STATE OF MILITARY TERMS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the formation and application of military terms in German. The image of the world language and its role in human society, its influence on language development are also shown. The conceptual image of the world is a characteristic of all human beings. Because man is in constant contact with the world around him, his brain is constantly receiving new information about this world.

KEYWORDS: *World Image, World Language Image, Semantic Words in German, Words Formed From Many Units, -Keit Affix in German and Its Meaning in Uzbek.*

INTRODUCTION

A person, as a subject of science, is an object that carries certain information. Therefore, in today's world of science, scientific or secular views have their own system in different fields and have different views. While this system in different disciplines has its own name, it is expressed in different ways, that is, they have secular views in the field of science, the conceptual system of the world, the secular model or the image of the world.

The concept of "secular image" has a long history, as does the concept of man. In general, the problem of the "image of the world" is still attracting the attention of many scientists, because the concept of science is one of the basic concepts that reflect the relationship of man to the reality around him. In the study of this concept, L. Wittgenstein, M. Heidiger, Ch. Fillmore, Yu.S. Yakovleevna, B.A. Serebrennikov and other scientists contributed.

In general, the conceptual concept of the world refers to the initial state of global thinking, which consists of a person's direct understanding of the world, the formation of his thinking ability through perception, and a combination of other important knowledge or ideas [1. B.160].

The conceptual image of the world is a characteristic of all human beings. Because man is in constant contact with the world around him, his brain is constantly receiving new information about this world.

In order to solve certain problems, man, by his nature, organizes and summarizes information about the world. It follows that empirical experience provides knowledge, and knowledge creates a conceptual image of the world [2].

 In order to form the image of the world, man first of all has a great emphasis on language, that is, speech. In general, language is an important tool that helps to consolidate and standardize the knowledge of an objective society [3].

The concept of secular linguistic imagery refers to the relationship between language and reality, that is, through language a person expresses a situation through speech. In general, language serves to convey the secular image to the other person as much as possible through speech, just as a person expresses the world in his mind.

Today, in modern linguistics, the concept of "world language image" focuses on the study of scientific and linguistic culture problems, including the study of linguistic facts and linguistic problems. The "World Language Image" is a great help in organizing, sorting, and categorizing the world around a person according to their spelling meanings [4].

The term is a word with these features, which distinguishes it in a special category of language symbols. Unlike ordinary words, a term can be associated with only one object of reality, which can be a single concept, a single symbol, or a group of identical objects. One and the same term cannot be associated with different semantic levels; in this sense the term does not always have the same meaning. However, this ambiguity can be observed only in one field of knowledge, because in another field the same sign can mean a completely different concept or a completely different object of reality. However, in one area of human activity and knowledge, the term tends to remain ambiguous.

If the lexical meaning of a word is determined by the context, then the meaning of the term in the same field of knowledge is not determined by the context, that is, in any context within a single field of knowledge, the term always depends on only one object . If we are limited to military affairs, we must recognize that there are many areas in this vast area that can be considered as independent fields of knowledge or activities. Therefore, we cannot talk about the concept of "military term", but we must distinguish between tactical, organizational, military-technical terms, terms related to different types of troops and armed forces. All of these are different areas of military knowledge and activity, each with its own terminology.

Military terms are basically just a concept, and they are used only by people in the field, and they differ in that they are self-explanatory. This is due to the origin of the terms. We know that terms are formed in two different ways.

That is, the first is that the meaning of a word that has many meanings in the vernacular is narrowed and becomes a single word that expresses the concept of science, while the second is that it refers only to the field of science and technology. is the transformation of words into terms. Of course, Type 1 terms are often the most widely used terms. Type 2 terms are mostly borrowed from other languages.

Language and speech not only reflect the being in the world, but also interpret it. In general, the "world language image" is assessed anthropocentrically by scientists. However, the "world language image" does not reflect all the objects, events and their signs in the universe, but only those that are interesting and important to him from a human point of view.

In addition, the concept of "image of the world" is ethnocentric, and this concept may have its own characteristics in a particular ethnos. This means that each ethnos has its own linguistic features in the features of perception and understanding. All possible interrelations of the term can be imagined using this term in various speech works. However, for a translator, such an approach is unacceptable due to inefficiency, so it is useful to refer to a military bilingual dictionary.

It follows that the military dictionary is a part of the world language image, which contains a special layer of the language dictionary. In general, a military dictionary has several features, the comprehension and comprehension of which involves reading or understanding special texts. The military dictionary consists of terminological and non-terminological words (dictionary). A military dictionary is a collection of military terms that describe different concepts of military service.

In addition to military terms, science and technology terms are widely used in the military lexicon. Today, military terms can be divided into general-military and specialized lexical meanings. Common German military terms:

Atomwaffe - nuclear weapon; Atomic energy - nuclear war; Abrüstung - disarmament.

Due to the narrow range of specialized terms, these terms are known only to specialists.

Bergepanzer - armored, special conveyor (tank) for repair or evacuation; Brückenkegepanzer - a special tank that breaks the bridge; Faltstraße is a special corridor.

It should be noted that each military lexical term must represent an object, but experience shows that in German there are also synonymous terms for the expression of an object. These synonymous terms can also confuse the linguist. Gefechtsfahrzeug and Einsatzfahrzeug are synonymous terms and mean "war machine". Older terms, as well as terms from another language, can be used to denote the name of an object in German. For example: Motor - (from English) motor or engine, in German the term Antrieb is also used; Fahrzeugkran or Hebezeug - truck crane (heavy lifting device); Brückenlegepanzer or Brückenschieber - a special tank that breaks the bridge; Minenräumpanzer Keiler or Wühl-schwein - a special transporter (special tank) that digs the ground; There are also regional variants of the term in German for the same objects. For example, a grenade launcher is a special grenade launcher, also known as the Minenwerfer in southern Germany.

Expansion of military dictionary terms in German is carried out in different ways, that is, by changing the semantic structure of the word, by forming new words (affixation), by learning words from other languages, and by abbreviation. For example, the term Kette means tank chain, but now it also means aviation units. If in German the meanings of terms formed by a phrase are determined by the meaning of the components, the affixive meaning is determined by the affixes. For example:

Turmwaffe - a tower (bashnya) throwing device, Kleinkalibergewehr - a small-caliber weapon (pistol). These military terms are made up of phrases, Prison (tower) + Waffe (weapon); Klein (small) + Caliber (caliber) + Gewehr (pistol).

Brennbarkeit - flammability; Kletterfähigkeit is the ability to climb. In this case, the words are formed by affixes. This affixoid in Uzbek means ability to perform, to have a certain ability. In German military terminology, in addition to two-component words, there are also multi-component lexical words: Grundwehrdienst - military service; Luftlandetruppen - airborne forces.

There is also the influence of other languages on German military terms. English is especially influential today. This is because German words are now widely used in German military terms: Allrounder - a multi-purpose vehicle; Teamarbeit - combat training in the team.

Abbreviations are widely used in German today. In German military terms, all abbreviations can only be used in writing: SPz - Schützenpanzer - landing combat tank (that is, the landing forces move behind this tank, and the tank acts as a bullet protection); PS - Pferdestärke - horse power; TMG - Turmmaschinengewehr - tower machine gun; MKF - Militärkraftfahrer - military driver; MSA - Modulare Schutzausstattung - modular protection devices; NMWA - Nebelmittelwurfanlage - smoke extraction tool; Rh - Rheinmetall - German company Reynmetal (This company specializes in the production of military equipment in Germany and Europe) [5]; TAF - Taktische Forderungen - tactical requirements; WBG - Wärmebildgerät - a device that describes heat, ie thermo temperature; LKW - Lastkraftwagen - truck; FLA - Fliegerabwehr - Air Defense Forces; MK - Maschinenkanone - automated gun; EloKa - Elektronische Kampfführung - forces against enemy radio-electronic forces; MAN - Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuremberg - Augsburg-Nuremberg Machine-Building Plant; SEM - Sender / Empfänger mobile radio station. SLT - Schwerlasttransporter - heavy truck and others.

In German, some acronyms are spoken orally, just like ordinary horses, and have their own plural forms. The word labor can be abbreviated in German because it creates complex military terms in German: Laborzug is a laboratory group. The same is true for horses with the suffix -er: Brückenleger oder Brückenlegepanzer is a special tank-breaking vehicle.

Semi-abbreviated abbreviations are widely used in the German military lexicon today, with one or more complex components of the term being abbreviated and the rest being used in an expanded form: ABC-Waffe - a weapon of mass destruction; FLA-Maschinengewehr - anti-aircraft machine gun (anti-aircraft machine gun); FLA-Lenkrakete - anti-aircraft guided missiles.

Thus, the German language uses a wide range of methods to express key terms in the field of military service. In the formation of a certain vocabulary and the further development of the level of knowledge, the thinking of this or that specialist is closely connected with the secular linguistic image, and it has its own characteristics in each nation.

An important component of military terms in German is the widespread use of complex (compound) words. Most of the military terms in German - complex words - have a semantically pure structure. For example: Luftangriff - air attack. Luft - air, Griff - attack.

However, there are terms in the German language that are mistranslated during the translation process, and the exact meaning of these terms can be found through their semantic properties.

For example, Gratismaterial in German means the free delivery of combat equipment to another country, while Gefechtspistole means tarpedo barbie, not a combat pistol.

It is known from linguistic lexicology that the terms expand as the development of science in society accelerates. Military texts of any genre are also saturated with different terms. The rapid development of military science, and especially military technology, is leading to the emergence of new terms, terminological expressions.

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