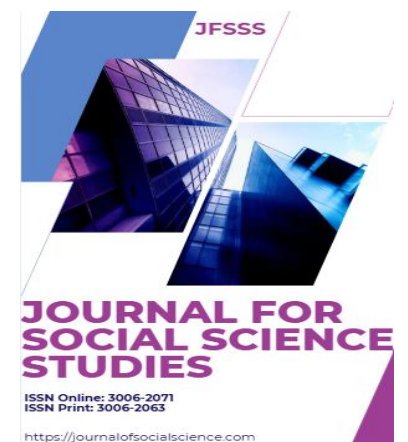
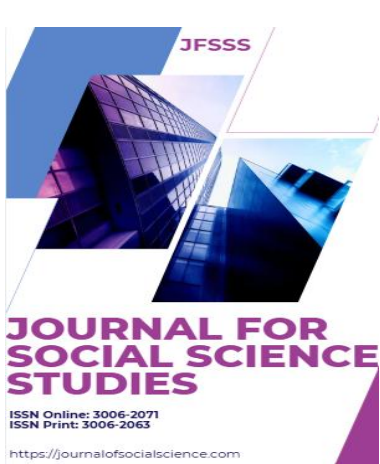




SENSE-FOR-SENSE AND WORD-FOR-WORD TRANSLATION STRATEGIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRALINGUAL TRANSLATION OF LEISURE

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a good source of literary transmission. It helps sharing the taste of literature across cultures and nations. Theorists in the domain of translation studies have suggested multiple strategies in the process of translation. The current research discusses the poem "Leisure" written by Davies with respect to two major strategies in translation i.e. word for word and sense for sense. The main purpose of the study is to render a detailed analysis to find out which strategy works better for literary transmission of meanings especially in the poetic form of literature. The study focuses on both textual and contextual meanings of the text under the intralingual form of translation that investigates how meanings are rephrased within the same language to achieve either semantic faithfulness or communicative efficacy. The findings of the study demonstrate that both strategies have their own limitations, however, the message may be conveyed better through sense-oriented translation strategy.

Keywords: word for word, sense for sense, leisure, translation, comparative, intralingual

INTRODUCTION

Literary cum poetic expressions are usually not easy to be deciphered by the native speakers. Sometimes, they also need paraphrasing of poetic expressions to realize the depth of the meanings and message in the true aesthetic sense. This study is carried out to analyze the intralingual translation of *Leisure* through word for word and sense for sense translation strategies. Unquestionably, William Davies is a master poet of nature. He has been a tramp for most of his life. He has used social topics from everyday life and explained them in an easy-to-read, straightforward style. William Davies' documentary *Leisure* describes human hardship that prevents him from appreciating the beauty of nature in his surroundings. Man has easy access to streams with brilliant stars, mountains with wonderful heights, the sun and moon with their romantic glow, flowers with their scent, and the sun with its brightness, but he does not look at them. He has made an artificial world for himself, which is very different from the one that God made. In the world of man, quantity has taken the place of quality, and computations and numbers have replaced feelings and impulses. Man has given himself over to his worldly desires, which he must fulfill by any means. Mankind's manufactured universe has stolen freedom from its creator. Humans are not as free as even animals as they are no longer bound by materialistic goals and worldly duties. William Davies has created a vivid portrait of contemporary man, showing his needless immersion in the world of gain and loss. He has elaborated on how man's lust and greed have robbed him of his sense of beauty.

Research Question

1. What is the impact of word for word translation strategy on the message of *Leisure* in an intralingual translation?
2. What is the impact of sense for sense translation strategy on the message of *Leisure* in an intralingual translation?

Rational for Study

To know and understand the meanings of the poem "Leisure" does not mean just to comprehend its words but it means understand its implied meanings. Comprehension of the poem completely is like solving a problem. This procedure involves two aspects of translation; these are sense for sense and word for word. Sense for sense means how words in combination convey the message of the text and word for word analysis means how every word is translated and what message these words convey. In the poem "Leisure" there are many such words that they may contain deeper meanings. For instance, there is a word, "furlongs" that may have extra or additional meanings despite just suggesting range, it may provoke the sentiments of peace and calmness in word for word translation. Interpreting the meanings of the poem is really a hard work. The researcher needs to analyze every word and phrase and how these words convey the overall message or idea of the poem. The main purpose of the analysis is to understand how words convey the poem's hidden meanings individually and collectively.

Literature Review

Translation of a literary piece of writing is the focal area of research in the field of Translation Studies. This analysis can be done differently by using different theoretical frameworks, for example a contrast between sense for sense (contextual meanings) and word for word (literal meanings) translation strategies. These different aspects are important to analyze how emotion in poetry are translated along with word for word translation. Poetry has special language because it has imagery and figurative use of language, that is why it has challenges for the researcher or translators to analyze or translate it appropriately. Therefore, analysis of the poem, "Leisure" by using these two perspectives supports to find out how

successfully text is translated and meanings or message is conveyed in translation. Previous study on translation such as, a comparative and pragmalinguistic analysis of different English translations..... confirms that modification in linguistic preferences and forms effect the translation of the source text (Sayyed & Abullah, 2024).

This has been discussed among people about the better translation method in the field of Translation Studies. Great academics like Cicero, Jerome, Augustine, and others had presented their opinions on both translation methods. In addition to assisting in the testing of translation theory and providing direction for translation practice, going over the semantic which means word for word and communicative means "sense-for-sense" translation problems can help translators reconsider the fundamentals of translation.

Style of the poem leisure represents the connection between linguistics and literature, according to H.G. Widowson. From the perspective of linguistics and literature, this is an interdisciplinary research project (Windowson, 1970). According to Leech (1969) the poems' style shows that it is written against the norms and customs of society, for instance, there is repetition of phrases.

Nida (2002) came to the same conclusion as well. He devoted a great deal of time to resolving the problems that arose during the Bible's translation into other languages. He came to the conclusion that there is no way to translate a language exactly or with absolute correspondence between any two languages in the world. For example, a translated text may resemble the original text somewhat, but it will never be the same because no two languages have the same word for word considerations, their expressions cannot be similar in their grammatical structures that are important in making the text. A very simple text might be an exception, in which case formal equivalency could be achieved by adapting the source text to serve a comparable purpose in the target language (Nida,2002).

The writings of writers may have a significant impact on future literary works. Authors differ in how they convey ideas, even though their goal is the same—the disclosure of truth about life and human nature. This means that each author combines their efforts in a unique way to meet the requirements in their own words. As a result, analysis may help everyone involved in literature authors, critics, instructors of literature, and students—identify the works that a certain author has written in a way that is unique. One can learn from the writer's weakness and embrace his strength. Therefore, the primary area of research in this regard is the examination of Davies' Leisure by rendering word for word, and sense for sense translation of the poem. The battle to develop methods for resolving the problems of equivalency or non-equivalency between the source and target texts is where translation studies got their start. Word for word translation, sense for sense translation, form against substance, formal equivalency versus dynamic equivalency, syntactic and word for word translation versus communicative translation, and literal versus free translation are some of the differences and contradictions that are discussed. But only when it comes to language's functional aspects does there appear an agreement. Words and sentences do act in addition to describing reality—whether true or false—and creating social realities. From the standpoint of how language functions in the context of language use, translation studies have flourished. When a source text contains meta-linguistic considerations in addition to the simple description of reality, the issue of equivalency or non-equivalency becomes more problematic because these considerations relate to social, cultural, and traditional values that cause issues in translation because of the differences between the source and target languages. The translators' work becomes considerably more challenging since they must pay attention to the text's meta-linguistic elements in addition to lexical and word for word equivalencies. Since the start of translation studies, theorists have been aware of the inclusion of the aspects of language in translation. Later, nevertheless, most of them came to the realization that the traditional methodology was insufficient for translation. Prior research has discussed how to maintain the balance of meanings and readability in the process of translation. For example, a study on the translation of *Surah Yusuf* shows how meanings are successfully conveyed using both semantic and communicative translation techniques (Abdullah & Sayyed, 2024). The paper concludes that strict semantic translation sometimes may be unable to convey the exact sense of the text on the other hand communicative translation preserves the exact sense and core idea of the source text that's why it enhances the understandability of the original text to its target readers. Such perceptions are appropriate for other works such as the poem, “Leisure” artistic and thematic meanings need careful rendering and handling.

Among the first translation scholars who advocated methodical approaches to translation studies was Jacobson. He distinguished between three types of translation, that are interlingual, intersemiotic, and interlingual (Jacobson, 1958). The present discussion of translation theories is based on this three-dimensional categorization of translation. This work fits into the interlingual translation area. This rubric covers three different kinds of translations: (1) running translation with lexical and syntactical expansion; (2) literal translation; and (3) word-for-word translation.

Jacobsen (1958:43) asserts that translation is a Roman invention as being "the first to articulate an attitude of reverence towards another nation felt to be historically older and culturally superior". Jacobsen (1958:43) asserts that translation is a Roman invention as being "the first to articulate an attitude of reverence towards another nation felt to be historically older and culturally superior". Jacobsen (1958:43) asserts that translation is a Roman invention as being "the first to articulate an attitude of reverence towards another nation felt to be historically older and culturally superior". Jacobsen (1958:43) asserts that translation is a Roman invention as being "the first to articulate an attitude of reverence towards another nation felt to be historically older and culturally superior". He further says that Jacobson has invented translation that they are "the first to articulate an attitude of reverence towards another nation felt to be historically older and culturally superior"

According to Basnett (1980), translation studies theorists now generally agree on Jacobson's prediction as a solution to the problem of equivalency or non-equivalency in translation from source text to target text. Jacobson (1959) declared that although the messages (translated texts) may be a reliable representation of the original text, complete translational equivalency is not possible. The main causes of this disparity are as follows: the pervasive shifts in language systems; the differences in the cultural norms, values, customs, and social contexts of the languages involved; and the incompatibility of linguistic structures, expressions, and signs in the target language relative to the source language (Abdullah, 2019).

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Munday (2001) refers to a different strategy that emphasizes the goal of translation from a communication standpoint. The translational movement suggested by German functionalist Holz Manttari (1984) is the only basis for this method. Translation stays objective, target language focused, and has a message to be shared and communicated from one culture to another under the umbrella of translational activity (Munday, 2001). Intercultural communication is made feasible by moving the intended cooperation over various cultural barriers based only on functioning, not on the translation of words, sentences, or texts.

Baker (2006) asserts that coherence is a text's intrinsic quality. Cohesion uses a language's lexical, syntactic, and word for word structures to convey the text's surface meaning. For the communication process to achieve its intended goals, coherence is also necessary; cohesion alone is insufficient. While cohesiveness is more objective, coherence is more subjective. Coherence is the main issue that arises during the translation process (Baker, 2006). The elements of cohesion and coherence are equally important in intralingual translation. Especially when a literary text is interlingually translated, the coherence and cohesion of the source text is disturbed. Present study is meant to investigate this phenomenon with respect to two prominent strategies in translation, word for word and sense for sense.

Theoretical Framework

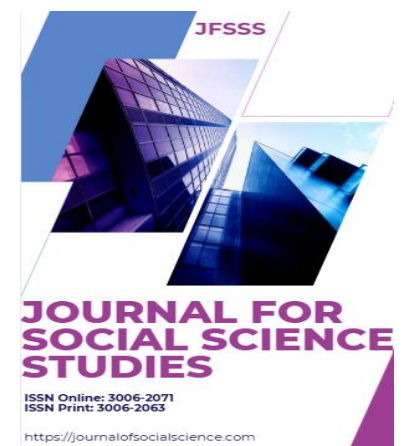
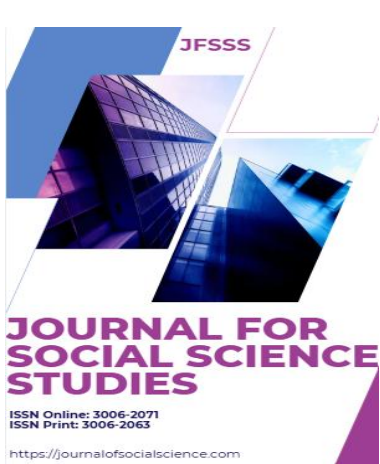
Theoretical framework helps the researcher to connect the study to existing pool of theoretical underpinnings. This study connects to the concept of word for word and sense for sense translation in translation studies. Two distinct methods of translation are referred to as "word for word" (Semantic) and "sense for sense" (Communicative) translation theories. These two important concepts, semantic translation and communicative translation, are proposed by Peter Newmark (1916-2011) in Approaches to Translation, according to him, 'semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original' (Newmark 1981: 39), while 'communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original' (Newmark 1981: 39). Therefore, the goal of word-for-word translation is to translate every word from the original language into the target language without giving much thought to colloquial idioms or the context. Communicative is target centered approach and its main purpose is to convey the sense of the message rather than conveying the form and content therefore, this approach is for conveying message to the target readers more simply and clearly (Hietaranta, 1995; Zu & Dong, 2015). However, according to Weller (1989) these two translation approaches have their own shortcomings: Semantic approach seems awkward on the other hand communicative approach translates the text more simply that may lose the original message of the text.

Sense for sense method does not focus on translating each word in the target language rather it focuses on conveying the central idea of the original text to its audience. Its main purpose is to translate the text according to the culture or comprehensibility of the original text to its readers. Investigating the impacts of different translation strategies on translation using the framework of sense for sense and word for word, the current research has analyzed the text in detail. The research analyzes how the source text message is translated and meanings conveyed to its readers. By using the method of word for word analysis the reader explores the dictionary meanings of the original text by preserving the structure of the poem as it's in the source text. This type of analysis focuses on word for word accuracy of the poetry and ignores its sense or linguistic expressions that depend on the background and context of the text. Therefore, in this method the study carries out the analysis of the impact of the poem's word for word accuracy. On the other hand, sense for sense analysis does not focus on words rather its purpose is to convey the main thought or the expression that is hidden behind the language according to the comprehensibility of its readers.

Research Methodology

The poem "Leisure" written by Davies, is analyzed in the current study. This poem is analyzed through the lens of word for word and sense for sense translation strategies. This poem talks about a deep message and evokes readers to think about the small joys and pleasures of life. The poet was born on 1871 in Wales and his period of adolescence as a wanderer creates deep effects on his writing (poetry).

'Leisure', illustrates the insightful views of the writer on human condition. Davies asks society to stop amid the hectic pace of technology and appreciate the beauty of leisure in this succinct yet powerful poem. He calls attention to the underappreciated gems of life, such as the tranquil



beauty of nature, quiet times spent in reflection, and the happiness that can be found in idleness, using vivid imagery and moving language. Davies's appreciation of these seemingly unremarkable yet meaningful facets of life was perhaps influenced by his own wandering experience. As a matter of methodology researcher used close reading for doing word for word analysis of the poem and examine the poetry line by line to determine its literal meanings. Researchers also focused on contextualization of the verses to decipher the actual message through sense for sense examination of the source text. In this regard the historical, biographical, and sociocultural background of the poem with respect to its composition have also been penetrated deeply.

Analysis

This section contains the analysis of the poem *Leisure*. In the first part word for word strategy is applied for the translation and in the second part sense for sense strategy is used for the translation of poem *Leisure* as the directions of theoretical and analytical framework. The original poem is also produced below for immediate reference.

Original Poem

*What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.
No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.
A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.*

Word for word translation

The original text is translated into word for word translation in the following and then analyzed succinctly for better understanding.

Translation

What kind of life is this if, overflowing with worry, we have no time to stop and take stock?
Not enough time to stop under the shade of the trees and look as far as sheep or cows.
Not enough time to notice your walking through trees and squirrels hiding in the grass for their food.
Lack of time to observe, in the brilliant daytime, starry rivers that resemble night skies.
Too short a time to turn to face Beauty's quick eyes and see her feet as they move in a dance.
There was not enough time to wait for her mouth to finish that smile before her eyes started.
An impoverished life this is if, full of worry, we have no time to stop and watch.

Analysis

The original source text comprises 106 words in total whereas word for word translation in the category of intralingual translation carries 127 words. This translation is also known as paraphrasing. It is also known as literal translation. The original text is extended into translated text by 19 words, and it is made comparatively simpler with respect to the source text. This translation is loyal to the source text as is generally believed in case of literal translation. That's why it is usually recommended for religious or legal texts. The aesthetic sense of the source text is almost lost, and the intended message of the source text also appears to be scattered and disturbed if not distorted. Therefore, it may be concluded that the text is comparatively simpler but without prosodic, figurative and literary features, subsequently spoiling the taste and decentralizing the meanings.

Sense for Sense Translation

The original text is rendered into sense for sense translation in the following and then analyzed briefly for better understanding.

Translation

Life is questionable if we have no time for self-realization because of its worries.
There is no freedom, even like sheep and cows who may relax beneath the trees.
There is not sufficient time to enjoy the natural beauty even.
Life is busy day and night and there is no spare time to look deep into the sunny or starry nature.



There is no time to realize the glances or growth of beauty too.

There was not enough time to attend the lip and eye services of the beauty.

There is no advantage of this life if there are only worries and no time for observation.

Analysis

The original source text comprises 106 words in total whereas sense for sense translation in the category of intralingual translation carries 106 words as well amazingly. This translation is known as paraphrasing. Sense oriented translation is also known as communicative translation. This analysis goes for analyzing how the sense of the text is conveyed to its readers. For instance, “lack of leisurely observation” This represents the idea that today nobody has enough time to enjoy freely the beauty of nature. We are busy with our daily work, and we have such worldly tensions that we don’t have time to see the beautiful things in our surroundings and enjoy them. Another example for analysis is, “Nature’s simplicity missed” its translation is that we ignore nature’s beauty and its naturalness. The meanings of the above phrases are, as we are so busy with our worldly tasks therefore, we are unable to enjoy the beauty that is present in our surroundings, for example, trees, streams, forests etc.

The phrase “missed moments of beauty”, stresses that life does not break us from our worries to enjoy the world’s beauty as our life is controlled by tensions, and such life makes the person deprived of the little joys and happiness that are present in the surroundings. Another example is the phrase “reflection on a worried life” which emphasizes the concept that life is passing in continuous tensions and worries, there is no break and rest for thinking and enjoying its beauty as it’s so depressing. Therefore, these examples explain how the life of the people is spoiled because of their busy routine and there is no leisure time for the true happiness and enjoyment of life. Finally, it may be reiterated that sense for sense translation is usually meant to convey the poem’s message or intended meanings. It aims to remain faithful to its target audience which means faithfully and successfully conveying the sense of the source text to target audience.

Conclusion

This study has analyzed the poem, “Leisure” by using the sense for sense and word for word translation strategies as an analytical as well as theoretical framework. This poem suggests that people should spare free time from their hectic daily routine to enjoy the beauty of nature. Sense for sense analysis conveys the thought of the poem to its readers that life is busy people should take break from their boring and busy life and enjoy life and its beauty that is present in their surroundings. On the other hand, word for word analysis talks about linguistic choices of the writer and word forms, how they relate to each other and how they convey the poem’s meanings.

Poem’s language, such as "What is this life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare?"

It suggests the readers to seriously think about the results of such deprived life. These interpretations suggest that the poet talks about free time and pleasure and enjoyment in life. Word for word translation of the poem enables us to understand the deep meanings of the poem, “Leisure” however, sense for sense analysis talks about its practical significance. This poem promotes the idea of balanced life by grasping the importance of leisure, or free time so that people can enjoy every moment in their life. Therefore, the sense-for-sense perspective emphasizes conveying the main message of the poem, suggesting people to give importance to their lives. On the other hand, word for word analysis shows that one can enjoy their time by analyzing and understanding the language of the poem. Both types of interpretations of the poem suggest that the poem talk about the value of free time for a peaceful and happy life.

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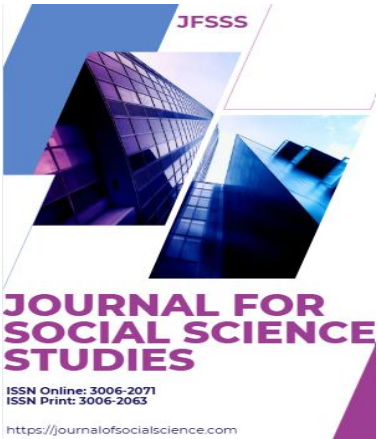


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