What is essential to the architecture of the novel?

Metaphor for battle of individual against a controlling society.
Metaphor/Diction/Imagery are the key devices Kesey employs

- Treat metaphors like a sense -- a way of seeing or touching or hearing.
- Metaphors can provide one of the only ways to perceive and experience an idea.
- But how do we “get” a metaphor? What do we “get” about it?
Metaphors are:

1. Metaphors are grounded. We have to have some experience with both the concept and the compared object.
   - We have to know about trees and families.
   - BUT if we don’t know both of these, then the metaphor breaks down.

2. Metaphors are structured. The compared things have a pattern that is shared between them. However, this relies on #1.
   - If your family is sturdy, connected, rooted to ancestors, etc., then this works.
   - BUT if your family was broken or not close, then you might find the comparison imperfect.

3. Metaphors have relationships within their structures.
   - Sturdiness, branches, and roots all show a relationship between trees and families.
   - BUT if you are unsatisfied with this analogy, then something doesn’t work for you – maybe you’re unhappy with this because you think families are more delicate than a tree.
They accumulate and progress -- there is nuance

What does a metaphor do?

▶ They DO NOT mean by themselves.
▶ They are devices/techniques that are part of a larger strategy.

▶ Consider Hamlet's lines from the previous slides.
  ▶ The image of Denmark as a garden feels one way
  ▶ BUT
  ▶ Then it is an "unweeded" garden, which feels another way.
  ▶ THEN
  ▶ We get the image of the "things rank and gross in nature" growing in the garden, which make it feel even worse.

▶ SO, here, the metaphor contributes to the TONE of the passage.
An author chooses a device, for a purpose, to create a meaning.
Now, let’s extend our thinking...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Extended Metaphor</th>
<th>Controlling Metaphor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or</td>
<td>A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of</td>
<td>A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout an entire texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action to which it is not literally applicable</td>
<td>sentences in a text or lines in a poem.</td>
<td>and governs the organization and interpretation of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now list the extended and controlling metaphors you see in the book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Extended Metaphor 1</th>
<th>Extended Metaphor 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fog</td>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>the sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine</td>
<td>the orderlies</td>
<td>the acutes/chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>the reservation/dam</td>
<td>the window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobotomy</td>
<td>laughter</td>
<td>the dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>the nurse with the birthmark</td>
<td>escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>the doctor</td>
<td>character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***others I don’t get?***
The passage below is from ____________ a novel written by ________________. Read the passage carefully. Then write a well-organized essay in which you analyze the literary techniques _____________ uses to describe the character and his situation.

**Literary Techniques:** metaphor/diction/imagery

**CHARACTERIZE -- Indirect/Direct**

In *One Flew Over The Cuckoo’s Nest*, author Ken Kesey uses detailed imagery to highlight the power shift that occurs when McMurphy physical attacks Big Nurse. He “smashed through that glass door”, causing her face to “swing around, with terror forever ruining any other look she might ever try to use again.” In this pivotal moment, Big Nurse’s domineering image is weakened and her femininity is exposed when “the two nippled circles started from her chest and swelled out and out.” Despite having knowledge of her reputation throughout the ward, McMurphy overpowers Big Nurse and individually rebels against her authoritative presence. The irony conveyed by the contrast between her power and McMurphy’s lashing out further develop the idea that McMurphy has achieved his ultimate goal - to assert his superiority in order to prove that he cannot ultimately be controlled by a woman, no matter how she presents herself. Through the revealing of Big Nurse’s breasts, he removes the mask that she has placed over her feminine nurturing and sexuality. McMurphy proves his point - that women, even those that are “smooth, calculated, and precision-made”, are inferior to him because they are still women. McMurphy’s rebellion, while understandable, is also misogynistic. The Big Nurse is seeking to destroy and diminish the men. By lobotomizing them, she takes away their masculinity and treats them as “little boys.” Although McMurphy’s attack is a microcosm of the individual’s power versus society’s control, the moment displays his sexist belief that Big Nurse cannot control because she is a woman and is therefore inherently weaker and inferior to him and the rest of the men in the ward.