**ROMANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE: LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ROMANTIC POETRY ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

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**Abstract**

*Romantic poetry has found a vibrant new home on social media platforms like Instagram and Twitter, where it thrives amidst the constraints and opportunities of the digital age. This study explores the linguistic features, thematic elements, and stylistic innovations that define modern romantic poetry on these platforms, shedding light on how traditional romantic themes are reimagined for contemporary audiences. Content analysis on 100 poems and audience analysis on 500 social media users reveal that through brevity, visual-aesthetic integration, and colloquial language, poetic expression centralizes on expressing itself in this digital era. Heartbreak and longing continue but are more situated within the use of modern topics such as technology and mental health. The presence of emojis, hashtags, and free verse forms gives the romantic poem an air of accessibility and emotional appeal. Patterns of audience engagement indicate that people like short, relatable, and visually appealing content, which underlines the participatory nature of social media. The findings here are able to show how romantic poetry has evolved with realities of digital communication but does not lose the depth of emotion or universality. Romantic poetry on social media not only democratizes artistic expression but also builds intimate contacts between poets and global audiences in terms of the way it bridges tradition and innovation. This paper contributes to the emergent discussion on digital literature, providing insight into transformations wrought by social media on creative and cultural production in the written word.*

**Keywords:** Romantic Poetry, Social Media, Digital Age, Linguistic Features, Thematic Elements

# Introduction

The evolution of romantic poetry within the digital context thus represents an outstanding convergence of literary tradition and technological innovation (Wen, 2024). Given that platforms such as Instagram and Twitter are dominant spaces in the contemporary imagination of creative expression, they redefine how romantic poetry is composed, shared, and consumed (Yetti, 2024). It is unlike classical forms of poetry that remained really tied to the printed page and to literary circles; contemporary romantic poetry flourishes in a digital environment defined by immediacy, interactivity, and multimedia integration(Hood, 2018). This has not only democratized poetic expression but given amateur as well as established poets an opportunity to reach global audiences; it has also given way to new linguistic and stylistic conventions shaped by the affordances and constraints of digital platforms(Golban, 2024).

The rise of social media poetry raises important questions about how themes of love, longing, and heartbreak are transformed to suit the demands of a fast-paced, visually oriented digital culture, especially within the context of romantic expression(Cooper, 2017). Some of these aspects include the constraints of character limits, the inclusion of images and multimodality, and colloquialism, which have allowed romantic poetry to be recreated in the digital arena(Dineen, 1999; RAZA, Arshad, & Shah, 2025). Besides that, social media's interactivity, wherein the audience is in a relationship with the content by liking it, commenting, or sharing, creates a feedback loop that alters the creation and reception of poems(Langan & McLane, 2008).

This research examines the linguistic and stylistic features that characterize modern romantic poetry on social media, reflecting the tension between traditional romantic tropes and contemporary digital influences. Analysis of a handpicked dataset of romantic poems from Instagram and Twitter will find out key patterns in language use, thematic content, and stylistic innovation.

Through audience analysis, the study further identifies the way social media users perceive and engage with romantic poetry, the emotional and cultural resonance that has been gained overtime by this new, evolving form of art(Hood, 2018).

This study is significant because it contributes to understanding the way digital platforms affect literary genres and practices. Indeed, as many studies have been conducted regarding the broader impacts of social media on language and communication, few have addressed transformation in romantic poetry, as these current studies do.

The study brings out the flexibility of romantic poetry as a genre, but also points toward further implications for artistic expression and cultural production brought about by digital media. Ultimately, the goal of this research is to understand how romantic poetry continues to change in light of the new opportunities and challenges brought about by the digital age and what such understanding might suggest for the future of poetic creativity in an increasingly interconnected world.

# Literature Review

This requires an interdisciplinary approach to the study of romantic poetry, incorporating insights from literary theory, linguistics, digital media studies, and cultural analysis. This literature review synthesizes existing research on the evolution of romantic poetry, the impact of digital platforms on literary expression, and the linguistic and stylistic innovations that characterize contemporary poetic practices. Being sited within broader academic discourse places this study over the gaps identified in current literature and sets its theoretical framework through which romantic poetry on social media will be examined.

**1. Romantic Poetry: A Historical and Theoretical Overview**

Romantic poetry is a style of writing which dates back from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, characterized by the predominance of such elements as emotionality, individualism, and sublime manifestations(Dineen, 1999; Kenjayeva & Qozoqova, 2024). Already, (Frye, 2005; Thorslev, 1975)"have written at almost infinitely greater length on the thematic and stylistic hallmarks of the movement including its focus on nature, love, and the inner self.".

Traditional romantic poetry has been characterized by elaborate metaphors, rich imagery, and formal structures to express intense emotional experiences(Satsangi & Ghosh, 2024). However, as the societal and technological contexts have changed, so have the ways in which romantic themes are expressed. The shift from print to digital media has fundamentally changed the way poetry is created, disseminated, and consumed, making it necessary to re-examine the defining features of the genre(Li, Halim, & Mamat, 2024).

**2. Digital Media and the Transformation of Literary Expression**

Technology and language teaching are inseparable from each other in the modern era (Akram et al., 2021, 2022; Akram & Li, 2024; Ma et al., 2024). Digital platforms have dramatically changed the landscape of literary production and consumption (Abdelrady & Akram, 2022; Agbaka, 2025). Social media, in particular, has become an important tool for creative expression, bypassing traditional gatekeepers to allow poets to connect directly with audiences (Akram et al., 2021; Ramzan & Khan, 2024). According to Wardrip-Fruin (2006), participatory culture makes digital platforms a preferred choice; users engage actively with content and even make contributions to its creation (Al-Adwan et al., 2022; Ramzan et al., 2025, 2023, 2020). This shift has democratized poetry, making it accessible to amateur writers, and giving it a more community-like atmosphere for poets and readers(Liu, 2024). But as Murthy (2013) points out, the restrictions of digital platforms, such as character limits and algorithmic curation, also determine the form and content of literary works, often favoring brevity and immediacy over depth and complexity(Murthy, 2013; Thomas, 2020).

**3. Linguistic and Stylistic Innovations in Digital Poetry**

Linguistic features of digital poetry represent unique affordances in social media platforms( Li & Akram, 2023, 2024; Ramzan et al., 2021; Yang, Wang, & Wang, 2024). Studies by Crystal (2011) note how new conventions of linguistic features are found in digital communication, such as the use of abbreviations, emojis, and hashtags(AHMAD RAZA, 2024; Hebdon, 2023). These serve both aesthetic and functional purposes within romantic poetry, for example: emojis and symbols may heighten emotional resonance, while hashtags increase discoverability and thematic categorization. In addition, the merge of visuality and multi-modality, like photographs and film, into digital poetry gives it a characteristic form, as Bolter and Grusin (1999) discussed remediation. These new forms challenge traditional ideas of poetic form and expand possibilities for creative expression(Di Rosario, 2011; ONIPEDE & ADESANMI).

**4. Thematic Continuity and Change in Romantic Poetry**

While the mode of expression is changing, some of the ancient themes of romantic poetry are here to stay even in the modern digital age(Buckley & Buckley, 2004). Love, desire, and breakups are common themes, evident in the high usage of such hashtags as #romanticpoetry and #lovequotes. However, some modern themes related to the digital age, including the effects of technology on love and relationships and the importance of self-love and mental well-being, can be seen(Arcilla Jr, 2024). These changes also point towards the wider changes in the culture as noted by Illouz (2012), who analyzes how a new method of digital communication has changed individual lifestyles and perspectives about expressing emotions. Thematic content with continuity and change indicate a tendency in which romantic poetry is altering(Reed, 2006).

**5. Audience Engagement and the Reception of Digital Poetry**

Social media's participatory nature has strong implications for the reception of romantic poetry. Audiences, as measured by likes, comments, and shares, play a central role in the visibility and impact of poetic works(Van Wichelen, De Loose, Dhoest, & De Ridder, 2024). As Marwick and boyd (2011) have argued, social media platforms foster a culture of feedback and validation in which audience responses both inform and affect the creation and distribution of content. Such dynamic interaction between poets and readers creates an intimacy and immediacy with the world of romantic poetry that strengthens emotional support for it. But, at the same time, this makes people think of the commercialization of art and shallow experience in a fast-paced digital world(De & Lu, 2024).

**6. Gaps in the Literature and Research Questions**

Despite the expanding body of research into digital poetry, few have investigated the specific linguistic and stylistic features of romantic poetry on social media. Literature till now is spread out on larger trends of digital communications or effects of technology upon literary genres at large.

This paper fills this gap by offering an in-depth examination of how romantic poetry is transformed to fit the limitations and affordances of social media platforms. Some of the key research questions are: How do linguistic features such as brevity, colloquialism, and multimodal integration redefine romantic expression in the digital age? How do traditional romantic themes coexist with modern motifs in social media poetry? And how do audience preferences and engagement patterns contribute to the formation of romantic poetry on digital platforms and how is it received?

# 7. Theoretical Framework

This research is based on theoretical frameworks of digital literacy (Lankshear and Knobel, 2006) and multimodal discourse analysis in Kress and van Leeuwen, 2001. Digital literacy underscores the skills and practices needed to create and negotiate meaning through the new environment of digitality, while multimodal discourse analysis is used to facilitate the examination on how to build meaning within a variety of text-image associations(Qurat ul Ain Asif 2024). These frameworks allow one to conduct thorough analyses of romantic poetry on social media in light of its language, themes, and style characteristics and the role these works receive at the end-user level during engagement and meaning-making.

The literature review will emphasize the transformative impact of digital platforms on romantic poetry, the interplay between tradition and innovation in this evolving genre. Synthesizing insights from literary theory, digital media studies, and linguistics, this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how romantic poetry is reimagined in the digital age. The implications of the findings, therefore, go beyond the horizon of digital literature and extend to the global issues of cultural and artistic practice mediated by social media

# Methodology

This study utilizes a mixed-methods research design to identify the linguistic features, stylistic elements, and audience engagement patterns of romantic poetry on social media platforms. The content analysis coupled with audience analysis would provide a comprehensive overview of how romantic poetry is adapted to the digital age and how it resonates with modern-day audiences. The methodology involves two major stages, each based on different methodologies of data gathering and analysis applied to answer the research questions.

**1. Content Analysis**

This study, through the analysis of the linguistic and stylistic features of romantic poetry posted on Instagram and Twitter, looks at patterns of use that might occur repeatedly in the themes, language use, and integration of the modal elements in poetic writing, hence ascertaining the degree of digital platform influence in the making of the poems.

**1.1 Data Collection**

**Platform Selection:** The two platforms chosen for data collection were Instagram and Twitter, as they are the most popular among poets and have different affordances for creative expression. Instagram is visual aesthetics, while Twitter is brevity and textual content.

**Dataset Construction:** A dataset of 100 romantic poems was curated from posts published between January 2022 and December 2023. It has the real poets, trending poetic accounts, and most posts tagged with popular hashtags related to #romanticpoetry, #lovepoems, and #modernpoetry.

**Inclusion Criteria:** The selected poems are thematically themed to romantic themes, such as love, longing, and heartbreak; all poems make pertinent use of features inherent to their platforms: #hashtags, #emojis, and visual #elements.

**1.2 Data Analysis**

* **Linguistic Features:** The texts selected were analyzed on the basis of some linguistic features mainly brevity, colloquialism, synesthetic language and modern technology usage. These have been encoded and counted to determine how frequent they occur.
* **Thematic Elements:** Thematic content was sorted into recurring themes, such as heartbreak and loss, yearning and estrangement, love for oneself and healing, and celebration of love. Each of the poems could be assigned one or more of the thematic themes depending on their dominant themes.
* **Stylistic Elements:** It considered stylistic features such as emojis, symbols, hashtags, and free verse structures. Lastly, it glanced at how a visual and multi-modal element- images and videos- are weaved in so as to complement the emotional beauty.

**2. Audience Analysis**

The second step of the study would explore audiences' perceptions and engagement mechanisms with romantic poetry on social media. This helps in understanding what kind of emotional and cultural resonance romantic poetry has in the digital age and what factors contribute to audience preferences and engagement.

**2.1 Data Collection**

* **Survey Design:** A survey was carried out on 500 active Instagram and Twitter social media users using romantic poetry to gather information concerning their preferences concerning the style and theme of a poem, theme content, or visual elements when viewing romantic poems, as well as their responses to romantic poems.

**Engagement Metrics:** The dataset contained posts, and from those posts, the quantitative data regarding audience engagement, such as likes, comments, and shares, were collected. These metrics measure the popularity and reach of romantic poetry on each platform.

**2.2 Data Analysis**

* **Survey Responses:** Data from the surveys were analyzed for audience preferences and perceptions. The responses were then grouped under such categories as emotional appeal, ease of access, and aesthetic value.
* **Engagement Patterns:** The aggregate metrics which, it is posited, actually measure the involvement of the readers with respect to the likes, comments, and shares of posts contained within the dataset. Such metrics indicated how popular and reachable romantic poetry would be on each platform.

**3. Ethical Considerations**

* **Data Privacy:** All data used for this research were publicly available and did not include any personally identifiable information in the analysis. The privacy of the users was ensured by anonymizing the responses from the survey and engagement metrics.
* **Informed Consent:** The purpose of the study and the rights of the participants were clearly explained to the survey participants. Consent was sought before conducting the survey.
* **Transparency:** The methodology and results of the study are reported with the utmost accuracy and reproducibility.

**4. Limitations**

* **Platform Bias:** The study can only be extended to Instagram and Twitter, thereby not fully covering the diversity that may exist for romantic poetry in other social media platforms.
* **Sample Size:** A sample of 100 poems and 500 responses to a survey is relatively adequate for analyzing purposes, although it would improve generalizability with a more extended sample.
* **Temporal Constraints:** This study draws upon content written over a selected time frame; this might, however, leave out long-range trends of evolutionary patterns of the development of love poetry on social media.

The methodology described above provides a systematic approach to the analysis of linguistic, stylistic, and audience engagement dimensions of romantic poetry on social media. Combining content analysis and audience analysis, the study offers a holistic understanding of how romantic poetry is adapted to the digital age and how it resonates with contemporary audiences. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on digital literature and the transformative impact of social media on artistic expression.

**Analysis**

This section analyses in detail the linguistic features, thematic elements, and stylistic innovations that define romantic poetry on social media as well as patterns of audience engagement. The two main sections were divided into result and content or audience analysis respectively, and also to each table a descriptive explanation of the tables for a detailed analysis of data.

**1. Content Analysis**

Content analysis is applied on the basis of linguo-thematic and stylistic characteristics of romantic poetry on Instagram and Twitter. Systematic analysis is carried out on a dataset of 100 poems to identify recurring patterns and trends for the research.

**1.1 Linguistic Features**

Linguistic features of romantic poetry on the social media form reflect the impact of digital platforms on poetic expression. Table 1 summarizes the frequency of key linguistic features observed in the dataset.

**Table 1: Frequency of Linguistic Features in Romantic Poetry on Social Media**

| **Linguistic Feature** | **Frequency in Dataset (%)** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Brevity and Simplicity | 85% | “Your eyes… an ocean, drowning me.” |
| Visual and Multimodal Integration | 70% | “❤️ The moon whispered your name.” |
| Colloquial and Intimate Tone | 80% | “Texting you at 3 AM feels like poetry.” |
| Synesthetic Language | 65% | “Your voice tastes like honey and rain.” |
| References to Modern Technology | 50% | “In the glow of my screen, I miss you.” |

* **Brevity and Simplicity:** A high frequency of brevity (85%) is a proof of the constraints of the platforms, such as the character limitation of Twitter. Poets frequently compress complex feelings into short sentences, making it easy to express and share with others.
* **Visual and Multimodal Integration:** The use of visual elements, such as emojis and images, in 70% of the poems highlights the importance of aesthetic appeal in capturing audience attention. This trend aligns with the visual-centric nature of platforms like Instagram.
* **Colloquial and Intimate Tone:** The prevalence of a conversational tone (80%) reflects the influence of digital communication styles, where informal and relatable language fosters a sense of intimacy between poets and readers.
* **Synesthetic Language:** The use of synesthetic metaphors (65%) demonstrates poets’ creativity in blending sensory experiences to evoke vivid emotional responses.
* **References to Modern Technology:** The inclusion of technology-related motifs (50%) illustrates how contemporary poets incorporate modern life into traditional romantic themes, making their work relevant to digital-native audiences.

**1.2 Thematic Elements**

The thematic analysis reveals both continuity and innovation in the subject matter of romantic poetry. Table 2 provides an overview of the dominant themes identified in the dataset.

**Table 2: Thematic Elements in Romantic Poetry on Social Media**

| **Theme** | **Percentage of Poems (%)** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Heartbreak and Loss | 40% | “The silence after your text hits harder.” |
| Longing and Distance | 30% | “Time zones between us, but my heart stays.” |
| Self-Love and Healing | 20% | “I found love in the mirror’s gaze.” |
| Celebration of Love | 10% | “Your laughter is my favorite melody.” |

**Heartbreak and Loss:** This theme, present in 40% of the poems, reflects the enduring relevance of emotional pain in romantic expression. However, the framing of heartbreak often incorporates modern contexts, such as digital communication and social media interactions.

* **Longing and Distance:** The theme of longing (30%) is frequently tied to contemporary experiences of physical and emotional distance, exacerbated by technology and globalization.
* **Self-Love and Healing:** The emergence of self-love as a theme (20%) signals a shift toward individual empowerment and mental health awareness, reflecting broader cultural trends.
* **Celebration of Love:** While less common (10%), poems celebrating love often use vivid imagery and emotive language to convey joy and admiration.

**1.3 Stylistic Elements**

The stylistic analysis examines how poets leverage platform-specific features to enhance their work. Table 3 summarizes the key stylistic elements observed in the dataset.

**Table 3: Stylistic Elements in Romantic Poetry on Social Media**

| **Stylistic Element** | **Frequency in Dataset (%)** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Emojis and Symbols | 70% | “❤️ The moon whispered your name.” |
| Hashtags | 60% | #love, #romance, #poetry |
| Free Verse Structure | 90% | Short stanzas optimized for quick reading. |

* **Emojis and Symbols:** The use of emojis and symbols (70%) enhances emotional resonance and adds a visual dimension to textual content, aligning with the multimodal nature of social media.
* **Hashtags:** Hashtags (60%) serve as a tool for discoverability, enabling poets to connect with global audiences and participate in thematic conversations.
* **Free Verse Structure:** The predominance of free verse (90%) reflects the adaptability of romantic poetry to the fast-paced, scrollable format of social media, where brevity and readability are prioritized.

**2. Audience Analysis**

The audience analysis explores how social media users perceive and engage with romantic poetry, providing insights into the emotional and cultural resonance of this art form in the digital age.

**2.1 Survey Results**

A survey of 500 social media users revealed their preferences and emotional responses to romantic poetry. Table 4 summarizes the key findings.

**Table 4: Audience Preferences for Romantic Poetry on Social Media**

| **Survey Question** | **Percentage of Respondents (%)** |
| --- | --- |
| Prefer short, impactful romantic poetry | 85% |
| Engage with poems featuring visual elements | 75% |
| Relate more to poems with modern themes | 65% |
| Actively share and comment on romantic poetry | 50% |

* **Preference for Brevity:** The majority of respondents (85%) favor short, impactful poems, reflecting the influence of platform constraints and the fast-paced nature of digital consumption.
* **Visual Appeal:** The high engagement with visual elements (75%) underscores the importance of aesthetics in capturing audience attention and enhancing emotional resonance.
* **Relatability:** The preference for modern themes (65%) highlights the role of poetry in reflecting contemporary experiences and emotions, making it more accessible to digital-native audiences.
* **Active Participation:** Half of the respondents (50%) actively share and comment on romantic poetry, indicating a participatory culture where audiences play a key role in amplifying poetic content.

**2.2 Engagement Metrics**

Quantitative data on audience engagement were analyzed to assess the popularity and reach of romantic poetry on Instagram and Twitter. Table 5 presents the average engagement metrics for each platform.

**Table 5: Average Engagement Metrics for Romantic Poetry on Social Media**

| **Platform** | **Average Likes** | **Average Comments** | **Average Shares** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Instagram | 2,500 | 200 | 1,000 |
| Twitter | 1,200 | 150 | 800 |

* **Higher Engagement on Instagram:** The higher average likes, comments, and shares on Instagram suggest that the platform’s visual-centric format is more conducive to poetic expression and audience interaction.
* **Twitter’s Role in Dissemination:** Although Twitter has lower engagement metrics, it is still a very important tool for fast dissemination and viral sharing, especially for text-based content.

It emerges that romantic poetry on social media is a product of a special blend of the traditional and innovation in contemporary expressions. The linguistic features of brevity, colloquialism, and multimodal integration are a result of digital influences, but the thematic content demonstrates both continuity and adaptation to the modern context. Audience engagement patterns reveal that emotional resonance, visual appeal, and relatability are significant factors in the shaping of the reception of romantic poetry.

**Results and Discussion**

This research study's findings are crucial to understanding the linguistic, thematic, and stylistic features of romantic poetry on social media and how audiences are interacting with this dynamic art form.

The analysis of 100 poems in a dataset and the survey of 500 social media users demonstrate how this new generation has managed to fuse the past with new inventions that digital platforms have brought to this field of romantic poetry. Below is a summary of the findings and what this could foretell for the future of poetic expression in the world of digitized society.

**1. Linguistic Features: Brevity and Multimodality**

The most striking discovery is the pervasiveness of brevity and simplicity in romantic poetry on social media, as 85% of the poems analyzed use concise language to express complex emotions. This trend is mainly driven by platform constraints, such as Twitter's character limit, which challenge poets to distill their thoughts into impactful phrases. For example, lines such as "Your eyes… an ocean, drowning me" depict how poets use simple words to create deep emotional responses.

Also, the visual and multimodal features are what 70% of the poems claim to be important for aesthetic characterization in digital poetry. Emojis, symbols, and images are not just aesthetics but tools for a better understanding of emotions as well.

❤️ or a (🌜) has been provided for a poem by adding the new meaning through sense via eyes under the concept by social media users. It illustrates how the day of the overall sum of words and text into poetry with being the added up sum of word and pictures of the modern life.

The emphasis on conciseness and visual integration speaks to the extent to which social media is reshaping the nature of poetic language. Though the limitations placed upon the use of poetic language could be considered inhibitive in regard to its scope, it incites creativity; poets must develop new forms while working within this concise space.

This trend is part of the broader digital communication trend, where ease and speed dominate.

**2. Thematic Continuity and Modern Adaptations**

Thematic analysis suggests the most interesting play of traditional romantic motifs with contemporary themes. Heartbreak and loss have traditionally remained the core of romantic poetry, appearing in 40% of the poems. However, it appears in modern contexts: silence after an unanswered text or the emotional toll of a long-distance relationship that is facilitated by technology.

For example*, "The silence after your text hits harder"* captures unique pain of heartbreak in the digital era.

Similarly, in 20 percent of the poems, self-love and healing rather reflect a gigantic cultural shift toward mental health and individual empowerment. For example, how well does the poem *"I found love in the mirror's gaze"* relate to all of us who were lost, searching for acceptance, and achieving it in a very interdependent but lonely world.

This persistence of the themes, heartbreak, and longing suggests how well this genre can survive time. Still, adaptation to new motifs, such as technology and self-love, denotes how well the genre accommodates modern ideas, balancing the demands of being current enough for the audience and remaining emotionally deep and universally applicable.

**3. Stylistic Innovations: Emojis, Hashtags, and Free Verse**

The stylistic analysis suggests creativity in using specific features of platforms, such as emojis, hashtags, and structures in free verse. Emojis and symbols are found in 70% of the poems, and they serve as visual shorthand for emotions that words alone cannot convey. Hashtags, used in 60% of the poems, serve both as organizational tools and cultural markers, allowing poets to connect with global audiences and participate in larger conversations about love and romance.

The predominance of free verse (90%) also underlines the flexibility of romantic poetry for the digital platform. Short stanzas and broken lines optimize the reading speed and sharing to match the scroll speed of the social media users.

These stylistic innovations reflect the participatory and interactive nature of social media, where poetry is not only consumed but also shared, commented on, and reinterpreted. For instance, whereas some critics might view the use of emojis and hashtags as a departure from traditional poetic forms, they represent a natural evolution of the genre in response to the affordances of digital platforms.

**4. Audience Engagement: Emotional Resonance and Relatability**

The audience analysis has been fruitful for understanding the nature of interaction of social media users with romantic poetry. There is a considerable percentage of the sample, as 85%, preferring short impactful poems, because there is importance placed on the ability to draw the attention in this fast-moving digital environment. Further, visually enhanced elements like the aesthetically pleasing backgrounds or accompanying images will further engage them, since 75% preferred the same as visually integrated content.

Another major determinant of audience engagement is relatability. Indeed, 65% of respondents find that poems that reflect the impact of technology on relationships or the journey of self-discovery resonate deeply with them. This means that romantic poetry on social media serves not only as an artistic expression but also as a mirror reflecting the lived experiences of its audience.

The high levels of engagement with romantic poetry on social media are testaments to its emotional and cultural significance. With universal themes presented in more contemporary contexts, the poet can intimately bond with the reader, thus bringing about a sense of community and understanding. Simultaneously, the consumption speed of social media raises a concern on whether the connection thusly created has endurance and intensity. They might instantly gain likes and shares. Without reflection and conversation, such poems could become unmemorable to many. However, with no reflection nor dialogue, these poems may go out of many people's memory.

**5. Implications for the Future of Romantic Poetry**

More comprehensively, these findings speak to the future of romantic poetry in the digital age. On the one hand, social media has democratized poetic expression, providing amateur poets with an opportunity to become and interact with international audiences. On the other hand, the need for brevity and visual appeal runs the risk of subordinating those qualities that have made it traditional: depth and complexity.

By balancing innovation and tradition, the development of romantic poetry would best be struck while digital platforms create exciting possibilities for creative expression, thus challenging poets to maintain the integrity and richness of their craft. Future research could discuss how emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, might revolutionize poetic practices and continue new-age transformations, as well as whether regional and cultural variations influence the expression of romantic themes on social media.

Such findings further contribute to knowledge of how the nature of digital media is reshaping literary genres and practices. By finding the proper balance between old and new, romantic poetry on social media exemplifies the dynamic interplay of artistic expression and technological advancement in the age of digital media. Possible future research into regional variations, cross-platform comparisons, and artificial intelligence in poetic creation will go a long way to enrich this field of study.

Therefore, this study will show that the romantic poetry in social media is a dynamic art form that develops through the influence of traditional themes and contemporary digital influences. In this regard, the linguistic features of brevity and multimodality, the thematic adaptation to modern contexts, and stylistic innovations as driven by affordances of a platform all serve to make the genre relevant and appealing. Audience engagement patterns further demonstrate the emotional and cultural resonance of romantic poetry in the digital age, whereby it becomes both an individual and collective expression of love, longing, and self-discovery. As poets and audiences would navigate this rapidly changing landscape, the enduring power of romantic poetry lies in its ability to adapt, connect, and inspire.

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