

Section II — Answer Question 2

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Question Number

Discoveries are essential in an individual's development and their relationship with others and the world as it exposes them to new ideas, which challenges their existing perceptions and opinions. This ~~rather~~ concept of discovery can be seen in Carol Ann Duffy's poem Originally, Llewyneth Lewis' poem The Reference Library, Ann Banerjee's novel The China Girl (CC) and Mark Haddon's novel The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time (Curious) as they delineate the transformative nature of discoveries and how ~~the~~ curiosity or necessity provokes individuals to discover themselves and the world, ~~by~~ making them see beyond their norm which instigates ^{personal} growth.

Discoveries can be ^{unintentional} made forcefully due to necessity, but they can be valued ~~a~~ later as the ~~contingential~~ ^{challenges} nature ~~of~~ individuals to develop a new identity. This can be seen in Duffy's Originally as she reflects on discovering the intricacies and differences of a new country which is forced upon her. Duffy ~~thus~~ creates a repetitive reference to "our own country" throughout the poem; the first line states "we come from our own country" putting emphasis on the topic of ownership she feels as she discovers the new country, one that is certainly not her own. Moreover, the use of italics for the entirety of "I want our out-7-country, Israel" employs a

visual technique to create an aural imagery for the audience, as they can hear the persona wail with despair, further depicting her refusal to accept the new country. However, her changing emotions and developing identity are revealed in the third stanza as her longing fades, through the figurative representation of her language and accent. ~~before~~ She uses simile language to ~~to~~ highlight — through her adoption to a new language which is the first step in developing a new identity — that the ongoing discovery of the new place constantly transforms her original identity and compels her to discover and accept a new self. Hence it is clear that discoveries can be confounding initially as they are forced by necessity, but can be meaningful as they lead to discoveries of individuals themselves.

Not only is the transformative nature of discoveries evident for personas of literature but also for the audience, transforming their way of living as the composer challenges their ~~preconceived~~ preconceived notion of human experience, often instigating ~~the~~ discoveries about the world. This can be seen in Lewis' The Reference Library which ~~to~~ outlines the importance of discovering the world first hand. The repetition of "how to" ~~in~~ in the first three stanzas lists the information that can be discovered in books. However, the juxtaposition later in the poem "but ~~compared~~ compared to you, an encyclopedia is

"The provision" clearly contrasts how we and ourselves, conveying
 the poet's challenge to the audience. The poet ~~conveys~~ ^{challenges}
 the audience to reconsider their fixed understandings of the world
 based on discoveries made by reading, and how they are
 accordingly without any doubts. The poet conveys that it
 is necessary to embrace their own curiosity, go outside
 and discover the true ~~world~~ ^{world} first hand. Lewis confidently
 employs imperatives such as "throw the big stones over"
 and "read first the lexicons of your own doubt" to challenge
 the audience's previous way of living, and encourage them
 to create new and real understandings of the world as it is
 necessary.

This similarity, discoveries can also transform the audience, by
 providing them a deeper understanding of life and others,
 allowing them to learn about themselves and ~~another~~ ^{the world}.
 In Kipling's Custody, the emotional connection of "father
 was there and he was a ~~the~~ ^{he} which meant that it wasn't
 my home anymore" forces a ~~total~~ ^{link} link between Christopher's
 discovery of his father's deceit and the audience's discovery.
 Asperger's has impacted on Christopher's ability to comprehend
 social behaviours ~~the~~ ~~the~~ but eventually he discovers that
 his father is not only capable of lying, but willingly lied
 to him; the emotional discovery forced by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ^{his} curiosity about
 how people that you trust can lie has ~~enabled~~ ^{enabled} enabled

Christopher to understand other's way of thinking. On the other hand, the audience's are forced to discover a more in-depth understandings about the reasoning for Mrs as their own knowledge of the lying is challenged in Christopher's father's argument.

On the other hand, discoveries can be meaningful as they lead to the ~~the~~ rejuvenation of relationships. This is seen in Brille's novel *CK* through the transformation of ^{Leah} ~~Leah~~ and Joan's relationship. Initially, their relationship is presented as ~~strained~~ ^{strained} ~~or~~ ^{as} Leah only addresses her ~~mother~~ ^{mother} as "Joan" or the ~~hyperbolic~~ ^{hyperbolic} ~~reference~~ ^{reference} to ~~an~~ "evil ^{aunt} ~~aunt~~". However Leah's discovery of the harsh reality of China, observed through the visual ~~image~~ ^{imagery} "a boat out bar and a van ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~side~~ ^{side} ~~ways~~ ^{ways}". ~~Leah~~ ^{Leah} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~finally~~ ^{finally} allowed to ~~sympathise~~ ^{sympathise} with her mother which ~~lead~~ ^{lead} to the transformation of their relationship.

Through the analysis of all four texts, it is clear that discoveries can be evoked by curiosity or necessity and ~~lead~~ ^{lead} to be meaningful as they lead to ~~discoveries~~ ^{discoveries} of individuals ~~themselves~~ ^{themselves} and the world.