



Military Vocabulary of German Origin in Russian

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Abstract

The article gives a brief explanation about the centuries-old stages of the borrowing of military vocabulary of German origin in Russian. At the same time, history, ways of penetration, and socio-political conditions for enrichment Russian vocabulary based on historical sources are considered. The article also describes the importance of XVII the century military chronicles, reforming in the armed forces in the Petrine era, a significant replenishment of military vocabulary by borrowing from the German language, works devoted to the study of military vocabulary in certain periods and in certain sources. Moreover, cultural and political relations between Russia and Germany, the problem of identifying vocabulary and determining the source language, language development and enrichment are analyzed briefly.

Keywords: *Active Process; Vocabulary; Historical Sources; Typography; Literature; Reform; Borrowing, Political Relations*

Introduction

The famous expression of Prince P.A. Wazemsky “Language is the confession of the people, their soul and native life,” tells us about the direct development of the language as a source of reflection of the socio-economic, historical and political relations of the people and the ways of developing the vocabulary of the language. In modern conditions of close international cooperation of countries around the world, there is an active process of enriching the vocabulary of the Russian language with lexical units of foreign origin. The dominant source languages include English, French, and Oriental.

However, after having studied the history of military vocabulary in the Russian language [1], we came to the conclusion that a significant layer of this vocabulary is vocabulary of German origin, reflecting the history of German-Russian relations.

Literature Review

The first contacts between Russia and Germany date back to the beginning of the 11th century: the exchange of ambassadors, the establishment of family ties between German and Russian reigning houses. In the XII century, German-Russian relations were strengthened through the trade of German merchants with Russians, as evidenced by the agreements of the Germans that reached us with Novgorod (1195) and Smolensky (1229), which are described in detail in the "History of the Culture of Ancient Rus" Under the general editorship of Academician B.D. Grekov and Professor M.I. Artamonov.

The problem of language contacts and borrowings is one of the vital issues in historical lexicology, so German-Russian language contacts could not remain outside the field of view of researchers and were discussed in articles, monographs, etymological notes, essays, and dissertation research. Many local and foreign researchers - linguists have studied and are still studying the essence of borrowing functions in Russian. For example, V.M.Aristova, L.M. Bash, E.E. Birjakova, V.A. Bogoroditskiy, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L.A. Bulaxovskiy, S.K. Bulich, L.A. Voinova, N.V. Gabdreeva Ya.K. Grot, V.G. Demyanov, S.F. Kepeshchuk, L.P. Krysin, L.L. Kutina, Yu.T. Listrova-Pravda, D.S. Lotte, M. Martisyuk, I. I. Ogienko, A.K. Reitsak, A.I.Sobolevskiy, Yu.S.Sorokin, I.P. Tokareva, E. Haugen, A. Schleher, and others are among them.

The most complete study of military vocabulary of the XI-XVII centuries is the monograph of F. P. Sorokoletov "History of military vocabulary in Russian of the XI-XVII centuries." The author traces the history of a large number of military items, identifies the main factors in the transformation of the military vocabulary and successively sets out the history of the armed forces and their terminological designation.

Results and Discussion

According to the sources, German influence began to increase from the 13th century, when the German Order of the Sword-Bearers was founded on the shores of the Baltic Sea, with which the Russians entered into a fierce struggle, as well as in trade relations. This influence continued in the 14th century, when on the shores of the Baltic Sea the North German cities organized the trade and political alliance of Hansa. A large role in the trade of the Hansa was played by Russia. "The importance of Novgorod and other Russian cities in trade from the Hansa was so great that sometimes the events in Russia were the subject of special discussions at the congress of Hanseatic cities, as it was in 1381, when Hanseatic merchants received the news of the Battle of Kulikovo," writes historian M .N. Tikhomirov.

In the period of the XVI - XVII centuries, Poland became the main dictionary intermediary between Germany and Russia. The Polish language acts as a supplier of European scientific, legal, administrative, technical and secular words and concepts. In the pre-Petrine era, most polonisms came into the Russian language thanks to the business contacts of Moscow Russia, and by the 17th century they were already perceived as an integral feature of the Great Russian business language. During this period, the Russian language is replenished with the following military-free vocabulary, such as: carapace, flask, coat of arms, riot, company, slingshot, horse-drawn, etc.

The appearance of printing in Russia was great importance during that time. Even Ivan III tried to establish this matter - he invited the printer Bartholomew Gotan. However, then nothing could be done. Only in the middle of the XVI, under Ivan the Terrible, began printing books. From this time, German professional terms started to be used.

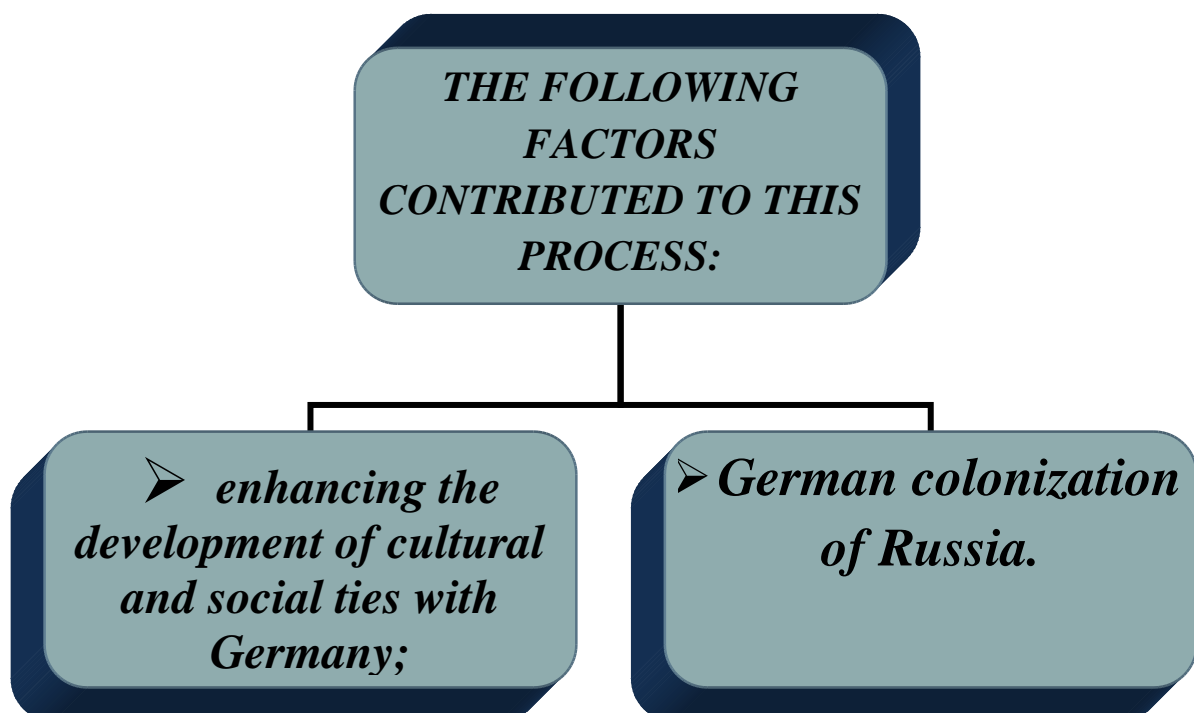
In the 17th century, the penetration of foreign scientific and fiction literature into Moscow and other cities of the country increased. I.A.Shlyapkin, who created a list of literature that has been translated into Russian, notes the presence of books and military affairs in this composition. These include the

following translations: I. Hevelius “On cannon and other various military skills” (1621), Y. Frontin “On cases of the military”, etc. In 1647, a translation of the book by the German author Walgausen was published under the title “Teaching and Trick” military structure of infantry”. The translation notes many military terms of foreign origin, mainly borrowed from the German language: trench, soldier, captain, etc. In the 17th century, such words as a camp appeared, instead of which the word camp was used.

On the importance of typography and the evolution of the military annals of the 17th century, S.N. Lyutov disclosed in his article [2]. He noted the development of the military theme in the works of writing and printing from the genre of the military novel to the military book. Along with literary innovation in military narratives of this period, the authors are clearly striving for a more real and documentary reflection of the achievements of military affairs and new means of struggle. "Kazan History" brings to us information about archers and outfits (artillery), about new methods of siege, the use of wall-mounted guns, the installation of undermines under walls with the laying of powder charges. The traditional set of book battle patterns was supplemented by new ones, such as: military construction, serving the needs, barrels with cannon potion, undermining, attacks, towers, guns, squeaking, etc.

For decisive reforms in the armed forces and administration, economic and administrative specialists from Germany were hired. In 1716, Peter ordered administrative employees to learn German. In some areas of craft, the Germans predominated; By the end of the 18th century, thirty German and only three Russian watchmakers worked in St. Petersburg. The Russian language borrowed many words from the German language in the military field, for example, a barrier and a route, as well as the names of officer ranks like captain, wahmister, adjutant, admiral, etc.

Military vocabulary, significantly replenished during the Petrine era, was borrowed mainly from German, partly from French. Of German origin, the words junker, shift, corporal, general, slogan, Zeichhaus, guardhouse, assault, etc. became actively used in the vocabulary of military activity. It should be noted that after the Petrine reforms, the German language for several decades had a strong influence on the vocabulary of the Russian language.



The king's court, especially during the reign of Anna Ivanovna, was surrounded by German people, figuratively speaking, V.O. Klyuchevsky said the following: "The Germans poured into Russia, like litter from a holey bag, encircled the yard, settled the throne, climbed onto all the lucrative places in management. " The share of non-Russians among all officials amounted to more than 30% [3].

Communication with the Germans continued even later. Many of them accepted Russian citizenship, enrolled in the city merchants, were part of Russian trading companies, and opened their stores. I recall the lines of A.S. Pushkin from the novel in the poems "Eugene Onegin", where the author says:

"And a breadman, a neat German,

In a paper cap, more than once

Already opened his wasisdas "[4].

In the second half of the 18th century, Germans (tailors, shoemakers, watchmakers, pharmacists, hairdressers, etc.) made up a significant percentage of the urban population. Since the 50s of the XVIII century, in connection with the spread of private education of noble children, many foreigners come to Russia - teachers and tutors. New private guest houses are opened, headed mainly by foreigners. Teaching in them until the end of the century was conducted in a foreign (French or German) language. Among foreign academics, the majority were Germans.

At the end of the XVIII century, knowledge of foreign languages was not only used to better master the specialty, but also was an indicator of the nobleman's education and maturity. The bulk of people who knew foreign languages concentrated in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities of Russia. In 1724, St. Petersburg University was opened. In the early years, teachers came from Germany and until the beginning of the forties, teaching was conducted in German. However, in the last quarter of XVIII the influence of the German language was clearly weakened, the French language came to the fore.

In connection with the development of journalism and writing in Russia, in the late XVIII - early XIX centuries, there is a lack of borrowing in general. In the XIX century, the intensity of lexical borrowings increases in connection with the development of cultural and scientific relations with many countries. The philosophy of Germany could not but affect the writers of Russia.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the Russian language was replenished with a large number of new foreign words, mainly related to socio-political and socio-economic terminology. This was due to the incoming development of capitalism in Russia, and with it the revolutionary movement, with the penetration of various political theories and teachings from the West. Borrowed vocabulary was mainly of an international terminology character, German at that time gave terms from various fields.

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, many military terms were borrowed related to the tactics and method of conducting combat battles. The second borrowing channel was the rear, where some of the words of the administrative-occupational vocabulary were included in the language of the population of the regions occupied by the Germans: Sonderführer, Arbeitsamt, field commander, police officer, Volksdoiche, Reich commissioner, general commissioner, gebitsomissar, land commissioner and the name of the inevitable more often, "dolmetcherka" instead of "translator", "translator".

In the post-war period, due to anti-German sentiments, the popularity of the German language fell for a short time, as a result of which many German borrowings fell out. German words disappearing concerning the administrative apparatus of tsarist Russia and used to name old institutions, positions,

ranks, and titles. Many of these words were borrowed by the Russian language back in the Petrine era, cf. firewall, heraldmeister, jägermeister, footman, valet, kurtag, blotter spapier, police, non-commissioned officer, cadet, etc. The intense loss of outdated foreign language did not upset the balance of the vocabulary of the Russian language.

From films, fiction and non-fiction literature, and the media of that period, we can conclude that a characteristic feature of the war years is the use of German lexical units in colloquial speech, journalism and some other writing styles to designate types of military equipment, service organizations, and positions in Nazi army, parts of the German strategic plan: Messerschmitt, Faustpatron, Ferdinand, Focke-Wulf, Junkers, Abwehr, Werewolf, Gestapo, Kapo, Hauptmann, Gruppenführer, Obersturmführer, Führer, and about whose The names of soldiers and officers of the German army are also common in oral communication and newspaper styles: Hritians, Hans, often used in German speeches, and in Russian surroundings carrying a special semantic and stylistic load words like Ferdinand and Kaput. During the war years, all these designations were used for the most part as exoticism.

With the development of the state, military science and technology, new words appear, since each concept should be reflected in the language. A characteristic feature of the lexical system of the language is its openness and dynamism. Therefore, it is in it that changes in various spheres of human activity are reflected.

The formation of the educational system of a separate military vocabulary also has centuries-old stages of its evolution. And the most identical in all languages were the names of military ranks, such as captain, major, commander, lieutenant, who at one time were borrowed from the German language [5]. Also, the name of firearms enriched the composition of Russian vocabulary for a long time, and are understandable to all experts in this area:

✚ **Union (German)** - a rifle, an old rifled gun, for a bullet, not very long, with a barrel in arshin and shorter, used in the 16-19 centuries. In Russia, in the 1st half of the 19th century, the best shooters and some units were armed with fittings. The fittings are some modern hunting rifles.

✚ **Rifle** - (originally - “screw gun”, presumably this word is related to the word screw, which arose from the German word Gewinde - “cutting, “carving”) - rifled small arms, structurally designed to hold and control when shooting with two hands with emphasis butt in the shoulder.

✚ **Howitzer** (German: Haubitze - a tool for throwing stones) is a type of artillery gun intended primarily for mounted fire from closed firing positions.

Nowadays, it is challenging to imagine modern Europe, its role and place, in a world without a dynamically developing partnership between Russia and Germany. There is a high intensity of contacts at all levels. Positive developments are taking place in the sphere of Russian-German political cooperation. Cultural and humanitarian cooperation is actively conducted, so in the field of exchanges, studies and scientific internships, the DAAD program works. As you know, 2003 was the Year of Russian Culture in Germany, and 2004 was declared the Year of German Culture in Russia [6].

Conclusion

The development of the language and its enrichment through borrowed vocabulary continues. Today, enrichment of the military vocabulary fund with new terms is due to abbreviation. With its help, new military programs and military-technical developments are mainly named. The main purpose of the

abbreviation is language saving, or rather, saving space and time when writing frequently recorded words and long syntactic structures.

In modern lexicology, one can consider borrowing German vocabulary in the process of direct and indirect conditions for the development of contacts between the Russian language and German. In this case, the problem of identifying vocabulary and determining the source language can be done in two ways:

❖ **The first is the definition of foreign words.** This method allows you to widely assign words to certain borrowings, the analogue of which more or less coincides with a word existing in any foreign language.

❖ **The second is traditional, based on the isolation of formal indicators specific to each specific language.** These specific features of German borrowing include:

- a) *a combination of pcs, shp, fl, ft, ht, ay: guardhouse, bandoleer, parade ground, fitting.*
- b) *initial e: escort (convoy), emblem.*
- c) *final combinations -er, mind, num, mustache, ung, rts, rd, spruce, al, tet, particulars -meister, -over, -strasse, etc.: sleeve, corporal, provisionmeister, Zeichhaus,*

However, it is clear that phonetic indicators should be treated with caution and not absolutize them, since many German borrowings do not have obvious specific features [7].

The problem of the functioning of military vocabulary in the Russian language is quite complicated, multifaceted and requires wider elaboration.

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