



Globalization and the Transformation of the English Novel

Umesh Dhungel

Founder, CEO

Shatakshee Educational Foundation, Kathmandu, Nepal

umesh@shatakshee.edu.np

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3125-1211>

Received: November 25, 2025

Revised & Accepted: January 24, 2026

Copyright: Author(s) (2026)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Abstract

Background: Globalization has significantly transformed literary production and circulation, particularly influencing the English novel's thematic scope, formal experimentation, and global readership. Despite extensive critical discussion, existing scholarship often remains fragmented across theoretical traditions.

Methods: This study adopts a qualitative, interpretive approach based exclusively on secondary sources. A systematic review and thematic analysis of peer reviewed books, journal articles, and authoritative literary criticism were conducted using theoretical frameworks from world literature, postcolonial studies, Marxist cultural theory, and globalization studies.

Results: The analysis demonstrates that globalization has reshaped the English novel through the increased prominence of transnational themes such as migration, displacement, cultural hybridity, and economic precarity. Formally, contemporary novels employ fragmented narratives, multiple perspectives, and multilingual strategies to reflect global mobility and cultural complexity. The study also reveals how global publishing markets, literary prizes, and international readerships influence literary visibility while reproducing inequalities in recognition and access.

Conclusion: The English novel emerges as a dynamic and adaptable literary form capable of mediating between local experiences and global processes. However, its global circulation remains shaped by uneven power relations rooted in historical and economic structures.

Novelty: This study contributes an original conceptual synthesis by integrating world literature, postcolonial, and political-economic perspectives into a unified analytical framework, demonstrating how thematic transformation, narrative form, and global literary markets jointly shape the contemporary English novel, an approach rarely articulated within a single, methodologically explicit study.

Keywords: English novel, globalization, transnational literature, cultural hybridity



1. Introduction

“Globalization is a process of the integration of different cultures, languages, organizations, countries, etc. from across the globe”, (Mohammed, 2020, p. 5). Globalization has quietly but decisively altered the world in which literature is written and read. Economic integration, rapid technological change, and increased movement of people across borders have reshaped everyday life, and these shifts are deeply reflected in literary expression. “English is like no other language in its current role internationally, indeed like no other at any moment in history”, (Dewey, 2007, p. 333). The English novel, once closely tied to specific national histories and cultural traditions, now circulates within a global literary environment where stories travel across continents and audiences are no longer confined to one place or culture. As a result, the novel today emerges not only from local experiences but also from global forces that influence how narratives are imagined, produced, and received. Understanding the transformation of the English novel therefore requires situating it within the broader context of globalization.

Traditionally, the English novel played a significant role in expressing national identity, social values, and collective memory. In a globalized world, however, such stable associations with the nation have become increasingly fragile. Migration, diaspora, and transnational mobility have produced characters and narrators who live between cultures, languages, and geographies. “Diaspora networks (or expatriate networks) are the locus of concerted action by expatriates to promote their collective interests or to help them engage in their home countries”, (Yevgeny Kuznetsov, 2006, p. 1). Contemporary English novels frequently explore experiences of displacement, cultural negotiation, and belonging, reflecting lives shaped as much by global movement as by local rootedness. These narratives challenge the idea of the novel as a purely national form and instead present identity as fluid, fragmented, and continuously reshaped by global encounters.

Global capitalism has also left a visible imprint on the English novel. The spread of neoliberal economic practices has transformed social relationships, work patterns, and cultural values, and these transformations often appear at the heart of contemporary fiction. Many English novels now engage with themes such as economic insecurity, consumer culture, social inequality, and the pressures of market-driven life. “There is undoubtedly a relation between the global economic, cultural, and political influence of the United States and the growth in the popularity of English in many countries today”, (Ricento, 2012, p. 33). Rather than offering simple reflections of reality, such novels critically examine how global economic systems influence human relationships and moral choices. In this sense, the English novel becomes a space where, the lived consequences of globalization are narrated, questioned, and sometimes resisted. “The impact of globalization has not only strengthened capitalism, but also made its inequalities and risks for global”, (Magar, 2025, p. 50).

Alongside these thematic shifts, globalization has encouraged significant formal experimentation in the English novel. “It is only in mid or late 20th century the growth of global networks started”, (Unni, 2019, p. 4). Exposure to diverse literary traditions and global



storytelling practices has contributed to new narrative techniques, including fragmented structures, multiple viewpoints, and nonlinear storytelling. “As English is a lingua franca, most of the native and non-native speakers of English are using English as their mode of communication in their business matters or business organizations”, (Rao, 2019, p. 66). The widespread use of English as a global language further complicates this transformation, as novels increasingly incorporate multilingual expressions, local idioms, and culturally specific voices. These stylistic choices reflect the complex, layered realities of a globalized world and challenge the idea of a single, uniform English literary tradition.

Finally, the transformation of the English novel cannot be separated from changes in the global literary marketplace. Publishing industries, international literary prizes, and global readerships play a crucial role in shaping which novels gain visibility and recognition. Market forces often influence not only how novels circulate but also what kinds of stories are encouraged or marginalized. This research article examines how globalization reshapes the English novel through changes in theme, form, and circulation, arguing that the novel remains a vital cultural form for understanding the human experiences produced by global modernity. By reading the English novel through the lens of globalization, the study aims to contribute to ongoing debates in literary studies and world literature about culture, power, and narrative in an interconnected world.

2. Review of Literature

Scholars have increasingly turned their attention to the relationship between globalization and the English novel, recognizing that the novel no longer exists within clearly defined national or cultural boundaries. As stories, writers, and readers move across borders, the English novel has become part of a wider global conversation shaped by economic forces, cultural exchange, and shifting identities. Rather than treating the novel as a fixed literary form, recent studies explore how globalization influences the ways narratives are produced, circulated, and interpreted. This literature review brings together these critical discussions to explore how scholars understand the changing themes, forms, and cultural roles of the English novel in an interconnected world.

2.1 Globalization and Cultural Production

Scholars of globalization have long emphasized that cultural forms do not exist in isolation from the social and economic forces that shape them. Arjun Appadurai (2018)’s influential account of global cultural flows highlights how literature moves across borders through interconnected networks of people, media, technology, and ideas. “There is certainly no shortage of scholarly, journalistic, governmental or institution-specific material on the impact of communication and information technologies, media influence, the globalized economy, or the future of higher education”, (Stuart Cunningham, p. 4). Within this global context, the English novel can no longer be seen as rooted solely in national traditions; instead, it circulates within a broader cultural economy shaped by global exchange. David Harvey (2005)’s analysis of neoliberal globalization further underscores how market logic penetrates cultural life, influencing what kinds of stories are produced and valued. Together, these



perspectives frame globalization as a structural condition that reshapes literary production and reception.

2.2 Global Capitalism and the Literary Market

From a political economy perspective, critics have examined how global capitalism transforms literature into a market oriented cultural product. Fredric Jameson (1991)'s discussion of late capitalism suggests that cultural forms increasingly reflect the logic of consumption and commodified experience. In this context, the English novel often mirrors the anxieties, contradictions, and inequalities generated by global markets. Pierre Bourdieu (1993)'s concept of the field of cultural production adds another layer by showing how literary value is shaped by institutions such as publishers, critics, and prize committees. These studies encourage a reading of the English novel not only as an artistic form but also as a product shaped by economic forces and symbolic power.

2.3 World Literature and Transnational Circulation

The emergence of world literature as a critical framework has significantly shifted how scholars approach the English novel. David Damrosch (2003)'s view of world literature as a mode of circulation emphasizes how texts acquire new meanings as they move across cultural and linguistic boundaries. Pascale Casanova (2004)'s idea of a global literary space highlights the unequal power relations that structure this circulation, with English occupying a privileged position. Franco Moretti (2005)'s comparative and systemic approach further links literary forms to global structures. "English literature has a rich and expansive heritage, encompassing works from various time periods and regions", (Kholodniak, 2023, p. 256). Together, these perspectives reposition the English novel within a transnational literary system shaped by mobility, hierarchy, and global exchange rather than by national boundaries alone.

2.4 Postcolonial Perspectives and Global Power

Postcolonial theory provides critical tools for understanding how globalization intersects with histories of empire, power, and resistance. Edward Said (1993)'s work reveals how literary texts are embedded in global relations of dominance and cultural authority. Homi Bhabha's concepts of hybridity and cultural negotiation help explain the complex identities represented in transnational novels, while Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (1998) raises ethical questions about representation and voice in global literary culture. These scholars highlight how the English novel can both reflect and challenge global power structures, making it a key site for examining cultural inequality in a globalized world. "The exploration of power dynamics within postcolonial narratives is a multifaceted endeavor that encompasses themes of resistance, identity, and cultural hybridity", (Prabavathy, 2024, p. 5559).

2.5 Migration, Diaspora, and Narrative Identity

A significant body of scholarship focuses on migration and diaspora as central themes in the global English novel. Critics note that contemporary novels increasingly portray characters shaped by movement, displacement, and transnational belonging. Diasporic writers using English often negotiate multiple cultural identities, reflecting the realities of global mobility and cultural hybridity. "Diasporic literature focuses on the experiences of individuals and communities that have migrated or been displaced from their homeland", (Bah, 2024, p.



107). This literature emphasizes how the English novel adapts to represent fragmented identities and complex emotional experiences, moving beyond stable notions of home and nation. Such narratives reveal how globalization reshapes both personal identity and literary imagination.

2.6 Formal Innovation in the Global Novel

Globalization has also influenced the formal qualities of the English novel. Scholars argue that the complexity of global experience encourages experimentation with narrative structure, including fragmented plots, shifting perspectives, and nonlinear time. Influences from postmodernism, postcolonial writing, and digital culture contribute to these stylistic changes. The incorporation of multiple voices, languages, and narrative forms reflects the layered realities of a globalized world. This strand of criticism highlights that globalization affects not only the themes of the novel but also its narrative techniques and aesthetic possibilities.

2.7 Publishing, Prestige, and Global Visibility

Finally, critics have turned their attention to the global publishing industry and its role in shaping contemporary English literature. Studies of multinational publishers, international literary prizes, and global readerships reveal how market forces and institutional structures influence which novels gain recognition and circulation. While globalization expands opportunities for transnational visibility, it also reinforces inequalities in cultural prestige and access. This body of scholarship underscores the importance of examining the material conditions of literary production alongside textual analysis. Together, these critical perspectives provide a comprehensive understanding of how globalization transforms the English novel in terms of content, form, and global circulation.

3. Research Methods

This study adopts a qualitative, interpretive research approach and relies exclusively on secondary sources to examine how globalization has transformed the English novel. Rather than producing primary empirical data, the research is grounded in a systematic and critical engagement with existing scholarly literature, based on the assumption that literary change is most effectively understood through theoretical interpretation, historical contextualization, and critical dialogue among texts.

3.1 Sources of Data

Data collection involved a structured search for relevant academic literature using major scholarly databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, Project MUSE, and university library repositories. The selection of sources was guided by clearly defined criteria: (a) relevance to globalization, the English novel, or literary form and theory; (b) publication in peer reviewed journals or reputable academic presses; (c) theoretical significance within fields such as world literature, postcolonial studies, Marxist cultural criticism, and globalization studies; and (d) frequent citation or recognized influence within literary scholarship. The final corpus of materials includes academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, edited volumes,



and authoritative works of literary criticism drawn from English literature, world literature, cultural studies, and related interdisciplinary fields.

3.2 Analysis of Data

Data analysis was conducted through close, reflective reading and comparative interpretation of the selected secondary texts. The study employed thematic analysis to identify recurring concepts, debates, and interpretive patterns related to globalization, including market influence on literary production, narrative hybridity, transnational identity, mobility, and the evolving relationship between literature and the nation-state. Key theoretical frameworks, particularly Marxist cultural theory, world literature paradigms, and postcolonial criticism, served as analytical lenses for interpreting how different scholars conceptualize the novel's formal and thematic transformations. Rather than treating existing scholarship as merely descriptive, the analysis critically examined areas of convergence, tension, and disagreement among scholars, allowing for the synthesis of diverse perspectives into a coherent interpretive argument.

Through this method of systematic source selection and theory driven qualitative analysis, the study generates an original conceptual synthesis that clarifies how globalization reshapes the English novel's form, themes, and cultural function, without recourse to empirical fieldwork or primary textual data collection.

4. Results and Discussion

In today's interconnected world, the English novel no longer belongs solely to a single nation or culture. Scholars increasingly recognize that literature is deeply shaped by global movements of people, ideas, and cultural influences, as well as by economic and technological changes. Contemporary novels reflect these shifts, exploring themes like migration, identity, and cultural exchange, while experimenting with new narrative forms and languages. This literature review brings together key discussions from literary criticism, postcolonial studies, and world literature scholarship to show how the English novel has adapted to globalization. It highlights the ways in which novels navigate both local traditions and global realities, offering fresh insights into human experiences in an increasingly connected world.

4.1 From National Narratives to Transnational Imaginations

The findings from the reviewed scholarship indicate a clear shift in the English novel away from a primarily nation centered narrative framework. Earlier traditions of the English novel were deeply invested in portraying national history, social institutions, and cultural norms. However, globalization has disrupted this literary alignment with the nation-state by introducing transnational flows of people, capital, and ideas. Contemporary English novels increasingly situate their narratives across multiple locations, reflecting a world in which social life extends beyond fixed national borders. This transition marks a fundamental reorientation of the novel's imaginative geography.

At the same time, this shift does not suggest the disappearance of the nation but rather its repositioning within a broader global context. Many novels negotiate the tension between national belonging and global mobility, portraying characters who are shaped by both local



attachments and transnational experiences. Scholars argue that this dual orientation reflects the lived reality of globalization, where identities are no longer singular or stable. The English novel thus emerges as a literary form capable of capturing the layered nature of contemporary existence, where national narratives coexist with global imaginaries.

4.2 Migration, Displacement, and the Human Experience

Migration and displacement emerge as some of the most prominent themes in the global English novel. The literature consistently shows that contemporary novels foreground the emotional and psychological dimensions of movement across borders rather than treating migration as a purely economic or political process. Characters often grapple with feelings of loss, cultural dislocation, and uncertainty as they navigate unfamiliar social environments. Through these narratives, the English novel humanizes globalization by focusing on personal struggles and everyday experiences shaped by mobility.

In addition, scholars emphasize that migration narratives challenge traditional notions of home and belonging. Rather than presenting home as a fixed place, many novels portray it as a shifting concept shaped by memory, language, and relationships. Diasporic identities are often depicted as hybrid and fluid, resisting clear categorization. This body of literature suggests that the English novel plays a crucial role in representing the emotional costs and creative possibilities of displacement, making migration one of the most transformative forces shaping contemporary fiction.

Table 1

Key themes of migration and diaspora in English novels

Theme	Narrative	Literary significance
Displacement	Loss of home, and cultural roots	Challenges on national identity
Diaspora	Life across multiple cultural spaces	Highlights hybridity
Belonging	Search for acceptance and stability	Emotional depth of globalization
Nostalgia	Memory of homeland	Connects past and present experiences

Note: Author's development.

4.3 Global Capitalism and Everyday Life

Another significant result concerns the influence of global capitalism on the thematic structure of the English novel. Scholars note that neoliberal economic conditions increasingly shape literary representations of work, consumption, and social relationships. Characters are frequently depicted as navigating insecure employment, competitive environments, and market-driven expectations. These portrayals reflect broader social anxieties associated with globalization, including economic precarity and widening inequality.

At a deeper level, critics argue that the English novel often adopts a critical stance toward global capitalism. Rather than simply mirroring market values, many novels expose the human consequences of economic restructuring, such as alienation and moral compromise. Everyday life becomes a site where the pressures of global markets are felt most acutely. In this sense, the English novel functions as a cultural space that questions the dominance of economic rationality and highlights the social costs of globalization.



4.4 Narrative Form in a Globalized World

The literature also demonstrates that globalization has significantly influenced the formal structure of the English novel. Scholars observe a move away from linear plots and unified narrative voices toward fragmented, multi-perspective storytelling. These formal choices are often interpreted as responses to the complexity and instability of global life. By disrupting traditional narrative coherence, novels reflect the fragmented experiences of characters living within interconnected yet uneven global systems.

Furthermore, narrative experimentation allows authors to represent multiple temporalities and spatial realities simultaneously. Shifts between locations, voices, and time frames mirror the rhythms of global movement and communication. Critics argue that such formal innovation is not merely stylistic but deeply connected to the conditions of globalization. The English novel thus adapts its narrative techniques to express the disorientation, plurality, and interconnectedness that define contemporary experience.

4.5 Linguistic Hybridity and Global English

Language emerges as a central site of transformation in the global English novel. Scholars note that contemporary fiction increasingly incorporates multilingual expressions, local dialects, and non-standard forms of English. This linguistic hybridity reflects the global circulation of English and its interaction with diverse cultural contexts. “Trans-culturalism focuses on what happens in the space between cultures rather than within one culture alone”, (Tawfeeq Alghazali, 2026, p. 1). Rather than presenting English as a uniform or neutral medium, novels highlight its adaptability and contested nature.

At the same time, linguistic experimentation carries political and cultural significance. By blending languages and disrupting standardized English, writers challenge linguistic hierarchies associated with colonial and global power structures. Critics argue that such practices affirm cultural difference and resist homogenization. The English novel thus becomes a space where global communication and cultural specificity coexist, allowing language itself to reflect the tensions and possibilities of globalization.

Table 2

Linguistic features of the global English novel

Feature	Description	Cultural implication
Multilingual usage	Mixing English with other languages	Challenges linguistic dominance
Local idioms	Use of region-specific expressions	Preserves cultural identity
Code-switching	Shifting between languages	Reflects hybrid identities
Non-standard English	Breaking grammatical norms	Resists literary homogenization

Note: Author’s development.

4.6 Global Circulation and Literary Visibility

Globalization has dramatically expanded the circulation of the English novel through international publishing networks and digital platforms. “The wide utilization of digital platforms has shifted not only the ways that readers consume published materials, but also how the publishers’ industry, along with its stakeholders and workforce, is developing and



disseminating the said products”, (Ana-Maria OSADCI-BACIU, 2024). Scholars highlight that novels written in English now reach audiences across continents, contributing to their global visibility and influence. This transnational circulation enables diverse voices to enter global literary conversations and fosters cross-cultural engagement between writers and readers.

However, the literature also points to the unequal nature of global literary circulation. Market forces often determine which narratives are promoted and which remain marginal. Publishers and literary institutions tend to favor stories that align with global tastes or expectations, potentially limiting thematic and stylistic diversity. As a result, globalization simultaneously expands access and reinforces inequalities within the literary field.

4.7 Power, Prestige, and World Literature

From a world literature perspective, the English novel occupies a complex position of both privilege and contestation. Scholars argue that English enjoys structural advantages in global circulation, allowing English-language novels to dominate international literary markets. “If international education is to truly foster global citizenship, it must first confront the cultural assumptions it carries and commit to decolonizing its practices”, (Dhungel, 2025, p. 121). This dominance shapes global literary hierarchies and influences how cultural value is assigned.

At the same time, critics caution against viewing world literature as a neutral or inclusive space. Power relations between literary centers and peripheries continue to shape recognition and prestige. The prominence of English risks marginalizing literature in other languages, even as it provides a platform for transnational voices. The English novel thus reflects the uneven power dynamics embedded within global literary systems.

Table 3

Global literary structures affecting the English novel

Structure	Role in global literature	Critical concern
Publishing industries	Control production and circulation	Market bias
Literary prizes	Cofer prestige and visibility	Exclusion of marginalized voices
English readerships	Expand interpretation and reception	Cultural misreading
English dominance	Facilitates circulation	Reinforces inequality

Note: Author’s development.

4.8 Postcolonial Memory and Global Histories

Postcolonial scholarship emphasizes that globalization cannot be separated from historical processes of empire and colonialism. Many contemporary English novels engage with colonial legacies through narratives of migration, memory, and cultural conflict. These texts often revisit the past to understand present inequalities and global connections.

At the same time, scholars note the ambivalent position of postcolonial novels written in English. While they benefit from global circulation, they also critique the structures that enable their visibility. This tension highlights the complex relationship between globalization



and postcolonial identity. The English novel becomes a site where historical memory and global modernity intersect.

4.9 Readers, Interpretation, and Global Audiences

Globalization has also reshaped the relationship between novels and their readers. Writers increasingly address diverse international audiences, which influences narrative explanation, cultural framing, and accessibility. Scholars argue that this awareness of global readerships affects both content and style, encouraging more inclusive or explanatory storytelling practices.

Meanwhile, readers across different cultural contexts bring their own perspectives and interpretations to literary texts. This results in multiple meanings and readings that extend beyond authorial intention. The English novel thus becomes a dynamic space of cross cultural interpretation, where meaning is continually reshaped through global interaction.

4.10 Coexistence of the Local and the Global

Finally, the findings suggest that globalization does not erase local contexts but transforms their relationship with the global. Many English novels remain deeply rooted in specific places, histories, and social realities while simultaneously engaging with global themes. This coexistence challenges the assumption that globalization leads to cultural uniformity.

Instead, scholars argue that contemporary fiction often brings local and global elements into productive dialogue. The English novel demonstrates a remarkable capacity to adapt, integrating global influences without abandoning local specificity. This flexibility explains the continued relevance of the novel as a form capable of capturing the complexities of life in an interconnected world.

5. Criticism

Although the existing scholarship on globalization and the English novel offers important insights into its themes, forms, and circulation, it has some notable limitations. Many studies focus heavily on transnational connections and global flows, sometimes at the expense of considering local, regional, or national contexts. This can give the impression that globalization affects all literary production in the same way, overlooking the uneven impact of economic, cultural, and social factors. As a result, some analyses may overstate the novel's ability to capture global experiences while underestimating the persistent inequalities and hierarchies that continue to shape literature and its readership.

Another limitation lies in the tendency to rely primarily on theoretical and secondary sources rather than engaging closely with specific texts. While frameworks like world literature and postcolonial theory provide powerful tools for understanding globalization, their application can sometimes produce broad generalizations rather than nuanced readings of individual novels. Additionally, the focus on English-language works raises questions of inclusivity, as novels written in other languages are often overlooked despite addressing similar global themes. These gaps suggest a need for scholarship that balances theory with careful



textual analysis and recognizes the diversity of voices, experiences, and literary strategies within the global literary landscape.

6. Conclusion

This study shows that globalization has reshaped the English novel in profound ways, influencing both what stories are told and how they are told. Contemporary novels increasingly explore themes like migration, displacement, economic uncertainty, and cultural hybridity, while experimenting with fragmented narratives, multiple viewpoints, and blended languages. Rather than being tied to a single nation or culture, the English novel now engages with a global literary landscape, reflecting interconnected lives, cross-cultural encounters, and the flows of ideas, people, and capital. At the same time, it often retains attention to local histories and identities, showing how global and local experiences coexist in complex and meaningful ways.

However, these transformations are not without tensions. Globalization expands the reach of English-language literature, but it also reinforces inequalities in visibility, market access, and cultural prestige. Some voices and perspectives remain marginalized, while certain narratives dominate international attention. Moreover, much scholarship relies heavily on theory and secondary sources, sometimes overlooking the subtle nuances of individual texts. Despite these challenges, the English novel continues to offer a rich and flexible space for exploring the human, social, and cultural effects of globalization, helping readers understand both the opportunities and the challenges of life in an interconnected world.

Transparency Statement: The author confirms that this study has been conducted with honesty and in full adherence to ethical guidelines.

Data Availability Statement: Author can provide data.

Conflict of Interest: The author declares there is no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions: The author solely conducted all research activities i.e., concept, data collecting, drafting and final review of manuscript.



References

- Ana-Maria OSADCI-BACIU, A. Z. (2024). Exploring the impact of digital platforms on publishing: A bibliometric analysis. *Sciendo*. <https://doi.org/10.2478/picbe-2024-0299>
- Bah, A. (2024). Exploring the characteristics of diasporic literature: A comprehensive analysis. *International Journal Of English and Studies*, 6(3), 107. Retrieved from [https://www.ijoes.in/papers/v6i3/18.IJOES-Exploring%20the%20Characteristics-\(106-120\)%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ijoes.in/papers/v6i3/18.IJOES-Exploring%20the%20Characteristics-(106-120)%20(1).pdf)
- Dewey, M. (2007). English as a lingua franca and globalization: an interconnected perspective. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 17(3), 333. Retrieved from https://docs.ufpr.br/~clarissa/pdfs/ELF_Globalization_Dewey2007.pdf
- Dhungel, U. (2025). The role of study abroad programs in perpetuating cultural hegemony. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research*, 5(6), 121. <https://doi.org/10.48175/IJETIR-6015>
- Kholodniak, O. (2023). Comparative literary theory: A cross-cultural approach to English literature. *Research Journal in Advanced Humanities*, 4(4), 256. <https://doi.org/10.58256/rjah.v4i4.1317>
- Magar, R. B. (2025). Marxism and capitalism in the 21st century: A comparative study. *Kanya Journal*, 6(01), 50. <https://doi.org/10.3126/kanyaj.v6i01.87721>
- Mohammed, M. A. (2020). English language and globalization. *International Journal of Novel Research in Education and Learning*, 7(1), 5. Retrieved from www.noveltyjournals.com
- Prabavathy, B. J. (2024). Exploring power dynamics: Postcolonial narratives in contemporary anglophone literature. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(4), 5559. <https://doi.org/10.53555/kuey.v30i4.2246>
- Rao, P. S. (2019). The role of English as a global language. *Research Journal Of English*, 4(1), 66. Retrieved from www.rjoe.org.in
- Ricento, T. (2012). Political economy and as a "global" language. *Critical Multilingualism Studies*, 33. Retrieved from <https://journals.librarypublishing.arizona.edu/cms/article/6710/galley/6189/view/>
- Stuart Cunningham, S. T. (n.d.). *New Media and borderless education: A review of the convergence between global media networks and higher education provision*.
- Tawfeeq Alghazali, M. V. (2026). *Transcultural literary transformations*. International American Council for Research & Development. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18170321>
- Unni, A. K. (2019). Network society- globalisation, identity and cosmopolitanism in the selected contemporary novels. *English Language and Literature Thesis*, 4. Retrieved from <https://scholar.uoc.ac.in/server/api/core/bitstreams/da6b51b7-112c-4079-8932-82fd4f53c967/content>
- Yevgeny Kuznetsov, a. C. (2006). Global mobility of talent from a perspective of new industrial policy. *UNU-WIDER world institute for development economics research*, No. 144, 1. Retrieved from <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/63609/1/521398592.pdf>

Views and opinions expressed in this article are the views and opinions of the author(s), *NPRC Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability etc. caused in relation to/arising out of the use of the content.