

Discoveries often cause individuals to re-examine their perspectives and values, which can lead to a new and developed understanding of the world around them. Robert Frost's poetry and Morten Tyldum's film 'The Imitation Game', both demonstrate connections between an individual's contexts and values and their discoveries of the world. Frost demonstrates the impact of an individual's values and attitude on discoveries of nature and life through the use of extended metaphor, juxtaposition and Christian allusions in 'Mending Wall' and 'After Apple Picking'. 'The Imitation Game' is a historical drama which uses the motif of the 'game' to challenge widely held beliefs of the World War II context, causing the viewer to reconsider their values and understanding of the world. Both Frost and Tyldum expertly convey ideas about discovery in their texts in order to reveal their individual values and perspectives regarding changing social worlds.

Frost's poem, 'Mending wall', incorporates values of nature from the American Transcendentalists, and juxtaposes the personae's views in order to demonstrate the relationship between an individual's beliefs, and their independent rediscovery of nature. Through the use of juxtaposition and the extended metaphor of the wall, Frost highlights the world's metaphorical boundaries and the different ways in which individuals respond to these. Frost's view on intellectual boundaries is expressed through the personae's antithetical perspectives in the poem. The neighbour's fixed views limit discovery and are shown through repetition of the axiom "Good fences make good neighbours", whilst the narrator's progressive values, which are shown through the line "There where it is we do not need a wall", allow the rediscovery of the natural world. The line "He will not go behind his father's saying, and he likes having thought of it so well" explains the neighbour's traditional values, thus informing the reader of the ramifications of rigid views and values. In comparison, the narrator's open mindedness creates opportunity for discovery by re-evaluating current views, allowing the development of new and potentially progressive ideas about the world. Frost's use of contrast and American Transcendentalist values prompts the reader to reconsider their own values regarding the world and nature.

In 'After Apple Picking', Frost's use of Christian allusions presents ideas about the rediscovery of purpose in life by underlining loss of faith in the lives of both the persona and the reader, reflecting the nihilistic values prevalent in Frost's context. Through Christian allusions, Frost demonstrates the meaninglessness of apple picking, which symbolises futile tasks completed by modern society. His extended metaphor "For I have had too much of apple picking; I am overtired..." demonstrates the persona's exhaustion and, through his understanding of the task's meaninglessness, he is able to discover a new perspective regarding life, nature and man. Life's futility is further portrayed through the line "...as of no worth", an allusion to Ecclesiastes, which reinforces the worthlessness of man's toils. The search for meaning in life is conveyed through the line "...two pointed ladder's sticking through a tree toward heaven still" as the distinct imagery alludes to a search for a higher power, although this too is perceived as meaningless, as the persona will

never reach the heavens. Frost's use of Christian allusions emphasises life's meaninglessness, demonstrating the nihilistic values prevalent in Frost's 19th and 20th Century context, causing the reader to question their own existence and purpose as a part of the natural world.

'The Imitation Game' is based on the true story about the breaking of the Enigma code, and uses narrative devices and genre to engage the viewer and challenge widely held past and present beliefs, allowing a discovery's worth to be re-assessed. The film is a historical drama which skilfully utilises its genre's conventions to question the prejudices and behaviours of World War II and modern society. The combined use of postscript, notes and dates, and footage and sound sources help to create verisimilitude, which effectively engages the audience, allowing for a greater impact and authenticity. The postscript "In 2013, Queen Elizabeth II granted Turing a posthumous royal pardon..." and Turing's conviction of 'gross indecency' aid in the juxtaposition of two contrasting beliefs regarding sexuality, demonstrating how individual and social values have changed throughout history. Through this comparison, the viewer is positioned to re-evaluate their own beliefs concerning homosexuality, promoting the discovery of a new view of society and the world.

Analepsis, prolepsis and voice over narration are narrative devices that are conjunctively employed to amplify discovery by encouraging historical reflection. Turing reviews the past events during his interrogation via voice over narrations whilst the past is presented to the audience, allowing the viewer to consider both past and present events, and re-examine their own perspectives regarding the events portrayed. Tyldum's skilful manipulation of narrative devices and genre challenge widely held beliefs of Turing's context, causing the viewer to reassess their own values and attitudes towards society and the world.

Both Frost and Tyldum present distinctive ideas regarding social and cultural change to initiate the re-evaluation of values in the hope that a new understanding of the world will be developed. Frost's use of juxtaposition and Christian allusion reassesses the worth of human boundaries and individual purpose, promoting reconsideration of our own opinions regarding the themes expressed. Tyldum's clever use of genre and narrative devices effectively challenge widely held beliefs of World War II, causing individuals to re-examine their own views, which at best, promise an increased understanding of the world.