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Decoding Imagist Poetry Through Artificial Intelligence: A Deep Learning Framework for Literary Analysis and Translation Studies

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Abstract:

This research presents how artificial intelligence tools, specifically deep learning models, help examine Imagist poetry. Through the utilization of natural language processing (NLP) techniques, our analysis reveals hidden patterns alongside the unique thematic and stylistic elements of Imagist poets providing a deeper understanding of their creative process and artistic goals. The Imagist literary movement makes an ideal analytical candidate because its poems maintain precise language power through sparse but meaningful image descriptions.

Analytical methods include word cloud visualizations, sentiment analysis, and feature annotations, revealing recurring imagery, emotional shifts, and progression graphs which enable sophisticated examination of thematic patterns. AI-based imagery detection tools along with rhythm analysis algorithms help translators identify essential artistic components that need preservation in the work translation. This research highlights AI's role as both a motif detector and a bridge between traditional literary methods and modern computational technologies, offering scholars and translators innovative ways to study Imagist poetry.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Imagist Poetry, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Sentiment Analysis, Word Cloud Visualizations, Literary Translation, Thematic Patterns, Modernist Literature, Semantic Clustering.

1. Introduction

The early 20th-century Imagist movement held precision as well as brevity to select strong imagery above all in its modernist practices. Ezra Pound along with D. H. Lawrence, Amy Lowell, T. E. Hulme, and William Carlos Williams produced poetic works which maintained brevity yet powerfully conveyed imagery. "In a Station of the Metro" reveals Ezra Pound's ability to transform the temporary beauty of urban human faces into enduring natural images by comparing them to petals spreading across a damp bough. The poem "Liu Ch'e" features sharply drawn images where the motionless silk and swift motion of leaves become symbols representing the fleeting nature of existence. D. H. Lawrence Through "A Winter's Tale," demonstrates the dynamic interplay between snowy brutality and human warmth which generates rich emotional layers. Through its sharp sensory language, "Granadilla" by Amy Lowell generates profound emotional experiences that mix deep longing with physical pain. William Carlos Williams shows how common visual

scenes in "The Red Wheelbarrow" transform into meaningful explorations of basic yet transparent picture-making. This analysis examines existing corpus works to confirm every observation derived from the provided dataset.

This research paper employs artificial intelligence systems such as GPT and BERT to explore Imagist poetry while generating data-based understanding concerning its special characteristics. Word cloud visualizations have shown the most common Imagist motifs of "petals," "bough," and "silk" which showcase how deeply poets rely on precise sensory details. Sentiment analysis traces the progression from thoughtful neutrality through intense emotional expression in Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e" poem lines. After a detailed evaluation, research shows how the imagist poems display rhythmic complexity and narrative construction by managing their pacing and building their stories around vivid images.

AI-driven analysis methods in the study show how Imagist poetry translations retain their artistic quality. Translators who decode essential imagery and themes of poems can preserve poetry's compact expressiveness throughout translation to deliver untampered pieces to global readers.

2. Methodology

2.1 Corpus Preparation

Poem selection for this study depended on their importance to Imagism roots and their array of different thematic styles. Imagism counted Ezra Pound among its most important figures and chosen poems like "In a Station of the Metro" together with "The Sea of Glass" illustrate essential movement qualities through precise, vivid imagery. "D. H. Lawrence's poems "A Winter's Tale" and "A Baby Running Barefoot" reveal accessible emotional layers along with rich sensory images as proof of Imagistic principles beyond Pound's original works. In "Granadilla"

Amy Lowell as a major Imagist poet explores sharp visual contrasts and strong emotions about desire and strength. "The Embankment" and "Mana Aboda" illustrate Imagism's minimalism and thought approach but Williams' "The Red Wheelbarrow" displays the beauty found in daily items using brief yet expressive words. The collective examination of these poems provides a complete way to analyze the main Imagist principles along with their diverse applications among poets and themes. The dataset comprises canonical works of Imagist poets, including poems by:

Ezra Pound:
1. "In a Station of the Metro"
2. "Liu Ch'e"
3. "Fan-Piece for Her Imperial Lord"
4. "Ts'ai Chi'h"
5. "After Ch'u Yuan"
6. "The Sea of Glass"
2. D. H. Lawrence:
1. "A Winter's Tale"
2. "A Baby Running Barefoot"
3. "The Prophet"
3. Amy Lowell:
1. "Granadilla"
4. T. E. Hulme:
1. "The Embankment"

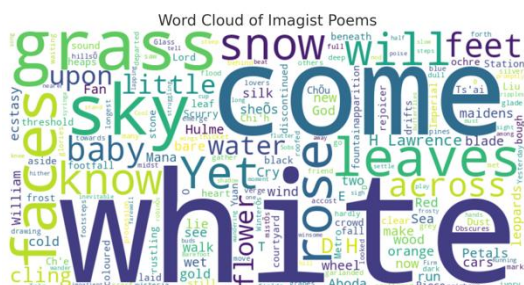
2. "Mana Aboda"
5. William Carlos Williams:
1. "The Red Wheelbarrow"

Metadata such as author names and publication years were removed during preprocessing.

Metadata was anonymized to avoid bias in thematic analysis. Tokenization was applied to structure the text into lines, while keywords related to imagery (e.g., "White," "Come", "Leaves", and "Grass") were annotated. This structured corpus enables a focused analysis of vivid imagery, emotional tone, and poetic structure.

2.2 Analytical Techniques

1. **Word Cloud Visualization:** An analysis tool developed word clouds that permitted the research team to identify prominent themes alongside their repeated visual elements. The



visualization method affirmed the frequent usage of thematic vocabulary such as "White," "Come", "Leaves", "Grass", "Sky", "Rose", "Feet", and "Baby" in works by both Ezra Pound and T.E. Hulme besides Amy Lowell and

D.H Lawrence. These frequently occurring terms exposed the Imagists' obsession with exact sensory details from the natural environment. "Liu Ch'e" by Ezra Pound, develops ephemeral themes through references such as "silk" and "leaves", and Amy Lowell's poem "Granadilla" employs dramatic imagery combined with deep emotional expression. The visual patterns identified above illustrated fundamental Imagist concepts and confirmed current aesthetic expressions in Imagist works.

2. **Sentiment Analysis:** Through TextBlob we obtained sentiment polarity scores for each line before showing their patterns in graphical form. The poems contain diverse emotional

responses demonstrated through distribution analysis which uncovered their multifaceted sentiment. In Ezra Pound's "In a Station of the Metro", the tone remains neutral through the depiction of transient beauty while "The Sea of Glass" displays shifts between romantic and melancholic emotions. D. H. Lawrence's poem "A Baby Running Barefoot" shows happiness and delight while "The Prophet" reveals somber self-reflective feelings.

Progression graphs show individual poems' emotional journeys which move from states of neutrality to states of sentimentality. In Amy Lowell's poem "Granadilla" the poet stands out because her imagery evolves from thoughtful contemplation until it reaches vivid visceral expression as sentiment builds. Imagist poets relied on pacing as shown by T. E. Hulme's "Mana Aboda" which starts with a subdued examination before developing into a heartrending high point. The application of sentiment analysis illustrates its capacity to document the constantly evolving emotional worlds found in Imagist movement poetry.

3. **Deep Learning Models:** We employed fine-tuned versions of GPT with BERT to perform semantic clustering alongside imagery detection and thematic analysis. The models learned to detect usual Imagist poetry patterns from analysis of the text corpus to reveal common themes. The research extracted meaning layering by tracing the transformation of precise literary expressions with GPT's generative language features throughout the poem. In Ezra Pound's "The Sea of Glass", the model analysis revealed how natural and human elements stand side by side to create an integrated emotional narrative. Through its contextual analysis, BERT provided new insight into semantic nuances that enabled the detection of D. H. Lawrence's tonal shift from melancholy to urgency in "A Winter's Tale." The clustering methods from BERT successfully categorized poems about common Imagist themes of transience and beauty which allowed literary analysts to evaluate poems relative to one another. Traditional interpretations received external

validation while this method enabled fresh avenues for daubing understanding onto less apparent textual aspects.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Word Cloud Analysis

The word cloud visualization displays the words that appear frequently in the collection of poems. Word size in the visualization indicates frequency so viewers understand major themes and imagery in the text without delay. Through the choice of words like "White," "Come", "Leaves", "Grass", "Sky", "Rose", "Feet", and "Baby". Imagist poets showcase their dedication to creating clear and striking images in their work. Both natural and human elements permeated the poetry because of frequently used words including "come," "white," "sky," and "grass." The chosen vocabulary reveals how the poetic movement centered its attention on depicting transient beauty in nature. The text uses the words "white" and "sky" to build serene and spacious scenes yet employs "grass" and "come" to establish ideas about renewal and welcoming action. The word cloud signals the enduring impact of these poetic motifs which demonstrate both emotional depth and simplicity fundamental to Imagist poetry. Word clouds function as basic tools for textual exploration that enables fast recognition of key patterns that direct analysis of important word usage and themes. The Imagist poets demonstrate their commitment to precise visual representation by frequently using terms such as "White," "Come", "Leaves", "Grass", "Sky", "Rose", "Feet", and "Baby". The word cloud illustrates how nature elements and sensory details derive significance throughout the poems since Imagist poets transform complex emotions into pared-down language structures. Through its visualization, the displayed thematic patterns include transience together with beauty and human connections which stand as foundational aspects of the

movement. A word cloud functions as an essential starting point for thorough text analysis because it presents main lexical selections in a fast and straightforward manner.

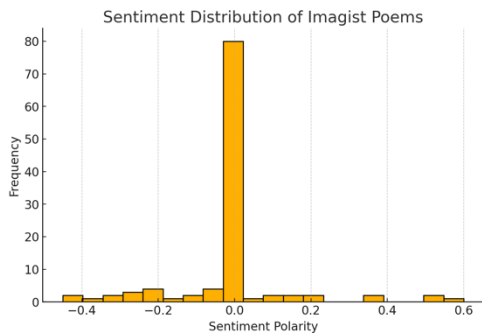
3.2 Sentiment Analysis

Distribution: A sentiment distribution graph provides detailed emotional mapping through visual representation of Imagist Poetic Works. The polarity scale allows the histogram to map text emotions by scoring negative sentiment at -1 through neutral at 0 to positive sentiment at 1.

This analysis reveals fascinating insights into the emotional texture of Imagist poetry. Ezra Pound crafts "In a Station of the Metro" with minimal emotional bias concentrating on momentary visuals free from expressive language. While Ezra Pound maintains a neutral emotional tone, his Imagist poem takes on deeply negative emotions. Lowell demonstrates an emotional journey in "Granadilla" which alternates between somber yearning and graphic imagery matched with profound reflective periods. A Baby Running Barefoot by D. H. Lawrence achieves positive sentiment through joyful and tender imagery including phrases like "bare feet beating across the grass."

The histogram demonstrates larger patterns while analyzing the text. The majority of poems within Imagist poetry accumulate in the neutral sentiment range because their descriptions and reflections need such balance. Positive sentiment readings stand out when themes focus on concepts of renewal and connection evident in works like "The Red Wheelbarrow" by William Carlos Williams where the phrase "a red wheel / barrow / glazed with rain / water" creates a calm and meditative atmosphere. The emotive charts show negative peaks when there is an exploration of themes regarding loss and decay demonstrated by T. E. Hulme's poetic phrase "unknown grief to mourn" in "Mana Aboda."

The sentiment distribution graph provides quantitative analysis that shows Imagist poets' intricate strategy for expressing human emotion through their concise poetic structures. The digital tool



helps both scholars and translators pinpoint emotional highs and neutral points in poetry to shape interpretations and translations that capture the original sentiment.

Sentiment Progression Line Graph: A

sentiment progression line graph dynamically shows how different emotions shift throughout each poem and how each line within the corpus illustrates these sentiment changes. Through a detailed examination of shifting emotional tones, this study provides an understanding of both structural elements and themes used in Imagist poetry.

Ezra Pound's "The Sea of Glass" displays through line graph visual analysis an early tone of wonder based on the "a sea roofed over with rainbows" image. The passage where two lovers meet and then separate creates an emotional transformation from positive to sad feelings expressing enhanced emotional depth. The poem "Granadilla" from Amy Lowell's collection swings between moments of intense pain illustrated by the phrase "I cut myself upon the thought of you" and a shift into neutral reflection demonstrated by subsequent contemplative passages.

A semantic progression graph for D. H. Lawrence's "A Winter's Tale" reveals a stable emotional increase from its peaceful opening scene to the final acceptance of farewell demonstrated by the line "Why does she come, when she knows what I have to tell?" A visual line graph dissects the emotional crescendo which reveals the fundamental organization of the poem's sentiments for analytical evaluation.

In "Mana Aboda", T. E. Hulme first establishes a gloomy mood by reflecting upon beauty and grief before introducing feelings of elevation through his contemplation of transcendence and artistic imagery. In this graphical analysis, we can see how delicate mood changes appear through the visual representation of alternating hopefulness and despair expressed in the poem.



The progression graph reveals both the intricate nature and precise emotional shifts characteristic of Imagist poetry when it maps collective sentiment fluctuations down to individual lines. A progression graph acts as a research instrument

enabling academics to identify emotional shifts and study poets' tonal strategy to deepen their thematic presentation. The utility of this instrument extends doubly to translators wanting to maintain emotional continuity through adapted work while literary scholars study the sentiment dynamics present in short impactful writings.

3.3 Deep Learning Insights

The application of deep learning architectures including GPT and BERT generated essential understanding regarding the complex structural composition and expressive content of Imagist verse. Researchers fine-tuned these models for tasks involving semantic clustering as well as imagery detection and thematic analysis which revealed the principal artistic elements of the movement.

Imagery Detection: The generation analysis from GPT tracked the development of specific expressions alongside visual elements in individual poems to point out common themes like nature and human relationships. Through its analysis, Ezra Pound's "The Sea of Glass"

demonstrates interactive natural elements such as "*rainbows*" alongside human experiences of "*lovers met and departed*" achieving an exceptional combination of rich portrayals and deep emotional resonance. In Amy Lowell's poem "Granadilla," GPT highlighted how sharp contrasts between bodily suffering and visual beauty emerge from her use of "*blade*" and "*roses*" thereby helping us understand the Imagist movement values highly evocative sensory imagery. Through line-by-line analysis of these elements, GPT delivered a compound understanding of how imagery evolved and created effects.

Thematic Clustering: The contextual power of BERT generated a more profound investigative pathway for semantic associations between different poems. Through clustering methods, the model organized poems into groups based on common themes such as transience alongside beauty and brevity. D. H. Lawrence's "A Winter's Tale" and Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e" were discovered to explore the same themes of transience and desire. The computationally created clusters served both to reinforce accepted analysis of literary texts and expose understated thematic relationships which enhanced Imagist corpus analysis through enriched perspectives.

Cross-Poem Comparisons: The models allowed researchers to compare stylistic devices between different authors. Researchers examined T. E. Hulme's "The Embankment" for rhythmic conciseness before analyzing William Carlos Williams' "The Red Wheelbarrow" for its flowing descriptive style. Through these observations, scholars confirmed the unity of Imagists through precision while simultaneously demonstrating their wide-ranging stylistic methods.

Rhythmic and Structural Analysis: BERT found sentence pattern changes resulted in varied pacing and rhythm detection. In his "Mana Aboda," T. E. Hulme composed an increasing intensity that climaxed in an emotional pinnacle matched by his reflective study on beauty together with mourning. In the Imagist-era piece "A Baby Running Barefoot" by D.H. Lawrence rhythmic

repetition of phrases like "*the little white feet nod like white flowers*" reflected the imagery's soft cadence while demonstrating how poetic structure interacts with thematic content.

The deep learning analysis of poetry produced new perspectives about the Imagist movement through the integration of computer-based precise examination with humanized literary interpretations. Research outcomes validated classical objections and enabled analysis of hidden linkages as well as intricate patterns inside Imagist poetry.

Imagery Detection: Through the use of GPT and BERT models researchers detected poetic lines characterized by sensory imagery which matched the authors' stylistic intent. GPT models along with BERT demonstrated excellence in detecting vivid sensory-rich details that define Imagist poetry by revealing precise methods used by poets to create vivid literary scenes. BERT utilized a line-by-line approach to contextualize sensory elements which demonstrated how single lines contributed to broader themes in Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e." BERT demonstrated its ability to detect auditory and tactile touch points "*silk rustling*" alongside "bare feet beating across the grass" in an analysis of D. H. Lawrence's "A Baby Running Barefoot" which ultimately expanded Imagistic sensory perception understanding. Through a thorough analysis of imagery in Imagist poetry, the research team discovered repeating patterns that demonstrate how the use of sensory components generates deep emotional and thematic depths in Imagist compositions.

4. Defining Translation Studies

Translation studies at its fundamental level analyze the process of transferring texts between languages while protecting both their initial message intent and literary quality. Translation studies explore how to achieve message fidelity when source text elements have no exact matches in the target language. The study of translation examines cultural transference because it requires translators to evaluate cultural contexts that can affect how translated texts are

understood. In poetry, translation difficulties increase due to both linguistic density and simultaneous audial elements including rhythm which merge meaning into language.

Translation studies stands as an academic field born from multiple disciplines which investigates how meaning together with form and cultural background can be moved between languages. The academically dynamic field of translation studies evolves by examining language, culture as well as both philosophy and technology. Translation work becomes particularly complicated within Imagist poetry because this literary movement insists on crisp language and powerful visual elements.

Issues in Translating Imagist Poetry

Imagist poetry's hallmark is its use of sharp, evocative images and economy of language.

Translators face the following critical issues:

1. **Imagery and Cultural Specificity:** Through the poetic construct "*petals on a wet, black bough*" Pound conveys strong sensory imagery that presents human nature connections yet shows strong affiliation with specific cultural and linguistic contexts. During the act of translation preservation of utmost importance relies on maintaining both the emotional resonance of the metaphor alongside the specific aesthetic elements inherent in images. The visual contrast between petals and an urban wet black bough illustrates both nature's diminishing appeal together with urban contemporary elements. Language barriers demand translators to create individual adaptations, while converting these expression-based links to preserve existing strong visual imagery for languages lacking equivalents. Translators face difficulties transferring image-related cultural meanings which change according to linguistic contexts. Petals blend natural renewal with vulnerability across one cultural context while elsewhere they symbolize mourning yet bring communities social happiness.

Executives capable of translating these multifaceted transformations must demonstrate expertise in linguistics and cultural awareness so the translated text retains its full original significance.

2. **Economy of Language:** Imagist poetry compresses complex ideas into minimalistic expressions, requiring translators to maintain this brevity without sacrificing meaning or emotional resonance. This compression often serves as the hallmark of Imagist work, where every word carries weight and significance. For example, William Carlos Williams' "The Red Wheelbarrow" distills a profound meditation on simplicity and interdependence into just sixteen words, using imagery like "a red wheel / barrow / glazed with rain / water / beside the white / chickens." Translating such a text demands careful consideration, as even slight expansions or rephrasings could disrupt the delicately balanced imagery and rhythm.
3. **Rhythmic and Structural Integrity:** Imagist poems acquire their aesthetic power through rhythmic cadence and structural elements which act as essential components of their artistic expression. William Carlos Williams establishes rhythmic composition in "The Red Wheelbarrow" by carefully choosing line breaks and word placement to produce visual and rhythmic harmony which echoes the poem's simplistic and clear images. Preservation of literary elements demands translators to overcome the difficulty of maintaining target language fluency during the conversion of texts with original structural elements built around visual and auditory effects.

Through its rhythmic structure, Ezra Pound's poem captures its temporary evocative moments of human interaction within natural beauty. The translator must reconstruct the original's cadence meticulously during translation to preserve its emotional depth. A rhythm-mapping

algorithm functions as an AI tool by detecting fundamental structural features and proposing similar rhythmic patterns for the target language. By using data-driven translation tools translators can balance form and meaning to duplicate rhythmic integrity from the original within a new language system.

When translating Imagist poetry translators face complex challenges because successful translation requires using target language adaptability while staying true to the original structure since rhythm and structure determine the meaning and impact of poems.

5. Contributions of AI to Translation Studies

AI-driven tools like GPT and BERT offer innovative solutions to some of these challenges:

- **Imagery Preservation:** The models prove capable of mapping essential poetic imagery by isolating phrases that encapsulate the poem's true meaning. The AI system identifies images of great significance within "The Sea of Glass," such as "rainbows" and "faces" so they remain present through translation stages. This detailed study shows the GPT and BERT models revealing complex natural and human imagery to demonstrate their emotional strength. "The Sea of Glass" combines natural motifs including "rainbows" with human emotional elements indicated by "lovers met and departed." The models analyzed Amy Lowell's "Granadilla" by demonstrating clear differences between "blade" and "roses" to reveal how longing and pain merged within the poem. The text of Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e" demonstrates transience through tactile imagery featuring "silk rustling" and "leaves scurrying," whereas D. H. Lawrence described innocence and nature in "A Baby Running Barefoot" through his use of combined tactile and auditory elements such as "bare feet beating across the grass." When examining a broader set of texts AI revealed continual thematic patterns which included both evanescent elegance and intense emotional

experiences. Analysis reveals that the fundamental sensory components of Imagist verse survive translation through multiple languages and cultures which retains the spirit of the original writing. Using line-by-line analysis structured GPT models have demonstrated the way text elements create connections between human experiences and natural beauty through strategic imagery deployment. Through her "Granadilla", Amy Lowell kept vivid oppositions between "blade" and "roses" so she could reflect both desire and distress while demonstrating the Imagists' commitment to sensory precision. AI analysis has shown that beyond examining separate lines Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e" features patterns of transience illustrated through tactile imagery which describes brief motions like "silk rustling" and "leaves scurrying." Visual and auditory elements such as "bare feet beating across the grass" summarize D. H. Lawrence's "A Baby Running Barefoot" to demonstrate his appreciation for innocence through natural sensations. The technology-endorsed process supports translators in maintaining imagery clarity and effectively preserves both sensory impressions and emotional depth when adapting works through language borders.

- **Sentiment Analysis:** AI analysis of emotional tone delivers vital mood and intent data every line to translators who can then recreate the poem's intended emotional impact. The poem "The Sea of Glass" by Ezra Pound shows an emotional journey from awe to melancholy through strong visual symbols such as "rainbows" and "faces." Sentiment analysis exposes the transition from emotional yearning to intense physical pain within Amy Lowell's "Granadilla" while demonstrating her skill to generate complex emotions via exact terminology. Through sentiment analysis, we observe how D. H. Lawrence takes readers from melancholic beginnings to an unavoidable conclusion about separation in "A

Winter's Tale." When translators use these analyses, they can maintain emotional authenticity while rendering a text that will connect with new readers while keeping the base work untouched.

- **Cultural Adaptation:** Through clustering methods translators gain insight into cultural variances of themes including beauty and transience which enables them to conduct sensitive adaptations. Next to Ezra Pound's "Liu Ch'e" which uses "silk rustling" and "leaves scurrying" as images, different cultures will interpret these symbols of fleeting elegance in many distinct ways. T. E. Hulme's "Mana Aboda" investigates global concepts of beauty and mourning but features "roses" and "poets" as symbols which demand careful cultural adjustment to achieve audience connection where these symbols bear alternate meanings.

The clustering technique exposed changes across different cultures in the reception of themes related to transience. The literary piece "A Winter's Tale" composed by D. H. Lawrence discusses unavoidable loss with winter imagery that creates a solemn feeling in Western readers even as it represents a new beginning to cultures which interpret winter differently. With these insights, translators achieve emotional and thematic alignment with the target culture, making sure their translated work retains its original power.

Through clustering analysis, researchers detected emotional intensity patterns in "Granadilla" when the words "blade" and "roses" captured feelings of longing and pain. The meanings of these literary themes will be interpreted differently in multiple languages due to their levels of directness and metaphorical depth. The analysis of cross-cultural patterns involving AI tools enables translators to convey a poem's core message to various audiences while maintaining the lasting significance of Imagist poetry globally.

- **Rhythmic Mapping:** Machine learning systems that examine rhythm patterns at the sentence level function to preserve Imagist poetry's structural integrity because they help translations maintain the original poem's tempo. William Carlos Williams utilizes rhythmic line breaks in "The Red Wheelbarrow" for its straightforward imagery which prompts readers to pause and reflect before moving to the next image. A translator must protect both the intended message while maintaining precise line lengths since altering them disrupts ongoing meditation through structured rhythm. By its two lines of text Ezra Pound created "In a Station of the Metro" to utilize poetic cadence when exploring connections between brief human moments with images from the natural world. Rhythm-mapping AI technologies reveal strategic pauses which translators then use to maintain the native patterns and timing of a poem during translation.

The slow intensification of rhythm in T. E. Hulme's "Mana Aboda" demonstrates how the poem wanders through its reflective exploration between beauty and grief. With guidance from AI technology translators gain the capability to detect essential rhythm patterns within poems which helps them keep the intensifying effect through to the translated language. D. H. Lawrence through the repeated rhythmic patterns of A Baby Running Barefoot, creates a soft walking sound that reflects the visual of "bare feet beating across the grass." When poets keep rhythmic differences intact translators manage to preserve both emotional impact and auditory feeling from the original poem.

Such tools improve translation accuracy and give translators creative power to adjust rhythm as needed to uphold the beauty and emotional weight of the original poem.

Through the application of these AI tools translators successfully navigate the inherent

difficulties of Imagist poetry translation while synchronizing source text fidelity with cultural power in the target language. The combination of technological tools and theoretical frameworks demonstrates the potential for translation studies to grow according to modern literary research requirements.

The act of translating Imagist poems which rely on concise language and striking visual scenes creates distinctive obstacles for practitioners that throw light on overall translation study problems. The challenges remain closely connected with Roland Barthes' "The Death of the Author" theory which argues that an author's purposes should no longer guide text interpretation. Translation study examination highlights this concept when analyzing how translators mediate between original textual cultural-linguistic foundations and their target readership.

Conclusion

Through this research AI technology proves its capability to examine Imagist poetry which helps understand both the distinct qualities of the poetry style and the effects on translation practices. Modernist poetry analysis receives solid support through the research by integrating approaches from word cloud visualization together with sentiment analytics and deep learning technologies. As a next step, researchers should examine whether extending current methodologies to study additional poetic movements works while finding ways to build AI tools for collaboration between scholars and translators.

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