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The Story of Oedipus

In the ancient times, there existed a couple by the name Laius and Jocasta, the royal of Thebes, unfortunately, they were unlucky to conceive a kid of their own. Laius the king decided to go to the prophecy of Delphi to know where the issue was. The prophecy told him that he will have a kid but unlucky the kid will murder him and slumber with his own mom. In order to avoid the prophecy from coming to pass Laius abandon his child on the slopes of Mt. Cithaeron. Fortunately, a shepherd came to found the baby and took him to Polybus and Merope the royals of Corinth, who did not conceive. They named him Oedipus. Oedipus while out and about he came across a point where there was three ways encounter several guys troll up and tell him to get out of the path. Oedipus refused to get out of the way and a fight breaks out. He killed all with the exception of one man who survived. Oedipus walked away thinking he is a warrior not aware that one of the people he killed was his biological father. Tiresias the well-known seer knows that it is Oedipus who killed his own father. The murderer that the king is searching. The king sends for the survivor of the killings in order for him to find the truth. The survivor confirms that it is him who killed Laius the whole truth pissed Oedipus off and that wasn't enough he finds out that Jocasta has hung herself. After that Creon émigrés, Oedipus and the blind male strolls the desert with only devoted daughter Antigone to attendant him. Finally,



Oedipus and Antigone end up in a city by the name Clonus which is just outside Athens. In the story of Oedipus, there is various plot details model irony. Remarkably, there are several instances where irony has featured this paper aims at discussing different instances where irony has featured.

The satire is in fact, a legendary practice that initiated in Greek calamity. Furthermost corporate is histrionic sarcasm in which a personality's action or confrontations are implicit by the spectators, however anonymous to the charisma. The story of Oedipus is founded upon the emotional sightlessness of Oedipus who issue sentences for the murder of King Laius, who reigned Thebes earlier King Oedipus. Since he is mistakenly that killer who is the reason of the misery of the individuals in Thebes. With accordance to the scene I when Oedipus says I plead that gentleman's life is disbursed in evil and woe. He ironically curses himself because he is the murderer who killed his father. Evidently, the more effort he makes, the more ironic he seems to be (Grier, Francis 78). Although the seer and the survivor know that Oedipus the man who killed Laius he himself is not aware and he is determined to find the murderer in order to save the whole community from the plague. Additionally, he killed the king among other guys at the place where the three roads meet. Nevertheless, he went home thinking that he is a hero. The determination in him displays the ironical part of the story.

There is dramatic irony in the story of Oedipus, when the ancient fortuneteller to pay the ruler a visit. Oedipus mockeries the fella as he is blind, and Tiresias in a fit of annoyance expresses the ruler that while he can see he is blind to the certainty. The king can literally see physically but he does not know the truth he seeks to know the person who killed King Laius but with his own eyes is unable to see. On the other hand, Tiresias who is blind but knows who

killed the king. Later when Oedipus becomes blind. He lastly, he comes to know the truth of the fella's words. The satire is also to be found in the fact that it is the blind man who actually sees.

In another instance of stagy sarcasm from act III, an emissary lands to tell Oedipus that Polybus is not his biological dad because a guide took him from the mountain and gave him to the king for they didn't have a child of their own. However, Oedipus courageously responds with abundant dramatic irony but I am a kid of blessing; I cannot be defiled. Blessed is my mom; the transitory month, my sibling, have seen me wealthy and poor. Evidently, Oedipus is certainly significantly spoilt and vexatious with his own disputes. And for he was blind to the fact, he bodily blinds and expels himself. There is no doubt that Oedipus had seen him become rich and poor. He was brought up in a rich family but later he dies a poor man (Grier, Francis 81).

The listeners are very much conscious that Oedipus was an espoused son to Polybius and Merope. Conversely, Oedipus innocently goes away from his adoptive parentages, trusting that he is foreseeing the result of the forecast that he would murder his dad. He far along realizes that the fella he killed on the path was certainly his dad and that his genetic parentages are King Laius and Jocasta.

On the same token, the audience knows that Oedipus is the reason of the epidemic since he wedded his mom. Oedipus realizes the incestuous rapport far later in the tale. Everything that is befalling the community is because of Oedipus doings of which the audience knows but he is himself does not know. He is the one who killed his father Laius but he is not aware the seer knows everything and when Oedipus laughs at him because he is blind he tells him that is he who cannot see because he does not have eyes rather Oedipus who has eyes and him not aware of everything but the seers know everything.

Greeks learn the lesson of Oedipus thought he was super smart and he could be able to run away from the prophecy that said he would kill his father and sleep with his own mom. Contrarily on running away from his adopted parents that's when he killed his biological father and later married his mother. Greeks learnt that they should not try to go against the gods all prophecies will always come to pass. No one should be so proud they should always remember that pride comes before a fall. That is evident from the story of Oedipus.

Another lesson learned from the story of Oedipus is that every fella today could benefit from, such as the disgraces of conceit and self-centeredness, the severe mistakes in being critical and self-righteous, and the consequences of being fast to act without adequate information. Today, I am heretic will start the search again, I will disclose the truth, uncover all, let it all be grasped (Grier, Francis 90) .This line verbal by Oedipus to the start of the drama undoubtedly proves his propensities toward conceit and disrespect.

The Greek audience also learns that they should never judge a book by its cover. Oedipus judged the seer that he is blind and cannot see. While he himself had eyes but he could see nothing. The seer knew that its Oedipus killed his biological father and was the cause of the plague that was striking the land.

All of these events come together to strengthen age-old life lessons. One should never bask in his own capabilities and be arrogant of his abilities, but rather be modest and hardworking towards any achievement. One should not be fast to judge others when they are unaware of the facts. This also reproduces the saying, "people in glass houses should not throw gravels. "Oedipus was innocently living in a giant glass house that unavoidably came crashing

down on him. He ridiculed the blind Tiresias, just to end up blind himself in the end. He insulted his own name by slandering that of an offender he sought out.

Individuals should as well act with sympathy and understanding and be sure to have all the realities before making judgments. For the case of Oedipus fated his own life by accusing another. He did not heed the guidance of others but instead pushed on his own self-centered way to what unknowingly led to his death. Significantly, egotism will only lead to aloneness and misery. In the end, though Oedipus story is more histrionic than most modern day situations, one could end up precisely the same as he if they do not learn these lessons.

Work cited

Grier, Francis. *Oedipus and the Couple*. Routledge, 2018.

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