

Abstract

The aim of this bachelor's thesis is the analysis of dystopic (and) environmental elements and removing social and environmental taboos in the textual and, to a lesser extent, graphic content of the 2014 novel *Istichdām al-ḥajā* (Use of Life) by Egyptian writer Aḥmad Nāḡī. The thesis focuses on dystopic (and) environmental elements within the novel's most prominent motifs (and sub-motifs), which are criticism (of Cairo's environment and aspects of Egyptian politics) and frustration (in the spheres of personal unfreedom and interpersonal relationships), and on removing social (sex, drugs) and environmental taboos. All of this is analysed and interpreted within the theoretical-methodological framework of ecocriticism, especially in accord with the results found in Adam Trexler's publication and Teresa Pepe's study. The analysis is also carried out in the context of Arabic and Egyptian environmental literature (the principle of intertextuality), the context of Aḥmad Nāḡī and his trial, and in the cultural and historical context of Egypt in the 21st century.

Keywords: Modern Arabic Literature, Egyptian Novel, Dystopia, Environmentalism, Removing Taboos