

## RELEVANT FEATURES OF RESEARCHING SOURCE AND TARGET TEXTS

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**Abstract:** *The process of translation encompasses not only linguistic transfer but also a complex interaction between two textual entities: the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). This article explores the essential features of researching source and target texts, emphasizing the need for comprehensive analysis from both linguistic and extralinguistic perspectives. It highlights the scientific purpose behind such research, shedding light on comparative, descriptive, and functional approaches, while offering insights into the relevance of context, culture, genre, and ideology in translation studies. The article also provides an overview of research methodologies used in studying STs and TTs and concludes with implications for translators and scholars.*

**Keywords:** *Source text (ST), target text (TT), translation studies, linguistic equivalence, cultural transfer, functionalist approach, descriptive translation studies (DTS), parallel corpora, translator's agency, ideology in translation, textual analysis, comparative approach, translation strategies, interlingual communication.*

**Аннотация:** *Процесс перевода включает в себя не только языковую трансформацию, но и сложное взаимодействие между двумя текстовыми единицами — исходным текстом (ST) и целевым текстом (TT). В данной статье рассматриваются основные особенности исследования исходных и целевых текстов, подчеркивается необходимость комплексного анализа как с лингвистической, так и с экстралингвистической точек зрения. Освещается научная цель таких исследований, рассматриваются сравнительный, дескриптивный и функциональный подходы, а также подчеркивается значимость контекста, культуры, жанра и идеологии в переводоведении. В статье также представлен обзор исследовательских методик, используемых при изучении ST и TT, и делаются выводы, важные для переводчиков и ученых.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Исходный текст (ST), целевой текст (TT), переводоведение, языковая эквивалентность, культурный перенос, функциональный подход, дескриптивное переводоведение (DTS), параллельные корпуса, агентность переводчика, идеология в переводе, текстовый анализ, сравнительный подход, переводческие стратегии, межъязыковая коммуникация.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Tarjima jarayoni nafaqat til jihatidan o'tkazishni, balki ikki matn birligi — manba matni (ST) va maqsadli matn (TT) o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqola manba va maqsadli matnlarni o'rganishning asosiy xususiyatlarini yoritib beradi hamda bu jarayonni tilshunoslik va tilshunoslikdan tashqari jihatlardan keng qamrovli tahlil qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Unda bunday tadqiqotlarning ilmiy maqsadi ochib beriladi, solishtirma, tavsifiy va funksional*

*yondashuvlarga e'tibor qaratiladi, shuningdek tarjima tadqiqotlarida kontekst, madaniyat, janr va mafkura muhimligini yoritadi. Maqolada ST va TTni o'rganishda qo'llaniladigan tadqiqot metodologiyalariga umumiy nazar tashlanadi va tarjimonlar hamda olimlar uchun xulosalar bilan yakunlanadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Manba matni (ST), maqsadli matn (TT), tarjima tadqiqotlari, lingvistik ekvivalentlik, madaniy transfer, funksional yondashuv, tavsifiy tarjima tadqiqotlari (DTS), parallel korpuslar, tarjimon agentligi, tarjimada mafkura, matn tahlili, solishtirma yondashuv, tarjima strategiyalari, tillararo muloqot.*

## INTRODUCTION

In translation studies, the relationship between the source text and the target text is central to understanding the process, quality, and implications of translation. Researching both texts allows scholars and practitioners to uncover linguistic transformations, cultural shifts, and ideological reframing that occur during translation. This article presents an in-depth discussion on the features that characterize the scientific study of STs and TTs.

**Defining Source and Target Texts** The source text is the original text in the language from which a translation is made, while the target text is the translated version in another language. Each plays a distinct role in the translation process and must be analyzed both separately and in relation to one another. Researching these texts involves identifying patterns, shifts, and equivalence at different levels of language and discourse.

**Scientific Purpose of ST and TT Research** The scientific purpose behind studying STs and TTs is multifaceted:

- ❑ To understand how meaning is preserved, altered, or lost.
- ❑ To examine the strategies, translators use to overcome cultural and linguistic barriers.
- ❑ To develop translation theories and models.
- ❑ To evaluate the quality of translations.
- ❑ To train future translators through empirical data.

**Linguistic Features** Linguistic analysis of source and target texts includes lexical choices, syntax, morphology, cohesion, and coherence. Key questions include:

- Are the lexical items in the TT equivalent in meaning and register?
- How is syntactic structure transformed across languages?
- What cohesive devices are used in each text?

**Extralinguistic Features** Beyond language, cultural references, social norms, historical context, and genre conventions play a critical role in shaping both STs and TTs. Researchers must consider:

- ❑ How cultural elements are localized or retained.
- ❑ The effect of genre conventions on translation decisions.
- ❑ The translator's visibility and influence.

**Comparative and Descriptive Approaches** Comparative research focuses on direct ST-TT correlations, often using parallel corpora. Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) aims to describe actual translation practices and their systemic features. Gideon Toury's norms theory and Holmes' map of translation studies provide foundational frameworks.

**Functionalist Approaches** Skopos theory, developed by Hans Vermeer, emphasizes the purpose of the translation as key to understanding translation choices. Reiss and Vermeer argue that function overrides equivalence in many cases.

**Corpus-Based and Empirical Research** Modern studies increasingly rely on corpora—large, structured sets of texts—for analysis. Corpus linguistics tools enable researchers to identify patterns and anomalies in STs and TTs. These methods provide objective data for drawing conclusions about translation practices.

**Ideology and Power** Translation is never neutral. Analyzing STs and TTs helps uncover ideological shifts. Theories from Lefevere and Venuti show how translations can manipulate or reshape content to align with political or cultural agendas.

**Pedagogical Implications** Understanding the relationship between ST and TT aids in translator training. It helps students develop critical reading and analysis skills, fosters awareness of cultural sensitivity, and builds competence in handling complex texts.

**Challenges in Research** Researching STs and TTs poses challenges:

- Subjectivity in evaluating equivalence.
- Limited availability of parallel corpora.
- Difficulties in defining translation quality universally.

**Conclusion**

Researching source and target texts is crucial for developing a scientific understanding of translation. It provides insights into linguistic, cultural, and ideological aspects of translated texts and informs both theory and practice. Future studies should incorporate interdisciplinary approaches and embrace technological advancements to deepen this field.

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