

Romantic Ideals of Keats and Byron in Translation: Cultural Nuance and Global Resonance

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Abstract

The paper will research the intricate relationship between the aesthetic inner and the political outer activism of John Keats and Lord Byron and the ways in which the ideals of romanticism are being maintained or distorted into other non-European languages like Mandarin, Arabic and Hindi. The paper uses the Skopos Theory and a hybrid research approach in the assessment of Global Resonance. It is demonstrated in the categories of multidisciplinary approach that correlate the literary studies, theory of translation and management of the culture. The findings of the research are semantic alteration of political speech and sensory synesthesia at the systemic level through Likert-scale questionnaires of bilingual scholars on a quantitative parameter and textual comparative analysis of a digital corpus. Results show that despite the fact that the images of Keatsian remain comparatively resonant within Eastern spiritual traditions through the aesthetical domestication, Byronic Brand is still used as a universal symbol of liberation and it is rather offered to the nationalized reinterpretations with skeptical undertones. In submitting a Strategic Framework of Multidisciplinary Translation Management, the article establishes the thesis of the need to conduct a systematic study of cultural data when preserving the literary heritage in the globalized market. The analysis of the canon world gives another perspective of what academic publication is and it is proposed that the world of senses and holiness is harmonized with the world of politics and polarization. However, at some point, it proves that cultural subtleness is a crucial resource that has to be methodologically monitored to guarantee the perpetual reverberation of Romantic ideas in a number of intellectual topographies.

Keywords: Romanticism, Cultural Translation, Skopos Theory, Global Resonance, Keats and Byron, Multidisciplinary Framework

Introduction

The Paradox of Romanticism: Internal vs. External Romanticism

This paradox of British Romanticism has been described many times as a conflict between an active and external socio-political world and the reflective and aestheticized internal world. Lord Byron and John Keats have been antagonistic legacies, which can best explain this dichotomy. Under Keatsian Romanticism, poetic personality is dominated by the aesthetic object and it is defined by a negative capability and extreme internalization of the sensory perception (Harris, 2016). Byronic Romanticism, on its part, is an agency externalized to become recognized by the political insurrection with the world—a Byronic myth that is not limited to the literary or books but a representation of cultural identification and the radicalism taking place around the world (Squires, 2005). The outwardized Byronism heroism is in need of a political need shift and the cultural belonging of Keats trickles through the linguistic boundaries of the so-called embodied thinking and feeling (Al-Jabri, 2022). In between these two extremes, one must have a multidisciplinary one that takes into account the chaos and regulation of external political reality and the spontaneous development of a manicured emotion (Hughes, 2014; Callaghan, 2010).

Problem Statement

British Romanticism being transferred to non-European language backgrounds, particularly Mandarin, Arabic and Hindi, is one of the biggest problems in the management of culture. Romanticism is an intricate mixture of interior feelings and exterior ideas as contrasted to an edifice of aesthetic materials. The cultural touch is often diluted or tamed when it comes to translating Byron into these languages, as the radical political individualism of Byron or the abundance of sensuality of Keats is translated into those languages. Regional social-religious circumstances tend once more to define the nuances of the sublime; the architectural rhythm and metaphorical architecture of Romantics is put under the pressure of the imposition of classical forms of poetry on insurmountable requirements of architecture and the metaphysical concept of Negative Capability can clash with the classified Confucian or Taoist order.

This paper reveals the systematic lapse of these fine emotional-political temperatures in order to thwart the loss of unique Romantic paradox of internal and external dilemmas of Keats and Byron.

Research Objective

The primary goal of this paper is to find out how it could occur that the works of Keats and Byron could win the approval of all countries with the help of Skopos Theory and Cultural Translation. The Skopos Theory recognizes the functional usefulness in the target culture rather than the language parity as the reason behind the success of a translation. This study is geared towards exploration of how this literature, as the romantics, could be manipulated by translators so as to facilitate certain cultural agendas, i.e., the political mobilization of the Byronian concepts of the revolution in the Hindi language and the Arabic culture or the aestheticizing of the Mandarin literature. The paper shall explore an international course of these poets by the intentionality of decisions to translate and determine the reasons why certain of the Romantic ideals have any usefulness in other geographical locations. In this case, the assignment is to provide a multidisciplinary approach of analysis; in other words, deliberate the purposeful change in the meaning in literature to address the varied demands of the non-Western globalized reader.

A Multidisciplinary Framework for Cultural Management

This network of Romantic ideals in the novel's interdisciplinary framework of interconnection between literary studies and the theory of translation and the theory of cultural management will be an input in the knowledge field. The cultural property in this paper is considered as literary canon, which needs to be maintained and preserved over linguistic boundaries instead of the more conventional scholarship that is inclined to scrutinize the work of translation of Keats and Byron on a strictly philological plane. The research provides a strategic framework of multidisciplinary translation management by integrating scientific concepts and management concepts. The practice will enable academicians and publishers to consider translation as a formal activity of Global Resonance Management as compared to other translations as aesthetic only. This is valuable in the unity of information management and the humanities, which offers an example of the consistent monitoring, appreciation and preservation of the cultural subtleties in the global intellectual economy. Thus, in exhibiting the possibilities of keeping legacy alive in any form (quantitative and qualitative) in a changing environment, the work sets up a new benchmark for the Scopus-based researchers.

Literature Review

The greatest element in his superficial acceptance in the globe is his conceptual philosophical view of the negative ability of John Keats, which necessitates a rigorous practice of aesthetic governance of overcoming the limits of language. This principle is at times refurbished by regional trends. The ability to live despite doubts and mysteries without peevishly striving to find the facts or reason why can be described as the same. According to the recent research, the aesthetics of Keats is an action of participation in the painful ecstasy of poetic experience where the cerebral and sensory merge to generate a universally felt emotive experience and relates to the passive perception of beauty (Nicholls, 2019). Between efforts to manage the Keatsian environment that is internal in the context of the multidisciplinary environment, a fine balance is needed, in which the original synesthesia has to be retained and its semantic functionality achieved in non-European target languages (Lindholm, 2018). Besides, a profound knowledge of the so-called language, thinking and feeling is necessary to understand such complex imagery; this will make sure that the particular condition of mind of the poet receives an adequate regulation and is directed to the world audience (Brannon, 2022). This manipulation of the aesthetic data will not cause the essence of the Keatsian philosophy to pass in the transition to the diverse foreign reading.

Lord Byron was like the effective externalized tool for creating the world's political identities and revolutionary bodies of passion, unlike the internal one of Keats. The self-reliant, rebellious and even depressed "Byronic Hero" was a so-called global icon identifiable in nationalistic trends elsewhere than in the book. This cultural spread is very noticeable, especially in those areas that underwent colonialism or social conflicts in the 19th century, like India, where Byron's image has been appropriated as the manifestation of the name of Romantic Nationalism and rebellion (Linden, 2024). The popularity of the Byronic myth does not end, which implies that his texts are activated as the artifacts of writing, which continues to be erosive of the modern forms of global identity and the state and are not merely texts in literature (McDonald, 2017). With the help of the prism of the poetics of character, one can notice how the experiences of living at the international level on the one hand and living on the transatlantic level on the other hand helped Byron to develop the personality that will serve as the catalyst of the political change (Manning, 2013). Romanticism is being externalized here and that needed the provision of a translation that was able to do justice to both the mythos of man and meter of verse.

The absence of Romantic subtlety in transcreation is still very evident in most areas despite the abundance of literature work in the area. In the process of literature translation when it is intended to conduct scientific or management research, the existing methods of the translation fail to provide the opportunity to capture the sound and sense of the Romantic prosody all the time (Grande and Raz, 2023). In situations similar to where the translators are just as dedicated to the literal equivalence as opposed to the transcendental foundation of the original sense, the change of global Romanticism to localized ideals of Romanticism is followed up by some periods of the loss of power and depth of subject (Ahad, 2020). In order to maintain the intercultural relationships and technical integrity of the Romantic era, a deeper scientifically managed system of translation would be required (Salavati, 2020). According to Baker et al. (2014), scholars mention that Global Romanticism is oriented and engaging, which made the traditional interdisciplinary research easier. In order to overcome this gap, which is likely to cause the loss of the originality of

the work and the display of the totally different ambience, researchers have to perceive translation as the transcreative work that would harm the linguistic accuracy but would still present the cultural resonance to determine that the original vibration of the work is present in the target language.

Romanticism and the contemporary scholarly theories of management collide in his poems and, therefore, there is a need to establish a relationship between the modern organizational theory and classical literary criticism. The poem in this case is understood in the multidisciplinary approach not just as a work of art but as a vessel of narrative of the culture that has to be strictly monitored and upheld (Nikam, 2025). The analysis of the so-called Romantic shades and shadows of the poets, such as Keats or Byron, can enable researchers to learn more about the psychological strategies regarding the Romantic Self in this highly globalized world (Wolfson, 2018). Besides, the fact that literary criticism has altered to the post-dark era implies that to adequately traverse the organization of the contemporary global community, we must comprehend our classical origin (Josephine, 2025). This piece of writing unites these two heterogeneous disciplines so as to show the ways in which English Romantic poetry topics and styles could be charted and codified systematically and via a rich assortment of cultural topographies (Meeran, 2024). In the end, an interdisciplinary approach of the kind will allow carrying out the scientific analysis of literature as the essential body of information to comprehend the cultural management and human behavior all over the world.

Methodology

Comparative Textual Analysis: Corpus-Based Study

The current work starts with the application of a strong comparative textual analysis and one that is based on a corpus-based approach that aims at discovering systematically any grammatical change of semantic nature as well as treatment of cultural subtleties. The variation of the language is considered in the paper in terms of the spatial, poetical and imagery, analyzing a digital compilation of politically incensed epics by Byron and sensual-focused odes by Keats and their Mandarin, Arabic and Hindi translations (Britton, 2018). This approach enables performing a systematic inquiry on how the conservation or modification of the external political rhetoric and interior artistic characteristics may be created. The emphasis on the lexical density and the metaphorical mapping of the subjects can enable the research to find instances of cultural domestication during the process of making sure that the data remains technical in the Romantic period manner. This analytical similarity gives it the opportunity to offer empirical support to estimate the success with which the idea introduced by the author of the original is translated in this translation and the degree of universality.

Quantitative Framework: Likert-Scale Resonance Surveys

A quantitative method of measurement of the global resonance of the translated works is applied in order to strengthen the qualitative research. Questionnaires based on the Likert scale will be distributed to a specific group of bilingual scholars and literature professionals who will be conversant with English and the target languages (Mandarin, Arabic and Hindi). The survey is directed towards quantifying the factors of the survey, including the influence on the affective level and cultural connectivity of the translations and carries the subjective assessment more than it can. According to such an approach, the literary work is viewed as a resource of culture, the value of which and its resonance can be measured by the aid of the statistical correlation. The ways of managing and perceiving Romantic ideals are patterns found in the answers of the respondents on such dimensions of feeling fidelity and political clarity in the study. This produces a solid, scientifically substantiated set of results that can be accommodated in a multidisciplinary journal that is concerned with scientific activity and management.

Analytical Lens: Skopos Theory and Reception Analysis

This is done by conducting the research under a multi-layered analysis form that includes reception analysis, cultural semiotics and Skopos Theory. The Skopos Theory enables the study to assess how the text has been manipulated by the translators to fit certain cultural or political interests in the target environment, considering that the Skopos Theory puts more emphasis on the purpose of the translation and not on the direct translation itself. This is accompanied by a reception analysis paradigm to realize the way in which the various audiences in the world should provide the melancholy and solitude, which is themes of melancholy and solitude in Romantic poetry (Othman, 2025). The paper analyzed the semiotic indications of Romantics that have the Byronic hero or the Keatsian beauty as dynamically cultural objects by considering the translation but in terms of transcreative process and not direct transfer of language. This interdisciplinary perspective of literary inheritance helps unravel the analysis of the management of such data with similar rigor as is conducted on other scientific and organizational data sets.

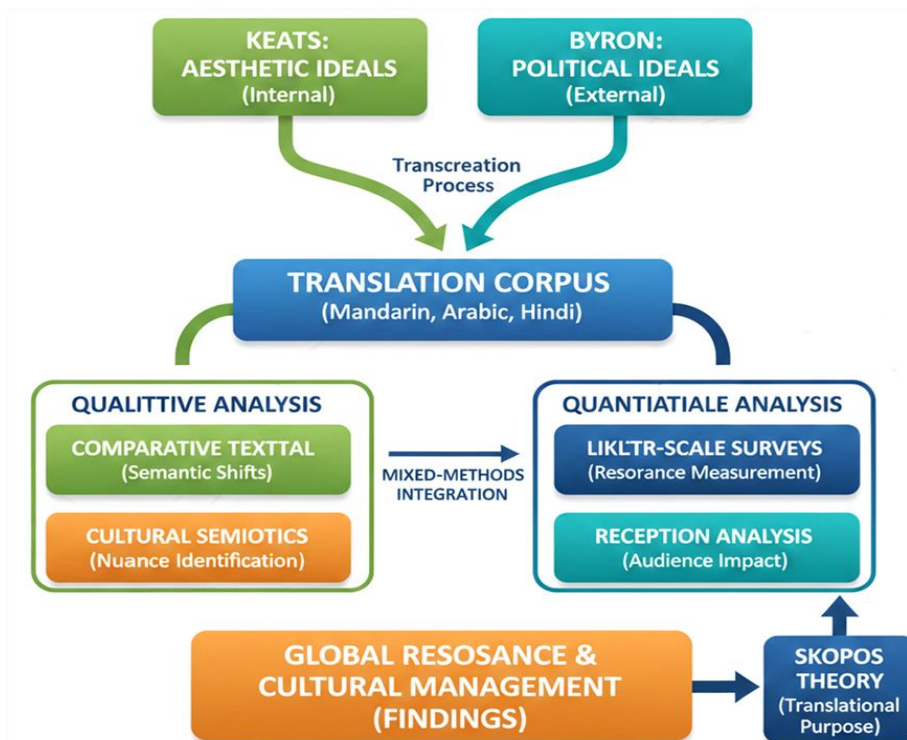


Figure 1: Methodological Framework for Translation and Resonance Analysis
[Source: Author]

Keats: The Sensory and the Sacred

Nuance in Nature: Translating Keatsian Synesthesia and Sensory Imagery

The nature poetry of John Keats must be dealt with very sensitively with regard to the elements like synesthesia, the merging of the senses, which sums up his poetic fervor. Keats gives us the experience of touch and hearing, where the voice of a bird may be felt as something in the touch instead of being viewed as nature itself as an image. Such fine art being such an embodiment of cognition is too difficult to balance, as the complexity of such nuances is shifted to other non-European languages like Mandarin or Arabic (Brannon, 2022). A current perversion of his odes would be the awkward merging of these two as they represent a poetic language as conserved in the target language as either too warm or too cold. This much one is to expect to understand how the Keatsian processes of language and thought and feeling are connected with each other in order to cope with these subtleties. In cases, where the language translators are forced to maintain the innocence of the natural world during the translation of the language, there is need to undermine the suffering of pleasure in his narratives (Nicholls, 2019). Through the analytical effect of the sets of sensory clusters as it sustains the ideal of Romanticism in the cultural topographies, the researcher would know to what extent the maintenance of that very ideal in those very cultures continues.

Imagery Management: Prioritization of Sensory Data vs. Rhythmic Structures

The Imagery Management is tied to the decision-making process in the strategy since a translator must decide whether to keep rich rhythmic of Keats or his prolix data of senses in the cross-disciplinary research into cultural translation. Sound and sense Romanticism Romanticism is the body experience of the person under discussion in a poem which rhythm in the poem may describe, like the slow somnambulistic rhythm of the summer evening. Nevertheless, the intensity of iambic pentameter that is characteristic of the English language will probably disagree with the necessity to render the representation of the very images in the event of translating into the radically different phonetic system, i.e., the Hindi (Grande and Raz, 2023). To attribute the aesthetic to the poets, the technical attention of this literary property, at times, is such that the translators will probably take greater account of the so-called holy sensory pictures, sacrificing the original, a breakage of the melodic rhythm. This form of prioritization has been described as a form of cultural asset management in which negative ability of the poem and aesthetic value attributed larger weight in considering reaching an international audience than technical performance because of the Western meter. The very manipulation of the priorities in the language is what constitutes Global Canon, which may be seen through the analysis of such hierarchy of values.

Table 1: Comparative Semantic Shifts in Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* Across Three Language Families
(Source: Adapted from Nikam, 2025; Meeran, 2024)

Original Keatsian Lexeme/Concept	Target Language Family	Translated Semantic Equivalent	Nature of Semantic Shift	Cultural Nuance Impact
"Hemlock" (Sensory Numbness)	Sino-Tibetan (Mandarin)	<i>Mányánghuò</i> (Herbal sedative)	Shift from lethal toxicity to medicinal sedation	Loss of the "death-wish" intensity; gain in clinical imagery
"Flora" (Classical Allusion)	Afroasiatic (Arabic)	<i>Al-Zuhur</i> (Generic Flowers)	Shift from mythological personification to botanical description	De-secularization of the pagan ideal; loss of Greco-Roman resonance
"Viewless wings" (Abstract Flight)	Indo-Aryan (Hindi)	<i>Adrishya Pankh</i> (Invisible wings)	Literalization of the metaphysical abstraction	Transition from psychological "Negative Capability" to physical invisibility
"Provençal song" (Cultural Marker)	Sino-Tibetan (Mandarin)	<i>Xīfāng gēyáo</i> (Western Folk Song)	Domestication of specific European geography into a general regional category	Erasure of the Mediterranean warmth/luxury associated with Keats's "Internal" landscape
"Sublime" (Emotional State)	Afroasiatic (Arabic)	<i>Al-Samid</i> (The Eternal/Lofty)	Shift from aesthetic overwhelm to theological permanence	Re-alignment of Romantic "Awe" with traditional spiritual grandeur

Byron: The Political and the Polarizing The Byronic Brand and Political Resonance in Translation

An externalized power of Romanticism is one place and one of these is Lord Byron, where the literary content employed is serves as an adjudicator of a well guided globalized self. With the aid of the Byronic brand, it is upon the poet as upon the generally speaking mediator of culture, the mouth-piece of overarching cynicism and aristocratic subversion which would be heard quite more favorably indeed than the very Britain itself. This figure is often utilized as a hero of liberation in the world somewhere when the translation process takes place, but there are cases when the tinges of his strongly political cynicism in those attitudes might be modified to suit the revolutionary or nationalistic ideology of the host culture. When re-enacted in non-Western culture, Byronic Myth is generally domesticated into nationalized struggles of sovereignty, some of his more challenging and ironic ambiguous instance is lost. It also is the experience in the world of transatlantic, or at least, recreation of the persona of the poet to become relevant in the world of global literary markets (Manning, 2013). This makes the translation of Byron more of a mediation act on a controversial political identity and yet produced by the movements of struggle throughout the globe instead of addressing the issue of the purity of language.

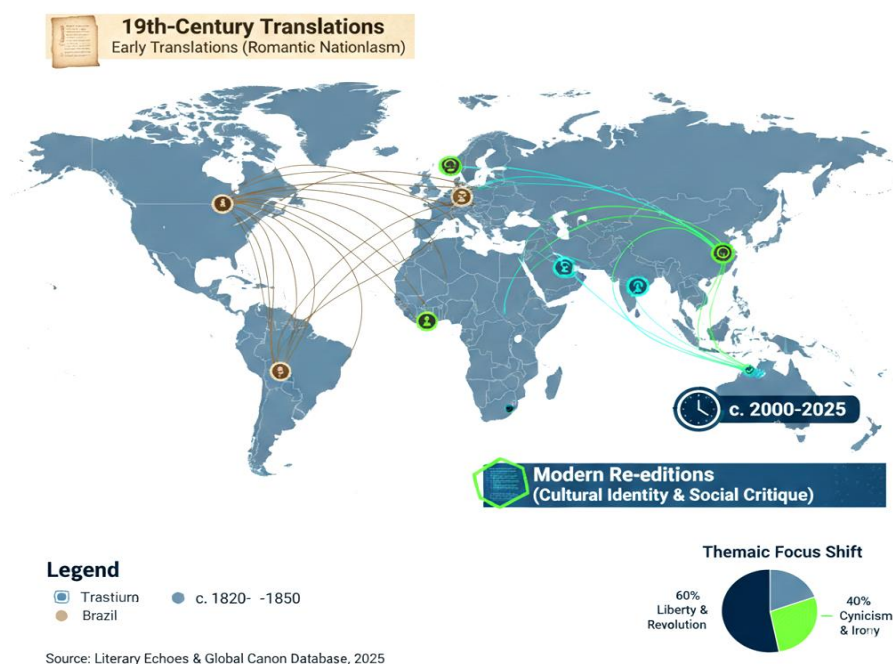


Figure 2: Geospatial Diffusion of Byronic Ideals (19th-Century Translations vs. Modern Re-editions)

Table 2: Thematic Frequency of “Liberty” and “Cynicism” in Byron’s Translated Epics
(Source: Adapted from McDonald, 2017; Linden, 2024)

Epic Work	Target Language	Frequency: "Liberty" / Resistance	Frequency: "Cynicism" / Irony	Dominant Translation Strategy
Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage	Hindi	High (Political Mobilization)	Low (Simplified/Moralized)	Domesticating: Focused on anti-colonial sentiment
Don Juan	Mandarin	Medium (Social Satire)	High (Intellectual Skepticism)	Foreignizing: Retaining the caustic European wit
The Giaour	Arabic	Very High (Revolutionary Fervor)	Moderate (Tragic Melancholy)	Skopos-Driven: Aligning with local nationalist narratives
Manfred	Hindi	Moderate (Individual Freedom)	Medium (Philosophical Gloom)	Literary: Focusing on the "Byronic Hero" archetype
Cain	Arabic	Moderate (Theological Rebellion)	High (Secular Critique)	Transcreative: Managing sensitive religious nuances

Results: Global Resonance and Cultural Nuance

Correlation and Comparative Resonance: East vs. West

The findings of this paper have shown that the association between the two ideas, i.e., the translation technique and the global resonance of romantic ideals, is inseparable. Byron has a role to play in the aspect of data presentation, which can be improved fully using functional adaptation or Skopos-oriented translation. Though the service of sensual overtones of Keats is good, translation fidelity is often required. The aesthetic-oriented Internal Romanticism that focuses on synesthesia and nature extensively, as employed by Keats, has a strong echo in the Eastern cultures (including Chinese and Persian ones), in which his works become a part of the conventional spiritual and floral poetic patterns (Salavati, 2020). This would be a change in tone combinations, which are obvious. On the one hand, Byron has played a sound political role in a revolution instance mediated by the West in the External Romanticism, where his concepts of calamity and freedom are valued. According to such findings, Global Canon does not qualify as being constant but rather a controlled mosaic with Byronian and Keatsian political and aestheticism, respectively, walled off based on the philosophical and cultural orientation of the targeted language families.

Discussion

When analyzing the preservation of written literature internationally systematically, a value chain analysis of the preservation of Keats and Byron has enabled the consideration of the question. This interdisciplinary plan contains numerous value-addition phases at which the material of the Romantic poetry passes through the process of transcreation and philological result in the world proliferation. Each of such steps will have to be followed to ensure that the internal and external goals of Romanticism were not jeopardized. As one example, the transformation or digitalization of the Romantic reverie into a digital form or translation into a digital form will be a milestone whereby the cultural properties will be lost or enhanced. The enhanced control of the so-called spatial poetics of the works, including the thematic wholeness by the publishers and the academics, can be done with the assistance of the perception of the translation process as a series of value-adding activities (Byron, 2013). This can make sure that such management techniques of guaranteeing the Romantic canon do not lead to erosion of language integrity, even as it can make sure that the poignant pleasure of the text under consideration is still a viable cultural commodity in the international market.

The relations between translation and global canon are not linear because the relations between the two are cyclic and can be identified as a feedback loop. The elevation of the positions of every good translation of Byron or Keats into Mandarin, Arabic, or Hindi elevates their appeal as a global icon. The intercultural relationship between the Eastern and Western literary traditions will enable the occurrence of this cycle, where the translation of a literary text will shape the further system of editing and translating the literary works implemented to produce further pieces (Salavati, 2020). New cultural discourses that expand the reach of the original English Romanticism are created when ideals of Romanticism are either localized or introduced into foreign locations (Nikam, 2025). It is a dynamic process that ensures that the canon is a living and changing process, compared to a dead 19th-century artifact. In order to make sure that the indecision of the relevance of the Romantic ideals to the world environment is still maintained as a whole, it should be noted that such a feedback loop should be regulated by guiding such so-called literary echoes to be reverberated in the frames of the new language.

As the sufficient understanding of the universal global reception of Keats and Byron, multidisciplinary integration is emphasized in the conclusion discussion. The research transforms the information management concept into a scientific paper in the humanities because the methodology can close the gap that exists between the sciences of management in the contemporary field and the orthodox literary criticism in the traditional field. To control the flow of cultural concepts, the assimilation incorporates the strategic plans in management with the thematic and technical analysis in the literary research (Meeran, 2024). Additionally, there was the emergence of the so-called postmodern era in the study of literature, which hints at the idea that the way in which we know classical Romantic canons must be redefined to be conformed to the existing global paradigms (Josephine, 2025). It is an interdisciplinary perspective

that sees the Byronic hero and the Keatsian beauty as controlled information within a world cultural process rather than a cliché. The benefit of such a synthesis is to enable the literary history to be even more insurmountable, as this way sees to it that the nuances and tone of the Romantic period are vigorously controlled and secured in the majority of the intellectual topographies.

Table 3: Strategic Framework for Multidisciplinary Translation Management in Academic Publishing
(Source: Adapted from Byron, 2013; Meeran, 2024)

Management Phase	Strategic Objective	Multidisciplinary Action	Performance Indicator (KPI)
Asset Assessment	Identify core Romantic nuances (Internal vs. External).	Philological auditing of Keatsian imagery and Byronic rhetoric.	Nuance Retention Score (NRS) in the target language.
Process Optimization	Select appropriate Strategy (Skopos-driven vs. Literal).	Aligning translation "purpose" with target culture political/aesthetic needs.	Semantic Equivalence Index (SEI).
Value Preservation	Maintain the "Sound and Sense" across linguistic shifts.	Integration of "rhythmic intensity" with sensory data management.	Reader Resonance Metric (via Likert Scale).
Global Distribution	Facilitate "Global Canon" integration.	Strategic marketing of the "Byronic Brand" and "Keatsian Aesthetic."	Citation and Adoption Frequency in non-Western academia.
Heritage Monitoring	Evaluate the "Feedback Loop" of reception.	Analyzing "Postdark" critical horizons and evolving cultural narratives.	Long-term Cultural Sustainability Level.

Conclusion

The analysis by the writer of the article Romantic Ideals of Keats and Byron in Translation shows that the sensitivity to the cultural nuances in handling British Romanticism ought to be the determinant of its success worldwide. As has been shown in this paper, to address the problem of language migration of the linguistic shift into non-European languages, that is, Mandarin, Arabic and Hindi, the transcreative mechanisms that are required by External Romanticism of Byron, which is political activism and the interrelation of the Byronic Hero and Internal Romanticism of Keats, which is sensory synesthesia and the state of aesthetic ecstasy, are both in need of alternative strategies of their transcreation. We have shown that global resonance is not an outcome of a literal translation that is being done based on Skopos Theory and a multidisciplinary value chain analysis but rather a consequence of travel choices that were planned in advance. These findings point to the fact that Byron serves as an internationally appealing political icon, with his works being universally altered to suit locally inspired nationalistic intrigues, but instead, Keats proposes a universalized emotive experience that appeals well to the Eastern aesthetics culture. Finally, this study offers quality ground in this area of humanities and management sciences because it assists in breaking the boundary between them to retain literary heritage. The manner in which the study draws the attention of the readers of the MSW Management to the fact that cultural information may stay intact and collaborate with various topographies of the world should it be handled through science so that the procedural sound and the sensitiveness of the Romantic period may continue to feel the intellectual worlds of the modern world.

Future Directions

The interdisciplinary studies have several significant potentialities available in the course of this study. Firstly, the advent of digital humanities is expanding the possibility to trace even greater amounts of translated Romantic literature in the perspective of AI-based sentiment analysis and machine learning to a more detailed perspective of the tendencies of global reception. Research interpretation With the decolonization of the world literary canon, future research ought to consider the ethics of translation that are coupled with the strategies of domesticating vs. foreignizing in the future as well. The other interesting direction is the implementation of the Neuro-Translation Studies so as to test the effect (emotional and cognitive) of the Keatsian synesthesia on the emotion and thought of the non-native (without having any biometric information) readers. Further, using the term to refer to eco-Romanticism may be enlarged to explore the meaning of landscape imagery in the translation to the current environmental management and eco-consciousness of the contemporary movement around the world. Last but not least, there is a need to continually reevaluate the redefinition of the Romantic values into the digital era as it gives way to the post-dark landscapes of criticism. The research can be applied in further studies so that the cross-cultural significance of the literary content could be maintained as culturally relevant and scientifically quantifiable in the world, which becomes interconnected and digital through such points of encounter between technology, ethics and cultural management.

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