Traditional essay

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Transformation in narrative literature provides character buildup by describing how the journey is initiated while pointing to personalities associated with the discussion. With transformation conducted within fictional stories, readers understand detailed knowledge pertaining to the scenes created by the author (JENSBY.,2023).

The epic of Gilgamesh demonstrates the journey of a leader who was well-renowned as a humble person. Transformation in his personality made him a role model in front of his followers. Initially, he was conceited in nature; however, with time, during the end of his regime, he was transformed fully into a modest personality (De Villiers.,2020). Written literature based on Akkadian cuneiform provides in-depth information pertaining to ancient Mesopotamian civilization centred around a King named Uruk who was guided by Gilgamesh, a heavenly God who transformed his personality from an authoritarian leader to a supportive role model.

Gilgamesh was called a protagonist who guided people based on his self-discovery, as many ancient mythological stories are interconnected based on his character and behaviour. Gilgamesh was well-explained by authors based on their literature findings that from the initial stage of his life, he was in search of immortality as he wanted to gain an in-depth understanding of immortality (Sonik.,2021).

The return stage was a major transformation within his personality. While discovering immortality, he emphasized to seek for wisdom. However, he failed in the task provided by Uthapishtim and did not achieve the prescribed boon. Although he fails in his life, however, he gains knowledge about immortality based on his acts and behaviours (Abusch.,2021). While returning to Uruk, he preferred to spend his life normally; however, he was entitled to Master of Two Worlds based on his search and journey for finding immortality.

During his departure, he was able to receive supernatural aid while receiving assistance from the Sun God named Shamash, who helped Gilgamesh during his fight with Humwawa. Based on the blessings he received from his mother goddess and supernatural aid, he became a renowned figure. Further, Enkidu prevents him from entering the mountain abode (Nurullin.,2020).

In the novel, Siddhartha Gilgamesh’s spiritual journey is mentioned as both of them believe in their own practices and don’t prefer others to make decisions on their behalf. Both Siddhartha and Gilgamesh were close to their friends, who showed their loyalty to achieve impossibilities (Anderlini et al.,2023). After his friend's death, while searching for immortality, Gilgamesh identifies that he would not be able to get his friend's life back while realizing about immortality.

Based on demi-God status, he was recognized as a master of mortals due to his unusual powers. Gilgamesh lived his life based on his desires, although his thoughts were to dominate his followers. However, irrespective of not accomplishing immortality, he was recognized as the Master of his own fate (Kynes.,2023). Although he failed many times, nevertheless, he lived peacefully while learning from his failures. His personality transformation describes how he changed by gaining knowledge from his surrounding environment. Gilgamesh mentioned that he was able to achieve his goal for life, i.e., freedom to live.

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