

Student's Name

Professor's Name

Course Details

Date

The Mahabharata and The Odyssey

The poems, *The Odyssey* and *The Mahabharata*, are considered epics because they represent the uniqueness of ancient Greece and India, respectively. These two great works of literature are recognized for their captivating storylines told in poetic forms. The poems provide elaborate descriptions that both convey their central ideas and prepare the audience for an interesting read.

The Odyssey is a classical work of literature that examines the themes of feminism and temperance. The author uses stylistic devices like imagery to create a picture of Penelope, Odysseus' wife, in the reader's mind (Homer, 10). Having read the descriptive words used to talk about Penelope, readers become familiarized with her character and develop a positive attitude towards her skillfulness and diligence.

The Odyssey uses the theme of feminism to show the strength of a woman and her ability to serve in different positions (Emily, p1). The concept of heroism is also evident in the work, as the poet captures the readers' attention and beckons them towards its conclusive end through showcasing the adventures of Odysseus and his son, Telemachus.

The Mahabharata differs from *The Odyssey* in that it was presented through oral tradition before its transition into written poetry. The poem explores the subjects of love, magic, and spiritualism in equal measure (Mahesh et al., 4). Moreover, *The Mahabharata* was often performed during festivals, which enabled festival-goers to engage in song and dance (Naomi,

p4). *The Mahabharata* is a masterpiece that analyzes Indian culture in a simple but coherent manner.

Works Cited

Emily, Wilson. *A translator's Reckoning with the Women of the Odyssey*. The New Yorker.

2017.

Mahesh Kavi, Debarati, Das, and Bhaskarjyoti Das. A Computational Analysis of Mahabharata,

Conference Paper. 2016.

Naomi Appleton, *The Mahabharata*, 2015.