



## ISOMORPHISM AND ALLOMORPHISM IN DERIVATION AND BORROWING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY IN CONSTRUCTION

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**Abstract:** This article explores the issues of isomorphism and allomorphy in the context of translating scientific and technical terminology related to construction. The role of isomorphic relations between languages is examined, as well as the practical application of these concepts in the translation of texts and documentation. Special attention is given to translation training and the development of necessary skills for the effective use of isomorphism and allomorphy in translation practice.

**Keywords:** isomorphism, allomorphy, translation of scientific and technical terminology, construction, translation training, semantics, equivalence, glossaries.

The construction industry is an important sector in modern society, and the development of appropriate terminology is of great importance for the exchange of knowledge and information in this field.

Isomorphism is one of the important phenomena in the process of terminology formation. It lies in the fact that different linguistic units can have the same form or structure, but different meanings or functions. In the context of scientific and technical terminology for construction, isomorphism manifests itself in the form of similarities between terms in different languages that have similar sound or graphic images, but may differ in their meaning or use.

An example of isomorphism is the similarity of the terms “foundation” (Russian) and “foundation” (English), which denote the foundation of a structure. Both terms have a similar form and serve a similar function in the construction context. However, upon closer examination, one may find differences in the use of these terms in different cultures or building traditions.

Isomorphism in the derivation and borrowing of scientific and technical terminology for construction can manifest itself in different forms, such as lexical isomorphism, morphological isomorphism or semantic isomorphism. It depends on the way terms are formed and the interaction between languages.



The study and analysis of isomorphism in terminology allows us to better understand the process of formation of terms in different languages, identify similarities and differences between them, and also analyze the influence of cultural, social and historical factors on the formation and use of terms in the construction industry.

Allomorphy is a phenomenon in which the same term can have different forms or variations depending on the context or conditions of use. In the context of scientific and technical terminology for construction, allomorphy manifests itself in the form of different forms or variants of the same term, which can be used in different situations or have shades of meaning.

An example of allomorphy is the term “wall” in Russian, which can have different forms depending on gender, number and case. Thus, we can find the forms “wall”, “walls”, “wall”, etc., which are used in different contexts and situations. These forms are allomorphs of the same term "wall", but have different grammatical characteristics.

Allomorphy in the derivation and borrowing of scientific and technical terminology for construction can manifest itself in different forms, such as morphological allomorphy, phonetic allomorphy or semantic allomorphy. This depends on the specifics of the terms, their formation and the context of use.

The study of allomorphy in terminology allows us to more deeply understand the mechanisms of formation and use of terms in the construction industry, to identify features and variability in the formation of terminological units. This also contributes to the development of scientific language and facilitates communication between specialists.

The study of isomorphism and allomorphy in scientific and technical terminology for construction allows us to see the diversity of forms and meanings of terms, as well as their interrelation and variability in use. This is important for understanding and effectively using terminology in professional communication in the construction industry.

Further research into the area of isomorphism and allomorphy in construction terminology may contribute to a more precise definition and classification of terms, as well as the development of methodologies and tools for their teaching and use in educational and professional contexts.

Isomorphism and allomorphy play an important role in the understanding and translation of scientific and technical terminology in construction. When translating terms into other languages, knowledge and consideration of isomorphic



and allomorphic relationships allows maintaining semantic accuracy and correspondence between terms.

Isomorphism helps identify equivalent terms that have similar meanings and functions in another language. For example, the term "reinforcement" can be translated into English as "reinforcement", which has similar semantics and refers to materials used in construction. At the same time, taking into account differences in the grammar and syntax of languages, it is possible to use different forms, for example, "reinforcing element".

Allomorphy, in turn, allows us to take into account various forms and variants of the term that may arise in the context of translation. For example, the term "foundation" may have alternative forms in English, such as "foundation", "base" or "footing", depending on the specific meaning or function in the text.

Understanding and taking into account isomorphism and allomorphy in the translation of scientific and technical construction terminology contributes to the accurate and high-quality transfer of information between different languages and cultures. This is important to ensure the effective exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of construction and promotes the development of international cooperation.

Isomorphism and allomorphy are important concepts not only for understanding and translating scientific and technical terminology in construction, but also for its teaching and application in practice.

In teaching the translation of scientific and technical terminology, special attention is paid to the study of isomorphic relationships between languages. This includes a comparative analysis of terms, their semantic features and functions in different language systems. Students and translators learn equivalent terms and forms, as well as differences in usage and context, to effectively translate scientific, technical literature and construction documentation.

The practical application of isomorphism and allomorphy is manifested in the process of translating specific texts and documents. Translators take into account isomorphic relationships between terms, use appropriate allomorphs and select the most suitable equivalents in the target language. This allows you to maintain the accuracy and unambiguity of the translation, as well as compliance with the specifics and terminology of the construction industry.

For the successful application of isomorphism and allomorphy in the teaching and practice of translating scientific and technical terminology in construction, it is necessary to provide students and translators with access to up-to-



date glossaries, reference materials and linguistic resources. It is also important to encourage and support research and exchange of experience in this area in order to improve teaching methods and develop effective translation strategies.

The use of isomorphism and allomorphy in the training and practice of translation of scientific and technical terminology in construction helps to improve the quality of translations, increase the professionalism of translators and ensure accurate and effective communication in the field of construction. This helps to create a unified information space where specialists from different linguistic and cultural environments can interact and exchange knowledge and experience.

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