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Grapes of wrath chapter 5 literary devices

Earthowners come into closed cars, feel dry ground with your fingers, and check soil fertility. Tenants watch them uncomfortable from sun-scorched dooryards. Some owners are kind and hate what they need to do; some are angry because they hate to be cruel; and others are cold and stay in the distance because they had learned long ago that they could not be the owner if they showed compassion to the people. Both owners and tenants seem to be jammed in something bigger than they are. The owners explain that they have evicted tenants because of poor crops for years and claim that cotton has sucked all the blood from the ground and made it barren. The sharecroppers suggest that perhaps rotational crops could pump blood back into the soil and that maybe next year would be good. Owners, however, insist that it is too late and say that the bank - a monster must have a profit all the time. It can't wait. It's going to die. Farmers say they can't cut their share because children don't have enough to eat even now. The owner then says that the tenants' system will no longer work. A man on a tractor can replace twelve to fourteen families and make big profits. They're going to pay the tractor man a salary, and they'll make all the production themselves. At this point, tenants claim ownership of the land because their grandfathers have settled it. Their families have lived, worked and died in this land for years; they have no other place to go. However, the owners tell them to leave and blame the bank: It's not us, it's the bank. The bank is not like a man. They explain to tenants that they can go for relief or go west to California, where there are plenty of oranges that are picked. Tractors come and plough the ground effectively. Motorists who have no love for the earth are firmly orders to demolish anything that comes as a straight line. They rape the earth without passion. In the middle of the day, the driver of the tractor sometimes stops at the tenant's house and his lunch. He eats without really enjoying his food. Tenants look curiously at his strange face caked with dust and marked with lines where goggles and mask are worn. Hungry children watch their hands as it brings food to his mouth. Tenants often accuse the driver of handing over their people. The manager declares that his main problem is just about his starving family and not others. He earns three dollars a day to plow in a straight line. It's not his fault if he has to demolish the tenant's house when it blocks his way. The tenant sometimes threatens to shoot the driver, but he points out the futility of such conduct, saying that he Get hanged and other drivers will come and demolish your house. The tenant wants revenge; he wants to kill someone, but is at a loss to know who to kill, because the driver receives his orders from the bank, which in turn receives his orders from people in the East. Chapter 5 shows an amazing contrast between agraric lifestyle and modern farming methods. This is a legislative generalized drama through which sharecroppers are expelled from their land. In the following narrative chapters, Joad will be the victim of similar circumstances. In this chapter, Steinbeck describes the representative tenant meeting with the tractor driver as the last to be thucted by the tenant's house while driving through the door. He perceives the general sense of futility as the tenant just steps aside and watches his house collapse in front of his eyes. Steinbeck succeeds in involving the reader emotionally suffering croppers. He never lets the reader forget about the human inconsistency involved in the national catastrophe of dust storms. The real danger comes from holding companies and banks that are inhumane and have no feelings or emotions. The bank is a monster that has to feed profits or die. Landlords tell sharecroppers to leave the land and blame the bank for their actions. Owners are also devotive to the human feeling and passively accept a situation that allows them to make a profit while avoiding the moral consequences of their actions. Tractors take over. The eviction of tenants from the land where they and their ancestors have poured their sweat and blood underscores the human side of the tragedy. Steinbeck's level is still a criticism of society, allowing machines to make progress to separate humanity's natural relationship with nature. The tractor acts as a symbol of the technological age, and does not feel the tractor driver, like a robot, has lost contact with the ground. The tractor is indifferent to the weather and is not affected by drought or rainfall. According to its mechanical precision, crops can be grown without spending human work: No one had touched the seeds or lusted for growth. People ate what they had n't raised, had nothing to do with bread. The tractor driver also becomes dehumanized, part of the monster. Driver dehumanization is an ex externalized rubber dust mask and goggles in a way that hides his features. He has also lost his human will and ability to think and act independently. He mechanically fulfills the role of making orders for machines and capitalist economies. He is conditioned to just act without thinking. Steinbeck writes that monster . . . had goggled him and muzzle him – goggled his mind, muzzle his speech, goggled his perception, muzzle his protest. The driver, if think clearly, blinds himself to the consequences of his actions. The dialogue between tenant and farmer exposes the selfishness of the driver who betrays his people. He's just interested in getting his three dollars a day, and doesn't think about the fact that his three-dollar, fifteen or twenty families can't eat at all and hundreds of families are losing their homes and wander around on the road. He also avoids thinking about the moral impact of his actions. His self-help prevents him from thinking about the suffering of others. The tenant cannot defend himself. He threatens to shoot the driver, but understands the futility of such action. Chapter 5 also deals with what constitutes land ownership. Absentee landlords and tenants have conflicting views on this. The land of the hosts is simply a means of earning a large profit. The land is nothing more than a financial investment for them. For tenants, on the other hand, land is an essential part of their own existence, and everything in their lives has to do with it, including birth, employment and death. Tenants follow jeffersonian agrarianism ideas. Thomas Jefferson believed that all people should be able to own landed property. Jeffersonians argued that even if a person did not own the land legally, the person had a natural right to claim ownership if he or she lived on it and cultivated it. This idealism is reflected in the tenants' response: We measured it and broke it up. . . that's what makes it ours – being born into it, working it, dying for it. This makes ownership, not paper with numbers on it. Summary Steinbeck was very adept at using literary elements to his advantage in his writing. Steinbeck uses many different literary elements, including: dialogue (of two types), graphic language (metaphors and similes), hyperbole, motive, and impersonation. Here is a detailed interpretation of these literary devices in Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath Chapter 5.Dialogue:1) The first form of

dialogue that Steinbeck uses in Chapter 5 is usually not found in literature. Dialogue is not between two characters, rather between the characters and themselves, or Steinbeck and the audience (a kind of narrative). Some examples:Ex:Page 32: We can't depend on it. A bank monster has to be profitable all the time. It can't wait. It's going to die. No, taxes are going on. When the monster stops growing, it dies. What guests0 is still in tams. -Farmers are asking themselves here, trying to comfort themselves, that bank tire, and end their squeal. It shows the time before farmers realized that they had to work together, in the philosophy I told us. Page 33: What do you want us to do? We can not make fewer parts culture we are half starving now. 2) The second type of dialogue used in Chapter 5 is speech between the letters. This is much more common in literature, and is found at the end of the chapter. Ex:Page 36: Why, you're Joe Davis's boy! Page 37: Well, what are you doing for this kind of work against your people? -A tenant farmer criticizes Joe Davis's son for working at a bank. Davis's son knows the damage he's causing, but says he has to think about his family. This is an example of a person who doesn't make the transition from I to We. He's stuck in I, and he dies because of it. Graphic language: There are two basic earthly graphic languages, metaphors and similes. Both of these are used in Chapter 5.1 Metaphors: Page 34: Their sunburned faces were dark, and their sun-foaming eyes were light. -description of farmers.   Page 35: He was part of the monsters in the robot seat, the first of many descriptions of tractor drivers.   Page 35: Snob-nosed monsters, invaded the dust and pasted their muzzles, - another description of tractors.   Page 35: Balloon thunder sounded through the country, became one with air and land-tractors that are in any way possible to take over the country.2) Similes: p. 35: Tractors came across roads and into fields, large crawlers moving like insects, a description of another tractor on page 36: pieces of pie marked as part of an engine. -description of the tractor driver's food.   Page 38: You even come too close, and I even sit as a rabbit for you. -A tenant threatens to kill a tractor driver if he damages farmland.   P. 39: ... and wrenched the little house from its foundation so that it fell sideways, crushed like a bug. Hyperbole: Hyperbole is the result of dramatizing a certain event or feeling of writing. For example, instead: It started raining. You can put hyperbole writing: the predatory serious. Both sentences say the same thing, while the second is much more dramatic, creating a more interesting picture in the audience's mind. There are very few hyperbolas in this chapter, but I tried my best to find someone. After reading the chapter many times I found some interesting things. Some people might read this chapter and say that yes, there is hyperbole, but I get none. After reading the entire book, and realizing the horror endured by the peasants at this time, I can't say that any of the descriptions are an exaggeration. When Steinbeck depicts dry soil, harsh winds, and flowing dust, hyperbole can be found, but I don't see it as hyperbole. The roof of these people does not leave room for hyperbole, so I do not find anyone in chapter 5. Feature: The theme may be as a reminder of the plot and the main idea of the novel. The author can use the motive to remind the audience of his main point, or the message he/she is trying to convey through writing. Steinbeck's message in Chapter 5 grapes of anger is that the bank is a monster. He constantly reminds the audience about it through small notes in his writing, namely motives. Page 31: The bank or company needs-insist- it must be as if the bank or company were a monster, Page 33: It's a monster. Men did it, but they can't control it. Throughout the chapter, and in the book itself, Steinbeck reminds the audience that the Bank is a monster. His message is the philosophy I tell us, which he believes is the only way to survive bank suppression. Impersonation: Impersonation is an act that gives inanimation to objects of qualities that only living beings can have. Impersonation is used to give the audience an easier time in formulating a picture in their minds. Page 31: The bank or company needs-insist- it must be as if the Bank or the Company were a monster, -The Bank is a building or an organization. The bank can't want money or wealth, so Steinbeck gives it these qualities like the man that wants things. In this he chooses to also have its attributes of the monster. Page 32: You know what cotton does on the ground; robs it, sucks all the blood from it. - Cotton, harvest, can't rob anything. It is given attributes of man. Human.