were falling." This phrase uses "autumn" to signify that something is coming to an end.</p>	
<p><b>Consonance</b></p> <p>Consonance refers to the repetition of sounds in quick succession produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase. The repetitive sound is often found at the end of a word. Consonance is the opposite of assonance, which implies repetitive usage of vowel sounds.</p>	<p><b>Iswaafaqsanaan</b></p> <p>Iswaafaqsanaan waxaa loola jeedaa ku soo celceliska dhawaaqyada sida degdega ah oo is daba jooga oo ay sameeyaan xarfaha shibaneyaasha oo jumlada kujira ama weedh Dhawaaq soo noqnoqda waxaa inta badan laga helaa dhamaadka eray. Iswaafaqsanaanta waa kasoo horjeedka assonance, kasoo laga wado isticmaalka dhjawwaqa xarfaha shaqallada.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Denotation</b> Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.</p>	<p><b>Tusin</b> Tusin waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalka qeexidda qaamuuska ama macnaha suugaan erayga.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "They built a house." In this sentence, "house" is meant literally as in a building where a family lives. If the word "home" was used instead in the sentence in place of "house", the meaning would not be as literal as there are many emotions associated with the word "home" beyond simply the structure where people live.</p>	

<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b> Deus ex Machina refers to the incidence where an implausible concept of character is brought into the story in order to resolve the conflict in the story and to bring about a pleasing solution. The use of Deus ex Machina is not recommended as it is seen to be the mark of a poor plot that the writer needs to resort to random, insupportable and unbelievable twists and turns to reach the end of the story.</p>	<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b> Deus ex Machina waxaa loola jeedaa dhacdooyinka oo la soo dhex gelinaaayo fikradda jille (atoore) aan macquul ahayn si uu u xaliyaan khilaafka sheekada iyo in uu keeno xal ka farxad ah Istickmaalka Deus ex Machina lagula ma talinayo waxaa loo arkaa sheeko xumo qoraaga wuxuu u baahan yahay inuu ubedsho kala sooc la'aan, oo aan la taageeri karin iyo soo qalocasho oo aan la aamini karin waxaana iskubedeshaa in dhamaadaka sheekada lagaaro.</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> 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>Yeerista</b> Yeeriska waa cod ka duwan ama dhawaaqa qoraaga wax qoraayo. Yeerista ma ahan oo kaliya doorashada erayada ee qoraaga, waxaa ka mid noqon kartaa jawiga, dabeecad, lahjad iyo qaabka qoraalka. Yeerista waxaa badanaa lagu xukumay iyadoo la tixraacayo heerarka jira ee qoraalka saxda ah iyo hadalka iyo waxa loo arkaa sida calaamadaha qoraalka tayada leh. Waxaa sidoo kale loo faamaa sida xulashada erayada gaarka ah ama weedhka u khaas ah qoraaga.</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	SOMALI
<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>Socodka laba jibaaran</b></p> <p>Socodka laba jibaaran waxaa kasoo baxay Jarmalka waxaana si suugaan ahaan loo turjumaa " Socodka laba jibaaran" Waxaa waxa loola jeedaa Jille (Qof) sheekada kujiro oo saxa ahayn ama uu kooobiga qofka dhabta ah. Socodka laba jibaaran waa jilleyaasha ugu waawayn sida caadi ahna waxay leeyihiin awooda in ay iskadhigaan kan dhabta ah lakiin waxa ay ka duwan yihiin lakiin sida weyn ah uga duwanyihiin nafsada ama ujeedooyinka. Socodka laba jibaaran waxay lahaan karaan muuqaal kale duwan kasoo u ogolaada in ay dadka kale ku ciyaaraan ayagoo aan dareemaynin.</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>Qaab-qoraleedka</b></p> <p>Qaab-qoraleedka waxaa loola jeedaa qaab oo qoraal ah, siiba gabayga, halak uu qoraaga uu tilmaamayo shaqo kale oo farshaxanka ah, sida caadiga ah mugaal. waxaa loo isticmaalaa in uu sii gudbiyo calaamado qotor dheer oo farshaxanka jirka ah ayagoo isticmaalaya qaab kale gooni ah.</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>Gunaanud</b></p> <p>Gunaanud waa alaad suugaanta ah kasoo wax falla dhamaadka shaqada sugaanta kadib. Ujeedada khaatinka waxay noqon kartaa in fahamka lagu daro sheekada, mawduuca ama jillaha/jilleyaasha. Gunaanud waxaa loo qoraa siyaabo fara badanin: isla qaabkii sheeko sheegida ah ayaa loo sii wadayaa, mararka kale mid ka mid ah jilayaasha ayaa sheekada sii wadaya, ama hal qof ayaa si toos ah dhagaystayaasha ugu sheekaynaya.</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>Tilmaam</b></p> <p>Tilmaam ayaa sida caadiga ah loo isticmaalaa in qof magaciisa asalka ah ama magaca asalka meel sifo loogu daro. Erayadaan oo oo tilmaam bixinta iyo weedhadhka ayaa waxaa loo isticmaali karaa in sare loogu qaado qofka dhabat aha iyo dadka khayaaliga ah, rabbani, meelaha iyo shayaasha.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Maqaal</b></p> <p>Maqaal waa nooc gaaban Halabuurka suugaanta kasoo ku salaysan hal maado , iyo inta badan waxay siinayaa shakhsiga ra'ayiga qoraaga. Nin qoraa ah oo Ingiriisi ah oo loo yaqaano essayist Aldous Huxley waxaa uu maqaalo ku qeexayaa sida , " Xeelad suugaanta ah oo lagu sheegaya ugu yaraan wax kasta oo ku saabsan ku dhowaad shay kasata. "</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.”</p> <p><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>Asluubaynta-hadalka</b></p> <p>Eraygan asluubaynta-hadalka waxa loola jedaa dhaqanka la isticmaalayo tilmaam bixinta dhexdhexaadka ama yar oo wajimacbuusnimo lahayn intii aad isticmaali lahayd sida caadiga ah. Xeeladaan waxaa la isticmaalaa marka la qoraayo wax ku saabsan arrimaha sida galmada, rabshad, dhimasho, dambiyada iyo arrimaha "ceebta ah". Ujeedada asluubaynta-hadalka waa ku badalida erayada xun xun oo daran iyadoo lagu badelaayo ereyo fiican oo qarinyaan xumaantooda. Isticmaalka asluubaynta-hadalka waxaa mararka qaarkood xukumaa taabashada buunbuuninta ama sarbeeb qoraaleed.</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>Quraafaad</b></p> <p>Quraafaad waa alaad suugaan ah taasoo lagu qeexi karo sheeko kooban oo yar loogu tala galay in ay bixiso casharka dhaqan waanagsan dhamaadka sheekada. Suugaan ahaan, waxaa waa ku tilmaamaa sida casharka lagu tilmaam qaadan karo oo lagu bixiyo iyada oo loo marayo qaar ka mid ah sheekooyinka noocyada xayawaanadaka. Tiraabyada iyo aayadaha, a sheeko khayaali ah waxaa lagu tilmaamaa iyada oo la isticmaalaya dhirta, xayawaanaha, awooda dabiiciga iyo walaxa aan noole ahayn iyagoo u yeelayasifooyinka aadanaha halka ay kusoo bandhigayaan dhamaadaka cashar oo dhaqan wanaagsan ah.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A passage from <i>The Fox and the Crow</i> from Aesop’s Fables:</p> <p>“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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Dhigga khaldan</b></p> <p>Suugaan ahaaned, erayga dhigga khaldan waxaa loo isticmaala in lagu muujiyo dhaqank isku keenida ereyada qaab dhismeedka isku midka ah, weddhadka la xiriira, ereyada ama qodobada. Dhigga khaldan wuxuu ku lug leeyaahay dhigida waxyaabaha jumlada kujira qaabka naxwaha ah halka magacaabeyaasha si wadajir ah meel loogu qoro, noocyada ficil sameeyaha si wadajir ah hal meel loogu qoro iyo wixii la maid ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, markii hal jumlad ay ku guuldaraysato in ay raacdo qaabkaan, waxay keeni doontaa dhigid khaldan Ku guuldaraysiga jumlad in aay raacdo nooca dhaylitirka naxwaha waxaa loo yaqanaa dhiga khaldan halka noocyada naxwaha ay heli doonaan miisaaniyad aan isku mid ahayn ama isla sinayan.</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>Dib u milicsiga</b></p> <p>Dib u milicsiga waa alaad suugaanta ka mid ah halka qoraaga uu muujinaayo dhacdaha dhacdooyinka gaarka u ah kuwaas oo dhaceen hadda ka hor wakhtiga sheekhada la sheegaayo, ama dhacdooyinka mar hore dhaceen ka hor inta dhacdadaan sheekada ah aan soo furfurmin. Xeelada dib u milicsiga waxaa caadi ahaan loo isticmaalaa sheekooyinka hore jilleyaasha, sawir ahaan iyo xigasha riyooyin iyo xusuus iyo xeelado gaaban loo yaqaan sida qoraayadu Xukunka halka qoraaga si toos ah u doorta in tixraac dhacdo ee la soo dhaafay isagoo si toos ah u keenaya</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>	

<p><b>Foil</b></p> <p>A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.</p>	<p><b>Ka duwanaansho</b></p> <p>Kala duwanaansho waa qof ee sheekada kujiro kasoo farqi u dhaxeeyo jillaha ugu weyn, sida caadiga ah muujiyana mid ka mid ah sifooyinkooda.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Foreshadowing</b></p> <p>Foreshadowing refers to the use of indicative words or phrases that set the stage for a story to unfold and give the reader an indication of something that is going to happen without revealing the story or spoiling the suspense. Foreshadowing is used to suggest an upcoming outcome to the story.</p>	<p><b>calaamad saadaaleed</b></p> <p>Calaamad saadaaleed waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalka erayada muujinaysaa ama weedho gogol dhig u ah sheekada in la bilaabo iyo in ay tusiso akhristaha calaamad in uu wax dhici doono iyadoo sheekada aan soo bandhidin ama aysan halaynin walaac. Calaamad saadaaleed waxaa loo isticmaalaa in soo jeedin natiijada soo socota ee sheekada.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “He had no idea of the disastrous chain of events to follow”.</p> <p>In this sentence, while the protagonist is clueless of further developments, the reader learns that something disastrous and problematic is about to happen to the protagonist.</p>	

<p><b>Genre</b></p> <p>Genre means the type of art, literature or music characterized by a specific form, content and style. For example, literature has four main genres: poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction. All of these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another. Hence, it is necessary on the part of readers to know which genre they are reading in order to understand the message being conveyed.</p>	<p><b>Laan</b></p> <p>Laan waxaa laga wadaa mid ka mid ah farshaxanka, suugaanta ama muusigada waxaana lagu gartaa nooca, waxa uu ka kooban yahay iyo qaabka qaarka ah. Tusaale ahaan, suugaanta leeyahay afar laan ugu weyn: gabayga, riwaayadaha, khayaali iyo kuwa-khayaaliga aan ahayn. Laamahaan oo dhan waxay leeyihiin Tilmaamo gaar ah iyo hawlo lagu akla garan karo midba midka kale. Sidaa awgeed, waxaa waa loo baahan yahay oo qaybta akhristayaasha ah in ay ogaadaan nooca laant ay akhristayaaya sidii ay u fahmaan fariinta losoo gudbinaayo.</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>	

<p><b>Hubris</b></p> <p>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>Hubris</b></p> <p>Hubris (sidoo kale hybris) waa erey diidmo ah oo tilmaamayso labada iskibrin, xad-dhaaf ah is-kibir ama isku kalsooni. Hubris inta badan waxay muujinaysaa wax kabaxsan xaqiiqadda la taabto iyo qiyaasida badan karti u gaar ah ama awoodaha shaqsi uu leeyahay. Hubris guud ahaan waa loo arkaaka "cillad naxdin leh " qofka firkrad raacsan tasoo keenaysaa qofka/qofta guuldaro.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Hyperbaton</b></p> <p>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>Ficilada erayada</b></p> <p>Ficilada erayada waa alaad suugaanta ah kasoo qoraaga uu isticmaalayo meelaynta joogtada ah ee erayada iyo weedhadhka oo samaysa jumlad ka duwan oo habaysan oo gudbisa isla macnihii. Waxaa la sheegaa adigoo isticmaalaya hyperbaton, erayada ama weedhadhka waxay sii dhaafaan xuduudooda meeleynta caadiga ah oo waxayna keenayaan natiijada jumlad aad u adag ooQaab-dhismeedkeeda xiiso leh.</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></p> <p>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>Buunbuunin</b></p> <p>A buunbuunin waa goorta uu qoraaga isticmaalaa erayada gaar ah iyo weedho in badbad buunbuuniyaan oo si aad ad u qiimeeya ekaansha oo qoraalka si usoo saaro saamayn weyn, oo dheerad ah oo la dareemi karo. The Ujeedada buunbuunin waa in abuurro saamayn aad nolosha ugu wayn oo ay geliso ku adkayn meelo gaar ah. Jumladaha noocan oo kale sida caadiga ah waxay sii gudbiyaan tallaabo ama oo guud ahaanba la aamini karo in ay macquul tahay ama xannibolaakiin waxay ka caawisaa xoogga saaraan dareen ah.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."</p>	

<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>Sawirka</b></p> <p>Sawirka waa marka qoraagu u isticmaalo erayo iyo ooraahyo si ay ugu abuuraa sawiro maskaxda akhristaha. Sawirka wuxuu ka caawiyaa akhristaha inay si dheeraad ah u arko qoraalka qoraaga. Sawirka wuxuu adeegsanayaa tilmaamaha, hadala maldahan, ereyo iyo masaallo si ay usoo kaciyaan dareemaha akhristayaasha . Kuma koobana dareenka aragga oo kaliya, laakiin sidoo kale waxaa loola jeedaa ayagoo daaro socodka, olfactory, taabashada, raaxada, kulka iyo sidoo kale dareenka maqalka.</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>Dhawaaqa Gudaha</b></p> <p>Dhawaaqa gudaha waa dhaqanka la xirrira hagaajinta dhawaaqa erayda isku dhow oo kujitraan hal sadar oo aayada ka maid ah. Dhawaaqa gudaha waxaa sidoo kale loo yaqaan dhawaaqa erayda dhexe maxaa yeelay, waxaa caadi ahaan laga hagaajiyay leenka dhexe si ay isku dhawaaq u noqdaan iyo xoogaa yar ee dhamaadka leenka isku mitirka ah.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The line from the famed poem <i>Ancient Mariner</i>, "We were the first that ever burst".</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Kala qallibid</b></p> <p>Kala qallabid waxa loola jeedaa dhaqanka beddelida meelaynta ereyada sida caadiga ah oo loogu talagalay in xooga la saaro. Xeeladan suugaanta ah waxaa lagu arkaa gabayada haddi loo fiiriyo tiraabyada maxaa yeelay, waxay caawiyaan hab u diyaarin gabayada sidii u qabsadaan dareenka akhristaha, ma ahan wixii uu kusaabsan yahay keliya laakiin sidoo kale muuqaalka kore tasoo keenaysa qaab-dhismeedka.</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>Kajan</b></p> <p>Kajan waxa loola jeedaa in ereyada al bedelo sidii micnaha jumlada ama eray laga wado uu ka duwanaado micnaha sugaanta. Inta badan kajan waxaa loo isticmaalaa inay soo jeediso isbarbar dhig qeeyaxan of micne sugaan ah muhiimadda qoto dheer waxaa shaaca ka qaaday ma ahan erayada keliya lakiin xaalada iyo marxaladda ay kujiraan.</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>	

<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>Is-barbardhigid</b></p> <p>Is barbardhigid waa marka qoraaga uu is dhinac dhigo qof, fikrad,meel, fikrad ama mow duuc kale. Ujeedada sida tooska ah ama sida dadban laisku isbarbardhigo labada hay'ad si da isku dhow oo ilsa xiriiraan si loo soo bandhigo isbarbardhigida u dhexeeya labada iyo in laiskubarbardhigo. Xeeladaan suugaanta ah sida caadiga ahaan loo isticmaalaa in lasoo bixiyo sifooyinka sida ugu faahfaahsan, tasoo keenayso farxad ama iyo saamayn aftatahanimo.</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>Litotes</b></p> <p>Litotes waa eray suugaan ah kasoo isticmaala ah war oo wax yar laga sheegay oo la eaacay iyadoo loo isticmalaya tilmaam aan fiicnayn. Litotes waxaa mararka qaarkood loo yaqanaa hadal kalan ah oo wax laga sheegay iyo / ama ah ka Jeedsada sida runta ah taas oo noqon karat labada mid wanaagsan ama mid aan wanaagsanayn.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Common examples: "I'm not feeling bad," or "he's definitely not a rocket scientist."</p> <p>The actual meanings are: "I am feeling well," and "he is not smart."</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Malapropism</b></p> <p>Malapropism waxa loola jeedaa dhaqanka si xun u isticmaalida erayada iyagoo lagu badalaayo ereyo dhawaaqayadooda isla mid ah kuwasoo ka duwanyihiin, inta badan aan shaqo isku lahayn macnahooda, sidaas daraadeed keenaya xaaladda jahwareer ah, ismaandhaaf iyo dheeldheel. Malapropism waxaa loo isticmaalaa inay sii gudbisoo in qofka hadlaayo uu jahwareeray, wareeriyay, halmaansanyahay ama jahwareersanyahay sidaas daraadeed uusan isticmaali karin yeerista saxada ah. Khiyaanada loo inisticmaalaya malapropism waa in loo hubiyo in ka laba erayada (kan asalka ah iyo kan bedelka ah) in ay dhawaaqooda isku mid u u noqdaan akhristaha si uu u qaato sida loola doonayo in loogu bedelo uuna u natiijada arko kaftan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two <b>auspicious</b> persons." Instead, what the character means to say is "'Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two <b>suspicious</b> persons."</p>	

<p><b>Metaphor</b></p> <p>A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentence is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).</p>	<p><b>Masal</b></p> <p>Masal waxa loola jeedaa micno ama aqoonsi hal maado loo yeelay iyadoo loo isticmaalayo mid kale. Masal ahaan, hal maado waxay ku xirantahay mida kale sidii laisku barbardhigo isku ekaanshadoo iyo sifooyinka isku egyihiin. Maadada ugu horeyso, kasoo jumlada diirada saarayso ayaa waxaa sida caadiga ah la isku barbar dhigaa maadada kale labaad, taas oo loo isticmaala in lagugudbiyo micne heer ah kasoo loo isticmaali karo in lagu sifeeyo miad koowaad. Ujeedada loo isticmaalaya masalka waa in la qaado aqoonsiga ama fikrada oo aan si wanagsan aan u fahamno (l maadada abaad) iyo in sifiican isticmaalka waxaa in si fiican u fahmaan kuwa aadka loo fahmin (ka ugu horeysay maaddo).</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>Metonymy</b></p> <p>Metonymy, waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqanka oo aan loo isticmaalaynin shayga erayga rasmi ah, ama maadada iyo halka lagu tilmaamayo eray kale kasoo si gudah ahaaned la xariira magaca rasmiga ah ama ereyga. Waa dhaqanka oo lagu badalayo erayga ugu weyn eray kale si dhow lala xariira.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When we use the name "Washington, D.C." we are talking about the political capital of the United States because all the significant political institutions such as the White House, Supreme Court, the Capitol and many more are located there. The phrase "Washington D.C." is a metonymy for the government of the United States.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Dareenka Niyadda</b></p> <p>Dareenka niyadda waa waqtiyo oo qoraaga uu isticmaalayo in uu hagajinayo aragtida qaas ah ee dareemah ah oo dhinanca shaqada maadada suugaanta. Waxaa loola jeedaa soo bandhigida dhimirka iyo dareenka dabeecada oo qoraaga taasoo kusaabsan mawduuca, taasoo siinaysa qof qaas ah ama jawi uu ku shaqeeyo. Jawiga -guud ayaa lagaaraya iyadoo la waydisanaayo akhristaha jawaabo qaas ah oo saxsan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Love Story</i> by Erich Segal the relationship of the two protagonists is handled with such beauty, delicateness and sensitivity that the reader is compelled to feel the trials and tribulations of the characters.</p>	

<p><b>Motif</b></p> <p>Motif is any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present throughout the entire piece of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work. Motifs are very noticeable and play a significant role in defining the nature of the story, the course of events and the very fabric of the literary piece.</p>	<p><b>Ujeedada</b></p> <p>ujeedada waa wax kasta oo shay ah, maado, fikrad ah ama fikrad ah tasoo si joogto loosoo bandhigo qabalka suugaanta oo dhan. Isticmaalka ujeedada waxa loola jeedaa ku celceliska mawduuca gaar ah oo heysta shaqada suugaanta. Ujeedada waa la dareemi karaa waxayna kuleedahay door muhiim ah qeexida dabeecadda sheekada, siad dhacdooyinka u socdaan iyo sida loo hagaajiyay gabalka suugaanta.</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>Qisada/Sheekada</b></p> <p>Qisada ama sheekada waxaa sheego sheekeeye oo laga yaabo inuu si toos ah sheekada ugu mid yahay oo inta badan la wadaago waayo aragnimada sida qof-sheekeeyahaugu horeya. Mararka qaarkood qoraaga wuxuu kaliya daawaan karaa dhacdooyinka sida a qof-sheekeeye saddexaad oo bixinaayo sheegidisa ugu dambe. Qisada waxay ka kooban tahay tiro dhacdooyinka ah, oo dib loogu sheekaynayo qaabka sheekada, kuwaas oo dhacdooyinka lagu doortay iyo loo diyaariyay qaab isku xigga.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> <i>Animal Farm</i> by George Orwell is a modern narrative that aims at extending a writer's political views. It is a form of narrative known as a political satire. It uses animals on a farm to describe the overthrow of the last of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II and the Communist Revolution of Russia before WW II. The actions of the animals on the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the Revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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 speciality to a concept.</p>	<p><b>Karti aan fiicnayn</b></p> <p>Karti aan fiicnayn waa a ra'yiga dallacsiiyey Abwaan John Keats, kasoo aragtidiisa ahayd dadka suugaanta hela, gaar ahaan gabayaaga, waa in ay awoodaan in ay is fahmaan dhabta in run ahaantii in qaar ka mid ah arrimaha laga yaabo in la isaga tago mid aan al xallin oona la hubin. Keats wuxuu qabay ra'yiga in qaar ka mid yaqiinta ayaa si furan oo ugu wanaagsan loogu tago in la qiyaasto iyo shayaha shakiga ah iyo jecelyka aan la hubin in lagu daro iyo qaaska u ah fikrada.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as <i>Ode on a Grecian Urn</i> and <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i>.</p>	

<p><b>Nemesis</b></p> <p>The use of a nemesis refers to a situation of poetic justice wherein the positive characters are rewarded and the negative characters are penalized. The word also sometimes refers to the character or medium by which this justice is brought about. In Greek mythology, Nemesis is the goddess of divine retribution.</p>	<p><b>Laash/Nemesis</b></p> <p>Isticmaalka laashka waxay tilmaamaysaa xaalad caddaalad oo gabay ah halka dadka wanaagsan oo la abaalmarinaayo iyo dadka kale xunna la ciqaabayo. Erayga sidoo kale mararka qaar waxaa loola jeedaa inka qof ama dhexdhexaadka tasoo caddaaladaan la keenayo. Caddooyinka reer Giriiga ahaan, Laash waa ilaahadda ciqaabta ah.</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>Sheeko</b></p> <p>Erayga sheeko ayaa waxaa loo isticmalaa qoraal weyn oo kala duwan oo hal sifo isku mid yihiin oo qoraalo dheer ah oo khayali ah oo si tiraab ah loo qoaray. Sida sheeko dheer ah, sheekada waxay kaduwantahay sheekada gaaban ee novelette ama novella. Waynaashadeeda waxay fasaxaya dad badan oo kala duwan oo weyn, dhibaataada ugu weyn oo qof iyo danahooda in badan samayn gaaban, hababka xooga badan. Sheekada waxay yeelan kartaa nooc kasta oo qaab kooban ah: naxdin leh, shactiro, jeesjees, riwaayadaha, jaceyl, riwaayad qiiraysan, taariikhiga ah, sheekooyin sayniska, khiyaali, dembi, qarsoodiga, naxdin, murugo-majaajilada iyo kuwo kale oo badan.</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>Onomatopoeia</b></p> <p>Onomatopoeia waxaa loola jeedaa in erayada oo dhawaaqooda uu aadka ugu dhowyahay dhawaaqa micnaha la doonayo in ay muujiyaan. Si kale haddii loo dhigo, waxaa loola jeedaa dhawaaqa ereyada kuwasoo dhawaaqooda la mid yahay dhawaaqa matalaan.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Hadal Is-diidan</b></p> <p>Hadal isdiidan waa erey suugaan ah kasoo u ogolaanaya qoraaga in ay isticmaalo isdiidan, isbarbardhigida fikradaha hal meel oo si hab ah la isla wada dhigay kuwasoo ku dhammaadaan iyagoo micne si layaab leh yeelanaayan oo wax yarna adag. Oxymoron wuxuu caawiyaa in la fahmo run qoto dheer leh iyo in la sahamiyo heerar kala duwan adigoo waxa qoraayo.</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>Hadalka Liddiga</b></p> <p>Hadalka Liddiga waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalka fikradaha ama fikrado kuwaasoo is burinayaan ama iska soo horjeeda midba midka kale, welina markii la isku wada keena ay leeyihiin qiimaha aad u weyn ama heerarka kala duwan. saxnimada hadalka liddig aah waxay kujirtaa micnahooda dhabta ah oo qotada dheer iyo muhiimadan aragtida koowaad malagu soo saari karo, lakiin markii la falangeeyo , waxay soo bixinaysaa micno layaab leh.</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>Fikrada qarraacan leh</b></p> <p>Fikrad qarraacan leh alaad suugaan ah meesha qoraaga u nisbaynayo dareemaha aadanaha mid ka mid ah ama dad badan shayaha oo aan binaadan aan ahayn ama cajiib ah. Waa nooca ka mid ah shakhsiydaynta, oo lagu yaqaano in ay in badan ku dhacdo qalad ahaan oo aan loola jeedin.</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>Qaabdhismeedka Waqtiga</b></p> <p>Qaabdhismeedka Waqtiga waxaa loola jeedaa meelaynta sida gaar ah ee shayaha jumlasida naxwaha ugu muhiimsan ee jumlada iyo/ama saadaalintiisa ayaa si ula kac ah loo qabtay waxaana la dhigaa dhamaadka intii la dhigi lahaa meesha laga bilaabo oo booskooda caadiga ahaa. Sida meelaynta oo kale, barta assasiga micnaha jumlada ma u noqoto mid u muuqato akhristaha ilaa aygaaraan qaybt augu dambe. Iyadoo lagu wareerayo markii ugu horraysa, Qaab dhismeedka waqtiga waxay siinaysaa kartida riwaayadaha ee jumlada iyo waxaa si weyn loogu isticmaalaa gabayada.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Periphrasis</b></p> <p>Periphrasis refers to the use of excessive language and surplus words to convey a meaning that could otherwise be conveyed with fewer words and in more direct a manner. The use of periphrasis can be to embellish a sentence, to create a grander effect, to beat around the bush and to draw attention away from the crux of the message being conveyed.</p>	<p><b>Periphrasis</b></p> <p>Periphrasis waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalka luqad xad-dhaaf ah iyo erayo dheeri ah si aad u gudbiso macne oo lagu gudbin lahaa ereyo yar oo toos ah. Isticmaalka periphrasis waxaa uu noqon karaa in la sharxo jumlad, si ay u sameeyan saamayn weyn, inay sii wareegato agagaarka duurka iyo in ay soo jiidasahada dadka laga fogaay muhiimada fariinta la gudbinaayo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Instead of simply saying “I am displeased with your behavior”, one can say, “The manner in which you have conducted yourself in my presence of late has caused me to feel uncomfortable and has resulted in my feeling disgruntled and disappointed with you”.</p>	

<p><b>Personification</b></p> <p>Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.</p>	<p><b>Matalaada</b></p> <p>Matalaada waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqanka isku lifaaqaya sifooyin aadanaha iyo sifooyinka walxaha nafta aan lahayn, walxaha xacjiibk aha iyo xoolaha.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “The raging winds;” “the wise owl,” “the warm and comforting fire”</p>	

<p><b>Plot</b></p> <p>The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story. There is another kind of plot in literature as well; it refers to the conflict or clash occurring as a part of the story. The conflict usually follows three regular formats: 1. characters in conflict with one another, 2. characters in conflict with their surroundings and 3. characters in conflict with themselves.</p>	<p><b>Qiso</b></p> <p>Qiso waxaa sida caadiga ah loola jeedaa isku xigxiga ee dhacdooyinka iyo dhacdooyinka ka sameymaayo sheekada. Sida caadiga ah waxaa jiro hannaan, aan lagoonanyi ama ula kac ah, tasoo ikuwada xitra sheekada. Qiso waxaa asaas ahaan ay tilmaamaysaa natiijada ugu weyn iyo isku xigga sheekada. Waxaa kaloo jira Qiso nooc kale oo suugaanta ka mid ah, waxaa loola jeedaa dagaalka ama isku dhaca oo qeyb ka mid ah sheekada. sida caadiga ah Dagaalada waxay raacan saddex qaabab oo joogto ah : 1. Dadka colaadda iskulajira midba mid ka kale , 2. Dadka colaadda iskula jiraan xareeryahooda iyo 3. Dadka colaadda iskulajiraannafsdooda.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.</p>	

<p><b>Point of View</b></p> <p>Point of view is the manner in which a story is narrated or depicted and who it is that tells the story. Simply put, the point of view determines the angle and perception of the story unfolding, and thus influences the tone in which the story takes place. The point of view is instrumental in manipulating the reader’s understanding of the narrative. In a way, the point of view can allow or withhold the reader access into the greater reaches of the story.</p>	<p><b>Argtida Qofka</b></p> <p>Argtida Qofka waa habka sheeko loo sheego ama lagu muujiyay iyo qofka yaa waaye oo sheegaya sheekada. Si fudud gelli, aragtida qofka waxay go'aamisa dhinaca iyo aragtida sheekada ay u socota, oo sidaas daraadeed waxay saamaynaysaa waa wejiga guud oo sheekada ay usoconayaso. Aragtida qofka waa u muhim in ay maaamulaan fahamka akhristaha ee sheeko. Qaab ahaan, aragtida qofka waxay u ogolaan kartaa ama diidi kartaa xirrirka akhristaha qeybaha ugu weyn ee sheekada.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Polysyndeton</b></p> <p>Polysyndeton loola jeedaa habka isticmaalayo isku xireyaasaha ama erayada xiriirka oo inta badan loo isticmaalo jumaladaha, oo lagu meelayo mee; aad ugu dhow mida kale, tasoo kasoo horjeeda xeerka caadiga ah oo loo isticmaalayo iyagoo kala firirsan, oo kaliya halka farsamo ahaan loo baahan yahay. Isticmaalka oo polysyndeton waa horrayn waa in lagu daro saamayn riwaayad ah sida ay u leeyihiin xoogxogsiin joogta ah.</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>Gogol dhigga</b></p> <p>Gogol dhigga waxay noqon kartaa hordhaca sheekada insida caadiga ah ay u diyaarinayso wajo guud ah waxayna dhaqmaysaa sidii xoogaa oo backgrounder ama a "Dhuumasho sare" ee sheekada kujirto. Gogol shiga caadi ahaan waa sheeko oo afka ka sheehgayaa mid ka maid ah jilayaasha oo aan ahayn qoraaga.</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>Oraah Kaftan ah</b></p> <p>oraah Kafatan ah waa alaad suugaan ah tasoo eray loo isticmaalo in a Sidaas oo ay u soo jeedinayaan labada ama in ka badan micnaha suurtagal ah . Tani waxaa guud ahaan loo sameeyaa in ay saamayso kaftan ama sarbeeb. Oraahda kaftanka waxaa sidoo kale erayada soo jeedinayaan macnaha ee la mid ah-dhawaaqaysa erayada. Sirta akhristaha lagu dhigo "aha!" daqiiqadooyin oona ogaado laba ama macnayaal badan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> She had a photographic memory but never developed it.</p>	

<p><b>Rhyme Scheme</b></p> <p>The rhyme scheme is the practice of rhyming words placed at the end of the lines in the prose or poetry. Rhyme scheme refers to the order in which particular words rhyme. If the alternate words rhyme, it is an "a-b-a-b" rhyme scheme, which means "a" is the rhyme for the lines 1 and 3 and "b" is the rhyme affected in the lines 2 and 4.</p>	<p><b>Nidaamka dhawaaqa</b></p> <p>Nidaamka dhawaaqa waa dhaqanka ee erayada isku dhawaag aah lagu meelaynaayo dhamaadka leenka tiraabka ama gabayada. Nidaamka dhawaaqa waxaa loola jeedaa sida isku xiga ee erayada gaarka ah ay isla dhawaaqaan. Haddii erayga isku dhawaaqa ah, nidaamka dhawaaqa waxaa uu yahay "abab", taas oo ka dhigan "a" in ay tahay erayga dhawaaga leenka 1 iyo 3 iyo "B" waa nidaamka dhawaaqa ee leenka 2 iyo 4.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Habsami iyo dhawaaqa</b></p> <p>Habsami iyo dhawaaqa waxaa loola jeedaa hannaankii dhawaaqa tasoo loo sameeyo iyadoo la isticmaalaya erayada kuwasoo oo soo saaraan dhawaaqa isku midka ah. Habsami iyo dhawaaqa waxaa loola jeedaa isku soo nonoqoshada dhawaaqyada isku mid ka ah ee kujira tiraabyada iyo gabayada,kuwasoo samaynaya saamayn muusikada ah oo degan.</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>Jeesjees</b></p> <p>jeesjees waxaa loola jeedaa isticmaalaa in lagu dheeldeelo daciifnimada aadnaha ama qaldaadka qofka. Istickmaalka jeesjeeska waxaa inta badan loo isticmaalaa baahida la doonayao ama go'aanka ah saxida ama loo wanaajinta qof la kulmaayo jeesjeeska. Guud ahaan, in kastoo jeesjeeska uu noqon karo kaftan, danta laga leeyahayna ma ahan in lagu madadaaliyo ama laga farxiyo laakiinse waa in si dhab ahaan u soo cadaato quudhsashada akhristaha.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> by Oscar Wilde, the word "earnest" is satirized throughout the story. In Victorian times, to be "earnest" was to be intelligent; however, two of the women in the story desire a man named Earnest just because they like the name.</p>	
<p><b>Setting</b></p> <p>Setting is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.</p>	<p><b>Goobta</b></p> <p>Goobta waxaa loo isticmaalaa si loo ogaado iyo loo ogaado waqtiga, meesha iyo niyadda dhacdooyinka oo kasheekada. Waxaa asal ahaan caawiyaa in la ogaado halka iyo Goorta iyo xaaladaha sheekada ay ku dhaci hayso.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the first installment of the <i>Harry Potter</i> series, a large part of the book takes place at the protagonist, Harry's, aunt's and uncle's place, living in the "muggle" (non-magical) world with the "muggle" folks, and Harry is unaware of his magical capabilities and bloodline. This setting establishes the background that Harry has a non-magical childhood with other "muggle" people and has no clue about his special powers or his parents and is raised much like, actually worse than, regular children, till his 11th birthday.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Masaallo</b></p> <p>Masaallo waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqanka isbarbardhiga ama isbarbardhiga labada aan isla xiriirin iyo waxlaxa , dadka, dadkuba, meelaha iyo fikradaha kala duwan. Iyadoo la isticmaalaya masaallo, xeer weyn oo macnaha iyo fahamka ayaa loo yeelaa jumlada fudud. Akhristaha ayaa sida wanaagsan u fahmaya dareenka qoraaga uu rabo inuu u gudbiyo. Masaallo waxaa lagu calaamadeeyay isticmaalka ereyada ah "sida, sida ama amal".</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . .” <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i> by Stephen Crane</p>	

<p><b>Sonnet</b></p> <p>In poetry, a sonnet has 14 lines and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. It has a specific rhyme scheme and a “volta” or a specific turn. Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow. The rhymes of a sonnet are arranged according to a certain rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in English is usually abab-cdcd-efef-gg and in Italian and Spanish abba-abba-cde-cde.</p>	<p><b>Sonnet</b></p> <p>gabay ahaan, sonnet ayaa wuxuu leeyahay 14 sadar waxaana loo qoraa iambic pentameter. Leen kasta waxaa uu leeyahay 10 dhawaaqyo. Waxay leeyadahay nidaam dhawaaq oo gaar ah iyo "Volta" ama jeesasho gaar ah. Guud ahaan, sonnets waxaa loo kala qaybiyaa kooxo kala duwan oo ku salaysan nidaamka dhawaaqa ay raacaan. Dhawaaqa sonnet ka waxaa loo diyaariyaa sida nidaamka dhaawaaqa gaarka ah. Sida caadiga ah nidaamka dhawaaqa ee ingiriisiga waa sida waxaa waaye abab-cdcd-efef-gg iyo eeTalyaaniga iyo Spain ahaan abba-abba-cde-cde.</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>Qaladka Hadalka</b></p> <p>Qaladka Hadalka waxaa loola jeedaa dhaqanka ee inkudhexbedelida xarfaha hore ee erayada qaarkood si loo abuuro eray cusub ama in xataa in la sameeyo erayo macno aan lahayn si loo abuuro si ay shactiro u sameeyaaan. Iyadoo inta badan aan aahayn ula kac oo loo yaqaana " qaladka carrabka" suugaan ahaan waxa loo soo dhoweeyaa ereyada xikmada badan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase “<u>f</u>lesh and blood” being spoken as “<u>b</u>lesh and flood” in urgency and heightened emotion.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Sadarada gabyada</b></p> <p>Sadarada gabyada waxaa loola jeedaa hal, ama kuwa la xiriira kuwa badan oo sadaro gabayada ah. Waxaa asal ahaan loola jeedaa mid ka mid ah qeyb ama koox sadaro , kuwaaso smaeeya qeyb ka maid ah gabayada. Mida ugu aasaasiga ah nooc ka mid ah Sadarada gabyada sida caadiga ah waa afar sadar halkii kooxda, ooleh nidaamka dhawaaqa oo fudud oo la raacayo.</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>Miyirka</b></p> <p>Miyir waxaa loola jeedaa ururinta aan la dhex gelin iyo aan la horistaagin iyo dhacdo fikirrada iyo fikradaha miyir maanka. Suugaanta ahaneed, weedh kaan wxaa loola jeedaa socodka fikradaha , kuwaas oo fikirradooda si gaarka ah lala tixraacayo nidaamka fikirka qofka. xeeladaan suugaanta ah waxaa sida caadiga ah loo isticmaalaa in ay ka sheekayso nooc fikirka Qisadaka halkii la isticmaali laha wadahadal ama tilmaan.</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>Farxad</b></p> <p>Fraxad waa dareen daraan oo dhagaystayaasha maraan ayagoo sugayaan natiijada gaar ah ee dhacdooyinka. Waxaa asal ahaan uga tagaysaa akhristaha ayagoo neeftooda hayasta oo rabaan waxa dheri ah. Qiimaha farxada waxay kujirtaa waqtiga farxada taasi waa sababta ay u adag tahay in buuga hoos loo dhigo . Iyadoo an farxad lahayn, akhristaha waxaa si deg deg ah ka lumi lahayd xiisaha sheekada sababtoo ah maba lahan wax oo akhristaha ku yeelaayo in uu is weydiiyo, "Maxaa xiga oo soo socda oo dhici doono ?" Qoraal ahaan, waa in ay lahataa dhacdooyin oo taxane ah oo ku hugaaminaysa dhamaadka taas oo soo jiidanaysa dhagaystayaasha oo ka dhigaysa kuwa kacsan iyo welwelinaysa inay ogaadaan waxa soo socda oo dhici doono.</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	SOMALI
<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>Astaanta</b></p> <p>Astaanta waa alaad suugaaneed tasoo ka kooban dhowr lakab oo macna ah, oo inta badan la qarinaayo marka hore. Waxay wakiil ka tahay dhowr dhinacyo oo sifooyinka ah , fikradaha ama sifooyinka badan oo kuwa lagu arki karo tarjumaadda suugaanta oo keliya. Astaanta waa isticmaalida shay ama ficil kasoo macniohisu ka dhigan tahay wax ka badan macnaheeda suugaan.</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>Qeyb Qududbadeed</b></p> <p>Qeyb Qududbadeed waa alaad suugaanta ah tasoo isticmaalaa qeyb shay ka mid ah in ay loola jeedo ayadoo dhan. Waa waxaa xoogaa aftahanimo dabiici ah, halkaas oo dhammaan shayaha oo dhan matalay koox ayaga ka mid ah ama koox ayaga ka mid ah waxay matalaysaa dhamaan.</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>Saan</b></p> <p>Saan waxaa loola jeedaa sida dhabta ah oo erayada iyo jumladaha oo hal meel oo wadajir ah qoraal ahaan loogu dhigo Sida caadiga ah ee afka Ingiriisiga Saan waa in la raacdaao hannaanka heshiiska mawduuca-fal-shayga laakiin mararka qaarkood qorayaasha ayaan tan isku qasaayo si ay u gaaran laxan, iswaafaqsanaan, aftahanimo, ama saamaynta su'aalaha. Mana la xariiro ficilka doorashada erayada gaarka ah ama xataa micnaha eray kasta ama micnaha erayada guud oo gudbisu jumlada.</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>	

<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>Mawduuca</b></p> <p>Mawduuca shaqo kasta suugaanta ah waa ciwaanka saldhiga u ah ama diirada la saarayo kasoo u dhigma fadhiga/aasaas loogu talagalay dhammaan suugaanta gabalka. Mawduuca wuxuu isku xiraa dhamaan dhinactyada suugaanta midba midka kale waxaana waaye muhiimada ugu weyn Mawduuca waxaa uu noqon karaa mid raaca hanaanka ama ujeedada shaqada suugaanta oo dhan, oo si adag u dhaca, qaab si dheeri ah u dhacaya ama waxa uu noqon karaa mid gaaban oo qeexan iyo siiya sheekada aragti gaar ah.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<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>Mawjada</b></p> <p>Mawjada shaqada suugaanta waa muuqaalka ama dabecada oo qoraaga qaadanayaa loo la xiriiirta jilaha gaar ah , meel ama hagaajinta. Mawjada waxay tusin kartaa dareemo kala duwan oo u dhexeeya daacadnim, khatar ah, iyo muhiim ah in digtoonaa, kaftanta muhiim u ah, jeejees iyo kaftan. Mawjada waxay caawisaa akhristaha in uu ogaado dareenka qoraaga xagga a mawduuc gaarka ah kasoo saameeya fahamka sheekada oo akhristaha.</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>Musiibada</b></p> <p>Fikradda musiibada ah waxaa loola jeedaa dhacdooyin taxane oo nasiib darro ah taas oo mid ka maid ah ama jilayaasha badankooda ay nasiin darro maraan, tasoo ku dhamaato musiibada "sheeko qaybo dheer." Guud ahaan masiibada waxay kusoo koraysaa shan marxaladood : 1. Waqtiyaha farxada, 2. Soo banhiga dhibaata, 3. dhibaata ka sii darayso dhibaato ama dhibaato, 4. jilayaasha ma awoodaan in ay ka hortagaan dhibaata in ay dhacdo, 5. Natiijada dhibaato waxay keenaysaa qaar ka mid masiibo culus, dhammaaneysa qabriga, taas oo musiibada ay ku dhamaanayso.</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>	

<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>Yaraynta</b></p> <p>Yaraynta waxa ay tilmaamaysaa dhaqanka oo dareenka usoo jeedinayso dhabta oo yaasho oo la arki karo, iyadoo lag dhigaayo in ay u ekaato mid yar oo waxba ahayn. Yaraynta xaqiiqda waxaa lagu sameen karaa adigoo isticmaalaya qaabka kaftanka, kajan iyo noocyada kale kaftanka qalalsan. Yaraynta shay waxay dhiganta buunbuuninta oo caadiga ah oo qaab kaftan ahaan.</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>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	SOMALI
<p><b>Verse</b> 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>Aayad</b> Aayada waxaa loo jeedaa isticmaalka hal sadar oo gabay ah. Leenka qoraalka oo cabiran waxaa loo yaqaana aayad. si kastaba ha ahaatee, erayga waxaa, sidoo kale loo isticmaali karaa in loola jeedo Sadarada gabyada ama qeyb kale oo ka mid ah qabayga.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> <i>The Road Not Taken</i> by Robert Frost Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, and sorry I could not travel both and be one traveler, long I stood and looked down one as far as I could to where it bent in the undergrowth;</p>	

**Ereyada iyo Xeeldaha dheerig ah ee Suugaanta****Raadi fasiraadaha iyo tusaalooyinka**

<b>LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH</b>	<b>EREYADA IYO XEELADAH SUUGAANTA EE [ LUQADDA]</b>
<b>Anachronism</b> Example	<b>ka war bixin</b> Tusaale
<b>Anticlimax</b> Example	<b>Niyad jab</b> Tusaale
<b>Archetype</b> Example	<b>Matali kara</b> Tusaale
<b>Cadence</b> Example	<b>Dhawaaq si iseg usoo baxa</b> Tusaale
<b>Comedy</b> Example	<b>Majaajillo</b> Tusaale
<b>Elegy</b> Example	<b>Gabay baroor-diiq ah</b> Tusaale
<b>Epic poem</b> Example	<b>Gabay taarikhhiya</b> Tusaale
<b>Irony</b> Example	<b>Kajan</b> Tusaale
<b>Memoir</b> Example	<b>Taariikh-nololeed</b> Tusaale
<b>Monologue (Soliloquy)</b> Example	<b>Daldalan</b> Tusaale
<b>Ode</b> Example	<b>Ode</b> Tusaale
<b>Paraphrase</b> Example	<b>Si sahlan u sheegid</b> Tusaale
<b>Parody</b> Example	<b>Matalaad fool-xun</b> Tusaale
<b>Science Fiction</b> Example	<b>Khayaaliga sayniska</b> Tusaale
<b>Trilogy</b> Example	<b>Saddex sheeko, gabay iyo riwaayada isku mawduuc ah</b> Tusaale

**WARQADDA**

Ku raaxeyso in aad ogaatid ereyo iyo xeelado dheeri ah oo ku darso liiskaada shakhsiga ah!

ENGLISH	SOMALI

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