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GERMAN DICTIONARY OF MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV: PROJECT OUTCOMES

From 2009 to 2020 researchers from St Petersburg State University and the Institute of Linguistic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences have been working on a project to create a dictionary of German-language texts by Mikhail Lomonosov. The basic principle of the dictionary implies the complete coverage of lexicon, regardless of the status and frequency of individual words. One of the major tasks of the dictionary is to demonstrate the personality of Lomonosov as a thinker and creator, who was fluent in several languages, using linguistic material. *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary* is a bilingual dictionary that provides a lexicographic description of words belonging to texts of different genres (letters, business documents, scientific and educational texts). The structure of dictionary entries includes extensive historical, sociolinguistic, biographical comments. The material of Lomonosov's German-language texts made it possible to reveal a number of linguistic facts that characterize the nuances of the functioning of individual words within his idiolect, including nouns in the role of addresses, proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, ideonyms), verbs, functional words and abbreviations. These facts include the frequency of certain lexical units, their collocability, use in a figurative context, sociocultural coloring, etc. The results of the project allow us to expand our understanding of the multifaceted personality of Lomonosov and at the same time place his German texts in the context of the German language of the 18th century. Refs 16.

Keywords: Russian Enlightenment, author's lexicography, thesaurus, historical dictionary, idiolect, 18th century German language.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The legacy of Mikhail Lomonosov has been subject to study from the late 18th century and up to the modern time. However, until now, in a huge array of facts and information about the great Russian scientist, his creative approach to language, which is manifested in his written works, has been largely neglected. A. S. Budilovich of the Russian Academy of sciences was the first to realize the importance of this aspect at the turn of the 19th century. In his books *M. V. Lomonosov as a naturalist and philologist* [Budilovich 1869] and *Lomonosov as a writer* [Budilovich 1871] we find one of the first attempts to create a dictionary of M. V. Lomonosov's language, i. e. to study the lexical component of the scientist's idiolect.

It was the awareness of a need for a holistic (without any exclusion of data), philological study of M. V. Lomonosov's lexicon that led a group of scholars from St Petersburg State University and the Institute of Linguistic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences to the idea of making a complete dictionary of M. V. Lomonosov's language. Academician N. N. Kazansky, who was the first to express that idea, proposed to expand the traditional boundaries of the "author's" or "writer's" dictionary and include texts in Latin and in German, along with the texts in Russian, in its empirical base[1].

Conceptually, such a project involved carrying out an objective, atomic, close-look (with an attention to detail and nuances) formal, grammatical, functional-stylistic, semantic and quantitative analysis of each lexical element within Lomonosov's idiolect. With such a thorough, detailed approach to the description of each word from the above three main working languages of Lomonosov, any word usage is declared important and significant, even if it is recorded in Lomonosov's texts only once.

The sociocultural and linguistic analysis of Lomonosov's idiolect with a focus on details and nuances made it possible to show the modern reader the enormous intellectual and cultural potential of M. V. Lomonosov as an independent, truly national Russian thinker and, at the same time, as a "citizen of the world scientists' republic".

The object of the *M. V. Lomonosov's German Dictionary* is the whole corpus of the scientist's texts in German as presented in the academic *Complete Collection of Works by M. V. Lomonosov* (1950–1959, 1983). These documentary evidences of Lomonosov's German-language creativity are diverse in their scope and genre. They include, first of all, official and business documents (reports, notes, etc.), about 70 % of the texts being

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[1] From 2009 to 2020 work on the project was carried out with the partial financial support of grants (for example, 2018–2020, RFBR no. 18-012-00636 "The Dictionary of M. V. Lomonosov' Language (German)", supervisor K. A. Filippov). In 2019, the Nauka Publishing House published a collective monograph *"M. V. Lomonosov's German Language Dictionary": A scientific prospectus*. In that work, the authors of the dictionary presented its concept, the sources of linguistic material, the structure of dictionary entries, the metalanguage of lexicographic description, etc. (See [Volkov, Filippov 2019]). Regarding the connection between the legacy of Lomonosov — and the Russian Enlightenment in general — with the German tradition, see also, for example: [Andreeva et al. 1961; Auburger 1985; Auerbach 2003; Filippov, Filippov 2018; Hoffmann 2011; Karpeev 2012; Koch 2002].

Lomonosov's personal and business letters to Baron I. A. von Korf, I. D. Schumacher, L. Euler, G. W. Richman, J. von Stäehlin, I. G. Gmelin and others. The dictionary also included fragments of German presented in Lomonosov's *Russian Grammar* as illustrations for some phonetic features of the Russian language; cf.:

> *В нынешнее время у европейских народов хотя ударение на складах преимущество одержало, однако протяжение не токмо не совсем истребилось, но и некоторую разницу причиняет между речениями одного выговора, например: у немцев* Stall *краткое значит конюшню,* Stahl *долгое — сталь* (vol. 7: 404)[2].
> 'At the present time, although the syllabic stress has gained an advantage among European peoples, however, the [vowel] length is not only not completely destroyed, but it also causes some difference between the variations of one accent, for example: among the Germans, short-vowel Stall for a stable, long-vowel Stahl for steel.'

From a lexicographic point of view, individual fragmentary lexical inclusions in Russian or Latin texts are also of interest, although they may seem not carrying any new features of mid-18th century German language. However, the historical and cultural commentary on these inclusions still makes it possible to reveal new information about the life and work of M. V. Lomonosov, as well into his integration into world culture.

The creation of the *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary* pursued both **cultural** and **philological** tasks.

The **cultural** tasks assumed proving a modern reader with a view of Lomonosov not only as a person under a complex influence of the humanistic ideas of the European Enlightenment, but also as a **cultural hero** who devoted himself entirely to serving Russian science and Russian Enlightenment. Thus, the participants of the *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary* project sought to reveal the true value of Lomonosov's contribution into the history of Russian scientific thought and Russian culture.

The **philological** tasks, set and implemented **for the first time** in the history of Russian linguistics, involved studying the German component of the great Russian scientist's linguistic abilities, as well as in describing and evaluating the unique linguistic phenomenon of multilingual language codes used by Lomonosov.

The sources of the Dictionary are German-language texts written by Lomonosov in the period from 1737 to 1765. They study is based on the complete Academic Collected Works of Lomonosov to date in 11 vols (1950–1959, 1983) (hereinafter referred to as ACWL). In addition to these texts, one previously unknown microtext, found in the St Petersburg branch of the RAS archive, has been added to the Dictionary's sources.

The corpus of German-language texts by Lomonosov amounts to approximately 7,500 tokens. The empirical basis of the Dictionary is a complete electronic lemmatized concordance that was prepared by researchers from the Institute of Linguistic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences and from the Department of German Philology at St Petersburg State University.

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[2] Hereinafter, all quotes from the complete Academic Collected Works of Lomonosov are given in parenthesis with an indication of a volume and a page.

The empirical base of the Dictionary contains **all** the lexical elements that make up the German language of M. V. Lomonosov, including modal and auxiliary words, conjunctions, particles, prepositions, articles. The dictionary also includes numerous **abbreviations** characteristic of M. V. Lomonosov epistolary heritage, **proper names** (anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms) and their derivatives. The authors of the dictionary would like to believe that not a single lexical item was missed in the selection process. Thus, in terms of lexical material coverage, *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary* is a complete thesaurus of Lomonosov's German texts corpus.

Thus, *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary* is a translated historical thesaurus-type dictionary of one author, its object of description being separate lexical units (words, phrases, proper names) in German-language texts by M. V. Lomonosov of the time period from 1737 to 1765. The first volume of the Dictionary contains entries for the letters A–E, the second volume for F–N, the third volume for O–Z.

FORMATION OF THE WORD LIST: BASIC PRINCIPLES

The following constitutive features were used as the basis for the formation of the word list for *M. V. Lomonosov's German dictionary*:

- bilingualism of the dictionary: the word list includes the entire lexicon of all the German-language texts by M. V. Lomonosov as well as their full-fledged Russian equivalents, semantic-stylistic interpretations and comments of these lexical units in Russian;
- the empirical basis of the dictionary is the concordance to the German texts of M. V. Lomonosov, which ensures the maximum completeness of the dictionary;
- lexicographic description of different texts genres (letters, business documents, scientific and educational texts);
- lexicographic development of collocations for lexemes, including proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, ideonyms) and abbreviations;
- presentation of text fragments for a better illustration of word usage by M. V. Lomonosov;
- showing the phenomena of mixing language codes in the texts of M. V. Lomonosov;
- supplying the entries with historical, sociolinguistic, biographical, editorial comments;
- supplying the entries with a reference section, aiming to show the lexical fund of M. V. Lomonosov's idiolect in relation to the whole lexicon of the German language at the 18th century. For this, data from 18th-century German dictionaries are presented, showing the use of the headword in the German language of that period along with normative instructions and recommendations of German lexicographers.

AN EXAMPLE OF A DICTIONARY ENTRY

As an example of the arrangement of linguistic information and metalinguistic (historical) data, the dictionary entry for the toponym *Amsterdam* is presented below (see Fig., taken from the layout of the 1ˢᵗ volume of the Dictionary prepared for printing). This entry is built out of the following elements of the lexicographic description: the heading word in the modern graphic form; the word form found in Lomonosov's German texts; the number of the word's occurrences in Lomonosov's German texts; its grammatical characteristic; the translation and explanation of the toponym in Russian; the text fragment in which this lexical item occurs, with an indication of the volume and page in ACWL; historical and cultural commentary related to the description of the connection between Amsterdam and Lomonosov's biography; a reference to the *Amsterdam* entry in Zedler's Dictionary.

Amsterdam

Amsterdam (1)   *Eign.*

✦ *Амстердам, город и порт в Нидерландах, расположенный в устье рек Амстел и Эй.*

- Dannenhero ging ich nach <u>Amsterdam</u>, wo ich einige bekan[n]te Kaufleute von Archangel gefunden, welche mir die Rückreise nach Petersburg ohne Befehl vor zu nehmen gantz u[nd] gar abgerathen (10, 425).

В октябре 1740 г. М.В. Ломоносов отправился из Гааги в Амстердам с целью найти попутный корабль до Петербурга. 17 октября 1740 г. Ломоносов прибыл в Амстердам, где встретил соотечественников – купцов из Архангельска, которые посоветовали ему не возвращаться домой без разрешения руководства Академии Наук.

📖 **Amsterdam** (Zd)

Fig. An example of a dictionary entry (Amsterdam) with its basic elements

SOME FEATURES OF LOMONOSOV'S GERMAN IDIOLECT PRESENTED IN THE DICTIONARY

Frequencies of word forms

Below are some linguistic facts characterizing Lomonosov's German idiolect that are reflected in *M. V. Lomonosov's German Dictionary* entries. For various aspects of Lo-

monosov's German idiolect, see also [Filippov 2019; Filippov, Filippov 2021; Filippov et al. 2022].

The information given in the dictionary about the frequencies of word forms is quite indicative. Despite the fact that the total volume of the corpus of German texts by Lomonosov is small (about 7,500 tokens), the frequency values obtained on its basis for many words do not differ much from the values presented in the frequency dictionaries of the German language — in particular, in the dictionary of F. W. Kaeding (1898), based on a sample of about 11 million tokens. Four out of the five most frequent word forms found in Lomonosov's German texts (*und*, *zu*, *die*, *der*) belong to the top five of the frequency list of Kaeding's dictionary as well (Kaeding 1898: 53). For the first two of them, the values of the ipm score are also comparable (see Table; ipm values are rounded to hundreds).

Table. **Ranks and ipm values for the five most frequent word forms in Lomonosov's German texts in comparison with the data of Kaeding's frequency dictionary**

Word form	Rank (Lomonosov)	Rank (Kaeding)	ipm (Lomonosov)	ipm (Kaeding)
und	1	3	28,100	29,400
zu	2	4	22,700	23,700
ich	3	25	21,300	7,500
die	4	1	18,900	32,800
der	5	2	18,500	32,500

As for the high relative frequency of the pronoun *ich* in Lomonosov's texts, which is three times higher than the frequency of this word in Kaeding's dictionary, it can be explained not only by a possible statistical error considering a small sample size, but also by the specifics of the linguistic material, since the major part of Lomonosov's German texts is his personal and business correspondence.

The noun Herr

Undoubtedly, the same factor determines the high relative frequency of the word *Herr*, one of the most frequent nouns in *M. V. Lomonosov's German Dictionary*. Its head form (*Herr*) ranks 23rd in the overall frequency list (compare to its 145th position in Kaeding's dictionary). This word occurs in the following forms: *Herr* (26 tokens), *Herren* (16), *Herrn* (1), *Hern* (1), *H[errn]* (1). Moreover, in the absolute majority of cases, this word is found as part of title names at the beginning or end of Lomonosov's letters addressed to various people. Cf., for example, the use of this word **in the initial address**: *Hochwolgebohrner **Herr**, Gnädiger **Herr** Cammerherr!* 'Highborn lord, gracious lord Cammerherr!' (vol. 10: 415), *Hoch-Edelgebohrner **Herr**, Hoch geneigter **Herr** Bibliothecarius!* 'High noble-born lord, Highly gracious lord Librarian!' (vol. 10: 421); in the finishing formula: *Ich verharre in vollkommener Hochachtung Ew. Wohlgebohrenen*

*meines Hochgeehrtesten **Herrn** gantz ergebenster und gehorsamster Diener M. Lomono-soff* 'I remain in complete respect to Your Highborn lordship, my Honorable Lord's most obedient and humble servant M. Lomonosov' (vol. 10: 434).

The word *Herr* can also occur **in the middle of a sentence** if necessary to indicate the person in question; cf.:

*Bey diesen verzweifelten Umstand, weil nicht wußte, wo der **Herr** wäre, habe ich für das rathsamste gefunden über Holland (wofern ich bey dem **Herrn** Graf Golofkin keine Zuflucht finde) nach Petersburg zu gehen* (vol. 10: 425).
'In this desperate circumstance, because I didn't know where the gentleman was, I found the most advisable thing to go to St Petersburg through Holland (unless I find refuge at Count Golofkin's).'

*Weil Ew. Wohlgeboren haben gestern zu sagen beliebt, daß die Dissertation des v[erstorbenen] **H**[errn] Professor Richmans nach derselben Meinung könnte bey einer an-dern Gelegenheit gedruckt werden, wie auch der Actus von mir allein für sich gehen sollte* (vol. 10: 486).
'Because Your Lordship was pleased to say yesterday that the dissertation of the late Pro-fessor Richman could, in Your opinion, be printed on some other occasion, and the act would have to fall on me alone.'

The word form *Herr* is found in all three reference books used in the Dictionary, namely in the Weismann Lexicon[3], in Zedler's Universal Encyclopedic Dictionary, and in the Adelung Dictionary (Adelung 1793: 1131; Weissman 1731: 293; Zedler 1735: 775).

The proper name Machiavelli

As an example of the witty use of a **proper personal name** (anthroponym) in a figurative expression, we will consider the word *Machiavelli*, found in Lomonosov's let-ter to L. Euler, dated "September 1765 or earlier". In this letter, Lomonosov pejoratively calls one of his ill-wishers — Professor I.-D. Schumacher — *ein lebendiger Machiavel* 'a living Machiavel'. As it is commonly known, the name of the Florentine politician, his-torian and diplomat *Niccolò Machiavelli* became a household name by the 18th century. (See, for example, the dictionary entry *Machiavellus* in Zedler's Universal Encyclopedic Dictionary (Zedler 1739: 104–106)). In his letter, Lomonosov uses in practice a well-known rhetorical technique, repeatedly described in theoretical works on eloquence, including those by Lomonosov himself[4]. Compare, for example, the description and examples of the use of this technique in J. K. Adelung's *Ueber den Deutschen Styl*:

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[3] For more information about the significance of the Weismann lexicon in the formation of Russian liberal arts education, see [Moskovkin 2019: 28–29].

[4] The issue of influence of the European tradition from antiquity to modern times on Lomonosov's views in the field of rhetoric is studied in the collective monograph *M. V. Lomonosov's Rhetoric* (see [Bukharkin et al. 2017]).

*Das Individuum anstatt der Gattung, ein einzeler Fall anstatt des Allgemeinen; <…> **Salomo für einen weisen König; Alexander für einen Eroberer; Cato für einen Mann von strenger Tugend**; <…> Die Darstellung eines allgemeinen Begriffes durch einen oder mehrere einzele Fälle thutallemahl gute Wirkung, wenn nur die einzelen Fälle gut gewählet werden* (Adelung 1785: 403).

'An individual instead of a species, a particular case instead of a general one; <…> Solomon for a wise king; Alexander for a conqueror; Cato for a man of rigorous virtue; <…> The representation of a general concept by one or more individual cases always has a good effect if only the individual cases are well chosen.'

By calling Professor Schumacher *ein lebendiger Machiavel*, Lomonosov ascribes the negative traits of the Florentine politician to his ill-wisher and thus achieves the necessary pragmatic effect.

The verb machen

As an example of a main verb, found in Lomonosov's texts both in its direct meaning and as part of phrases, we consider one of the most common German verbs (according to Kaeding's data), the verb *machen*. Below is a fragment of one of Lomonosov's last letters to L. Euler "February 21, 1765 or later":

*Gott hat mir aber gleich zu eigenem Haus geholfen, daß ich mitten im Petersburg in einem geraumen, nach meinem Sinn erbaueten, mit einem Garten und Laboratorio versehene schon acht Jahr[e] wohne, und allerhand Instrumente und Experimente nach meiner Willkühr **mache*** (vol. 10: 597).

'But God helped me straight away to acquire to my own house, so that I have been living for eight years in the center of St Petersburg in a spacious house, built according to my needs, with a garden and a laboratory, and I am making all kinds of instruments and experiments as I please.'

As for the use of this verb as part of a phrase, it was found in combination with the nouns (*Ende machen* 'to make an end' and *Ehre machen* 'to honor'), as well as with the adjective (*bekannt machen* 'to announce'). As these examples are largely similar, we will confine ourselves to a fragment of a letter from Lomonosov to J. von Stäehlin dated June 2, 1761.

*Ew. Wohlgebohren werden vorgerecht finden, daß man endlich der Unordnung **Ende macht**, und daß wir in der Canceley als in einem Hauptorte wießen, was in der Bibliothek und Kunst-Cammerpaßiret: denn Höflichkeit und Complimenten gelten gar nichts bey Affairen, die das Wohl des Reichs angehen, wo die Unbilligkeit Gewalt nim[m]t* (vol. 10: 555–556).

'Your Lordship will find it fair that the turmoil would finally be put to an end, and that in the Chancellery, as one of the main places, we would know what is happening in the library and Kunstkamera: for politeness and compliments mean nothing in affairs that are for the good of the kingdom, where injustice takes precedence.'

Along with the above examples with finite verbal forms of *machen*, the non-verbal forms of this verb are also taken into account. These include Participle II as part of a compound verbal predicate, for example, *ich habe treffliche Experimente auf die Mosaique gemacht* 'I have conducted excellent experiments on the Mosaique' (vol. 10: 596). In the dictionary entry, the infinitive (*machen*) is given first, followed by all the finite forms of this verb that are found in Lomonosov's texts along with usage examples; then the participle (*gemacht*) with a note that it occurs only as part of the predicate, again with contextual examples.

The conjunction derohalben

As an example of functional words that have fallen out of use by now, but were actively used in 18th century German language, we will consider the conjunction *derohalben*, which occurred three times in Lomonosov's texts. Here we will limit ourselves to only one small text fragment taken from Lomonosov's letter to I.-D. Schumacher dated November 5, 1740:

> *In der gantzen Stadt war verbothen uns was zu lehnen, und ich befürchtete mich einer größeren Verfolgung und Unglück. **Derohalben** habe ich mich resolviret nach dem Herrn Baron von Kaiserling zu gehen, welcher damahls in Leipzig auf der Messe war* (vol. 10: 424–425).
> 'In the whole city it was forbidden to trust us in debt, and I feared even greater persecution and misfortune. Therefore, I decided to go to Mr. Baron von Kaiserling, who was at the fair in Leipzig at the time.'

Our interest for such words is caused by the presence of the *dero* element in *derohalben*, which has a pronounced sociocultural coloring. J. Chr. Gottsched calls the pronouns *Ihro* and *Dero* a means of "excessive" politeness (*Überfluß von Höflichkeit*) [Gottsched 1748: 231]. J. Chr. Adelung ironically speaks about the belonging of words containing morphemes ending in *o* like *derohalben*, etc., to the language of "all noble persons of different sexes" (*von vornehmen Personen allerley Geschlechtes*):

> *Das o wurde sehr oft an das r angehängt, welches auch in dahero, nunmehro u. s. f. geschehen ist. Ungeachtet nun so wohl der Artikel als auch das Pronomen diesen nichts bedeutenden Anhang im Hochdeutschen längst verloren haben: so hat man doch das Dero noch als ein Ehrenwort beybehalten, daher es auch jederzeit mit einem großen D geschrieben wird* (Adelung 1793: 1465–1466).
> 'The *o* was very often appended to the *r*, which has also happened in dahero, nunmehro, etc. Despite the fact that both the article and the pronoun have long since lost this meaningless appendix in High German: the Dero has still been retained as a word of honor, which is why it is always written with a capital D.'

Thus, in his letter, Lomonosov follows the practice of constructing statements, generally accepted in the German written community of the mid-18thcentury.

The abbreviations

One of the regular linguistic phenomena, characteristic of many of Lomonosov's German texts, is **abbreviation**, which affects a variety of lexical units. The opinion of Lomonosov himself on the "abbreviation of sayings" presented in § 36 of the *Russian Grammar* is also of interest:

> *Между прочими знаками приметнее те, которые показывают сокращения рече-ний выключением букв или складов и называются у нас* титлами. *Таковые сокраще-ния не токмо в российском письме, но и у всех азбуку имеющих народов употреби-тельны тем больше, чем далее в древность смотрим* (vol. 7: 405).
> 'Among other signs, those that show abbreviations of speeches by turning off letters or syllables are more noticeable; among us these are called *titles*. Such abbreviations are of use not only in the Russian written language but the more among all the peoples who have alphabets, the further we look into antiquity.'

The analysis of linguistic material shows that the two most common types of abbreviations in Lomonosov's German texts are nominal initials and etiquette title names. Other abbreviations include short forms of dates, cities, various measures, and some purely clerical abbreviations like *u. d. g.* (*und dergleichen*). At the same time, abbreviated names, as a rule, are based on their full variants found in Lomonosov's texts. When full variants are not present there, a lexicographic reconstruction is required. The Dictionary provides a detailed semantic description in the entry for a full form and gives links to it via reference entries for the corresponding abbreviated forms.

As noted above, 70 % of all German texts of Lomonosov are personal and business letters, and it is in the correspondence that the largest number of abbreviations are observed — in particular, abbreviations of etiquette title names. As a typical use of abbreviated names, we will cite a small fragment from Lomonosov's letter to the President of Russian Academy of Sciences K. G. Razumovsky (July 12 — September 3, 1748), where the title of the addressee *Ew. Excellence* (Eure Excellence, 'Your Excellency') is mentioned at the very beginning of the letter. Later on, an abbreviated form *Ew. Ex.* is used, along with another abbreviation *Ihro M.* which is a reference to Elizabeth, Empress of Russia (*Ihro Majestät* 'Her Majesty'), cf.:

> *Alle sowohl eingebohrene Rußen als auch Ausländer, die in **Ihro M.** Diensten stehen, sind außer uns mit einem gehörigen Rang begnadiget, deswegen ergehet an **Ew. Ex.** unseres ge-horsamstes Bitten, dass auch wir durch deroselben gnädiges Vorsprechen dergleichen **Ihro M.** allerhöchsten Gnade zu genüßen gewürdiget werden* (vol. 10: 460).
> 'All native Russians as well as foreigners who are in Her Majesty's service are, apart from us, granted a proper rank, so we bring the most humble petition to Your Excellency that we, too, be honored by the same gracious audition to enjoy Her Majesty's highest grace.'

In *M. V. Lomonosov's German Dictionary* etiquette title names are interpreted as whole meaning phrases, and their abbreviations are treated as lexico-phraseological

variants. Accordingly, each component of an abbreviated title name is presented as a reference dictionary entry with a link to the main component of the full combination.

CONCLUSION

Thus, a dictionary entry in *M. V. Lomonosov's German Dictionary* contains two types of information about a word: 1) sign information, i. e. information about the word as a unit of language, including its semantics, grammatical meaning, collocability, etc.; 2) individual-personal information, i. e. information about the various "applications" and transformations of the word in Lomonosov's idiolect — semantic features of the word, figurative and metaphorical usage, hidden semantic changes and semantic-pragmatic nuances. Additional information about the idiolect of Lomonosov is conveyed by the frequency of the word and the connection of the word with certain text genres. In addition, individual-personal information can be obtained from the use of the word in the diachronic aspect, i. e. in relation to the state of the German language in the middle of the 18th century.

Among the linguistic facts revealed on the material of Lomonosov's German texts (presented as usage examples in the dictionary entries) are the subtleties of using the address *Herr* in the business correspondence of the Russian scientist, the figurative use of the proper name *Machiavel* as a personal characteristic, the collocational features of the verb *machen*, repeated use of the *derohalben* with a marked sociocultural coloring, as well as the special role of abbreviation affecting various words. These and other features of Lomonosov's language add new touches to the portrait of the Russian scientist and writer as the leading representative of the Russian Enlightenment.

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