

Reading in Al-Janadriyah Festival and its Influence on Saudi Literature (3)

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Abstract: This paper examines the influence of the Al-Janadriyah Festival, Saudi Arabia's premier cultural heritage event, on developing and preserving Saudi literature. Through various events—including poetry evenings and literary seminars, the festival has helped highlight Saudi literature's richness and diversity, providing a stage for poetry, folk narratives, and modern literary expression. This paper argues that the operetta plays a vital role in promoting national identity by presenting Saudi heritage in an accessible and emotionally resonant format. As an integrated art form, the operetta merges music, poetry, and theatrical performance to offer a powerful expression of cultural pride, appealing to a wide audience across age groups and social backgrounds. The study applies the analytical-critical-descriptive approach as its

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means of technique. It is divided into two main parts. The first deals with the importance of the festival, shedding light on some aspects and events particularly the yearly book fairs. The second part is analysis of the Operetta 'The Brides of the Kingdom', and presenting its influence as well as importance.

Keywords: anniversary, 'Brides of the Kingdom, literary influence, Saudi Festival, Saudi heritage, operetta in Saudi Arabia.

الملخص:

تتناول هذه الورقة البحثية أثر مهرجان الجنادرية، الحدث الثقافي التراثي الأبرز في المملكة العربية السعودية، على تطوير الأدب السعودي والحفاظ عليه. فمن خلال فعاليات متنوعة، تشمل أمسيات شعرية وندوات أدبية، ساهم المهرجان في إبراز ثراء الأدب السعودي وتنوعه، موفراً منصةً للشعر والحكايات الشعبية والتعبير الأدبي المعاصر. وتناقش هذه الورقة البحثية بأن الأوبريت يؤدي دوراً حيوياً في تعزيز الهوية الوطنية من خلال تقديم التراث السعودي بأسلوب سلس ومؤثر، وباعتباره فناً متكاملًا. يمزج الأوبريت بين الموسيقى والشعر والأداء المسرحي ليقدم تعبيراً قوياً عن الفخر والانتماء الثقافي، جاذباً جمهوراً واسعاً من مختلف الأعمار والخلفيات الاجتماعية. تعتمد الدراسة المنهج التحليلي النقدي الوصفي، وهي مقسمة إلى جزأين رئيسيين: الأول يتناول أهمية المهرجان، مسلطاً الضوء على بعض جوانبه وفعالياته، ولا سيما معارض الكتب السنوية. أما الجزء الثاني، فيحلل أوبريت "عرائس المملكة"، عارضاً أثره وأهميته.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكرى السنوية؛ عرائس المملكة؛ التأثير الأدبي؛ المهرجان السعودي؛ التراث السعودي؛ الأوبريت في المملكة العربية السعودية.

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Introduction:

Over the years, Al-Janadriyah Operetta has evolved to incorporate modern production techniques and contemporary themes, allowing it to remain relevant in an ever-changing cultural landscape. This evolution highlights the dynamic nature of Saudi cultural expression, blending tradition with modernity to engage new generations while maintaining deep connections to the past. Through the book fair held within the activities of Al-Janadriyah Festival, new and diverse literary publications are presented, which enhances the culture of reading among young people. The book fair is an important opportunity to introduce new books and Saudi literary writings, as visitors can buy books and interact with writers in person. This direct communication between writers and readers encourages young people to read more Saudi literature and motivates them to participate in literary activities, whether as readers or as novice writers.

In general, it can be said that Al-Janadriyah Festival is not just a cultural or heritage event but also rather a major pillar in supporting and developing Saudi literature. By highlighting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's rich literary heritage and providing new generations with the opportunity to express their literary creativity, the festival contributes to shaping and enhancing the Saudi literary scene at both the local and international levels. Al-Janadriyah Festival is one of the most important cultural and heritage events in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is held annually in the city of Riyadh and aims to promote national heritage and popular traditions.

The National Festival selected a primary theme for its first five sessions. It is the popular heritage and its relationship to artistic and intellectual creativity in the Arab world, where it held many seminars. These included the symposium on popular literature, classical literature, Saudi literature, and the short story in the Arabian Peninsula, its beginning and development. As well as the Gulf Theater Symposium and the Grand Cultural Symposium. Among its titles are the importance of popular heritage in creative works and popular heritage in festive arts.

Besides holding events on humor, theater, music, dance, and the traditional heritage of women's clothing in various regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (WAM, 2016). The festival was established in 1985 and attracts visitors from inside and outside the kingdom. The festival includes a variety of activities, such as folk arts, theatrical performances, exhibitions, seminars, and traditional markets, where visitors can learn about handicrafts and popular foods.

Objectives of the Study

One of the key objectives is to explore how the festival has helped preserve traditional forms of Saudi literature, particularly poetry, and how it has facilitated the transmission of these forms to younger generations. The festival provides opportunities for emerging writers and poets to present their work. This study will assess how Al-Janadriyah has helped discover and promote new literary talents, thereby contributing to the renewal and diversification of the Saudi literary scene. In addition, it seeks to evaluate the cultural exchange fostered by the festival between Saudi writers and their counterparts from other Arab countries. The study investigates how the festival encourages dialogue and collaboration between Saudi and Arab writers, thereby enriching Saudi literature through exposure to diverse literary traditions and ideas.

Perhaps the most significant function of Al-Janadriyah Operetta is its role in promoting national identity. By celebrating the kingdom's history, culture, and values, the operetta reinforces a sense of loyalty and belonging among its audience. The operetta is a reflection of Saudi cultural diversity, with each performance incorporating elements from different regions of the country, including their unique musical styles, poetry, and dances. As such, it serves not only as a celebration of Saudi heritage but also as a means of uniting the kingdom's diverse population under a shared sense of national identity.

Literature Review

After delving into various sources and making a careful investigation, no existing studies on the same topic - Reading in Al-Janadriyah Festival and its Influence on Saudi Literature - have been found. This absence of previous research draws

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attention to the distinctiveness and importance of the current study. It suggests that there is a clear necessity for this research and that it could potentially address a substantial void in the current body of literature. This can enhance the significance and worth of the study as it explores a previously untouched area of inquiry. Additionally, this signifies that the topic, 'Al-Janadriyah Festival and its Influence on Saudi Literature', is fresh and innovative, offering a unique perspective that has not been explored before. The fact that no previous studies exist on this particular topic further emphasizes the originality and potential impact of the research. This sets the stage for a valuable contribution to the field and underscores the importance of exploring new avenues of research.

THE RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Over the decades, Al-Janadriyah Festival has contributed and continues to contribute to stimulating the development of contemporary Saudi literature, encouraging writers to engage with the cultural and social issues facing the kingdom. Through literary seminars held during the festival, issues such as identity, modernity, and the social transformations facing Saudi society are discussed. This interaction between writers and the public contributes to shaping a contemporary literary discourse that reflects the changes taking place in the kingdom and enhances the diversity of literary voices in the kingdom. It can be said that Al-Janadriyah Festival has contributed and continues to contribute significantly to enriching and enhancing Saudi literature at both the local and Arab levels. By reviving poetry, enhancing communication between writers, and supporting new talents, the festival has contributed to developing the literary scene in the kingdom and making literature an integral part of the national culture.

Returning to the history of Al-Janadriyah, you will find that it has provided various activities and programs. The most prominent of these is establishing an integrated heritage village that includes a complex for the heritage of the regions of the kingdom, a commercial market, industries, collectibles, and old goods used by Saudis since its first launch in 1405 AH. The

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effort continued in 1406 when the second Al-Janadriyah Festival was organized. During it, several cultural, literary, artistic, and popular programs and activities were implemented, witnessed by more than half a million visitors over 14 days. The cultural committee in this festival also implemented some seminars, lectures, and poetry evenings in which a crowd of Arab thinkers and writers participated who were invited to participate, with their number reaching more than one hundred writers and thinkers.

The enthusiasm of the organizers of the Al-Janadriyah Festival continued to launch the third edition of the festival in 1407. It was decided, starting from this session, to organize a seminar every year of Al-Janadriyah to discuss Arab literary topics. This session began with a symposium on 'Folk Heritage in the Arab World and its Relationship to Artistic and Intellectual Creativity.' The first pavilion for national industries was also established. The first Saudi children's competition focused on Saudi folk heritage was also held. In addition to expanding the folk market to an area of 2,000 square meters and establishing a hall for cultural activities with an area of 2,000 square meters.

In the fourth season of the festival, the activities were launched in 1408. They lasted for 14 days, during which the participation of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries was opened through many activities. Sixty folk professions and crafts from different regions of the kingdom were displayed. The first Saudi book fair was held in one part of the folk market, in which sixteen governmental and regional bodies participated and 22 Saudi publishing houses, in addition to the participation of the State of Qatar with several publications. Its symposium discussed the topic of "The Art of Storytelling and Its Relationship to Folk Heritage." See more at (SPA, 2018). Furthermore, "The seventh festival included cultural, artistic, and heritage activities, camel races, and a cultural symposium on 'Folk Heritage and its Impact on Intellectual and Artistic Creativity.' It also included cultural activities, theatrical performances, two book and historical document exhibitions, poetry evenings, in addition to a children's competition, some

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popular games, and a display of handicrafts and poetry" (SPA, 2018).



Operetta 'Brides of the Kingdom' 1996 (Thikrayat, 2020)

The vision of the Cultural Activity Committee and those in charge of Al-Janadriyah Festivals came to fulfill the aspirations of other regions in this country that extend with its pulse from north to south and east to west. This good vision also allowed the guests, writers, and intellectuals from our Arab brothers to see new regions for them in our country. It made them meet with many intellectuals in our country. Such a change and vibrant movement that was achieved for the cultural activity of the festival is the international book fair. It is launched in Riyadh. The cultural program accompanying the exhibition annually enjoys an attendance that matches the large public attendance of the exhibition.

The Ministry of Culture and Information's Agency for Cultural Affairs, responsible for the book fair, faced widespread criticism from several intellectuals during the past year. The events have become just to mend feelings and raise a subjective feeling that the ministry has done something worthy. It is the feature that is supposed to accompany the exhibition, and compare the crowds of people in the book corridors and the basements of publishing houses. Besides, many writers and intellectuals commented on the program accompanying the Riyadh Book Fair. The success of the event is touched by the great attendance and holding events simply because they are events that are attended by so many visitors achieve the real benefit of holding such events. The Ministry's Agency for

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Cultural Affairs and the Book Fair Committee think of new ways and provide visitors to the Book Fair with attractive cultural events for the masses. See more at (Al-'Akimi, 2014; Al-Madinah, 2010; Middle East, 2009; Al-Jazeera, 2002).



Scene from Operetta 'Brides of the Kingdom (RhythmMediia, 2015)
Operetta 'Brides of the Kingdom'

Khafaji is attributed to the eyelashes of poetic talent, so his poems have an amazing ability to direct the route of Saudi songs. His lyrics are characterized by their promotion of values and linking belonging to the homeland. The reader of Khafaji's poems can draw inspiration from them about history and civilization and sense reality through them. One of his poems is that he wrote for the operetta Brides of the kingdom.

The Falcon of the Peninsula commenced in Riyadh
And walked for the truth without objection
goodness then grew abundantly and so overflowed (Al-Hussaini, 2017)

The poem "Brides of the Kingdom," written by the great Saudi poet Ibrahim Khafaji as part of the eleventh Al-Janadriyah operetta, is one of the immortal literary works that express the national identity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The poem blends history, heritage, and national pride and stands out through the use of classical poetry, intertwined with Nabati, to present a comprehensive picture of the kingdom, its past, present, and future.

Saudi poetry is considered an integral part of the Arab heritage and occupies a prominent position in expressing national identity. Through the poem, it is clearly shown how

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Saudi poetry can narrate history and national events in an eloquent and inspiring artistic framework. We see that Ibrahim Khafaji, through the poem "Brides of the Kingdom," sheds light on a pivotal historical event, which is the unification of the kingdom at the hands of King Abdulaziz, and emphasizes Saudi values such as generosity, courage, and defending the homeland. "Ibrahim Khafaji, born in Mecca, is considered one of the pioneers of Saudi song poetry, especially free verse. He wrote a large collection of the most beautiful Saudi national and romantic songs. He received the Order of Merit, Second Class. Among his most prominent works is the Saudi national anthem" (Sabaa, 2008, p. 58). Dahami, (2021), adds that Khafaji "was known for his poetry that is related to the Saudi nature and environment, which he has driven his themes for his poems from the abundant popular collection". "In addition to his early brilliance in writing lyrical texts, Khafaji's language itself is characterized by ease, softness, and sweetness, which made his poetry slender and capable of singing and chanting" (Dahami, 2023).

This poetry reflects the literary function of Saudi poetry in preserving heritage, passing it on to new generations, and strengthening national unity by narrating historical events and symbols of national identity. Poetry in Saudi Arabia is not just a tool for artistic expression, but also a powerful means of conveying social values and national bonds, which is clearly evident in this poem. Poetic images are among the most prominent literary aesthetics in the poem "Brides of the Kingdom." The poet uses similes and metaphors extensively to create sensory images that evoke meanings of pride and patriotism. For instance, "Allah's (God's) choice is a good choice" (اختيار الله نعم الاختيار) (Al-Asmari, 2021; Thikrayat, 2020). Here the poet evokes a powerful religious image based on the concept of fate and divine will, reinforcing the idea that the unification of the kingdom was a blessing and a divine choice. This poetic image evokes the idea of divine choice, which adds a religious and spiritual dimension to the poem. Here, the poet depicts the unification of the kingdom as a divine decision,

which enhances the sense of sanctity and blessing around this historic event.

"Our actions are maxim; our words are deeds" (أفعالنا مثل) (Khafaji, 2017; Al-Yaqzah, 1996). The poet presents a metaphorical image to link actions and words, reinforcing the idea of credibility and consistency between words and deeds in Saudi culture. The poetic images in the poem rely on religious and historical symbols to deepen the meanings of belonging and pride in the homeland. Dahami (2024a), and Khashrūm, (1982), state that "we find the passion of craving for the homeland is a sentiment in the kingdom's poets, who used poetry as a fruitful source for them, feeding with its water their passion for their homeland, vocalizing its glories, and expressing the spirit of belonging and loyalty to it" (p. 38). This image combines action and speech in a cohesive unit, which enhances the idea of credibility and consistency between the two. The poet here shows the Saudi people as a nation that does not just talk but rather translates its words into actions, which elevates the status of moral values such as courage and hard work. Here, the poet relies on direct simile as he compares actions to words that turn into work. This simile seeks to convey the idea that words and sayings in Saudi society are not empty or just promises but are closely linked to actual work, which enhances the idea of credibility and seriousness.

The poet uses similes and metaphors in a brilliant way to embody the deep meanings. For example, "Our actions are maxim; our words are deeds". This simple simile expresses the integration between action and speech, which is a fundamental value in Saudi culture that places courage and honesty at the forefront of human qualities. "The 'Brides of our encompassing east" (عروسة شرقنا المشمول) (Fagandash, 2006, p. 17). Here, the poet uses metaphor to compare the eastern region of the kingdom to a bride, which adds beauty and romance to the image and reflects pride in the beauty and attractiveness of this region. In this context, the bride symbolizes beauty and brilliance, which makes the eastern region appear as a jewel to

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be celebrated. The poem relies on an attractive musical rhythm, which harmonizes with the nature of poetry.

The rhythm in the poem is characterized by harmony between the poetic meter and the accompanying music, which makes it easy to repeat and memorize. The poem follows a simple activation that suits the spirit of the operetta, as the words overlap with the musical notes to enhance the national meanings. The balanced rhythm and supporting music raise the poem's emotional impact, making it directly linked to the listeners' emotions, especially in moments that require collective interaction with the operetta. Comparing the Eastern Province to a bride is a poetic image rich in romance and beauty. The bride in the collective imagination is associated with beauty, joy, and brilliance, and here the poet uses this simile to express his pride in the Eastern Province, embodying it as a precious jewel within the kingdom. In this simile, the poet compares the Eastern Province to a "bride". This simile carries meanings of beauty, splendor, and brilliance and is used here to express the poet's pride in this region and the natural beauty and bounties it holds.

The language used by Ibrahim Khafaji in the poem is characterized by clarity and simplicity, but at the same time, it carries depth and multiple connotations. The poet relies on classical Arabic, but in an easy and direct style, that makes the poem close to the hearts of the listeners. The poem uses repetition to enhance meanings, such as repeating phrases such as "above a thousand million they pray," which creates a kind of internal rhythm that enhances the power of the message. Repetition here is a rhetorical tool and a psychological tool used to deepen the sense of pride and honor.

Perhaps one of the most prominent artistic aspects of the "'Brides of the Kingdom" operetta is the interaction between the poem and music. The music accompanying the poem blends traditional and modern melodies, creating a balance between heritage and modernity. The music enhances the power of the words through the melodic harmony used at the climax

moments of the poem, such as the poetic line "Above a thousand million they pray."

At this moment, the music adds a majestic character that expresses religious grandeur about the Holy Masjid of Makkah, giving the poem a deep spiritual dimension. Music is also used to enhance the impact of poetic imagery, with the melody changing based on the emotional state the text is expressing, whether it be pride, contemplation, or celebration. In addition, the poem is rich with poetic images. Poetic images are one of the most important tools used by the poet to express ideas and feelings in a sensual and influential way. In the poem "Bride of the Kingdom," we find that Ibrahim Khafaji employs poetic images prominently to convey deep national meanings, relying on the natural environment and cultural symbols of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Scene from Operetta 'Brides of the Kingdom (Sabah Al-Saudia, 2017)

The poem, Brides of the Kingdom, is rich with aesthetics in poetic images. The poetic images in this poem rely on cultural and religious symbols that the Saudi audience deeply interacts with, such as the bride, divine choice, and joint work. The poetic images add emotional depth to the poem, allowing listeners to imagine the scenes the poet paints, making the poem not just words that are heard but a sensory experience in the audience's lives.

Simile and metaphor are prominent rhetorical tools used by the poet to bring abstract meanings closer to the mind so that they become clearer and more influential.

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اشتكت أم القرى صدق القرار

"Umm Al-Gura complained about the truth of the decision."

Here we find a metaphor for the city of Makkah, where the poet depicts it as if it were a human; it is a personification in which Makkah complained of division and insecurity. The poet embodies the city as a living being that feels pain and the need for protection and unification, which adds a human dimension to the holy city. "Umm Al-Gura" is Makkah, and here the poet uses metaphor to depict Makkah as a living being, "complaining" about the state of chaos and insecurity before the unification of the kingdom. "The truth of the decision" refers to the wisdom of the decision taken by King Abdulaziz in unifying the country, which restored peace to Makkah and the rest of the kingdom. This metaphor makes Makkah a human character who feels and complains, which adds an emotional dimension to the poem and increases its closeness to souls.

عجزت حرفي في أقوالي

"My letters failed in my sayings."

In this metaphor, the poet depicts the letter as if it were a being unable to fully express itself. Realizing the status of the greatness of the kingdom and its regions prevents him from finding the suitable words that fit their status. This metaphor shows how difficult it is to describe the kingdom with its beauty and achievements, reflecting the poet's admiration and awe for expressing the greatness of the homeland. Dahami states, "No matter how loudly the poet calls for it, it is the homeland, the eternal love, and it always will be the homeland" (2024b). The simile is used to clarify meanings and convey national messages in a direct and easy-to-understand way, making it close to the audience. Metaphor gives the poem a rhetorical depth, allowing the poet to present complex feelings and rich ideas using familiar sensory images.

Rhythm and meter are two of the most important elements of poetry, which rely on rhythmic patterns that attract listeners and facilitate memorization of poetic texts. The rhythm in the poem is a traditional Nabati rhythm based on balanced meter and fixed activations, which facilitates the singing and

composing of the poem. The poet uses repetition in many of the verses to enhance the internal rhythm, such as "Above a thousand million they pray", where this repetition contributes to creating a harmonious musical effect.

The rhythm in 'Brides of the Kingdom "Arayes Al Mamlakah" is in keeping with the festive nature of the operetta, as it is characterized by simplicity and smoothness. The rhythm is in line with the accompanying music, which gives the poem an attractive musical character. The poet relies on repetition as a rhythmic tool, such as repeating the phrase "a thousand million pray". Repetition here contributes to strengthening the internal rhythm of the poem and helps to establish the meaning in the mind of the listener.

The poem follows the traditional rhythm, which relies on repeated and measured activations, which facilitates its composition and makes it suitable for musical performance. The meter in the poem follows the traditional poetic patterns of Nabati poetry, as it relies on the unit of activation. The poet is keen to maintain the consistency of the meter, which gives the poem a smooth flow when reading and listening. The regular meter helps to enhance the interaction between words and music, as the melody harmonizes with the internal rhythm of the poem, making it more effective when sung in the operetta.

The aesthetics of rhythm and cadence

Regular rhythm and repetition enhance the emotional impact of the poem, as they contribute to creating an internal rhythm that attracts the audience and enhances interaction with the text. Harmonious cadence facilitates the composition of the poem and makes it suitable for musical performance, which enhances the integration of the artwork between poetry and music.

The poetic images in the poem add layers of deep meanings, allowing listeners to contemplate beauty and national values through sensory and moving scenes. Similes and metaphors contribute to simplifying abstract concepts and presenting them in tangible images, making them closer to the audience's conscience. Rhythm and cadence give the poem a smooth musical character, making it harmonize perfectly with

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the accompanying music and contributing to enhancing audience interaction. Through these literary elements, Ibrahim Khafaji shows how poetry can be an effective means of expressing national identity and pride in the homeland, as words integrate with music to create a rich artistic experience that gives the audience pride and a sense of belonging.

Analysis of selected verse lines of the poem

"Allah's choice is a good choice."

In this verse, the poet shows the divine destiny that was entrusted to him to unify the kingdom. He describes the unification of the kingdom as a blessed divine choice.

"Yes, the choice" carries a connotation of admiration and pride that Allah chose this great event for the future of the kingdom. The poetic image here relies on the religious embodiment of the idea of unifying the kingdom, which enhances the feeling of sanctity and appreciation for this historical event.

"Security was lost in the middle of the day,"

Here, the poet is talking about the period of chaos that preceded the unification of the kingdom. "Security was lost" refers to the state of insecurity that Makkah and the surrounding areas experienced. The use of "the middle of the day" as a metaphor for complete clarity highlights the extent of the widespread chaos largely and clearly, as security problems were visible.

"So Allah wanted to correct the path,"

In this verse, the poet emphasizes that the divine will be behind the unification of the kingdom. "Correction of the path" refers to returning things to their proper place after a period of chaos. The symbolism here lies in presenting Allah as the driving force behind events, which gives the poem a religious character and enhances the feeling of appreciation and reverence.

وفق الله الإمام عبد العزيز

"Allah has granted success to Imam Abdul Aziz,"

Here, the poet highlights the role of King Abdul Aziz in the unification of the kingdom, using the term "Imam," a title used to refer to great leaders, which enhances his historical status. "Allah has granted success," reflects the idea that this

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success was not merely a human effort but was also due to divine success.

وجرى الخير الاتم للمسلمين

"And the most perfect good happened to the Muslims,"

In this verse, the poet links the success of the unification of the kingdom to the achievement of good for all Muslims, reflecting the importance of the kingdom as the home of the Two Holy Mosques. "The most perfect good" refers to complete or perfect good, indicating that the unification of the kingdom was not a partial achievement but rather a comprehensive success that positively affected the entire Islamic nation.

وقالوا هيا اوصفنا ولا تغالي

لأن الكل يعرفنا ويعرف قدرنا العالي

"They said, Come on, describe us and do not exaggerate; Everyone knows us and knows our high status."

Here, the poet speaks on behalf of the kingdom, addressing the listeners and asking them to describe the kingdom without exaggeration. "Everyone knows us," reflects the kingdom's confidence in its high status that does not need embellishment or exaggeration in description. "Our high status" is a reference to the pride and honor that the kingdom enjoys in the hearts of its people and Muslims in general.

أنا محتار يا إخواني

عجرت حرفي في أقوالي

"I am confused, my brothers.

My letters are at a loss in my words."

Here, the poet expresses the confusion he feels when he tries to describe the kingdom, as he feels that words are "unable" to express its beauty and greatness. "My letters are at a loss" is a metaphor that depicts letters and words as if they were living beings unable to perform their task of describing the kingdom accurately, indicating that the kingdom is too great to be described in simple words.

"Our actions are maxim; our words are deeds

We protect the sanctuary of our homeland, plain and mountain"

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In these lines, the poet highlights the harmony between words and deeds in Saudi society.

"We protect the sanctuary of our homeland, plain and mountain": Here, the poet expresses the strong determination of the people of the kingdom to protect their land, whether it is in the plain or the mountain, to show the kingdom's ability to defend every inch of its territory, no matter how difficult the terrain is. "Our actions are maxim; our words are deeds" is an example of a simile that links action and speech, which enhances the value of credibility and consistency in Saudi society.

"And generosity has been our custom since time immemorial
We are more famous than a flag; we are the servants of the sanctuary"

"Generosity has been our custom since time immemorial": Here, the poet refers to generosity as one of the values that have been deeply rooted in Saudi society since ancient times.

"We are more famous than a flag" is a simile that shows the greatness and fame of the kingdom that surpasses anything else, as the poet compares the fame of the kingdom to something clear and well-known, such as a flag raised in the sky.

"We are the servants of the Haram": This is an expression of pride in serving the Two Holy Mosques, which is a noble mission that the Saudi people are proud of.

Other lines say:

"More than a thousand million pray
Every night and every day
Towards my country"

Here the poet highlights the status of the kingdom as the home of the Two Holy Mosques, where more than a billion Muslims around the world pray facing the Ka'aba. "More than a thousand million pray": This phrase expresses the spiritual greatness of the kingdom, which is embodied in the Gibleh of Muslims. "Every night and every day" shows the continuation of this spiritual influence of the kingdom in the daily lives of Muslims.

"The bride of our east, covered

with goodness and greenery"

In this poetic line, the poet likens the Eastern Province to a "bride", a simile that reflects the beauty and fertility that this region enjoys. "Encompassed by goodness and greenery": Here, it refers to the natural blessings enjoyed by the Eastern Province, where there is abundant goodness and green landscapes.

"I knew you in Al-Khobar, your memory
And I loved you in the biography
And your Dammam and half the moon
And your Darin and your skirt"

In this section, the poet turns to an intimate description of the Eastern Province, mentioning specific areas such as Al-Khobar and Dammam, and uses metaphor to describe their beauty.

"And half the moon" is a metaphor that refers to the beauty of the region, which is similar to the beauty of the moon in its middle, which enhances the idea of romance and pride in one's homeland.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the most major yearly cultural gatherings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is Al-Janadriyah Festival, which celebrates Saudi heritage and greatly strengthens national identity. The festival is successful in drawing a broad audience with a variety of interests and ages as a result of its varied offerings. The festival provides opportunities for literary research by hosting academic conferences, workshops, and discussions, fostering a deeper understanding and analysis of Saudi Arabian literature and its cultural context.

Some recommendations can be made to enhance its impact in the future such as promoting reading culture. The festival encourages reading and literary interest through book fairs accompanying it, author meetings with readers, and other activities, contributing to the promotion of a reading culture in society. The festival encourages reading and literary interest through various activities such as author meetings with readers, and literary discussions. These activities aim to foster a love for reading and literature in the community. Another recommendation might be supporting the publishing industry.

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The festival is considered an opportunity for the Saudi Arabian and Arabic publishing industry to emphasize their publications and promote them, supporting the publishing industry and encouraging literary creativity. In addition to promoting Saudi Arabia as a cultural destination. By highlighting the richness and diversity of Saudi Arabian culture and literature, the festival helps to position Saudi Arabia as a destination for cultural tourism. This can help to boost the country's economy and promote a more positive image of Saudi Arabia to the world.

CONCLUSION

Al-Janadriyah Festival is likely to have a significant impact on the field of Saudi literature, inspiring writers and poets to push the boundaries of their craft and explore new possibilities in their work. The Festival continue to play an important role in shaping and stimulating the national literary scene through the expansion of its literary program, including various programs and events, the overall promotion of the works of emerging writers and their successors, and collaboration with the international literary community. A new generation of writers celebrates the richness and diversity of Saudi culture. As the Festival develops and grows, it is important to be open to criticism and challenges and embrace new opportunities for the advancement and development of the Saudi literary community.

The 1996 Janadriyah operetta is a landmark cultural event that strengthened Saudi national identity and developed Saudi literature, especially poetry. The operetta enriched Saudi literature by presenting patriotic poems that blend history and art and inspired younger generations to preserve their literary heritage. The operetta also provided a unique model for integrating literature with other arts, making it a means of artistic expression and a powerful tool for cultural and social influence. Over time, Al-Janadriyah operetta remains an important part of the literary and cultural landscape in the kingdom. It is a testament to the ability of literature to adapt with other arts to serve national identity.

The poem "Bride of the Kingdom" in the 11th Al-Janadriyah operetta is a national literary masterpiece that embodies Saudi identity through poetry and music. Through poetic imagery, similes, and metaphors, poet Ibrahim Khafaji presents a comprehensive vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, combining history, heritage, and national pride through poetry. The poem also shows how Saudi poetry can be a powerful means of conveying national values and promoting cultural identity. The literary aesthetics of the poem, whether in terms of rhythm, language, or interaction with music, create a comprehensive artistic experience that leaves a deep impact on the souls of listeners and confirms the status of the operetta as an effective means of promoting national awareness and pride in heritage.

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