

## SEMANTIC-SIGMATIC ETYMOLOGY OF GERMAN MILITARY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### **Annotation**

*This article is devoted to the issues of interpretation of some German-language military phraseological units in Uzbek languages. The article is written in order to enable not only teachers of German, but also the general public interested in cultural history, etymological and semantic aspects of the German language to compare these aspects with suitable analogues of their native language. Therefore, in the article, the logical content of military phraseology is relatively simplified, and some words and phrases are explained using synonyms or phraseologisms that exist in the Uzbek language.*

### **Key words**

*German language, phraseology, language, Uzbek language, semantic-sigmatic etymology, military.*

Military frazeological units ( phrases ) and their reflection carry on translation to do process all in periods complicated from issues one calculated . Military f razeological expressions different in languages each different words or compounds with together coming and similar to the meaning have has been of words another in languages special meaning means with too current is considered Chet their languages in learning, in particular, the military subculture of the army phraseological expressions so far enough level not studied .

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This is it matter on the surface our country and globally one row scientists scientific research take there is M. Umarmhojaev, Q. Nazarov [1], Q. Musaev [2], Z. Jumaniozov [3], A. Seghers [4], G.Salomov [5] , Sh.Rakhmatullaev [6], M.D. Stepanovaund ; IIČernykeva [7] E.V. Rosen [8], E.A. Zueva [9] , E. Riesel [11,12] and E. Schendels [11]. From the units that make up the vocabulary of the language one are phrases. A linguistic unit consisting of two or more words and having a single figurative meaning is called a phrase (phraseological unit) [10].

A phrase (phrase) is similar to a word combination according to its structure, but it is fundamentally different from such units, which are considered a speech unit. A phrase exists ready-made before it is used in speech as a linguistic unit. In this respect, phrases are also called fixed phrases.

In German, personal names are often effectively used in military phraseological units, and they have a special form: the name and the name of the nation - like any other components of a military phraseological unit - are mutually "connected" and cannot be replaced by any other word in the text (speech). In the figurative structure of military phraseological units, such expressions have some characteristics of character, appearance, and behavior, and generally serve to express (describe) a certain historical person and nation, and have a figurative meaning. For example:

1. *ran(gehen) wie Blücher* - colloquially, to fight like Blücher;
2. *als der alte Fritz noch Gefreiter(Fahnenjunker) war* - in conversation, in a humorous tone, already; literally, while old Fritz was still receiving a military rank;
3. *Adidas-Gefreiter* - (military slang) Corporal's informal name. Because there are many stripes on his shoulders like adidas sneakers ;
4. *wie ein Berserker kämpfen (schreien, toben, wüten)*, literally, to fight like Bersek; to shout, to be angry, to be angry;
5. *eine Berserkerwut im Bausche haben*, literally, to have the fury of berserkers in the belly

There are also military idioms in the German language that do not change in form, but have different meanings , and it is important to learn these expressions in full when learning this language:

1. In the phraseological unit *gegen jn eine Mine legen* (laying a mine), the denotation includes the evaluation of features such as cunning, enmity;

2. In the phraseological unit *den Bogen überspannen*, the adjective is evaluated as the intensity of excessively guilty (when doing something);

3. *mit verschlossenem Visier kämpfen (fechten)*, literally, to fight with the visor down, that is, to fight secretly;

4. *mit offenem Visier kämpfen (fechten)*, literally, to fight openly.

In German, military phrases containing human names are expressive, have an everyday character in speech, and the words that make them up can be the simplest or most complex. In the above examples, we can see personal names as part of paired combinations and verbal phraseological units, but there are also military expressions that are used as proverbs and sayings, for example: *Hast du einen Dolch, so hab' ich einen Degen* - literally, *if you have a dagger if so, I have a sword*; *Hast du Pfeile, so habe ich Lanzen* - *if you have arrows, I have spears*; *Es fechten nicht alle, die viel drohen* - *not everyone fights with what they give a lot*; *Mancher zückt das Schwert und zieht nicht vom Leder* - *no matter how someone carries a sword, he does not unsheath it*.

In proverbs or aphorisms used in everyday speech, many examples can be found where the name has completely lost its meaning, and they can also be found in military speech, for example: "Wenn ... dann will ich Hans (Emil, Meier) heißen", where the complete sentence is: *Wenn das sein Wagen ist, dann heiss ich Emil*». In such a case, this expression is used in the Uzbek language daily: "I will take an oath (with ...)" or "God bless you!" can be expressed by expressions like

Also in German Fear: *kein Pulver riechen können* - to act cowardly; anger, *auf jn geladen sein* - to be angry with someone, i.e. anger in the case of shooting at the enemy in any situation; despair, colloquially, *(völlig) am Boden zerstört sein* - literally, to destroy (entirely) on the ground, that is, used in relation to the operations during the Second World War; Enmity and enmity, colloquially, *gegen jn vom Leder ziehen* - the lungs are full; *das Kriegsbeil ausgraben* - to start the war again, literally, to dig up the hatchet; evil, *auf jn eine (einen Pick) haben / jn auf dem Strich haben* - to be angry with someone; Alarm, *(wie) auf dem Pulverfass sitzen* - to be in great danger. For example: *Ich kann mich an die Zeit vor 1914 nicht mehr so richtig erinnern. Aber damals hat doch eigentlich ganz Euuropa auf dem Pulverfass gesessen (MDtI).*

The semantics of these phraseological units belong more to the verbal layer and are distinguished by their expressiveness.

There are also a number of abbreviations used as phrases in German, which in military speech reflect the content of the phrase. For example: SAK (*SündenAbwehrKanone*), SGA (*Spezialgrundausbildung*), STOV (*Sinnloses Tun ohne*

*Verstand*), *Tapsi* (*Total Ahnungslose Person Sucht Informationen*), *UDO* (*Unser dümmster Offizier*), *udRvH* (*und der Rest von heute*), *UE* (*Unerlaubte Entfernung*), *UvD* (*Unteroffizier vom Dienst*), *VIST* (*Die letzten 10 Netto-Dienststage*), *ZA* (*Zivilangestellter der Bundeswehr*), *ZDv* (*Zentrale Dienstvorschrift*), *ZM* (*zu mir*), *ZMZZ* (*Zu mir, zack, zügig!*) etc.

These positive, negative, and neutral acronyms make up a large part of military communication.

Phraseological units reflecting the national-cultural identity of the ethnic group include a set of expressions related to the development of military equipment and military affairs.

- *Wer das Schwert nimmt, soll durch das Schwert umkommen* (those who take the sword die by the sword);

- *Das Schwert in die Scheidestecken* (to strike t stop);

- *Einen Pfeil umsonst verschießen* (missing the target);

- *die Waffen in die Hand geben / seinem Gagner selbst Waffen liefern* (to defeat or strike the enemy with one's own weapon);

The constituent elements of these phraseological units are explained by the names of various types and components of cold weapons and firearms.

Phraseological units are linguistic wealth of any language formed over many centuries. Knowing grammar and having a large vocabulary is not enough to fully communicate with German speakers. For this, it is necessary to go deep into this language, especially to have sufficient knowledge of phrases, words and terms that "talk" about the subculture of the German language. For this, it is necessary to create a list of important and frequently used phraseological units and expressions in the subculture of the German language, to find their interpretations in Uzbek and other languages, and to bring them to the attention of German language teachers, students, and independent language learners. It helps us to better understand the peculiarities of German speech and the German subculture.

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