

# The Influence of Romantic Poets on Modern Literature

Fatmir Ramadani<sup>a</sup> , Besmir Shishko<sup>b\*</sup> 

<sup>a</sup> AAB College, Prishtinë, Republic of Kosova.  
Email: [fatmir.ramadani@universitetiaab.com](mailto:fatmir.ramadani@universitetiaab.com)

<sup>b</sup> Karl Frensensz, University of Graz, Austria.  
Email: [besmir.shishko@edu.uni-graz](mailto:besmir.shishko@edu.uni-graz)

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## Abstract

The purpose of this research was to identify the key characteristics of the poetry written in the romantic period and compare them to works of modern literature, particularly fiction and novels. The study analyzes nonliteral meanings, stylistic and metrical forms employed by Romanticists like Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley and Coleridge. These poets used elaborate literary devices and strong feelings to interpret matters such as nature, religion, and individuality. This study used a comparative and evidential analysis of both Romantic and modern writers' themes, style and writing expressions, pointing to the similarities in the employment of symbols, comparisons, imagery and other figures of speech. Philosophical as well as emotional features related to romanticism were explored. The continuity of themes and motifs with Romanticism in contemporary literature was also determined by studying how modern writers employ similar strategies. The conclusion showed that poetry form and strategies which Romantic poets used such as exalted language and imagination, significantly contributed to the making of modern literature. All these elements are observable in some of the contemporary works, proving that they expressed various shades of human emotions, and philosophical concerns hitherto associated with Romantic poetry.

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**Keywords:** Poetry, Romantic Characteristics, Individuality, Romantic Period, Modern Literature.

## Introduction

The Romantic era, which spanned the late 18th and early 19th centuries, is notable in literary history because it was marked by a profound shift in artistic sensibility. Romanticism developed in reaction to the social, political, and industrial shifts of the day and represented a break from the rationalism and constraint of the Enlightenment (Abrams, 1975). Famous poets like Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron were among the Romantic poets who played a significant role in this revolutionary movement and left a lasting legacy that continues to shape and influence modern literature (Bailes, 2023). The Romantic movement was centered on a deep reverence for the natural world. These poets were moved by the majesty and grandeur of nature, which they perceived as a source of consolation, beauty, and spiritual connection. Their poetic portrayals of landscapes, which ranged from Wordsworth's beloved Lake District to Byron's exploration of the Swiss Alps, encouraged a strong sense of place and an increased awareness of the environment (Gerard, 2022).

\*Corresponding Author

Email: [besmir.shishko@edu.uni-graz](mailto:besmir.shishko@edu.uni-graz)  
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The Romantic poets witnessed a rapid transformation of the world (Hough, 2018). The Industrial Revolution was transforming societies, customs, and environments at a never-before-seen pace. The ideals of reason and order of the Enlightenment ruled for many centuries, but the Romantics were greatly dissatisfied by the mechanical and materialistic aspects of this period. They yearningly desired an exploration of the natural world's primordial energies, a return to the authenticity of human emotions, and an inquiry into the inner workings of the human mind. They would compose poetry that, in addition to their immediate audience, had a significant influence on upcoming generations as they pursued authenticity (Beer, 2016).

Rightly said, the Romantics fundamentally changed the literary landscape of nineteenth-century England (Beer, 2016). William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads*, written in 1798, was the impetus behind the Romantic Movement. During this time, the new romantic poems had broken with the traditional classical literary style, which was largely written for the higher class of people. While the eighteenth-century writers were restricted to the classic form, the nineteenth-century writers created a completely new and innovative genre of English literature. With its termination in 1837, the so-called Romantic era lasted only one-third of the century (Natarajan, 2007). Romantic poets were very different from traditional poets of the previous century. They infused their poetry with a great deal of new material that the classical era had completely overlooked. The romantic poetry inspired empathy, singular passion, and creativity while being incredibly approachable for a broad audience (Ibrahim, 2020). Poetry with stories of kings, queens, and heroes was replaced with more sensible and poignant accounts of common people, which attracted a wider readership. While eighteenth-century poets gave little consideration to nature in their poems, romantic writers valued the relationship between man and nature in their works (Rigby, 2022).

There is a dearth of studies that would explore the enduring relevance of Romantic poetry and language for today's discourse, especially for reflecting on a self, contemporary issues, and metaphysics. The current study, therefore, aims to fill this gap. The main objectives included to determine which constituents of Romantic poetrylike metaphor, personification and imagination, have been adopted by modern literary writers with consideration to human emotions and philosophy; to examine what effects have been produced of the Romantic poetry over the contemporary literary works with respect to themes like nature, spiritualism, love, self-identification, and freedom. The erudite worth of this research therefore lies in both literary review and language analysis because it portrays the ongoing impact of romantic poetry on the modern literature. Drawing upon the analysis of matched pairs of linguistic features used in poems of Romantic poets and Modern writers this investigation contributes to the understanding of patterns of development of literary language and relevance of themes explored in Romantic era in the current literary practice. It shows that it is possible to explain and describe what it means to be human using metaphor, emotion and imagery. Besides, it helps to acquire more material about the relations between literary traditions throughout centuries, which therefore provides another layer of understanding modern literature. In this given framework, the understandings presented in the paper point to the enduring relevance of Romantics' language for today's discourse, especially for reflecting on a self, contemporary issues, and metaphysics.

## Literature Review

Stevenson (2020) asserts "For romantic writers, nature was a source of endless beauty and a teacher." Individualism was valued above a wholly universal or objective approach to poetry writing in romantic poetry. Narratives about individuals, their interests, and daily activities took front stage. Likewise, in "Tradition and the Individual Talent," T.S. Eliot emphasized the importance of tradition and historical background in modern poetry. He acknowledged the influence of Romantic authors like Wordsworth and Coleridge on the evolution of modern poetry. He argued that poets need to engage with the traditions of the past, particularly the Romantics, in order to create something new and significant. Eliot's analysis of the relationship between modernity and tradition emphasizes how the Romantic Movement continues to shape literary sensibilities (Eliot, 1932). William Blake and other Romantic writers were much admired by Ezra Pound, another prominent figure in the modernist movement. In "A Retrospect," Pound emphasizes that modernist poetry had to recapture the fervor and feeling of Romanticism. By encouraging the imaginative and visionary qualities of the Romantics, Pound showed how Romantic values continued to stimulate experimentation and invention in modern literature, which in turn impacted Pound's own inventive approach to poetry (Truran, 2019).

W.B Yeats, an Irish poet of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, incorporated Romantic themes and imagery into several of his early poems, such as "The Wind Among the Reeds." Like the Romantics, he was fascinated with the paranormal and imagination. Yeats added to the richness and depth of the modern literary canon by demonstrating how Romantic ideals may be reinterpreted within the context of Irish literature through his lyrical analysis of Celtic mythology and mysticism (Kouredarei & Moghadam, 2018). Sylvia Plath, a well-known poet known for her honest poems, included Romanticism in her works. Her poem "Lady Lazarus" explores romantic notions of self and internal turmoil. As evidenced by Plath's thoughtful and deeply felt poetry, the Romantics' emphasis on the unique experience and feeling has endured in contemporary literature, particularly in the field of personal expression (Bauer, 2023).

The reverence that the Romantic writers, especially William Wordsworth, had for the natural world is

reflected in Robert Frost's poetry, which is widely recognized for its poetic analysis of rural and natural topics. Frost's works, such as the well-known "The Road Not Taken," show his deep fascination in the environment of the United States. In numerous poems that are intricately detailed representations of the natural world, he employs rural landscapes and the changing of the seasons as metaphors for the human predicament (Dabirnia, 2021). Frost's love of Romantic concepts is evident in "The Road Not Taken," one of his best-known compositions. The story is about a traveler in a forest who has to decide between two routes that diverge; the decisions we make in life are symbolized by these alternatives. This poem embodies the spirit of personal choice and self-discovery, evoking the Romantic emphasis on the self-journey and personal experience. Frost's poetry frequently examines the human experience in the natural world, demonstrating the profound impact of environment on human emotions and decision-making. He often explores themes of isolation, reflection, and the relationship between individuals and their surroundings, hinting at the idealistic idea of a spiritual connection between humans and the natural world. Robert Frost's poetry essentially echoes the Romantic tradition of valuing nature's beauty and significance to human experience. His ability to intertwine questions of choice, identity, and the individual's relationship with nature with the American environment demonstrates his continuous ties to the Romantic concepts of communion with nature (Dabirnia, 2021).

Langston Hughes, a well-known poet of the Harlem Renaissance, infused his poems with sophisticated celebrations of human emotions and independent concepts. He is well recognized for his work "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," which is a potent example of this confluence. In this poem, Hughes forges a compelling connection between African American heritage and the ancient civilizations that the rivers symbolize. The Romantics believed that human experience and passion were universal and could not be separated by time or culture. This connection highlights their belief. Hughes' mastery in fusing these Romantic ideas into his poetry not only adds to the rich tapestry of American literature, but also emphasizes the continued centrality of Romantic ideals in modern creative expressions (Hill, 2018). Famous for writing stories that come straight from the heart, particularly in works like "To the Lighthouse," Virginia Woolf skillfully incorporates Romanticism within her modernist framework. This literary device allows readers to delve deeply into the innermost thoughts and feelings of her characters, just like the Romantic exploration of the inner world did. Woolf's stories, though they are associated with the modernist movement, nonetheless reflect Romantic traditions of introspection and praise the complexity of human consciousness. Her deft combination of these two literary currents creates a compelling portrait of the characters' inner lives, emphasizing both the attraction of delving into the depths of human experience and the Romantic Movement's lasting influence on modernist architecture (Adkins & Ryan, 2020).

James Joyce's powerful bildungsroman "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" skillfully explores the beginnings of an artist's personality. In this work, Joyce makes use of the Romantic notion of the artist as a visionary setting out on a quest for self-discovery. Through his creative storytelling techniques, Joyce captures the essence of Romantic ideals, emphasizing self-expression and the profound journey towards self-realization. This masterful fusion of modernist narrative techniques with Romantic themes emphasizes the ideals' enduring influence on stories of creativity and self-identity far into the 20th century (Gladwin, 2019). Maya Angelou's autobiographical writings, such as "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," are in line with the Romantic Movement's emphasis on the individual's experience and ability to express oneself. In her poignant tales, Maya Angelou explores the struggles and triumphs of African American identity in a racially divided world. This analysis of both personal and collective experiences is in line with the Romantic tradition, which values each person's unique voice and journey. Angelou's story not only honors the resilience of her own spirit but also stands as a testament to the universal human desire for autonomy, self-expression, and identity—a quest that is intrinsically connected to the ageless ideals of Romanticism (Xavier, 2017).

Emily Dickinson's profoundly introspective and intensely felt poetry; such "Because I could not stop for Death," reflects the Romantic ideals of the time, which are centered around the inner workings of the human mind. Her poems delve into profound themes like nature, mortality, and the self; they are subjects that are evocative of the Romantics' focus on introspection and subjective experience. By means of her unique perspective, this often explores the enigmatic and philosophical, Dickinson grants readers an insight into the intricate realm of her emotions and concepts. Her profound contemplations on life, death, and the mysteries of existence demonstrate the timeless significance of her lyrical exploration of the human spirit and at the same time testify to the Romantics' reverence for the inner life (Rafael, 2020). Ralph Waldo Emerson is most known for his essays, one of which is "Self-Reliance," a potent illustration of the Romantic concept of individualism and self-discovery. In these writings, Emerson passionately highlights the importance of listening to one's inner direction and intuition. He restates the key Romantic principle that each person's perspective is completely own. Emerson's writings emphasize the freedom of the individual to create one's own ideas, values, and beliefs, encouraging readers to embark on a journey of self-discovery. His plea for independence and authenticity has had a significant impact on modern writers, encouraging them to cherish variety of opinion, embrace the individuality of their characters, and explore the complexities of self-discovery in a world that is ever-evolving, thus influencing the American identity in the aftermath of the Great Depression. This effect demonstrates the enduring significance of Emerson's Romantic ideals.

D.H. Lawrence's novels, including the well-known *Sons and Lovers*, go deeply into the intricate and varied

realm of interpersonal interactions. His literary explorations go beyond the surface ties between his characters and explore their inner lives in great detail. A distinctive feature of Lawrence's writing is the unwavering study of topics such as sexuality, deep emotion, and the challenges of human connection. Thus, he deeply resonates with the Romantic ideals of firsthand experience and sincere emotional bonding. Lawrence's protagonists often grapple with the subtleties of love and want, negotiating the intricacies of their most profound emotions and goals. This psychological depth is in line with the Romantic tradition, which honors each person's inner existence and the important role that life circumstances play in shaping a person's destiny and character. Moreover, Lawrence's audacious exploration of sensuality and the primordial aspect of human nature is comparable to the Romantics' celebration of passionate and intense. His unabashed examination of these themes challenges social norms, imitating the Romantics' rebellious nature and their pursuit of emotional truth. D.H. Lawrence's novels essentially witness to the Romantic ideals' ongoing influence on modern literature. His commitment to exploring the depths of human experience demonstrates the enduring nature of the Romantic emphasis on inner exploration and personal authenticity, particularly in respect to relationships and emotions.

## Research Methodology

### *Research Design*

This paper examined the contemporary works influenced by Romantic tongue and its stylistic features found in poetry. It was devoted to understanding how the Romantics – Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge – wrote, using various figures of speech, rhetorical devices, and meters, alliteration, anaphora, personification, and elevation of language. The study also analyzed these elements on contemporary writers such as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath and Margaret Atwood, to analyze how their works echoed the Romantic usage of metaphoric, imagery and passion. In so doing the study hoped to illustrate how Romanticists are still a force to reckon with, as far as the current literary stylistics are concerned.

### *Data Collection*

The data of the study comprised both primary and secondary resources. The primary resources included poetry and novels of the Romantics and the modern writers. The secondary resources included published articles and documents. The data helped to understand how poets used metaphors, smiles and other figures of speech. It was pointed out how this tradition of Romantic poets succeeded in gaining a kind of oratorical persuasion as well as call to nature, spirituality and individualism. In addition, the paper also incorporated rhetorical devices, metrical forms and structure, use of personification, imagery and symbolism, elevated language and stylistic devices. The rhetorical devices examined included anaphora, hyperbole and personification, so frequently used by Romantics like Shelley and Wordsworth to enunciate and assert an ideology. The typical metric arrangements of Romantic poems like odes and sonnets were also given attention in this study. The use of personification, imagery and symbolism, elevated language and stylistic devices were also discussed in both Romantic poetry and modern novels. For instance, the imagery and symbolism in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" was contrasted with modern authors where nature as a theme was metaphorically linked with a spirit or feeling: For example, in "Beloved" and "The Handmaid's Tale".

The elevated language and stylistic devices, so stressed in Romantic period, were also explored to see how these elements intensify the modern view of the subject, and what similar techniques were used to get across messages of love, freedom and individualism. The emotional intensity in Ariel, for example, in the shape of concrete, vivid images, was compared to the same kind of intensity in Wordsworth. All these elements were compared in order to examine their presence and development in the works of contemporary writers, such as Marquez, Morrison, Plath and Atwood on how they incorporated the same language techniques to voice the individual, the emotional, or the philosophic.

### *Data Analysis*

This study employed textual and linguistic analysis techniques in the comparative mode. The comparative analysis was done of specific excerpts from Romantic poetry and modern literary works, focusing on shared linguistic traits and rhetoric devices. The data was analyzed based on linguistic theories administered combined with literary assessment to elucidate how the Romantic linguistic features were realized in modern literary works. Special attention was paid to the fact of its relevance with reference to such elements as figures of speech, metonym, personification, and raising the tonality of the discourse, in connection with its perspectives in relation to the modern intertextual elements of interaction in characterization of the individual's suffering and joy, the spirit of nature, and the paradoxicality of existence.

## Results and Discussion

It is impossible to dispute the Romantic poets' profound influence on modern literature. Their poetic

visions continue to influence modern literature, offering guidance, motivation, and a timeless reminder of the enduring power of language (Finnegan, 2018). To comprehend the poets' lasting influence on modern writing, it is crucial to look at the core concepts that defined the Romantic Movement. Nature was viewed by the Romantics as more than just a background; it was a living creature, a comforting and inspiring source, and a reflection of the sublime. Wordsworth's lyrical meditations on the peace of the Lake District, Keats's homage to the beauty of a Grecian urn, and Shelley's depictions of the power of the west wind all revered the natural world in all its manifestations (Lo, 2022). By doing this, they laid the groundwork for today's environmentalist literature, which emphasizes the need to conserve the environment and the intricate relationships that exist between humans and it (Shaw, 2017).

Another aspect of Romanticism was its strong devotion to individualism. The Romantics emphasized each person's uniqueness and frequently dug into the depths of the human psyche in ways never seen before. This exploration of the inner self with all of its contradictions and appetites laid the groundwork for the development of complex, psychologically nuanced characters in modern literature. The introspective protagonists of F. Scott Fitzgerald's writings, the tortured souls of Edgar Allan Poe, and the complex characters of contemporary literature are all affected by the Romantic celebration of a unique experience. Imagination was a key component of Romanticism. The Romantics believed that the human imagination might discover deeper truths that transcended the bounds of factual reality. Their emphasis on the creative process laid the groundwork for the growth of modern science fiction and fantasy writing, in which authors conjure fantastical, intricate worlds motivated by the limitless possibilities of human imagination (Collinson, Smolović Jones, & Grint, 2018).

The Romantics also emphasized the value of emotion in writing, as they were ardent supporters of intense emotions and genuine emotional expression. Their work frequently eschewed the stoicism and constraint of earlier literary traditions in favor of the honest and potent expression of human emotions. Since authors today still rely on Romantic concepts of emotional resonance and authenticity to craft compelling narratives, a large body of contemporary literature still demonstrates this exploration of emotional depth (Malachowski, 2023). The examination of emotional depth in contemporary literature is one feature that makes it unique. Literary fiction carries on the emotional authenticity of romanticism, whether it is through the nuanced exploration of human psychology or the raw, uncensored emotions of contemporary people (Bruhn, 2017). The influence of Romantic poets on modern writing extends beyond their thematic contributions. Their style breakthroughs, which include the use of spontaneous poetry, the use of vivid, sensory imagery, and the celebration of spontaneity, have impacted many writers of the modern day. From Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau's transcendentalist writings in 19th-century America to the eerie and otherworldly elements of Gothic literature, the Romantic legacy has had a lasting impact on a variety of literary genres (Isom, 2019).

The Beat Generation of the mid-20th century, led by figures like Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, was striving for authenticity and personal independence in a conformist society and was drawn to Romantic notions of rebelling against social norms. Novelists who continue to be impacted by Romantic concepts of originality, passion, and independence include J.K. Rowling, Jhumpa Lahiri, and numerous others (Rogalle, 2022). The late 18th and early 19th century Romantic poems revolutionized literature and had a lasting impression on modern writing. Examining the human spirit, the power of nature, the importance of imagination and passion, and the value of firsthand experience continue to resonate with today's writers and readers. Understanding this essential link is necessary in order to fully appreciate the rich tapestry of literary heritage that still has an impact on today's literary landscape (Stevenson, 2020). It is evidence of the enduring power of the written word and the important impact that poets from the past may still have on artistic endeavors in the present day (Greiner, 2021). The Romantic appreciation of the natural world served as the foundation for the modern environmentalist literary tradition, which advocates for its preservation and highlights the nuanced interaction between humans and the environment (El-Feky, 2022).

One more aspect of romanticism was its strong emphasis on individuals. The Romantics celebrated the unique qualities of the individual while conducting studies of the human psyche with depth and complexity never previously seen. Contemporary literature has benefited from the development of sophisticated, psychologically nuanced characters due to a deeper grasp of the inner workings of the human mind. Romantic individualism can be seen in characters as diverse as the contemplative protagonists of F. Scott Fitzgerald's books and the tormented souls of Edgar Allan Poe's stories (El-Feky, 2022). Moreover, romantic poets placed a high value on the imagination in their pursuit of artistic truth. They believed that the boundaries of factual reality may be transcended by the human imagination's ability to attain deeper, more fundamental truths. This emphasis on creativity is still evident in modern literature, particularly in the science fiction and fantasy genres where authors construct intricate and fantastical worlds motivated by the limitless possibilities of human creation (Zhong et al., 2024).

The continuing impact of Romantic poems on modern literature takes numerous forms. In addition to their subject contributions, their stylistic innovations—like the use of free verse and the introduction of vivid, sensory imagery—have influenced the literary practices of many writers in the contemporary era. The Transcendentalist writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau in 19th-century America, as



well as the Gothic literature of the same era, with its eerie and otherworldly elements, attest to the Romantic movement's enduring influence (Richard, 2018). The great literary works of every era have consistently woven concepts, motifs, and artistic forms into a fabric that has come to be recognized as literature. One of these creative eras is the Romantic era, which spanned the late 18th and early 19th centuries and is regarded as a great time in literary history. Throughout this revolutionary era, there was a notable shift in creative sensibility driven by a powerful protest against the rationalism and rigidity that had characterized the Enlightenment.

Poets whose voices would echo for centuries after they died, altering the basic rules of literary expression, were significant to the Romantic movement. Prominent figures who ascended to prominence and contributed their own hues to the rich tapestry of Romanticism included Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, William Wordsworth, and Lord Byron. They all shared the same ideology, which elevated unadulterated, raw emotion to the center of the human experience, strongly believed in the power of imagination, and deeply appreciated the beauty and grandeur of nature.

### *Exploratory Analysis of Texts written by Romantic Poets*

The first work to explore is Lord Byron's poem "She Walks in Beauty." As before, imagery and metaphor were employed wherein the beauty of the woman was likened to that which is almost divine. His use of alliteration (She walks in beauty) and contrast (dark and bright) is actually built around the nature or romantic theme of the sublime and nature and their interaction with man (Byron & Button, 1900). This linguistic perspective yielded paradigm-shifters of the late postmodern and magical realist variety like Gabriel Garcia Marquez; similarly, the South Americans and others of this generation wrote with metaphor and what might be seen as dizzying, wistful language about the matter of love and emotion. The second text is William Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey." The contours of nature as seen through Wordsworth's eyes became vivid with Massey's metaphors and personification: mountain-springs and soft inland murmur. That is why the emotions placed into nature, personification, became a specific mark of Romanticism in modern sentimental literature like Toni Morrison's "Beloved" (2004) where nature and memory performed the roles of main sentiments.

Similarly, Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" is a good example of the use of oratory features such as personification and metaphors especially with the wind as the symbol of change by asking: "O Wind, if winter comes can spring be far behind?" Such characteristics dwelling in the wind reflect the human transformation process, a theme that was liked by some inspirational writers such as Sylvia Plath and others alike. Lastly, Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan" gives a picturesque and emblematic perspective of nature, evoking an exotic picture in site of the Romantics' interest in the unknown and the subliminal. This imaginative language was the key to the modern approach towards surreal or symbolic visuals, which was later integrated in Margaret Atwood's "The Handmaid's Tale" where a dystopian background can be read in terms of maximalistic symbols and crossover of literal and metaphorical meanings.

### *Exploratory Analysis of Texts of Contemporary Writers*

The first text chosen for this study was 'Love in the time of cholera' by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. In order to establish the constructed idea of love, Marquez used elements of rhetoric such as metaphor and symbolism restricting love within time just as the Romantics did. The author built the sublime and supernatural Romantic elements stronger with the help of magical realism and the language. The second text examined was Toni Morrison's "Beloved." Morrison used Gothic language when writing this text and also gave personality to memory and history, all of which depicted Romanticism to the maximum. Like the Romantics, Morrison went to core of human soul exploring themes of love, trauma, freedom and their implications. Sylvia Plath's "Ariel" (2010) was another text which also presented emotions in the romantic way. Plath engages the body – eating men, the personification of air as food – making her poetry quintessentially Romantic. Her poetry also had a very subjective theme, and she used rather subjective imagery, following the troops of Romanticism poetry. Finally, the fictional book by Margaret Atwood titled *The Handmaid's Tale* (2003) presents Atwood's way of showing both image and allegory to address freedom and identity, an issue that is dear to the Romantic age, that is, independence despite oppression. She used the language to develop the themes with taking into consideration the romanticism that focuses on the individual and rejection of the standards.

Hence, by focusing on the linguistic features of Romantic poetry—such as metaphor, personification, imagery, and heightened language, this study illustrated how these elements shaped modern literary works. The continued influence of Romanticism in contemporary literature reflected the enduring power of these linguistic devices in conveying deep emotional experiences, complex themes, and the exploration of individual identity.

## **Conclusion**

This study concerned itself with the analysis of current trends in modern poetry and observed the role of Romantic linguistic features. Cross-checking for figures of speech, rhetorical devices, and metrical forms, it

became clear that Romantic poets did use metaphor, personification, and vivid imagery to portray heightened feeling of the seasons, spiritualism, and spirituality as well as individualism. This prosperity evoked new fictions making subsequent literary storage spaces more pertinent as evidenced by modern writers by example, Gabriel García Márquez, Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath, and Margaret Atwood. This was done in similar fashion by these writers to express profound issues such as love, trauma, freedom, authenticity or selfhood. Inspiring brilliant expression and growth in political, social and personal philosophies, the Romantic tradition encouraged a contemporary sense of innovation, spiritual richness, and refined feel or intensity in language and representation. The critical analysis that was made by this work also pointed out the fact that the Romantic worth, more figurative language and individualism, continues to resonate in most modern literary stylistic features. To further expand on this study, future research should examine how elements of Romanticism in language affect postmodern and contemporary works, in many different forms such as cinema and playwriting. A comparative study should be done to check how the elements of the Romantic linguistic affected the non-Romantic writers and their ideas about similar issues. It is also recommended to consider first how gender and identity function in Romantic poetry and how they extend today in representations of character in modernist literary works specifically feminist literature.

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