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## THE ROLE OF MODERN ARAB WRITERS IN INFLUENCING GLOBAL CULTURAL DISCOURSE: A STUDY OF ARABIC WORLD LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

Modern Arab writers play a crucial role in shaping global cultural discourse through literary works that reflect Arab identity, social criticism, and cultural transformation. This study analyzes how modern Arab writers, such as Naguib Mahfouz, Tayeb Salih, and Ghassan Kanafani, present alternative narratives against the dominance of Western discourse and negotiate the position of Arab culture in the global conversation. Using a qualitative-descriptive approach through literature review and discourse analysis, this research explores the role of Arabic literature in shaping cross-cultural understanding, identity representation, and the dissemination of Arab cultural values through media and education. The findings indicate that modern Arab literature not only narrates local experiences but also addresses universal themes such as colonialism, inequality, and freedom. These literary works function as a means of resistance against cultural marginalization and as a bridge for dialogue between civilizations. Arab cultural values reflected in these works have undergone transformation through media adaptation and global educational curricula, reinforcing literature as a soft power in cultural diplomacy. Modern Arab writers contribute significantly to redefining the cultural map of the world, making it more inclusive and multi-voiced, enriching the dialogue between civilizations in the contemporary era.

*Keywords: Modern Arab Writers, Arabic Literature, Global Cultural Discourse.*

### مستخلص البحث

كانت شعراء العرب المعاصرون دوراً مهماً في تشكيل الخطاب الثقافي العالمي من خلال الأعمال الأدبية التي تعكس الهوية العربية، والانتقاد الاجتماعي، والتحول الثقافي. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل كيفية تقديم شعراء العرب المعاصرين، مثل نجيب محفوظ، وتوفيق صالح، وغسان كنفاني، لسرديات بديلة ضد هيمنة الخطاب الغربي والتفاوض على مكانة الثقافة العربية في المحادثة العالمية. باستخدام هذا البحث منهج وصفي نوعي من خلال مراجعة الأدبيات وتحليل الخطاب، يستكشف هذا البحث دور الأدب العربي في تشكيل الفهم المتبادل بين الثقافات، وتمثيل الهوية، ونشر القيم الثقافية العربية من خلال وسائل الإعلام والتعليم. تشير النتائج إلى أن الأدب العربي المعاصر لا يروي فقط التجارب المحلية، بل يتناول أيضاً موضوعات عالمية مثل الاستعمار، وعدم المساواة، والحرية. تعمل هذه الأعمال الأدبية كأداة مقاومة للتهميش الثقافي وجسر للحوار بين الحضارات. كما أن القيم الثقافية العربية التي تنعكس في هذه الأعمال قد خضعت للتحويل من خلال التكييف مع وسائل الإعلام والمناهج الدراسية العالمية، مما يعزز الأدب كقوة ناعمة في الدبلوماسية الثقافية. تساهم شعراء العرب المعاصرون بشكل كبير في إعادة تعريف الخريطة الثقافية للعالم وجعلها أكثر شمولاً وتعددية الأصوات، مما يغني الحوار بين الحضارات في العصر المعاصر.

*كلمات أساسية: شعراء العرب المعاصرون، الأدب العربي، الخطاب الثقافي العالمي.*

Modern Arab writers have played a significant role in shaping, examining, and voicing contemporary cultural issues on a global scale (Achmad, 2019). By integrating the roots of classical Arabic literary traditions with the dynamics of modern civilization, they produce works that function not only as aesthetic expressions but also as instruments of cultural, political, and social resistance (Pratama, 2023). Figures such as Naguib Mahfouz, Tayeb Salih, Ghassan Kanafani, Adonis (Ali Ahmad Said Esber), and Hanan al-Shaykh represent an intellectual vitality that connects the Arab world to global literary and cultural discourse through diverse approaches: critical realism, existentialism, symbolism, and feminism (Tharaldson et al., 2004). The phenomenon of globalization has accelerated the international dissemination of Arabic literature through translation, film adaptations, and cross-cultural academic discourse (Has & Sya'bani, 2020). Modern Arab writers do not only write for local audiences but also present the realities and dynamics of Arab societies to the outside world. Themes such as colonialism, identity, political conflict, exile, gender, and religion are central to their works (Manshur, 2012). With strong aesthetic approaches, these works transcend linguistic and cultural boundaries, offering counter-narratives to stereotypes about the Arab world.

One of the most prominent examples is Naguib Mahfouz's works, Nobel Laureate in Literature (1988), whose Cairo Trilogy depicts a complex panorama of Arab social and psychological life (Stock, 2018). On the other hand, Ghassan Kanafani, through his works imbued with the Palestinian resistance spirit, utilizes literature as a tool of liberation and national identity reconstruction (Bano, 2018). Meanwhile, authors such as Adonis challenge traditional norms and provoke reinterpretations of classical Arab intellectual heritage through modern, philosophical, and experimental poetry. The global cultural discourse—often dominated by Western narratives—receives new dimensions through the presence of Arabic literary works. Modern Arab writers offer “insider perspectives” that enrich global understanding of the complex, diverse, and dynamic Arab societies (Surahman, 2023). Through intertextual approaches, these writers frequently absorb elements from world literature—such as Shakespeare, Kafka, or Dostoyevsky—and enter into dialogue with Arab narrative traditions, creating a compelling new synthesis.

In this regard, modern Arabic literary works cannot be separated from the socio-political realities in which they were created. Colonialism, post-colonialism, military invasion, and political repression have shaped the landscape of Arabic literature as a field of critique and collective consciousness. Writers are not merely witnesses but also initiators of alternative discourses that challenge dominant narratives and open spaces for plural interpretations (Asriyah, 2016). Ultimately, modern Arabic literature serves as a medium to voice marginalized experiences, historical wounds, and hopes for a more inclusive future. The works of modern Arab authors hold great potential in dynamically representing Arab identity to global audiences (Hamidi & Lillah, 2023). In an era of intense globalization and cultural exchange, modern Arab writers are not only storytellers of local realities but also agents building bridges of cross-cultural understanding (Rifana, 2024). They bring local narratives to the international stage, introducing the cultural complexity of the Arab world to global readers, who have often

received Middle Eastern imagery through biased Western media lenses. In this context, works such as Mahfouz's trilogy, Tayeb Salih's *Season of Migration to the North*, and Adonis's poetry serve as key instruments in projecting an authentic, critical, and humanistic Arab worldview.

However, the role of modern Arab writers in influencing global cultural discourse is not limited to major political themes. In many cases, personal, existential, and psychological approaches become central to expressing universal human dynamics. For instance, the works of Hanan al-Shaykh and Ahdaf Soueif highlight Arab women's struggles within patriarchal social systems while negotiating their identities amidst East–West cultural tensions. Here, modern Arab women writers have broadened the scope of cultural representation and offered an authentic feminist perspective from the Arab world (Salhi & Moore, 2003). In practice, modern Arabic literature has also expanded into new forms such as graphic novels, digital poetry, and experimental theater (Latifa et al., 2023). The rise of information technology and social media has amplified the reach and influence of Arabic literature among youth, both in the Arab world and across the diaspora. This demonstrates that Arabic literature is not a static entity trapped in past romanticism, but rather a dynamic and adaptive cultural force relevant to contemporary issues (Issa, 2025).

Moreover, educational institutions, international publishers, and global literary festivals play important roles in recognizing modern Arab authors as influential cultural actors. The translation of works into English, French, German, Indonesian, and other languages serves as a vital bridge for introducing Arabic literary diversity to a global audience (Rahman, 2018). Consequently, the reading of modern Arabic literature becomes a powerful means for building cross-cultural empathy and deconstructing old prejudices shaped by dominant Western media discourses (Mourad, 2024). Academically, modern Arabic literature has become part of postcolonial studies, world literature theory, and studies on culture and identity (Firdous & Iqbal, 2025). It is no longer studied solely within the framework of national literature but is seen as part of global cultural production capable of creating counter-narratives to Western hegemony. This is crucial in the effort to decentralize knowledge and to recognize the plurality of voices in world literature. In this context, modern Arabic literature is not just a recipient of influence but a giver of influence in how the world understands culture, identity, and humanity.

Nonetheless, challenges persist. Inadequate translations, orientalist bias in interpretation, and the dominance of the global publishing market often limit Arab writers' ability to more broadly influence cultural discourse (Sriyono, 2018). Therefore, a critical approach is needed when reading modern Arabic literature—one that takes into account the cultural context of production, the strength of local narratives, and the global power relations shaping the reception of these works. In educational contexts, both within and beyond the Arab world, teaching modern Arabic literature is crucial for developing cultural awareness and critical literacy (Sellman, 2016; Albantani, 2018). Through these works, students can learn not only Arabic language structures but also social dynamics, political histories, and the universal human values embedded within. Literary education opens up space for intercultural dialogue, deepens understanding of Arab identity, and broadens global perspectives among learners.

Given the importance of modern Arab authors in the global cultural landscape, this study aims to examine how their contributions and influence shape global cultural discourse—both thematically, aesthetically, and ideologically. It also seeks to reveal how their works express local values with universal relevance and how they build bridges of understanding between the Arab world and the global community. By adopting a world literature and cultural studies approach, this research will identify narrative patterns, key themes, and representational strategies used by modern Arab writers. It will also explore the reception and distribution processes of their works at the international level and analyze the role of cultural institutions, publishers, and media in shaping the global perception of modern Arabic literature. Ultimately, this research aims to enrich the corpus of world literature studies by positioning modern Arab writers as active and productive agents within the dynamics of global culture.

## METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach using the method of library research, focusing on literary texts as the primary objects of analysis (Tisdell et al., 2025). The researcher examines the works of modern Arab authors who have gained international recognition—be they novels, short stories, or poetry—while taking into account the sociopolitical and cultural contexts in which these works were produced. The primary data consists of literary texts by authors such as Naguib Mahfouz, Tayeb Salih, Ghassan Kanafani, Adonis, Hanan al-Shaykh, among others. The secondary data comprises academic journals, literary reviews, and scholarly books on world literature, postcolonial studies, and global cultural studies. This research treats literary texts as cultural constructions that represent reality and shape the collective consciousness of global readers.

The analysis is conducted through a hermeneutic approach, which allows for in-depth interpretation of meaning within the texts through repeated and contextual readings. This approach is chosen because it accommodates the historical, cultural, and ideological dimensions embedded in literary works. Additionally, theories of world literature and cultural representation are employed to identify how modern Arab writers present Arab identity within the global cultural landscape and how their narratives are received outside the Arab world. Thus, this method enables a comprehensive understanding of the contributions of modern Arab authors in shaping and influencing global cultural discourse through literature

## RESULTS

### Representation of Arab Identity in Modern Literary Works

Modern Arab writers generally employ narrative strategies that blend traditional elements with modern styles and themes. Arab identity in these works is not constructed as something rigid and monolithic, but as an entity that continually grapples with the dynamics of history, colonialism, and social change. Naguib Mahfouz, for example, in his trilogy, portrays the life of Cairo's society from the colonial period to post-independence, reflecting profound social transformations through fictional characters grounded in reality. The representation of Arab identity in Mahfouz's works is not merely descriptive but reflective, highlighting the tension between tradition and modernity that characterizes contemporary Arab society. Additionally,

authors such as Tayeb Salih represent Arab identity through the lens of postcolonial cultural conflict. In his novel *Season of Migration to the North*, the protagonist Mustafa Said symbolizes the traumatic encounter between East and West. Arab identity is depicted as an entity displaced by colonialism, yet also as a force striving to redefine its position amid Western cultural dominance. This representation is significant as it illustrates that modern Arab narratives are neither apologetic nor inferior, but rather challenge the stereotypes long perpetuated by colonial and orientalist discourses.

On another front, in the poetry of Adonis (Ali Ahmad Said Esber), Arab identity is explored through critiques of traditional religious and political structures. Adonis sees poetry as a tool for liberation and transformation, and through his work, he seeks to deconstruct dominant narratives that hinder Arab cultural progress. His poems are rich in complex metaphors, intertextuality, and philosophical reflection, showcasing a struggle of identity between Eastern spirituality and Western rationality. The representation of identity in his poetry transcends ideological boundaries and opens new possibilities for the Arab world to understand itself and engage with the global community. Equally important is the contribution of female writers such as Hanan al-Shaykh and Nawal El Saadawi, who enrich the representation of Arab identity from a gendered perspective. They bring Arab women's voices into global literary discourse, challenging patriarchal dominance and questioning social and religious norms that restrict women. Through personal stories woven into broader political and social contexts, they portray the realities of Arab women who are often marginalized. Arab identity in their works becomes more inclusive, revealing that Arab culture is not a singular entity but a meeting space of diverse voices and experiences. In this context, it is important to note that the representation of Arab identity in modern literature is not only an attempt to introduce the Arab world to global readers but also an internal reconstruction for Arab society itself. Literature becomes a discursive space for questioning, negotiating, and reaffirming identity in a constantly changing world. These works also offer non-Arab readers the opportunity to perceive the human, diverse, and unique dimensions of Arab society beyond political and media portrayals (Ahmed; 2025).

Thus, it can be concluded that modern Arab writers play a central role in shaping global cultural discourse through complex, reflective, and dynamic representations of Arab identity. They not only articulate local narratives in a universal style but also challenge and dismantle dominant narratives about the Arab world that have long been established in Western discourse. Arab identity in these works is not presented merely as an exotic object, but as an active subject continuously negotiating with history, culture, and globalization.

### **The Influence of Modern Arab Writers' Works on World Literature and Postcolonial Studies**

The works of modern Arab writers have significantly influenced the reinterpretation of world literature, particularly within the framework of postcolonial studies. Modern Arabic literature is no longer perceived as peripheral to the global literary map; rather, it has become an integral component of mainstream world literary discourse (Ajjoul & El Yous, 2025). The recognition of authors such as Naguib Mahfouz—recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1988—marked a critical turning point, drawing academic and global attention to the literary

and cultural contributions of the Arab world. Consequently, modern Arab writers have carved out new spaces within the dominant structure of world literature, traditionally shaped by Western narratives. In postcolonial theoretical contexts, modern Arabic literature emerges as a field of resistance to colonial legacies, both explicitly through its thematic content and implicitly through narrative strategies and linguistic choices (Mahliatussikah, 2015). These narratives challenge the cultural hegemonies established by colonialism, which often operated through the imposition of language, epistemological systems, and orientalist representations. Writers such as Tayeb Salih, in *Season of Migration to the North*, present a dialectical confrontation between East and West, revealing the complexities of such encounters. The protagonist, Mustafa Said, serves as an ambivalent figure—both victim and agent within the colonial narrative—revealing multiple layers of trauma and resistance to Western cultural dominance.

Postcolonial scholarship also pays close attention to how modern Arab writers negotiate identity and meaning through the Arabic language, which functions as a politically and ideologically charged medium (Al-Musawi, 2018). Authors such as Mahmoud Darwish harness the power of poetry to articulate the suffering and resistance of the Palestinian people, transforming language into both a vehicle for liberation and a symbol of national identity. Darwish's works are not only central to Arabic literary studies but also serve as crucial texts in global discourses on cultural resistance, inspiring movements across various parts of the world. Moreover, modern Arabic literature has played a pivotal role in reconfiguring the global literary canon. These authors often transcend local contexts to explore universal themes such as love, death, betrayal, and the pursuit of justice. For instance, the works of Elias Khoury and Hanan al-Shaykh address identity conflicts, war trauma, and women's experiences within patriarchal societies. Employing intricate and occasionally experimental narrative techniques, they demonstrate that Arabic literature is not merely a reflection of Arab realities but also a contributor to broader global literary aesthetics and narrative innovation.

In the academic sphere, modern Arabic literary works are increasingly being incorporated into university curricula around the world. Their inclusion in courses on world literature and cultural studies signifies a critical shift in the perception of non-Western literatures. This trend highlights that the contributions of Arab writers are not only cultural but also epistemological in nature—offering new modes of thought, analysis, and understanding that promote a more inclusive and transnational intellectual framework. In today's context of cultural globalization, such multiplicity of perspectives is both an ethical imperative and an intellectual necessity. In terms of literary criticism, applying deconstructive, feminist, and postcolonial approaches to modern Arabic texts has enriched critical methodologies. For example, studies of Nawal El Saadawi's writings not only foreground discourses surrounding women in Arab cultures but also expand the scope of global feminism, which has often been dominated by Western perspectives. Her works reveal specific forms of patriarchy and call for context-sensitive approaches. In this light, El Saadawi provides an alternative narrative of women's struggles, distinct from the liberal Western model of emancipation.

Furthermore, modern Arab writers have successfully blurred the boundaries between literature and activism. Many of their works have inspired political and social movements both within and beyond the Arab world. Literature becomes a tool for critical awareness, historical reflection, and calls for social change. For example, Darwish's poems are frequently invoked in anti-colonial protests and serve as powerful symbols of cultural resistance against imperial domination. Similarly, the novels of Hisham Matar, which focus on themes of diaspora and estrangement, contribute to global conversations on immigrant identity and transnational existence, especially in Western contexts. Thus, the influence of modern Arab writers on world literature and postcolonial studies lies in their ability to offer alternative narratives, challenge Western cultural dominance, and expand the aesthetic and intellectual horizons of literary production. Their works have transcended geographical and linguistic barriers, resonating with global audiences and reshaping the world's understanding of Arab history, culture, and struggle. In this context, these writers serve not only as literary figures but also as public intellectuals who play a vital role in shaping a more just, inclusive, and globally relevant cultural discourse.

### **The Transformation of Arab Values and Cultural Narratives in Global Media and Education through Literature**

Modern Arabic literature not only serves as an aesthetic expression and a tool for cultural resistance but also becomes a strategic medium for transforming Arab cultural values into global discourse through media and education. The process of globalization of information and the development of digital technology have expanded the reach of Arabic literary works beyond their geographical borders. The adaptation of works by Arab authors into films, television dramas, and digital platforms has made Arab cultural values more accessible to an international audience, while also representing Arab culture in a more complex and humanized way. The role of the media is vital in shifting negative stereotypes about the Arab world, often perpetuated by simplistic and biased Western representations. One of the most notable transformations can be seen in the film adaptations of Naguib Mahfouz's novels. Films such as *The Beginning and the End* and *Palace Walk* serve as mediums to introduce values of family, social change, and identity conflict in Egyptian society to a global audience. Through a distinctly cultural yet nuanced lens, these works offer the human side of Arab society, which is often marginalized in dominant global narratives. Here, literature functions not just as a cultural documentation but also as a bridge for empathy and cross-cultural understanding.

In the realm of global education, modern Arabic literature has begun to occupy a place in world literature, postcolonial studies, and international relations programs. Universities in the United States, Europe, and even Southeast Asia have started to include Arabic texts in their syllabi to teach non-Western perspectives on history, social conflict, and human values. Arabic literature is used as a lens to understand global issues such as colonialism, gender inequality, war, and diaspora (Boyi, et al., 2024). This shows that the values embedded in these works are universal and relevant for analysis in various cultural and academic contexts. This transformation is also evident in the growing interest in the translation of Arabic literary works into various global languages. Major publishers and international institutions have begun funding translation projects to bring the works of authors such as Adonis, Hanan al-Shaykh,

Elias Khoury, and Rabih Alameddine to global audiences. The translation process is not merely linguistic but also cultural—an effort to bridge the understanding gap between the Arab world and the international community. As a result, the values contained in Arabic literary texts undergo transculturation and transformation within a global context.

Furthermore, modern Arabic literature is also starting to be used as a pedagogical tool in teaching Arabic outside the Arab world. Educators use literary texts as a means to introduce Arabic language and culture in a more living and contextual way. The use of literature not only develops language skills but also introduces students to critical thinking, human values, and the social-political realities of the Arab world. In this context, literature becomes an educational tool that is not only cognitive but also affective and cultural. On social media and in digital spaces, many Arabic literary quotes—especially poetry and short prose—circulate widely, quoted by activists, artists, and public figures around the world. Poems by Mahmoud Darwish, for example, are often used in solidarity campaigns for Palestine, showing that literature has symbolic and moral power that transcends time and space. The transformation of Arab cultural values through this medium becomes part of a global communication strategy that is inclusive and influential. Digital media allows Arabic literature to be part of a real-time global cultural dialogue.

One challenge in this transformation is ensuring that the values conveyed through Arabic literary works remain authentic and are not diluted by adaptation and commercialization processes. When Arabic literature is adapted into popular media, it often undergoes simplification or even narrative distortion to cater to global market tastes. Therefore, it is important for the academic world, media, and cultural institutions to maintain a balance between global acceptance and the preservation of cultural integrity. This approach also emphasizes the importance of intercultural dialogue based on respect for local contexts. In this regard, the role of modern Arab writers is particularly strategic. They do not only write for local communities but are also aware of a broader global audience. They utilize various platforms to voice their cultural values and present alternative narratives that balance the dominance of global discourse. These writers are active and adaptive cultural agents, spreading inclusive, tolerant, and humanistic Arab values. In this way, they influence the global cultural current through literature that is deeply rooted in tradition but open to the dynamics of the times.

Finally, the transformation of Arab values and cultural narratives through literature shows that literature is not just an art product but also a tool of cultural diplomacy. These works have the power to build bridges of cross-cultural understanding, dismantle stereotypes, and introduce the richness of Arab culture to the world in a subtle yet profound way. Amid geopolitical tensions and cultural misrepresentation, modern Arabic literature stands as an authentic, critical, and transformative space in the global cultural landscape.

## DISCUSSIONS

Based on the findings in this study, it is evident that modern Arab writers play a significant role in breaking through geographical and cultural boundaries through their literary works. The three main points from the research—the role of literature in shifting global cultural discourse, strategies of identity representation and social criticism in modern Arab literature,

and the transformation of Arab cultural values through media and education — highlight the active involvement of Arab writers in dialoguing their culture with the global world.

First, in the context of the shift in global cultural discourse, Arab literature has become a strategic medium for dismantling negative stereotypes and positioning Arab culture in an equal cross-cultural conversation. Writers like Naguib Mahfouz and Tayeb Salih marked a crucial phase where Arab literature began to gain its place in the global literary landscape. They not only introduced the realities of Arab society to international readers but also conveyed complex dynamics of colonialism, modernity, and social change, which were common issues in many post-colonial countries. In this regard, modern Arab literature has not only focused on aesthetic expression but has evolved into a tool for cultural dialogue and narrative diplomacy, enriching the global discourse. Second, strategies of identity representation, social criticism, and historical consciousness become key pillars in the works of modern Arab writers. They amplify the voices of marginalized groups, articulate gender struggles, narrate the collective trauma of colonization, and highlight the tensions between tradition and modernity. With careful narrative strategies, these writers do not just document socio-political conditions but also challenge dominant structures and open spaces for reflection among cross-cultural readers. By employing a humanistic approach in storytelling, Arab writers such as Ghassan Kanafani and Sahar Khalifeh turn literature into a space of resistance against cultural and political repression while opening a window for more empathetic understanding of the Arab world.

Third, this study shows that the transformation of Arab cultural values and narratives happens not only through texts but also through media channels and educational institutions. The adaptation of Arab literary works into films, the dissemination of literary quotes on social media, and their use in cross-disciplinary education are concrete proofs that the values and ideas of Arab writers have infiltrated various levels of public discourse. Literature has become a dynamic cultural articulation tool, shaping opinions and building awareness across nations. In the educational context, these works participate in forming a more inclusive and balanced global curriculum, enriching world literature studies with perspectives from the Arab world that are often neglected or reduced in dominant Western narratives. These three dimensions are interconnected and form a complete picture that modern Arab writers are not only local cultural agents but also active actors in the shifting landscape of global culture. They do not write solely for Arab audiences but are fully aware that their works are read, interpreted, and understood by an international audience. This awareness allows them to craft globally relevant narratives without losing their cultural roots. Amid the flow of globalization and the battle of cultural narratives, they have managed to maintain authenticity while remaining open to cross-cultural dialogue.

Furthermore, this role also carries important implications for how the world views the Arab world. Literature becomes a medium for presenting alternative narratives that are more complex, human, and inclusive — far from the stereotypical images often produced by mainstream global media. Through literature, the world is introduced to the diversity of thought, the complexity of history, and the depth of Arab cultural values that have often been underexposed. This reinforces the notion that Arab literature is not a marginal entity in global

literature but an integral part of an evolving civilization dialogue. Thus, this discussion emphasizes that the study of the role of modern Arab writers in global cultural discourse is crucial, not only in understanding the contribution of Arab literature but also in shaping a new paradigm about the relationship between literature, identity, and cultural diplomacy. This research demonstrates that modern Arab literature can become a form of soft power that not only transcends linguistic and territorial boundaries but also shapes the global cultural landscape in a more balanced and humane way.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the overall findings and discussions of this study, it can be concluded that modern Arab writers play a central role in influencing and shaping the global cultural discourse through their literary works. This role is not limited to conveying local narratives that authentically represent Arab societies, but also in voicing universal issues such as colonialism, identity, freedom, inequality, and socio-cultural transformation. Their literary works serve as a medium that not only documents history and social change, but also provides a space for reflection and criticism of the global value systems and power structures in place. This study demonstrates that modern Arab literature has become an integral part of the global literary mainstream, and the works of writers such as Naguib Mahfouz, Tayeb Salih, Ghassan Kanafani, Adonis, and female writers like Sahar Khalifeh and Nawal El Saadawi, have transcended geographical and cultural boundaries to speak to a global audience. Through strong narrative strategies, they have built effective cultural bridges and contributed diverse perspectives to the global intellectual landscape.

Furthermore, the processes of globalization and advancements in communication technologies have expanded the reach of Arab literature, making it easier to spread the ideas and values embedded in these literary texts across different parts of the world. The translation of these works into various languages, adaptations into other media, and integration into international educational curricula show that the values contained in modern Arab literature have become part of the dynamic and multi-voiced global cultural narrative. Thus, this study affirms the importance of the position of modern Arab writers in shaping a more inclusive, just, and diverse global cultural narrative. Their role as cultural agents, public intellectuals, and artists has made an invaluable contribution to enriching the world's understanding of the complexities of Arab culture and strengthening inter-civilizational dialogue amid contemporary global challenges. Therefore, further studies on the contributions of Arab literature in the global space should continue to be encouraged in order to open up more opportunities for appreciation and recognition of the universal human values reflected within it.

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