Introduction

This monograph investigates morphological compounds and multi-word units in English and Polish. I will restrict my attention to compound nouns and compound-like phrasal nouns.

When analysing the latter group in English, I consider so-called genitive compounds (e.g., *bull's eye* and *doll's house*) and combinations consisting of relational adjectives and nouns (e.g., *presidential election*, *racial problem*, *parental consent*). Relational adjectives are denominal adjectives which can be paraphrased as 'relating to N, concerning N' (where N is the base noun). The group of phrasal nouns in Polish to be discussed here includes NN units in which two nouns agree in case, for instance, *człowiek instytucja* (man.NOM.SG institution.NOM.SG) 'one-man-institution' or *szpital-pomnik* (hospital.NOM.SG monument.NOM.SG) 'memorial hospital,' as well as NN units in which the right-hand noun is the genitive attribute of the head, as in *mąż stanu* (man.NOM.SG state.GEN.SG) 'statesman' and *dawca licencji* (giver.NOM.SG licence.GEN.SG) 'licensor.' I will also look at Polish multi-word expressions which consist of a noun and an adjective in any order, for example, *ekran dotykowy* (screen.NOM.SG touch.RA.NOM.SG) 'touch screen' (N+A) and *zimowe opony* (winter.RA.NOM.PL tyre.NOM.PL) 'winter tyres.'

It is interesting to ask the question how the typological and genetic differences between English and Polish are reflected in the system of compounds and compound-like units. English is said to have inherited the Germanic tendency for coining morphologically complex nouns by compounding (Bauer et al. 2013: 625). In contrast, Slavonic diachronic studies suggest that compounding was not a very productive process in Proto-Slavonic and in Old Polish (see Długosz-Kurczabowa and Dubisz 1999: 62–65). Some morphological compounds attested in Old Polish were coined as loan translations, for instance, *mił-o-sierdzi-e* (fond+LV+heart+NOM.SG) 'mercy' from Latin *misericordia* and *wszech-mogąc-y* (all+able+NOM.SG) 'almighty' from Latin *omnipotens*. There are compounds proper in contemporary Polish which are calques of German compounds, such as *list-o-nosz* (letter+LV+carry) 'postman' (from *Briefträger*) and *dusz-pasterz* (soul+shepherd) 'priest, pastor' (from *Seelsorger*), or calques of Russian compounds, for example, *brak-o-rób-stw-o* (dud+LV+do+NMLZ+NOM.SG) 'wastage' (from

brakodielstvo) (see Nagórko 2016). Studies of Polish composite expressions (e.g., Damborský 1966) also note the influence of French on Polish (either directly or through the medium of Russian), which is responsible for the formation of compound-like multi-word units with the coordinate interpretation, such as *wagon-restauracja* (wagon.NOM.SG restaurant.NOM.SG) 'dining car,' *zegarek-bransoletka* (watch.NOM.SG bracelet.NOM.SG) 'watch with a bracelet, watch and bracelet set,' and *miasto-bohater* (city.NOM.SG hero.nom.SG) 'hero city.' Nevertheless, it is pointed out by Polish diachronic linguists (e.g., Handke 1976: 35–50 and Długosz-Kurczabowa and Dubisz 1999: 62–63, 75) that compounding should be regarded as a native pattern of forming morphologically complex words in Polish. This is confirmed by the existence of Old Slavonic compound personal nouns in contemporary Polish, such as *Bogumił* (god.DAT+dear) '(lit.) someone dear to God,' and by the occurrence of compound common nouns which can be traced back to Old Polish, for instance, *listopad* (leaf+LV+fall) 'November' and *świniopas* (pig+LV+graze) 'swineherd.' A growth in the productivity of compounding in Polish has been observed recently. Jadacka (2001: 113) compares Polish neologisms coined during two periods in the second half of the 20th century. During the first period, that is, 1945–1964, compounds constitute 12.33% of all neologisms belonging to the syntactic category of nouns. In the second period, that is, 1989–2000, compound nouns account for 34.36% of all novel morphologically complex nouns. Consequently, the study of composite expressions in contemporary Polish promises to be a fruitful area for further inquiry.

There are several goals which I intend to achieve in my monograph. I intend to highlight the existence of the "transition zone" between morphological compounds and canonical syntactic phrases. I will demonstrate that multi-word expressions which belong to such a transition zone (and which are referred to here as "phrasal lexemes") exhibit a mixture of word-like and phrase-like properties. I also aim to investigate the co-existence of morphological compounds and phrasal lexemes which consist of the same stems, for instance, English *atomic bomb* vs. *atom bomb*, or Polish *bajkopisarz* (fable+LV+writer) vs. *pisarz bajek* (writer.NOM.SG fable.GEN.PL) and *krem-żel* (cream.NOM.SG gel.NOM.SG) 'gel cream' vs. *kremożel* (cream+LV+gel) 'gel cream.'

I disagree with the treatment of NN combinations or AN/NA combinations in Polish as canonical noun phrases since, as will be shown here, they exhibit a naming function and are syntactically restricted. I will also argue against the assumption that multi-word expressions, such as *medical building* and *criminal policy* in English, or *pióro świetlne* (pen light.RA) 'light pen,' *miernik promieniowania* (meter.NOM radiation.GEN) 'radiation meter,' and *kierowca-dostawca* (driver.NOM supplier.NOM) 'delivery driver'

in Polish, should be regarded as lexicalised noun phrases. Such an assumption implies that expressions under analysis are semantically opaque and relatively rare. I will attempt to prove that patterns for coining phrasal nouns are employed productively (especially in Polish) and are used to "fill the gaps" when there is a need for coining a name of a person, object, or abstract notion.

Therefore, I will adopt here the theoretical underpinnings and the apparatus of Construction Morphology, as developed by, among others, Booij (2009, 2010, 2019), Masini (2009, 2019), Hüning (2010), Booij and Audring (2015), and Booij and Masini (2015). Construction Morphology argues in favour of a continuum between lexical and syntactic expressions. It postulates schemas which account for the internal structure of existing phrasal nouns and which can serve as models for coining new phrasal lexemes. I intend to demonstrate the usefulness of second order schemas (for the analysis of univerbation in Polish) and schema unification.

When discussing types of multi-word units in Polish and English I will employ the typology proposed by Bisetto and Scalise (2005), and later modified by Scalise and Bisetto (2009). This typology has been shown (e.g., by Masini and Benigni 2012) to be applicable both to morphological compounds and to compound-like units. Moreover, it is not Anglocentric and is designed to be appropriate for a description of languages belonging to various language families (e.g., Romance languages and Slavonic languages).

Theoretical considerations will be supported by data culled from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the National Corpus of Polish (NKJP). The PELCRA search engine devised for NKJP by Pęzik (2012) makes it possible to retrieve all word forms of a given lexical item and to obtain information on token frequency, collocation, and register.

Although the empirical material to be considered here includes both examples from English and Polish, the focus will be laid on data from Polish, since it shows greater richness of patterns which can be used to form multi-word units. It illustrates many interesting cases of competition between morphological compounds and multi-word units, which have received little attention in the literature on the subject although they lead to important theoretical implications. Data from Polish will hopefully shed more light on the interaction between morphology and syntax.

The layout of this monograph is as follows. It consists of a brief introduction (preceded by a list of abbreviations and acknowledgements), six main chapters, a concluding chapter, references, and an appendix. Chapter 1 offers a brief discussion of some crucial issues concerning morphological compounds from a cross-linguistic perspective. The notion of the

head is elaborated upon, selected compound typologies are mentioned, and some diagnostic tests are described which are used (in various languages) to distinguish between morphological compounds and syntactic phrases. The existence of a transition zone between compounds proper and free syntactic combinations is demonstrated. Chapter 1 closes with a concise introduction to some assumptions of Construction Morphology. Chapter 2 discusses morphological compounds and compound-like multi-word units in the English language. It exemplifies difficulties in drawing the boundary between English compound nouns proper and phrasal nouns. Syntactic behaviour of compounds and phrasal nouns is compared. RA+N combinations (e.g., *polar bear*, *postal service*, *solar panel*) and genitive compounds (such as *dog's ear* and *men's shoes*) are shown to exhibit word-like properties. Cases are discussed when NN compounds coexist with similar genitive compounds or with RA+N combinations. Chapters 3, 4, and 5 deal with the data from the Polish language. An overview is given of basic types of composite expressions in Polish in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 investigates word-like and phrase-like properties of several types of phrasal nouns which are traditionally referred to as "juxtapositions" (Pol. *zestawienia*). Chapter 5 discusses competition between Polish compounds proper and juxtapositions. It is argued that patterns for phrasal nouns are used productively in Polish to coin multi-word expressions which can "fill the gap" when a morphological compound is not available. In Chapter 6, an attempt is made to apply the theoretical apparatus of Construction Morphology to the analysis of compound nouns and phrasal nouns in both languages. Conclusions are formulated in the final chapter.