



NATIONAL-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MILITARY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the national-cultural features of military phraseological units in the German language. The correct understanding of the meaning of military expressions is especially important in literary translation. The article is written in order to enable not only teachers of the German language, but also the general public interested in cultural history and semantic aspects to compare these aspects with the corresponding analogues of their native language. Therefore, in the article, the logical content of military phraseology is relatively simplified, and the synonyms of some military terms and military phrases that exist in the German language are given.

KEYWORDS

Translation, translator, phraseologisms, synonyms, equivalent, German, Uzbek language, meaning.

INTRODUCTION

The field of phraseology, which is considered one of the inextricably important sections of modern linguistics today and is increasingly attracting the heat

of most linguistic scientists, is in relentless development. Naturally, interested in this field, the success of scientific research in this field is directly



related to the knowledge of foreign languages, as well as the theory of translation, translation and the problems associated with them, which have found their solution and have not found. In addition, it is also important to be aware of the living conditions, the level of development of the population, traditions and customs of the two language nationalities being compared in this regard, that is, the German and Uzbek nationalities, and to be able to understand, feel and perceive their fundamental content. It can be said that these two areas of linguistics are those in which phraseology and translation are inextricably linked. Therefore, German military phraseological units, which are also an integral part of phraseology, and the various problems faced by translators in their expression in the Uzbek language, are topical issues of modern linguistics. One of the important factors separating man from life is the means of communication, the language that separates and unites humanity from each other. All over the world, peoples communicate with each other through more than two thousand languages, but the languages with which they communicate differ from each other. Nevertheless, the creature called man found a way to communicate with each other. It was a way of translation. Currently, through translation, one can understand, understand and deal with each other by translating the culture, way of life, thoughts of different peoples of the world. As we know from the history of translation, where science has developed, translation has developed here. After all, no translator can become a mature translator without using the resources created by them, the search for other translators who have ever created them. Where science has developed, it will be possible to obtain knowledge here.

By today, it is appropriate to mention that the role of translation is increasing and poems, prosaic works, journalistic and scientific texts, work papers and political documents, newspaper information, speech of speakers, discussions, motion pictures are being translated from one language to another.

Translation is the most correct way to transfer the

spiritual wealth of one people to another. Phraseological units, on the other hand, are considered one of the most important riches of this people.

Many of the linguists work with reference to Kunin's definition of phraseologisms, namely: "phraseologisms are such combinations of words, the components of which consist of components that have a full or sleeve portable meaning, that is, a phraseological meaning. Stagnation in phraseological units as a whole is important, in which the word components are legally interconnected, to which semantic modeling becomes characteristic" Kunin. [1970, 24].

Phraseology in the military field is also used by a number of authors in translation works, in particular, V.M.Makienka, I.I.Vasiliev, L.N.Venediktova, I.V.Dukalskaya, L.I.Akhmatsagirova, L.V.Skachova, E.V.Lupanova, O.A.Zakharchuk, X.A. In the scientific works of Saidov and others, phrases and terms were in the Centers of attention.

In the process of translation, we want to dwell on the national-cultural characteristics of military phrases in German.

Through the military phraseological units below, we can see the national-cultural image that characterizes the human will.

Persistence: in colloquial, ran(gehen) wie Blücher - Getting into Jean like a Blücher; in speech, Ein Schuß ins Schwarze - hitting the target;

Stubbornness: in colloquial, stur wie ein Panzer – stubborn as a tank (stubborn);

Awareness: in speech, wie eine Rakete hoch gehen – literally fly like a rocket;

Endurance, patience: Geduld ist der beste Harnisch - literally, patience is the best weapon;

Stability: in colloquial Die Stellung halten - literally, hold on to the situation.



The complex perception of culture manifests the national identity of Ethnos in the general sense of the following military phraseological units. For example:

- Ein unsicherer Kantonist (lit.unreliable useless person);
- Mit verschlossenem Visier kämpfen (fechten), literally, beating the visor down to the bottom, that is, secretly fighting with cunning;
- Mit offenem Visier kämpfen (fechten), literally, beating the visor down to the bottom, that is, secretly fighting with cunning;

Culture as a set of material and spiritual values accumulated by a community of people is a product of the social activity of human groups, which has historicity and plays a decisive role in the formation of a person. Regardless of whether the team is large or small, it always develops a unique culture and a specific set of values. This allows us to distinguish a small "subjugation" in each society that is closely related to a high-level national culture:

- Wer das Schwert nimmt, soll durch das Schwert umkommen (those who took the sword die from the sword);
- Das Schwert in die Scheidestecken, (stop beating);
- Einen Pfeil umsonst verschießen, (not touching the target);
- Die Waffen in die Hand geben, defeat or hit the enemy with his own weapon;
- In Waffen sein – arming;
- Wie eine Bombe einschlagen – explode like a bomb

Die Bombe kommt zum Platzen - explode

Thus, among the phraseological units used in the speech of representatives of the German army society,

we have seen the semantic meaning of examples that reflect the peculiarities of the ethnic community in a complex sense.

Stereotypes have a special place between language and folk culture. By stereotype, it is understood that an unchanging image, idea or concept of one social group in relation to another usually refers to the belonging of specific behaviors, qualities to abilities or characteristics. The stereotype is a set of pre-established ideas and beliefs, which in Greek means "solid impression".

Cumulative (lot), which allows the language to serve as a storehouse of culture and a means of conveying the experience of the team through the translation of military phraseological phrases. The study of the function (cummualatio – reproduction, accumulation gathering) makes it possible to identify natural geographical, historical, economic conditions, and also proves that the development of the country is closely related to the culture, originality of life and various spheres of military phraseology in army society.

Components in the composition of military phraseological units in most cases acquire a portable meaning. In the case of phraseologisms, where a word with a portable meaning is composed of components, its original meaning will be hidden.

There are also military phraseological synonyms that can have the same meaning in different languages and become equivalent to each other. "Phraseologisms with the same meaning in different languages are understood as complete equivalents," Borisova emphasized in her scientific views.

Such phraseologisms can exist in different languages. However, not always the translation of their meaningfulness is appropriate. For example: Die Waffen in die Hand geben with seinem Gagner selbst Waffen liefern, means to defeat the enemy with his own weapon or to strike in the second sense.

From among these phraseological synonyms ein



kühner Degen and brav wie sein Degen the phrase brave sword means national-cultural meanings that it is as brave as a sword.

The most effective direction in the development of linguistic research teaches the researcher through the framework of the ethnolinguistic direction of language as a verbal code of culture and language, the relationship and connection between spiritual culture, language and folk mentality, language and applied art, as well as various correspondence.

In ethnolinguistics, the main emphasis is not on the reflection of the images of folk culture in the language of native speakers, but on the main role of language in the process of formation and functioning of folk culture, psychology and creativity.

For example, “Gewiß, es hat diverse Reibereien unter uns gegeben,... ich finde, es ist höchste Zeit, daß wir endlich unser Kriegsbeil begraben” (N.N.Krist, “Kameraden”) - Of course, there were disagreements between us... I think it's time to put an end to the scandal already. [L.E.Binovich, N.N.Grishin, 1975: 350].

Summing up from the analysis of the considered harbmy phraseological compounds, it can be said that military phraseological units have their own national-cultural meaning, etymology of origin. When we translate them, it will be necessary to focus not on the meanings that the military components mean separately, but on the fundamental, original meaning that those components give as a whole, as well as on their national-cultural nature.

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