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Semantics and order of meaningful lexical elements in M. Lomonosov's "Liefland Economy" and the original "Stratagema oeconomicum" by S. Gubertus

Solomon Gubertus's *Stratagema oeconomicum*, first published in 1645 as an agricultural guide addressed to landlords in Livonia, is one of the earliest works forming German agricultural discourse. This text provides vast material for terminological studies relating to housecraft and agriculture, witnessing the formation of German terminology in this sphere. Specialized lexical elements used in *Stratagema* include names for technological devices, gear and utensils, plants and animals, food items and other elements characteristic of life in the countryside.

In 1747, Russian polymath Mikhail Lomonosov carried out a Russian translation of *Stratagema oeconomicum* under the title *Lifljandskaja Ekonomija* (Russian for "Livonia's Economy"). The translation process implied the original text's adaptation to another land's geography and culture. In order to adequately preserve the original text's content, Lomonosov used both specialized and non-specialized words and expressions, depending on the situation. He also employed a number of dialectisms and vernacularisms and sometimes he constructed new Russian words for corresponding German terms. Although Lomonosov's translation is altogether precise, a comparative analysis of the two texts reveals that they tend to differ in lists of technical terms following one another; items of such lists can be sometimes omitted or put in a different order in the Russian text. As such, Lomonosov's *Lifljandskaja Ekonomija* played the same role for the Russian language as Gubertus's *Stratagema oeconomicum* did a century before for German, i. e. it enabled the formation of term system in the domain of agriculture and in adjacent spheres.