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KAMILĖ STANKAITYTĖ

BACHELOR THESIS

NOUN + NOUN COMPOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGES AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TRANSLATIONS

Academic Supervisor – prof. habil. dr. Bonifacas Stundžia

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Introduction

Many linguists contributed to providing the field of word formation the foundation basis. Notable contributions include Chomsky's (1970) emphasis on syntax and morphology in language, Pinker's (1999) discussion on the acquisition and storage of regular patterns in language, as well as Aronoff's (1976) contribution in terms of morphology. It helps us understand word formation processes, their characteristic features, and their role in shaping languages as we know them today. Since the study of the phenomenon of compounding is ongoing it is rather crucial to identify that there are two main word-formation processes, derivation, and compounding (Urbutis, 2005).

This bachelor thesis solely focuses on the linguistic phenomenon of compounding, nominal compounds in particular. Compounding and derivation both involve the combination of lexemes to produce new words (Carter and McCarthy, 2006). On the other hand, derivation is more restricted in terms of morphology and syntax (Bauer, 1983).

The comparative examination of several languages is significant in the field of linguistics because it allows us to find similarities across very dissimilar languages as well as differences among languages that share their characteristic features. Moreover, conducting a comparative analysis provides valuable insights into both languages, offering a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of the language. Even though English and Lithuanian belong within the same Indo-European language family, they originate from distinct branches. English falls under the Germanic branch, whereas Lithuanian belongs to the Baltic. Although many comparative studies have been conducted between English and Lithuanian languages, no particular research has been done on the topic of N + N compounds and their translation equivalents. For this reason, it is crucial to compare N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian languages and their translation equivalents that have not been extensively compared before.

The linguistic phenomenon has been broadly analyzed due to its prevalence as an essential part of many languages and their acquisition, thus many linguists provide significant knowledge and insights about nominal compounding. Plag (2003) is one of them that contributed heavily to the explanation of the linguistic phenomenon by determining a simple yet descriptive definition of a compound and overviews its distinctive characteristics such as the factor of recursivity (2003, p.66). The author also proposes various classifications of nominal compounds based on head aspect and semantic criteria and suggests findings on the lexical categories of the elements of a nominal compound. According to Jarmalavičius & Stundžia (2019, p. 18), controversiality arises from

identifying the compound in a sentence, thus it is crucial to overview various classifications of nominal compounds. Both linguists examine different taxonomies based solely on the semantic criteria, the syntactic-semantic criteria regarding the tradition of ancient Indian grammar and more recent Indo-European studies, as well as in terms of syntax. Bauer (1983) conducts extensive research on nominal compounding with a special focus on morphology that leads to being able to determine the restrictions in the definition of a compound not being complex and extensive. In addition, the linguist classifies nominal compounds into nine syntactical categories of which the most extensive one is N + N compounds in the English language. As for the Lithuanian language, N + N compounds are the most productive pattern as well (Urbutis, 2005). On the contrary, many authors that include Bloomfield (1953, as cited in Bauer, 1983), and Chomsky and Halle (1968, as cited in Plag, 2003) simply define a compound as having one stress. Although first shared and distinctive characteristics between English and Lithuanian languages may be observed, compounding is likely the most controversial word formation process. For this reason, the relevance of conducting a comparative analysis on N + N compounds is even of greater importance.

As it is crucial to investigate N + N compounds and their translation equivalents in English and Lithuanian with a special focus on the syntactic-semantic criteria, the research question is raised. What syntactic-semantic characteristics do N + N compounds and their equivalents in translations share in English and Lithuanian languages?

To answer the question, both qualitative and quantitative methods are applied in the study.

The subject of the bachelor thesis is N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian and their equivalents in translations.

The bachelor thesis aims to conduct a comparative analysis of N + N compounds and their translation equivalents in English and Lithuanian with a special focus on the syntactic-semantic criteria based on the data gathered from the novels Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* (original work published 1951) and Sruoga's *Forest of the Gods* (original work published 1957) and their translations.

In order to fulfil the aim, the following objectives are raised:

1. To review the literature on nominal compounds in English and Lithuanian languages;
2. To identify similarities and differences of the syntactic-semantic features of N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian languages;

3. To compare N + N nominal compounds in English and Lithuanian and their translation equivalents from a syntactic-semantic point of view.

The outline of the bachelor thesis. The study consists of five parts. Firstly, it introduces the niche and rationale of the thesis, then the background study. Moreover, the research question, methods, subject, aim, and objectives are set. The second part of the thesis provides a theoretical overview of the linguistic phenomenon of nominal compounding. Thirdly, the course of the analysis and theory it was based on are defined and then applied methods and data are discussed. Next, the comparative analysis of N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian and their equivalents in translations is conducted. Finally, conclusions, summaries in both languages, references, sources, and appendices are present.

I   THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF NOMINAL COMPOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGES

This chapter deals with the explanation of the key phenomenon of the thesis with a special focus on the N + N nominal compound. It explores several approaches of different authors who contributed heavily to the understanding of a nominal compound and its taxonomies.

1.1. The concept of compound

In order to identify a compound, several approaches of different authors are overviewed in this subchapter.

1.1.1.   Definition of the nominal compound in English

The succeeding authors identify what a compound is, the controversiality of its definition in the English language as well characteristic features.

According to Carter and McCarthy (2006, p. 480), "compounds are lexemes formed from more than one base." A compound can be found within all word classes and is characterized by syntactically tightly bonded parts that cannot be interrupted by further elements. The syntactic-semantic structure of compounds is comparable to that of fundamental phrase classes such as noun or verb phrases: the last element may be considered as the head, which is modified, for example, *daydream* or complimented, *guilt-ridden*. Additionally, a compound noun's pre-head is often a noun, a verb or an adjective.

On the contrary, Bauer (1983) lies out a more specific definition of a compound foreseeing the limitations of a basic explanation as Carter and McCarthy (2006) that can cause misunderstandings in the more in-depth analysis. Bauer (1983, pp. 28-30) overviews the limitations of the compound as being just two or more elements combined to form another stem. If one of the possible stems that makes up the compound is also a compound, the final form may have more than two roots, e.g., *wastepaper basket*. Therefore, the author points out that a compound is "a lexeme containing two or more potential stems that have not subsequently been subjected to a derivational process" (Bauer, 1983, p. 28). The most relevant question brought to the surface is the number of elements the compound comprises and when it should be considered as a syntactic phrase. Researchers like Bloomfield (1935, as cited in Bauer, 1983), Lees (1960, as cited in Bauer, 1983), and Marchand (1969, as cited in Bauer, 1983), only consider a word a compound when it has one stress. While most scholars including Bauer (1983) treat compounds as collocations of two nouns independent of stress.

Plag (2003, p. 173) also defines a more specific definition, "a compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word." The linguist claims that a compound cannot be just a word created by combining two other words. As there are more than enough examples that a compound can consist of five or even more elements, for example, *university teaching award committee member*. Moreover, one of the compounding characteristics is recursivity. In the same way that English grammar allows its user to recursively insert a new subordinate clause inside the initial clause, "John said that Betty knew that Harry thought that Janet believed…" (p. 172) the same way compounding has no structural limitations but the longer the compound is, the more cohesive the meaning of it appears to the listener.

Another important characteristic of a nominal compound is the stress pattern. Chomsky and Halle (1968, as cited in Plag, 2003) define the compound-stress rule which outlines the key difference between the lexicalized phrases and nominal compounds: while "phrasal stress is on the last word of the phrase," (Plag, 2003, p. 176) compounds are stressed on the left-hand member.

1.1.2. Identifying what a compound is in Lithuanian

The following authors define the linguistic phenomenon, its main characteristics, and the contentious nature of a compound definition in the Lithuanian language.

Visuotinė Lietuvių Enciklopedija (n.d.) identifies a compound as a formation of two independent words, distinguished from a derivative. A compound is semantically measured. Therefore, two types of compounds based on the relationship between the elements of a compound are defined, determinative and copulative compounds. Additionally, some of the compounds may have a linking element, the connecting vowels.

However, Jarmalavičius & Stundžia (2019, p. 18) state that it is not the definition of a compound that causes linguists to discuss this phenomenon but identifying it. Compounding is a process when a new word (lexeme) is made by combining two (or more) words (lexemes) into one. A linguist Donalies (2004, as cited in Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, 2019, p.18) distinguishes ten features of a compound: the complexity of the phenomenon, lack of affixes in word formation, spelling as one word, specific relationship of stress, the presence of connecting elements, a compound acting as a lexeme in a sentence, and syntactic discontinuity. Nevertheless, some characteristics can be argued, such as the presence of connecting elements, since they are not obligatory, or the spelling. Although stress appears to be universal in most languages, a compound has one stress on one of the syllables

of the first component. In addition, syntactic discontinuity is a phenomenal character of a compound among many languages, no element can be inserted in between the components of a compound. For example, Lt., *rašomoji klasės lenta,* Eng., *Blackboard.*

To conclude, following a review of the literature on the definition of a compound, the following observations are made. In the English language, a compound is a lexeme independent of the number of elements composed that are tightly bonded in terms of syntax and not subjected to a derivational process. In addition, is found within all word classes and stressed on the left-hand member. In contrast, in Lithuanian a compound consists of no less than two lexemes, is semantically measured, has stress, lacks affixes and acts as a unit in a sentence.

1.2. Classification of nominal compounds

The main focus of this subchapter is to present and illustrate the variety of nominal compound classifications in terms of morphology, semantics, and syntax. In addition, it aims to provide insights into productivity.

1.2.1. Categorizing English compound nouns

Taft (2003, as cited in Gagné and Spalding, 2015) explains that while the meaning of a compound noun may seem straightforward, it is not always clear from the individual elements alone. The relationship between the component nouns is critical, as it shows how the head noun should be modified, e.g., *apple pie* is a pie made of apples, while *apple tree* produces apples (p. 1144).

Plag (2003, p.185) classifies compounds according to the nature of their heads which is closely related to the syntax. The head of the compound in most cases appears to be on the right side leaving the non-head, or a modifier, on the left. For example, *laser printer*: the left side, a non-head, denotes the type of *printer*. Most of the semantic and syntactic information in the compound comes from its head, making it the most significant element of a compound. It determines the characteristics such as the lexical category of a compound: if the head is a verb, the compound acts as a verb in a sentence as well, for instance, *deep-fry*. The head element of a compound also determines gender and number.

Plag (2003, pp.186-189) also proposes a classification of compound nouns according to the semantic criteria solely. N + N compounds have their semantic head within the compound and for this reason, can be identified as endocentric compounds. For instance, *book cover*, the modifier on the left designates the kind of cover and conveys a straightforward meaning of the compound. The following groups are adjective + noun and verb + noun which can be discussed together since they

share the same features. They are called exocentric compounds since their semantic head appears to be outside the compound. Another characteristic is that they inherit the lexical category from a right-handed member, therefore, in a sentence play a role of a noun, e.g., *redneck* (adjective + noun), *pickpocket* (verb + noun). Exocentricity is usually limited within the denotation of the human being, e.g., *redneck* can be identified as a possessive compound. Apart from endocentric, exocentric, and possessive compounds, there are copulative, also known as dvandva compounds. Plag (2003, p. 187) characterizes such compounds as having two semantic heads that equally influence the meaning of a compound. The copulatives can be distinguished into two more groups. The first one includes the compounds in which both elements are of the same entity, therefore can be called appositional compounds, e.g., *poet-translator*. The second type is of a coordinative meaning, e.g., *scientist-philosopher*.

According to Carter and McCarthy (2006, p. 480), Another criterion which can be used to classify compound nouns is the way they are written. There are three ways to spell a compound: as separate words, e.g., *post box*, hyphenated, e.g., *post-box*, or as one word, e.g., *postbox*. Furthermore, nominal compounds can be linked by "and", for example, *health and safety*.

Plag (2003) suggests that nominal compounds include four main classes of words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, or prepositions as a non-head. Table 1 demonstrates the main patterns of the compounds. (2003, p. 185).

Table 1

Syntactic patterns of compounds

	noun	verb	adjective
noun	film society	brainwash	stone-deaf
verb	pickpocket	stir-fry	-
adjective	greenhouse	blindfold	light-green
preposition	afterbirth	-	-

On the other hand, Bauer (1983, pp. 201-207) outlines nine categories of nominal compounds based on their syntactic patterns, the first and largest of which is N + N. This syntactic pattern can be divided into three groups. The first one is the gerund + noun pattern, such as *queuing theory*, which can be treated as either a N + N or a V + N due to the verbal and nominal nature of the gerund. The

second group consist of proper noun + N compounds that are highly productive in the English language, e.g., *Wellington Airport*. The final group is made up of common noun + common noun compounds that are likewise very productive, e.g., *acid rod*. Within the group of the N + N compounds, Bauer (1983, p. 203) identifies four syntactic-semantic relationships: endocentric, exocentric, appositional, and dvandva. The first one, the endocentric compound, can be divided into two parts: the first component is the modifying element and the second element is a grammatical head of a compound, indicating the number and the gender of a compound, for example, *armchair*. The second group consists of exocentric compounds They designate features of the unexpressed semantic head, e.g., *redskin* and are often considered metaphorical or synecdochic for having properties of a hyponym. The third group is the appositional N + N nominal compound. For instance, *maidservant* is both a type of maid and a type of servant, making the meaning of a compound a hyponym of both elements. The last type of compound noun is dvandva in Sanskrit or copulative compound in English, for instance, *Alsace-Lorraine*. The grammatical head of a compound is not always evident, and none of the elements is a hyponym of the other; rather, each element identifies a separate unit that joins together to form the lexical meaning of a compound.

The second category, according to Bauer (1983, p. 204), is V + N, which can be further divided into two subcategories. Since the gerund + noun compounds were already discussed above, the next pattern is verb stem + N. For example, *cut-throat*. Bauer (1983, p. 205) distinguishes the second subcategory which consists of the pattern where a noun is not the direct object of the verb, e.g., *jump jet*. The following category is the pattern of N + V which is not productive in the English language. The problem comes to the surface when deciding whether the second element is a noun or a verb. For instance, *nosebleed*, in most cases the second component of the compound would be considered as a noun as stated by Bauer (1983, p. 205). Further on, the category of the pattern V + V is barely productive (Bauer, 1983, p. 205). For example, *make-believe*, not only can be considered a noun but also an adjective or a verb.

The following category consists of Adj + N compounds. It is rather difficult to decide whether it is a compound or a noun phrase (Bauer, 1983, p. 205). What helps to identify the compound noun is the stress, e.g., *doubletalk*. According to Bauer (1983, p. 206), the next syntactic pattern is particle + noun which thrives in its productivity. For example, *in-crowd*. The following pattern is Adv + N, e.g. *now generation*. Compounds of this pattern appear to be rather restricted because an adverb can only be of time or place. Furthermore, Bauer (1983, p. 206) explains that the following category

consists of the pattern V + particle produces compounds that are nominalizations of phrasal verbs. For example, *cop-out*. Vice versa, e.g., *throughput* shows that a particle + V pattern is possible as well.

The last category distinguished by Bauer (1983, p. 206) is phrase compounds of endocentric, dvandva, or exocentric nature. Firstly, endocentric phrase compounds are not very productive in the English language, they can be distinguished by the initial head element, and this syntactic-semantic group also includes compounds that have an internal article. For instance, *son-in-law*. The following pattern of endocentric phrase compounds is where the head component is in the final position while the first component is a phrase, e.g., *what-do-you-think-movement*. Furthermore, dvandva compounds can be characterized by the internal element "and", for instance, *whisky-and-soda*. Lastly, the exocentric phrase compounds limit is largely within plant names, e.g., *forget-me-not*.

1.2.2. Taxonomy of nominal compounds in Lithuanian

The primary goal of this subchapter is to describe and demonstrate the many categories of nominal compounds in terms of morphology, semantics, and syntax. It also intends to deliver productivity insights.

Jarmalavičius & Stundžia (2019, p. 20-21) propose a taxonomy of compounds based solely on the semantic criteria. This classification consists of two groups, compounds of endocentric and exocentric nature according to the relationship between its elements. An endocentric compound is when the head of the compound is one of its elements, for instance, Lt., *batsiuvys*, Eng., *shoemaker*. An exocentric compound, e.g., Lt., *dviratis,* Eng., *bicycle* implies a meaning that is indirectly related to one of the elements of a compound. The meaning of a compound is not a hyponym of either compound element.

On the other hand, based on the tradition of ancient Indian grammar four syntactic-semantic types of compounds are present (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, 2019, p. 20). The authors identify the classification to be based on heterogeneous criteria since it is neither consistent nor hierarchical. The first type of nominal compound is tatpuruṣa, also called verb governing. For example, Lt., *batsiuvys*, Eng., *shoemaker*. Secondly, the karmadharya type is defined by determinative and attributive nature according to the syntactic relationship between the elements. For instance, Lt., *juodžemis*, Eng., *chernozem*. The following type is bahuvrihi, also known as a possessive compound (2019, as cited in Bauer, 2009), e.g., Lt., *ilgakojis*, Eng., *long-legged*. The next type is

known either as dvandva, copulative or coordinative compound which represents the combination of two equal entities. For example, Lt., *šiaurryčiai*, Eng., *north-east*.

According to Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, (2019, p. 20) based on the word class of the first component of a compound, several categories (4) are further distinguished. The first one is a prepositional compound, for example, Lt., *tarpupis*, referring to a place between the rivers. Moreover, dvigu compounds are characterized by the first element being numerical, e.g., Lt., *dviratis,* Eng., *bicycle*. The following category consists of compounds having the pattern of adjective + noun/verb. For instance, Lt. *daugtaškis*, Eng. *ellipsis*. The last category is iterative compounds. For example, Lt., *mažmožis,* Eng., *trifle*. Based on the semantic criteria only, all of the syntactic-semantic categories can be distinguished into two groups. Tatpuruṣa, karmadharaya, adjective + noun/verb and iterative compounds are of endocentric nature. While bahuvrihi, dvandva, prepositional and dvigu compounds are of exocentric nature.

Furthermore, in more recent studies of word formation in Indo-European languages, compounds are divided into determinatives and copulatives only according to the syntactic-semantic relationship between the elements of a compound (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, 2019, p. 21). A determinative compound characterizes by the pattern of a modifier, most often the left member, and a head. For example, Lt., *batsiuvys*, Eng., *shoemaker*. The first element *bat-* of a compound refers to a *shoe*, limiting and narrowing down the meaning of the second element *-siuvys*, Eng. *tailor*. The copulative compound is identified by the coordinative meaning of both elements of a compound. In addition, they can be joined by "and" or "+". For instance, Lt., *kvietrugiai*, Eng., *triticale* does not change the meaning when "+" is inserted, Lt., *kviečiai + rugiai*. A major part of the compounds in Indo-European languages are determinative which are further classified based on the semantic criteria into determinative of direct meaning and possessive compounds of figurative meaning. Determinative compounds of direct meaning are further classified into governing and non-governing compounds. A governing compound distinguishes in a verbal subject, usually, the second element, governing the nominal subject, e.g., Lt., *batsiuvys*, Eng., *shoemaker*. Non-governing compounds are considered determinative in the restricted sense since their only connection is that one element determines the other.

According to Urbutis (2005, p.151) compound nouns of the pattern in which the second element is a noun make up almost three-quarters of all compound nouns in the Lithuanian language. Regarding the first component of a nominal compound, the most productive patterns are N + N and

adjective + noun (more than one-fifth of all nominal compounds), the following patterns include numeral + noun and more rarely verb, adverb, preposition or pronoun as the first element of a nominal compound.

Urbutis (2005, p. 151) states that N + N nominal compounds can be divided into two major groups. Most productive are determinative compounds in which one element defines another more general component narrowing down its meaning. In most cases, the first component defines the second. For instance, Lt., *žandikaulis*, Eng., *jaw*. Another group of N + N compound nouns is copulative compounds in which neither of the elements defines each other but rather distinguishes in a coordinative of both. Analysing the lexical meaning of a N + N nominal compound, two groups of figurative, for instance, Lt., *laumžirgis*, Eng., *dragonfly* and metonymic meanings, e.g., Lt. *medkotis* made of Lt., *medis*, Eng., *wood* and Lt., *kotas*, Eng., *shaft* joined together. As for the pattern of adjective + noun (Urbutis, p. 150), they are characterized by always being determinative according to the relationship between the components. For instance, Lt., *juodalksnis*, Eng., *black alder*. Lastly, in a numeral + noun nominal compound, the first element most often appears as a quantitative, more rarely ordinal numeral, e.g., Lt., *vienaakis*, Eng., *one-eyed*.

To summarize, after reviewing the literature on the classification of nominal compounds the following insights are observed. In the English language, there are four different classifications of compound nouns proposed. They can be categorized according to the nature of their heads. Then, according to the semantic criteria exocentric, endocentric, possessive, and copulative compounds. The following classification is based on the way they are spelt into three groups written together, hyphened and separately. Lastly, based on the syntactic patterns into nine groups which N + N pattern is the most productive one. As for the Lithuanian language, five ways of categorizing nominal compounds are distinguished. The first one is based on the semantic criteria solely which classifies compound nouns into endocentric and exocentric. According to the tradition of ancient Indian grammar, four syntactic-semantic types of compounds are present, tatpuruṣa, karmadharya, bahuvrihi, and dvandva. Another classification is based on the word class of the first component of a compound: prepositional, dvigu, adjective + noun/verb and iterative compound nouns. More recent research on Indo-European language word formation categorizes compound nouns into determinative and copulative only. The last taxonomy is based on the first component of a nominal compound in which N + N and adjective + noun are the most productive ones.

II METHODOLOGY AND DATA

This chapter outlines the theory upon which the comparative analysis was founded, the methods applied, as well as the course and data characteristics.

2.1. Theory and methods

The comparative analysis was conducted based on the following aspects overviewed in the previous chapter. The study relied on the definition proposed by Plag (2003, p. 173), "a compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word." The first element of a N + N compound can either be a common or proper noun, and a gerund due to its noun-like properties (Bauer, 1983, pp. 203-204). The data is categorized according to classifications proposed by Jarmalavičius & Stundžia (2019). Based on several taxonomies examined three syntactic-semantic relationships between the elements of a compound were defined. The determinative type is characterized by the pattern of a modifier, most often the left member, and a head (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, p. 21). The possessive type (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, pp. 18-24) is distinguished as a combination of determinative, bahuvrihi, and exocentric compounds, thus identified as having a figurative meaning, most often describing a human being, and expressing possession in between its components. The copulative type is identified as having a coordinative meaning of both elements that can be joined by "and" or "+" (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, p. 21). My contribution to the study field of N + N compound nouns is precisely this syntactic-semantic classification, consisting of determinative, possessive, and copulative compounds, that was not defined in the reviewed literature.

In order to conduct a comparative analysis of N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian and their equivalents in translations, the bachelor thesis focused on the synchronic approach and studied N + N nominal compounds and their translation equivalents collected from two selected novels Sruoga's *Dievų miškas* (original work published 1957) and its translation *Forest of the Gods* (2005), and Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* (original work published 1951) and its translation *Rugiuose prie bedugnės* (1986). The selection of sources for the study data causes a limitation of the bachelor thesis which may influence findings due to solely focusing on the second half of the twentieth century. In order to accomplish the set aim and objectives quantitative and qualitative methods were applied. The quantitative method was applied to collect and demonstrate the data through tables and figures. On the other hand, a qualitative approach was used to interpret and understand relationships between the elements of a N + N compound in order to classify the data according to syntactic-semantic criteria.

2.2. Course of study

The course of the empirical research firstly consisted of gathering the examples of N + N compounds from *Dievų miškas* (original work published 1957) and finding their equivalents in the English translation of the selected novel. To identify them, the online dictionary *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (n.d.) was used. Further on, N + N compounds were classified into tables according to syntactic-semantic criteria into determinative, possessive, and copulative compounds. While the collected data of their equivalents in translation were categorized into tables according to their statuses.

Similarly, N + N compounds and their equivalents in the translation to Lithuanian were collected from the novel *The Catcher in the Rye* (original work published in 1951) and its translation. To identify them, the online *Cambridge Dictionary* (n.d.) was used. While English N + N compounds were categorized into tables into determinative, possessive, and copulative compounds, Lithuanian translation equivalents were classified according to their statuses identified.

Further followed the systemization of the gathered data into four figures. Figure 1 revealed the count of the total occurrences of N + N compounds classified according to the syntactic-semantic criteria in English (475) (see Appendix A) and Lithuanian (86) (see Appendix B) languages. Figure 2 displayed the count of 233 distinct N + N compounds identified in English compared to 42 in Lithuanian, highlighting the prominence of determinative (Eng., 223, Lt., 32), possessive (Eng., 5, Lt., 9), and copulative (Eng., 4, Lt., 1) compounds. Figure 3 demonstrated 12 different statuses of an English equivalent (see Appendix B). Lastly, Figure 4 showed 24 distinctive statuses of a Lithuanian equivalent (see Appendix A).

After systemizing data of N + N compounds in English and Lithuanian and their equivalents in translation languages the gathered data were compared in terms of syntactic-syntactic criteria with the help of online dictionaries in both languages *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (n.d.) and *Cambridge Dictionary* (n.d.). In cases where the translation of a N + N compound was needed, one of the equivalents found in the translated selected novel was chosen. For a more explicit analysis, some elements of a N + N were translated with the help of *Ekalba.lt* (n.d., *Lietuvių-anglų žodynas* section). As well as an *Online Etymology Dictionary* (n.d.) was used to check the etymology of words. Finally, based on the conducted comparative analysis, findings were drawn to answer the research question of the study.

III ANALYSIS OF N + N COMPOUND NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGES AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TRANSLATIONS

The empirical part of the bachelor thesis focuses on the analysis of N + N compound nouns in English and Lithuanian languages and their equivalents in translations. The comparative analysis specifically focuses on classification into determinative, copulative, and possessive compounds. The findings of this research provide insights into the similarities and differences between English and Lithuanian languages from a syntactic-semantic point of view.

3.1. Analysis of N + N nominal compounds

This subchapter focuses on the comparison of N + N nominal compounds in English and Lithuanian languages based on the collected data from selected novels. It aims to identify the similarities and differences of N + N compound nouns specifically focusing on the syntactic-semantic criteria.

Figure 1 provides the total number of N + N nominal compounds found in both English and languages categorized according to the syntactic-semantic relationship between the elements of a compound into determinative, possessive, and copulative.

Figure 1

Frequency of N + N nominal compounds
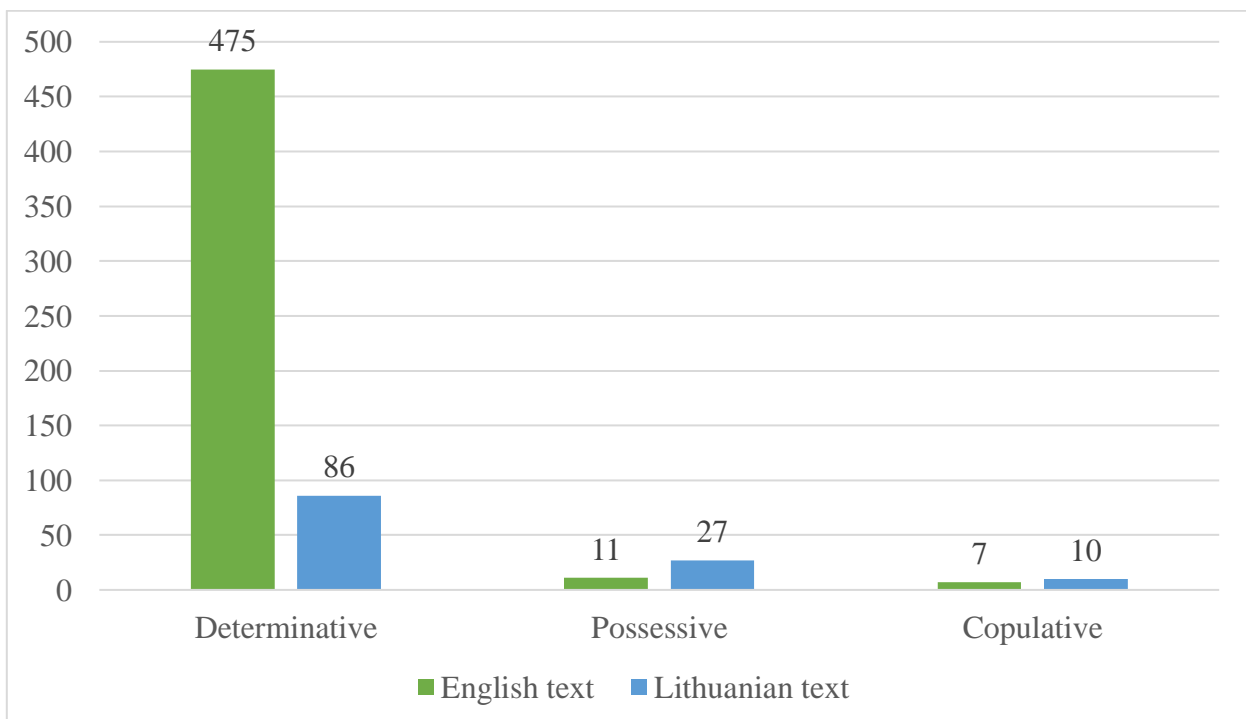
The overall gathered data included 493 occurrences of N + N compounds in English text (see Appendix A) and 122 occurrences in Lithuanian text (see Appendix B) classified based on the syntactic-semantic criteria. The determinative type was the most prominent with a frequency of 475 in English compared to 86 in Lithuanian. In contrast, the frequency of the possessive (11) and copulative (7) N + N nominal compounds were much less common in English compared to 27 and 10 accordingly in the Lithuanian language. It is worth noting that while being far less common than determinative N + N compounds, possessive and copulative types appear to be productive and contribute to the richness of both English and Lithuanian vocabularies. The most frequently occurring lexical variations were the following. In the Lithuanian language, the most frequent lexemes included Lt., *niekaniekis*, Eng., *trivia* of the copulative type and Lt., *puskapis*, Eng., *hilfscapo* of the possessive type, with a frequency of 10 occurrences each. The following lexemes occurred 8 times each and were of the determinative type, Lt., *laikraštis*, Eng., *newspaper*, Lt., *pusvalandis* Eng., *half hour*, and Lt., *sekmadienis*, Eng., *Sunday*. Regarding the English language, the most frequent lexemes were all of the determinative types, *hunting hat* (30), *suitcase* (28), *bathroom* (20), *roommate* (10), and *bathrobe* (8).

Figure 2 displays the comparative classification of the N + N compounds between English and Lithuanian languages in terms of the syntactic-semantic criteria.

Figure 2

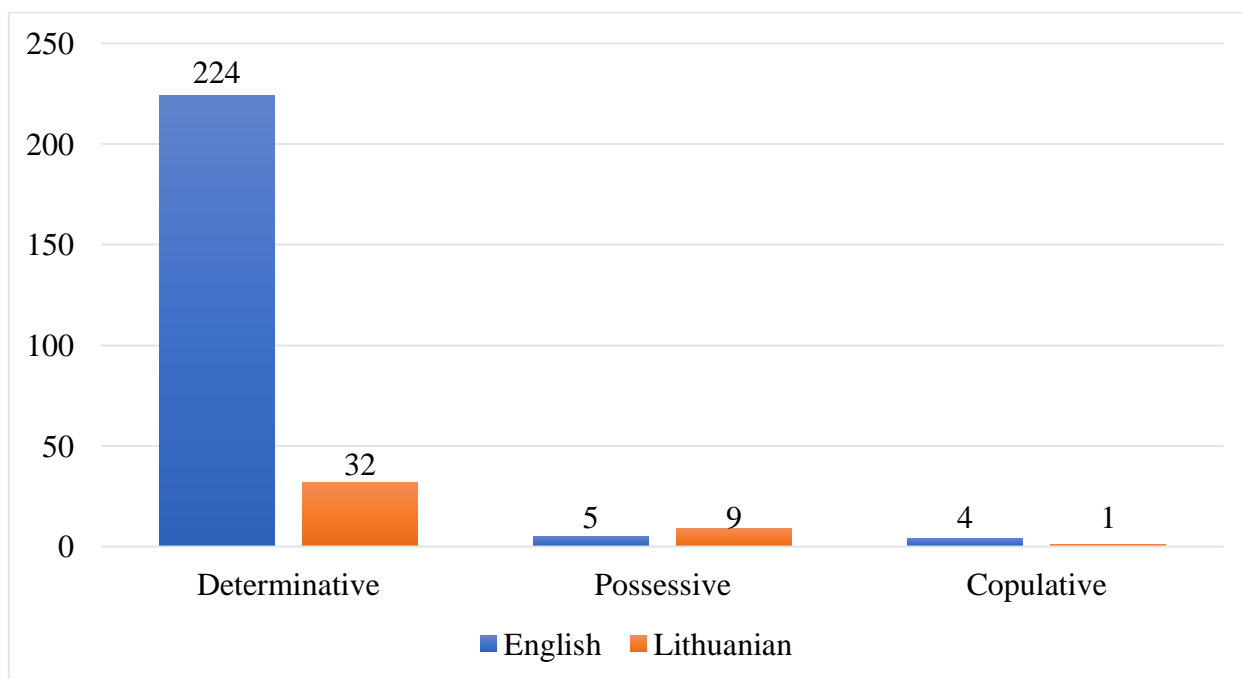*Syntactic-semantic classification of N + N compounds*

Figure 2 presents distinct N + N compound nouns found in both English and Lithuanian texts categorized according to the syntactic-semantic relationship between the elements of a compound into determinative, possessive, and copulative compounds. A total number of 233 disparate N + N compound nouns compared to 42 in Lithuanian, were found in English. In Lithuanian, the possessive relationship between the elements of a compound accounts for 9, whereas only 1 compound was copulative. English novel, on the other hand, displayed a fewer amount, with just 5 possessive and 4 copulative unique N + N nominal compounds.

As can be seen in Figure 2, the gathered data highlights the predominance of the determinative relationship between the elements of a compound in both English (224) and Lithuanian (32) languages. For instance, Lt., *bažnytkaimis*, Eng. *hamlet* (for more examples see Appendix B, Table 5). The left element of the compound Lt., *bažnyčia,* Eng. *church* narrows down the meaning of the head component Lt., *kaimas*, Eng., *village*. The modifier specifies the characteristic feature of a head noun by highlighting the importance of the settlement having the church. The determinative type is characterized by the hierarchical relationship of a modifier, most often the left member, and a head, resulting in a new word that refers to a more specific object or concept (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, p. 21). In the English Language, the head noun typically appears at the end of a compound as well (Plag, p. 185), e.g., *basketball* (for more examples *see* Appendix A, table 2). In addition, both languages allow the creation of head-initial syntactic-semantic structures as well, however, none of the determinative N + N compounds corresponds to this syntactic-semantic order of the components neither in English nor Lithuanian.

In contrast to the English language, a few constraints restrict the creation of determinative compounds in the Lithuanian language. A limitation appears regarding solely syntax, all of the Lithuanian determinative compounds consist of no more than two roots or words (common nouns) joined together into one word. For instance, Lt., *rugiapjūtė*, Eng., *harvest (time)* is composed of Lt., *rugys*, Eng., *rye*, the linking vowels *-ia-* and Lt., *pjūtė,* Eng*., reaping* (for more examples see Appendix B, Table 5). In contrast to a more flexible syntactic-semantic structure in the English language, for instance, *basketball team* is made of a compound *basketball* and a simplex noun *team*. Plag (2003, p. 66) highlights that the concept of the longest compound does not exist in Germanic languages, e.g., *ace composition writer* consists of three simplex nouns. Additionally, the flexibility in the English language allows for the unrestrained creation of new words by joining two (or more) elements that have noun-like properties (Bauer, 1983, pp. 203-204), e.g., *fencing team* is composed of a gerund and a simplex noun. Also, the pattern of proper noun + noun is

possible (Bauer, 1983, p. 204), e.g., *Christmas vacation* (for more examples see Appendix A, table 2).

Figure 2 indicates the relatively low count of distinctive possessive N + N compounds found in English (5) and Lithuanian (9) compared to the determinative type. E.g., Lt., *šunsnukis* (for more examples see Appendix B, Table 6) is used as a swear word to address a person attributing the characteristics of the mythological creature from Lithuanian folklore, a man with a dog's muzzle (Lietuvių kalbos žodynas, n.d.). The elements of a compound display a determinative relationship by Lt., *šuo*, Eng., *dog* expressing the possession of the second component Lt., *snukis*, Eng., *muzzle.* The determination is restricted due to the compound meaning being rather implied since it describes a person that attributes the values from the mythological creature. According to Jarmalavičius & Stundžia (pp. 18-24), a possessive compound can be characterized by an indirect meaning of the elements, most often describing a human being, and expressing possession in a limited determinative nature between its components. In contrast to English, e.g., *rubberneck* (for more examples see Appendix A, Table 3). The non-head element *rubber* modifies the head noun *neck* in a determinative way by attributing its properties to the head noun in a metaphorical way. Therefore, the N + N nominal compound *rubberneck* conveys a figurative meaning referring to a person who looks at something foolishly (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

In terms of the possessive relationship's limitations, both languages have their deviations. In the English language, a restriction arises since the elements of a compound lack to express the possessive relationship. Instead, other constructions are used more frequently, such as the possessive "s" after a noun. It describes "the possession or attribution of particular things," e.g., *cow's milk* (Carter & McCarthy, p. 361). With regards to the Lithuanian language, possessive N + N nominal compounds are usually language-specific expressions carrying a figurative meaning. They are often used to address a person in the spoken language (Jarmalavičius, 2019, p. 119) in contrast to English, a possessive compound can both only denote a characteristic of a person and address him attributing a feature.

Lastly, as can be seen in Figure 2, the copulative type is barely productive in both languages. The only distinct N + N compound found in Lithuanian is Lt., *niekaniekis*, Eng., *trivia,* (for more examples see Appendix B, Table 7) which consists of the reduplicated element Lt., *niekas*, Eng., *nothing*, *nobody* joined together by the linking vowel -*a*- and creates a N + N compound referring to something of little value (Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas, n.d.). A coordinative relationship is a key

characteristic that distinguishes copulative compounds. It can be represented by inserting "and" or "+" between the elements of a compound (Jarmalavičius & Stundžia, p. 21). The English language, e.g., *girl detective*, demonstrates the coordinative meaning between the gender-identifying element *girl* and *detective* (for more examples see Appendix A, Table 4).

After the overview of all syntactic-semantic relationships between the elements of a N + N compound noun, it is important to highlight that a N + N nominal compound in Lithuanian can be characterized as having more syntactic-semantic transparency. Since elements of a compound are always joined into one word, in some cases, even connected by the linking element, it suggests a close relationship between them, e.g., Lt., *blauzdikaulis*, Eng., *inconsequential individual* (for more examples see Appendix B). With regards to the English language, two ways were observed to spell a N + N compound noun: as separate words, e.g., *theatre ticket*, or as one word, *bloodhound* (for more examples see Appendix A).

In conclusion, the highest productivity of the determinative type of relationship is justified by both the frequency and the highest number of distinct N + N nominal compounds found. The determinative relationship plays a significant role in both languages, yet it was considerably more productive in English. In contrast, possessive and copulative types of relationships were barely productive at all. Regarding the syntactic-semantic criteria of N + N nominal compounds in both languages, the following similarities and differences were observed. In the Lithuanian language, a N + N compound noun is more semantically transparent yet restricted to the formation of two elements only that are either a root or a word (common noun) in comparison to the English language that allows a more flexible formation of the N + N determinative compounds. The syntactic-semantic transparency is justified by the fact that all N + N compounds from the selected Lithuanian novel were a joint composition of one word, in some cases, even connected by linking vowel(s). In both languages, the determinative type of relationship is distinguished by the hierarchical relationship of a modifier, the left member, and the head. The possessive type of relationship characterizes by a N + N compound noun having a figurative meaning that refers to the characteristics of a person, in the Lithuanian language mainly used in the spoken language. Furthermore, the elements of a possessive compound express possession only in the Lithuanian language. Lastly, the elements of a copulative N + N nominal compound express a coordinative meaning that can be represented by inserting "+" or "and" between them.

3.2. Analysis of the translation equivalents

This subchapter aims to categorize translation equivalents of Lithuanian and English N + N compound nouns according to their statuses, highlighting the similarities and differences between the two languages.

3.2.1. Analysis of equivalents in translation to English

Figure 3 displays the statuses and frequency of the N + N compound equivalents in translation to English.

Figure 3

Classification of equivalents in translation to English
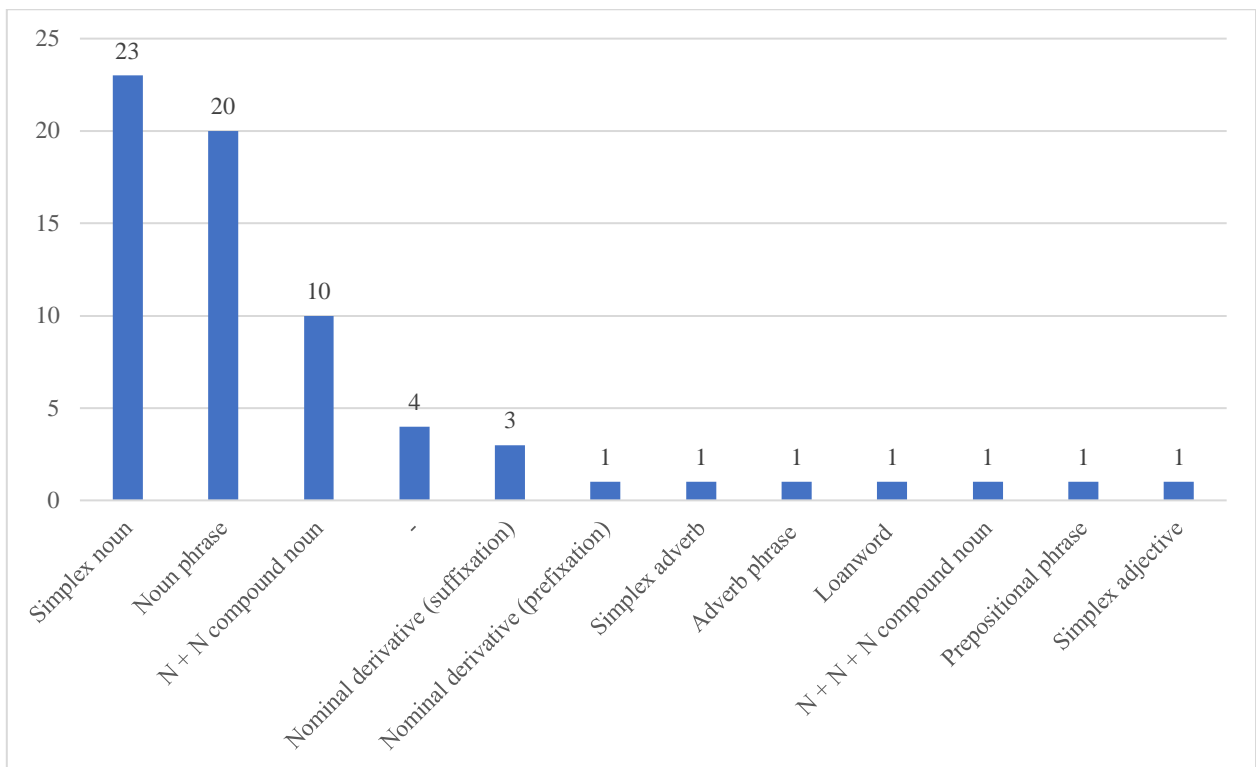
Figure 3 demonstrates the classification of 67 distinct translation equivalents classified into 12 groups based on their statuses. The most common status was "Simplex noun" with a frequency of 23, followed by the "Noun phrase" (20) and "N + N compound noun" (10). There were 4 cases where no equivalent of the N + N nominal compound was found in the translation. Other statuses included "Nominal derivative (suffixation)," "Nominal derivative (prefixation)," "Simplex adverb," "Adverb phrase," "Loanword," "N + N + N compound noun," "Prepositional phrase," and "Simplex adjective."

Figure 3 shows that "Simplex noun" was the most frequent status of a translation equivalent within the gathered data. The main reason for the prevalence of the status is that most of the Lithuanian N + N compound nouns have a simple noun in English to express the identical meaning, e.g., Lt., *kupranugaris*, Eng., *camel*. It is important to note that the selection of a translation equivalent is determined by the available sources of the language, and just sometimes by the actions of the translator. Thus, another possible reason may be that the translators opted to render equivalents in translation to English as a single noun in order to simplify the material and make it more intelligible to English-speaking readers, for example, Lt., *plytgalys*, referring to a shattered brick (Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas, n.d.). The meaning in translation is simplified to an equivalent *brick,* which conveys a more general meaning of the original meaning in Lithuanian.

Further on, the following status based on the frequency is "Noun phrase" (20). The prevalence may be attributed to the fact that noun phrases are a common grammatical structure and constitute the foundation of a sentence in the analytic English language (Carter & McCarthy, 2006, pp. 318-319). Noun phrases articulate the meaning of complex Lithuanian N + N nominal compounds in a manner that is more compatible with the grammar of English. For example, Lt., *darbovietė*, Eng., *place of work*. The N + N compound is formed by joining two nouns, Lt., *darbas*, Eng., *work*, and Lt., *vieta*, Eng., *place*. In English, the grammatical relationship between the two nouns is shown through word order and the preposition "of." Moreover, noun phrases may communicate novel concepts in order to portray the exact semantic meaning of complex N + N compounds, f instance, Lt., *blauzdikaulis.* It is used to describe a person of a derogatory designation and the nationality of an SS member of Polish origin (Markevičienė, 2012, p. 201). The semantic meaning of a compound is conveyed through a noun phrase *inconsequential individual* in the translation*,* which is a more general description of the Lithuanian N + N compound and must be understood by the target audience with ease.

Furthermore, the following status of an equivalent is "N + N compound noun" (10). According to Bauer (1983, p. 202), the most productive pattern of nominal compounding in the English language is N + N as well as in Lithuanian (Urbutis, 2005, p. 151). It suggests that the meaning in both languages has an established form of a N + N compound, e.g., Lt., *kryžkelė, Eng., crossroad* corresponds identically. The high frequency of the status also suggests that the translator may have retained some of the linguistic features of the original text in order to enhance the literary quality of the text. For example, Lt., *plytgalis* refers to a shattered brick (Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas, n.d.). The translation equivalent *brickbat* used to convey the same meaning in middle XVI c. (Online

Etymology Dictionary, n.d.) that it is now regarded as archaic. In modern English, the word *brickbat* refers to an insult in a spoken manner (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

There were 4 cases when no equivalent of a Lithuanian N + N compound noun was found in the translation to English. To communicate complex concepts only attributed to specific cultural terminology of the novel, the translator may employ alternate tactics, such as rewording the sentence. For instance, Lt., *popiergalis* refers to a document against the Lithuanian resistance in Sruoga's novel. The term has no direct equivalent in the translation due to the lack of specialized terminology and knowledge of the cultural context of prisoners' life conditions in a Nazi concentration camp in Poland during WWII.

To summarize, 67 distinct equivalents were classified into 12 groups based on their statuses of which a simplex noun was the most frequent one in translation to English, followed by a noun phrase, and N + N compound noun. This suggests that to express the semantic meaning of a complex Lithuanian N + N compound, the English language has a defined word as a single noun. Another reason for the status to be the most prominent one may be the preference to simplify the material of a novel. The following prevalent status of an equivalent in translation to English was noun phrase. It can be explained due to the English language being analytic. Moreover, to communicate novel concepts. Lastly, English and Lithuanian languages have an established syntactic form of a N + N compound noun which highlights that both languages share linguistic features even though they originate from different branches of the Indo-European family. In addition, this linguistic phenomenon may be caused by the translator's preference to keep some of the original text's linguistic characteristics similar to syntactical structures to refer to concepts or ideas. It is vital to call attention to the fact that the choice of a translation equivalent is dictated by the language's accessible sources, not the choices of a translator. Furthermore, there were cases with no equivalent of N + N compound that may be explained by the lack of terminology.

3.2.2. Equivalent's analysis in Lithuanian translation

Figure 4 demonstrates the statuses and frequency of the N + N compound's equivalents in translation to Lithuanian (see next page).

Figure 4

Classification of equivalents in translation to Lithuanian
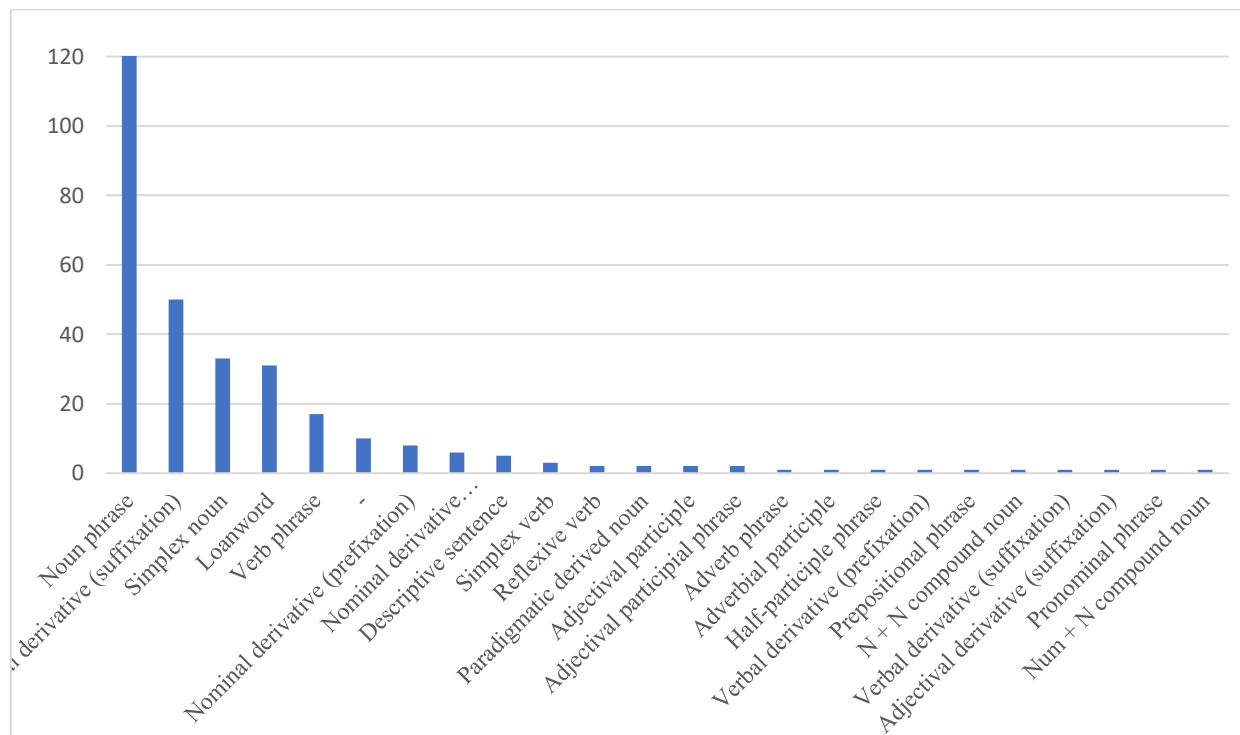
Figure 4 displays the taxonomy of 302 distinct translation equivalents categorized into 24 groups based on their statuses that demonstrate the richness and diversity of the Lithuanian language and emphasizes the significance of having an in-depth analysis. The most common status of an equivalent was "Noun phrase" which accounts for 121 translation equivalents, followed by "Nominal derivative (suffixation)" (50), "Simplex noun" (33), and "Loanword" (31). Other statuses of translation equivalents included "Verb phrase," "Nominal derivative (prefixation)," "Nominal derivative (nominalization)," "Descriptive sentence," "Simplex verb," "Reflexive verb," "Paradigmatic derived noun," Adjectival participle," "Adjectival participial phrase," "Adverb phrase," "Adverbial participle," "Half-participle phrase," "Verbal derivative (prefixation)," "Prepositional phrase," "N + N compound noun," "Verbal derivative (suffixation)," "Adjectival derivative (suffixation)," "Pronominal phrase," "Num + N compound noun," and lastly, cases of no equivalent in the translation.

As can be seen in Figure 4, the noun phrase was the most frequent status of an equivalent in the Lithuanian language. Its high frequency is particularly intriguing since it implies the Lithuanian language has the properties of an analytic language, which employs individual words to indicate

grammatical information rather than inflexions or word endings. For instance, *cheese sandwich*, Lt., *sumuštinis su sūriu.* The noun phrase consists of two nouns Lt., *sumuštinis,* Eng*., sandwich* and Lt., *sūris,* Eng., *cheese*, joined by the preposition Lt., *su* Eng*., with* to convey the relationship between words. The prevalence of the status may be explained by the fact that a noun phrase allows for a more efficient way to convey a precise and nuanced meaning of a N + N nominal compound. As well as attain more flexibility in expressing complex ideas or intricate concepts in the Lithuanian language.

The second most prevalent status of an equivalent in translation to Lithuanian was "Derivative (suffixation)" (see Figure 4). The productivity of suffixation in the Lithuanian language is due to its inflectional system. The meaning of a word in Lithuanian can be changed by adding inflectional endings rather than merging distinct words, unlike in English (Ekalba.lt, n.d.). For instance, *street lamp*, Lt., *žibintas*. The translation equivalent is derived from the verb *žibinti*, which means to shine (Lietuvių kalbos žodynas, n.d.). Then, suffixes *-t-as* are added to the root word, changing the grammatical category and transforming the word into a masculine singular noun. Thus, suffixation is an effective way to form new words with nuanced meanings and properties in the Lithuanian language. Moreover, it involves a wide range of suffixes, many of which have distinct meanings and connotations, which can assist to construct words that are more semantically transparent than English N + N nominal compounds themselves, e.g., *elevator doors,* Lt., *durelės*. The diminutive suffix *-elės* denotes the characteristic of being even smaller in size than the head noun of a N + N compound, *doors*. The diminutive suffix can convey an emotional evaluation that can range from admiration to belittling and even disgust as well (Visuotinė Lietuvių Enciklopedija, n.d.).

In addition, translation equivalents of the status simplex noun were identified as common likewise (see Figure 4). It implies that the translator may simplify English N + N compound nouns to a more generic word. For example, *hunting hat,* Lt., *kepurė* both refer to a type of headwear that is worn for protection. However, *hunting hat* is a more specific word that explicitly denotes the purpose of the hat, while Lt., *kepurė*, Eng., *hat* is a more general word for any type of hat that covers the head. Additionally, a few N + N compounds have a simplex noun as an equivalent in Lithuanian to convey the identical meaning, e.g., *lamppost,* Lt., *stulpas*.

Furthermore, the following status of an equivalent in translation to Lithuanian according to the frequency is "Loanword." The prominence may be explained by the fact that loanwords express already established and widely recognized terminology. For example, English loanwords make up

a significant part of the N + N compound's equivalents, e.g., *taxicab*, Lt., *taksi* (Online Etymology Dictionary*,* n.d.). Loanwords also convey a feeling of prestige or cultural affiliation that imply a sense of refinement or elegance. For example, *piano playe*r, Lt., *pianistas*. The word was borrowed from Italy and adopted into the Lithuanian language, Eng., (Online Etymology Dictionary*,* n.d.). Moreover, the Lithuanian language has been greatly affected by the adoption from adjacent languages, e.g., Lt., *šnicelis*, Eng., *hamburger* (word origin is German), due to historical and cultural factors (Online Etymology Dictionary*,* n.d.).

In conclusion, 302 distinct equivalents were distinguished into 24 groups according to their statuses in the Lithuanian language which reflects the diversity and richness of it. The most frequent statuses include noun phrases, determinatives (suffixation), simplex nouns, and loanwords. might be attributed to the fact that it is a more effective method of conveying a precise and nuanced meaning of an English N + N nominal compound. It highlights the properties of an analytic language like English, implying that languages have significant linguistic ties. Moreover, the productivity of suffixation as a word-formation process in the Lithuanian language is what accounts for the prominence of the status. Furthermore, equivalents in translation to Lithuanian often may take the form of a simplex noun in order to simplify N + N compounds and obtain a more general meaning in the translation. Lastly, loanwords as translation equivalents in the Lithuanian language assist in the expression of previously defined and generally accepted terminology.

Conclusions

1.1 It was concluded that English and Lithuanian languages are similar in terms of defining a compound by the following characteristics: multiple lexeme composition, being semantically measured, acting as a unit in a sentence, lacking affixes, and combined meaning of its components. On the contrary, elements of a compound in Lithuanian lack affixes in general, while in English, only not subjected to a derivational process.

1.2 The conclusion was reached that English and Lithuanian Languages are similar in terms of compound noun classifications regarding the following characteristics: semantic criteria were used to categorize. Based on it, compound nouns are distinguished into endocentric and exocentric types. In contrast, in the English language next classifications were proposed: based on the nature of the head, the way a compound is spelt, and syntactic patterns. English and Lithuanian languages also differ in terms of productivity, N + N compound nouns are the most productive syntactic pattern while in Lithuanian both N + N and Adj + N types. In addition, in the Lithuanian language, the following classifications were proposed: based on the first element of a compound, according to the tradition of ancient Indian grammar, as well as based on more recent studies in Indo-European languages.

2. The following similarities were defined between English and Lithuanian languages regarding the N + N compound nouns and their syntactic-semantic relationships between elements. Both languages were characterized by the determinative type being the most productive and having a hierarchical relationship between a modifier (left member) and a head. With regards to the possessive N + N compound, in both Languages, it was characterized as having a figurative meaning and expressing features of a human being. Lastly, the copulative N + N compound expressed a coordinative meaning between its elements that can be justified by inserting "+" or "and" between them. The Lithuanian language distinguishes in terms of a more restricted combination of N + N compounds regarding two elements that can only be a root or a common noun, semantic transparency influenced by the compositional structure of spelling as one word, sometimes even connection by linking vowel(s).

3.1. After the comparative analysis of the N + N compound equivalents in translation to English was conducted, the following findings highlighted similarities and differences between the Lithuanian and English languages. Firstly, a simplex noun was the most prominent status of an equivalent, suggesting complex Lithuanian N + N compound nouns may have a precise yet simple

meaning in English. Secondly, noun phrase was a common equivalent of N + N compound noun, suggesting that a more compatible grammatical structure with the English language was chosen. The Lithuanian N + N compounds are rather ambiguous since there were cases when no equivalent was found in the translation. On the other hand, English and Lithuanian languages share a syntactic form of a N + N both in a compound noun and translation equivalent, demonstrating that they are similar in terms of linguistics.

3.2. After the comparative analysis of the N + N nominal compound equivalents in translation to Lithuanian was conducted, the following conclusions revealed similarities and differences between English and Lithuanian languages. Firstly, the most prevalent status of an equivalent was noun phrase, suggesting the Lithuanian language to have properties of an analytic language like English. Secondly, derivatives (suffixation) as equivalents in Lithuanian translation justified the fact of this word formation being highly productive in Lithuanian. Moreover, to simplify English N + N compounds, equivalents in translation to Lithuanian often take the form of a simple noun. Lastly, loanwords as a translation equivalent in the Lithuanian language assist in the expression of already established and widely accepted terms.

Summary

Word formation has been thoroughly examined in many languages, but the research is ongoing to this day. Derivation and compounding are two major word-formation processes that work in tandem. Although many comparative studies have been conducted between English and Lithuanian languages, no specific research on the following topic has been done yet. This bachelor thesis focuses on the comparative analysis of noun + noun compound nouns in English and Lithuanian languages and their equivalents in translations. In order to achieve the set goal, the theory of nominal compounding was overviewed, as well as its syntactic-semantic characteristics were identified. Later, noun + noun compounds and their translation equivalents were collected from two selected novels Sruoga's *Dievų miškas* (original work published 1957) and its translation *Forest of the Gods* (2005), and Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* (original work published 1951) and its translation *Rugiuose prie bedugnės* (1986). The study consists of five parts: introduction, literature overview on the linguistic phenomenon of compounding, gathering and describing data, analysis and lastly, conclusions. The comparative analysis was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The results showed most noun + noun compounds in English and Lithuanian languages to be characterized by a hierarchical relationship between a modifier (left member) and a head, thus, the determinative type being the most productive one. With regards to the possessive noun + noun compound, in both Languages, it was characterized as having a figurative meaning and expressing features of a human being. Lastly, the copulative noun + noun compound expressed a coordinative meaning between its elements that can be demonstrated by inserting "+" or "and" between them. After analysing the translation equivalents in both languages, the following finding was drawn. English and Lithuanian languages share a syntactic form of both a noun + noun compound noun and translation equivalent quite productively, demonstrating that English and Lithuanian languages do share similar characteristic features despite the fact being classified to different Indo-European branches.

Keywords: noun + noun compound, translation equivalent, syntactic-semantic, status of an equivalent, determinative type, possessive type, copulative type

Santrauka

Žodžių daryba yra nuodugniai ištirta daugelyje kalbų, tačiau jos tyrimai vyksta iki šios dienos. Daryba ir dūryba yra du pagrindiniai žodžių darybos procesai, veikiantys kartu. Nors atlikta daug lyginamųjų anglų ir lietuvių kalbų tyrimų, konkretūs tyrimai toliau pateikiama tema dar neatlikti. Šiame bakalauro darbe atliekama lyginamoji „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūrinių anglų ir lietuvių kalbose bei jų atitikmenų vertimuose analizė. Siekiant užsibrėžto tikslo, buvo apžvelgta dūrinių daiktavardžių teorija, nustatytos jos sintaksinės-semantinės charakteristikos. Vėliau „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūriniai ir jų vertimo atitikmenys buvo surinkti iš dviejų atrinktų romanų: Sruogos „Dievų miškas" (originalus kūrinys išleistas 1957 m.) bei jo vertimo „Forest of the Gods" (2005 m.) ir Selindžerio kūrinio „The Catcher in the Rye" (originalus kūrinys išleistas 1951 m.) ir jo vertimo „Rugiuose prie bedugnės" (1986). Darbą sudaro penkios dalys: įvadas, tiriamo lingvistinio reiškinio literatūros apžvalga, tyrimo duomenų rinkimas bei aprašymas, analizė ir galiausiai, išvados. Darbas buvo atliktas taikant kiekybinį ir kokybinį metodus. Rezultatai parodė, kad dauguma „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūrinių, anglų ir lietuvių kalbose pasižymi hierarchiniu ryšiu tarp modifikuojačio kairiojo nario ir dūrinio galvos, taigi determinatyvinis tipas yra produktyviausias. Aptariant posesyvinį „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūrinį, abiejose kalbose jis buvo apibūdinamas kaip turintis perkeltinę reikšmę bei išreiškiantis žmogaus bruožus. Galiausiai, kopuliatyvinio „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūrinio elementai išreiškia koordinacinį ryšį tarpusavyje, kurį galima pademonstruoti įterpiant tarp dūrinio narių „+" arba „ir". Išanalizavus vertimo atitikmenis abiejose kalbose, buvo padaryta sekanti išvada. Anglų ir lietuvių kalbos gana produktyviai dalijasi sintaksine „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" forma ir daiktavardiniame dūrinyje, ir vertimo atitikmenyje, o tai rodo, kad anglų ir lietuvių kalboms būdingi panašūs bruožai, nepaisant to, kad jos priskiriamos skirtingoms indoeuropiečių šakoms.

Raktiniai žodžiai: „Daiktavardis + daiktavardis" tipo dūriniai, atitikmuo vertime, sintaksinis-semantinis ryšys, ekvivalento statusas, determinatyvinis tipas, posesyvinis tipas, kopuliatyvinis tipas

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Appendix A

English N + N compound nouns and their translation equivalents

Table 2

Determinative nominal compounds of the structure N + N

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Lt.	The status of an equivalent
Ace composition writer 298	1	Sekdavosi rašiniai 92	Verb phrase
Address book 223	1	Užrašų knygelė 68 Knygelė 68	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Ashtray 212	1	Peleninė 65	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Bandstand 194	1	Estrada 59	Loanword
Baseball glove 68	2	Beisbolo pirštinė 21	Noun phrase
Baseball mitt 64, 65, 128, 229	4	Beisbolo pirštinė 19, 20, 39, 70	Noun phrase
Basketball 48	1	Krepšinis 15	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Basketball coach 72	1	Krepšinio treneris 21	Noun phrase
Basketball game 48	1	Krepšinio varžybos 15	Noun phrase
Basketball ring 325	1	Krepšinio žiedas 100	Noun phrase
Basketball team 215	1	Krepšininkai 66	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Bathrobe 13, 18, 26, 63, 76, 277, 296	8	Chalatas 4, 5, 8, 19, 84, 91	Loanword
Bathroom 67, 104, 112, 171, 172, 200, 227, 274, 275, 290, 291, 312, 325, 326, 333	20	Išvietė 21, 70 Vonia 32, 34, 52, 53, 61, 90, 96	Nominal derivative (prefixation) Simplex noun

		Tualetas 84, 100, 102	Simplex noun
		Kai prausiausi 89	Adverb phrase
Bathtub 208	1	Vonelė 64	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Beauty sleep 110	1	Išsimiegoti 33	Reflexive verb
Bedroom 303	1	Miegamasis 93	Nominal derivative (nominalization)
Belching lesson 283	1	Mokyti žagsėti 87	Verb phrase
Bellboy 103	1	Pasiuntinys 31	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Benefit performance 192	1	Benefisas 59	Loanword
Birthday 31, 88	2	Gimimo diena 9, 27	Noun phrase
Bull session 273	1	Plepėti ir panašiai 84	Verb phrase
Burlesque stripper 107	1	Striptizo šokėja 32	Noun phrase
Bus driver 62	1	Konduktorius 19	Loanword
Business office 305	1	Kontora 94	Loanword
Cab driver 135	1	Šoferis 41	Loanword
Cabin camp 216	1	Palapinė 66	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
		Turistinė stovykla 66	Noun phrase
Caning factory 261	1	Konservų fabrikas 80	Noun phrase
Car accident 106	1	Automobilio katastrofa 32	Noun phrase
Checkerboard 130	1	Šaškių lenta 40	Noun phrase
Cheese sandwich 178, 221	2	Sumuštinis su sūriu 54, 67	Noun phrase
Christmas dough 292, 296, 323, 325, 326, 335	8	Kalėdiniai pinigai 90, 91, 99, 100, 103	Noun phrase
		Pinigai, kuriuos davė Kalėdoms 90	Descriptive sentence

Christmas Eve 100, 212, 246, 264	4	Kūčios 30, 65, 75, 81	Simplex noun
Christmas thing 224, 225	2	Kalėdinis vaidinimas 69	Noun phrase
		Kalėdinė programa 69	Noun phrase
Christmas time 180	1	Kalėdos 55	Simplex noun
Christmas tree 100, 320	3	Eglutė 30	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
		Kalėdų eglė 98	Noun phrase
Christmas vacation 7, 98, 100, 138, 334	6	Kalėdų atostogos 2, 102	Noun phrase
		Atostogos 30, 42	Simplex noun
Cigar butt 194	1	Nuorūka 194	Paradigmatic derived noun
Cigarette table 302	1	Rūkomasis staliukas 93	Noun phrase
Clarinet player 125	1	Klarnetistas 38	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Class election 96	1	Klasės rinkimai 29	Noun phrase
Classroom 327	1	Ø 100	-
Club car 97	2	Vagonas restoranas 29	Noun phrase
Coat pocket 57, 267, 294, 339, 345	6	Palaidinės kišenė 18	Noun phrase
		Palaidinė 18	Simplex noun
		Kišenė 82, 90, 104, 106	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
College jerk 139	1	Švilpis iš koledžo 42	Noun phrase
Command car 228	1	Vado automobilis 70	Noun phrase
Corporation lawyer 177	1	Akcinės bendrovės juriskonsultas 54	Noun phrase
Cowboy 233	1	Ø 71	-
Cowboy general 228	1	Kaubojiškas generolas 70	Noun phrase
Cowboy hat 341	1	Kaubojiška skrybėlė 105	Noun phrase

Crew cut 151, 204	2	Ežiukas 46, 63	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
cricket ball (p. 227)	1	Kamuolys 70	Simplex noun
Dance music 285	1	Šokių muzika 87	Noun phrase
Dancefloor 118, 119, 285	5	Šokių aikštelė 36 Aikštelė 36, 88	Noun phrase
Daylight 153, 166	2	Švisti 50 Aušti 51	Simplex verb Simplex verb
Deer shooting hat 38	1	Medžioklinė kepurė 12	Noun phrase
Digression business 299	1	Kai visa klasė bliaudavo: „Ne į temą!" 92	Descriptive sentence
Dining room 26, 33, 60, 305	5	Valgomasis 8, 83, 87 Valgykla 10, 18, 94	Nominal derivative (nominalization) Nominal derivative (nominalization)
Dinner table 65	1	Pietaujant 20	Adverbial participle
Dinnertime 6, 59	2	Pietai 2 Vakarienė 18	Simplex noun Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Dog crap 194	1	Šuns išmata 59	Noun phrase
Door key 257	1	Raktas 79	Simplex noun
Doorbell 9	1	Skambutis 3	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Doorway 315	1	Tarpdurys 97	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Drugstore 192, 221, 328	2	Vaistinė 58, 67 Valgykla 101	Nominal derivative (suffixation) Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Eardrum 258	1	Būgnelis 79	Nominal derivative (suffixation)

Earlaps 90	1	Ausinės 27	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Easter vacation 334	1	Velykų atostogos 102	Noun phrase
Elevator bell 172, 315	2	Liftas 53 Kviesti liftą 97	Loanword Verb phrase
Elevator boy 294, 296	2	Liftininkas 91	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Elevator doors 256, 257	2	Durelės 78 Lifto durelės 79	Nominal derivative (suffixation) Noun phrase
Elevator guy 150, 155, 166, 256	5	Liftininkas 46, 47, 51, 78	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Elevator shaft 172	1	Lifto šachta 53	Noun phrase
Evening dress 104	1	Vakarinė suknelė 32	Noun phrase
Exam paper 19, 22	3	Egzamino rašinys 6 Nelaimingas rašinys 6 Ø 6	Noun phrase Noun phrase -
Eyelashes 296, 312	2	Akys 91 Ø 96	Simplex noun -
Fencing team 6, 14, 271	3	Fechtuotojas 2, 82 Nelaiminga komanda 3	Loanword Noun phrase
filling station (p. 323)	1	benzino kolonėlė (p. 99)	Noun phrase
Finger print 172	1	Atspaudas 53	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Fingernail 38, 66	4	Panagės 12 Nagai 20	Nominal derivative (prefixation) Simplex noun
Firecracker 21	1	Degtukas 6	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Firing squad 229	1	Rikiuotė 70	Nominal derivative (suffixation)

Fist fight 148	2	Daužytis kumščiais 45	Verb phrase
		Kirsti į snukį 45	Verb phrase
Flannel suit 142, 208	2	Flanelinis kostiumas 43, 63	Noun phrase
Football 8, 304	3	Futbolo kamuolys 3	Noun phrase
		Futbolininkas 94	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Football game 5, 28, 142	4	Futbolas 2	Loanword
		Futbolo rungtynės 9	Noun phrase
		Septinta ar aštuoniolikta žaidimo minutė 43	Descriptive sentence
Football player 305	1	Futbolininkas 94	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Football team 215	1	Futbolo komanda 66	Noun phrase
Footstep 67	2	Žingsniai 20	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Fountain pen 179	1	Parkeris 55	Loanword
Garbage pail 294	1	Šiukšlių kibiras 91	Noun phrase
Gasoline rainbow 200	1	Vaivorykštinė dėmė nuo benzino 61	Noun phrase
Glass case 199, 201	3	Stiklinė vitrina 61	Noun phrase
		Tokia vitrina 61	Noun phrase
Golf stance 129	1	Lošdamas golfą 39	Half-participle phrase
Goose flesh 194	1	Šiurpas 59	Simplex noun
Haircut 272	2	Apkirpti 83	Verbal derivative (prefixation)
		Apkirptas 83	Adjectival participle
Hall closet 10	1	Prieškambario spinta 3	Noun phrase
Ham sandwich 90	1	Sumuštinis su kumpiu 27	Noun phrase
Hamburger 174	1	Šnicelis 53	Loanword

Handkerchief 59, 95, 319	3	Nosinė 18, 29, 98	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Handshake 85	1	Pakratyti ranką 26	Verb phrase
Harvard guy 176	1	Švilpis iš Harvardo 54	Noun phrase
Headache 290, 298, 300, 304	5	Skelti galvą 89	Verb phrase
		Skaudėti galvą 89, 92, 93	Verb phrase
		Galva sukasi 92	Verb phrase
		Galva plyšte plyšta 93	Verb phrase
Hip pocket 325	1	Užpakalinė kišenė 325	Noun phrase
History teacher 7	1	Istorijos mokytojas 2	Noun phrase
Homework 259	2	Pamokos 79	Simplex noun
		Atsisėdusi už to stalo 79	Adjectival participial phrase
Horse manure 6	1	Nesikelti į padebesius 2	Verb phrase
Horse race 218	1	Žirgų lenktynės 67	Noun phrase
Human behavior 308	1	Žmogaus elgesys 95	Noun phrase
Hunting cap 103		Kepurė 31	Simplex noun
Hunting hat 30, 36, 46, 63, 76, 88, 90, 146, 200, 250, 256, 294, 334, 338, 345, 346	30	Medžioklinė kepurė 9, 13, 19, 23, 27, 61, 77, 78, 103, 106	Noun phrase
		Kepurė 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 27, 31, 45, 52, 77, 91	Simplex noun
		Raudonoji kepurė 14, 90, 104	Noun phrase
		Raudonoji medžioklinė kepurė 106	Noun phrase
Ice skates 87, 260	2	Pačiūžos 27, 80	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Ice-skating 210	2	Čiuožti 64	Simplex verb

Inferiority complex 222, 286	6	Nepilnavertiškumo kompleksas 68, 88	Noun phrase
Insurance office 123	1	Draudimo bendrovė 38	Noun phrase
Iron curler job 302	1	Geležinis daiktelis plaukams garbiniuoti 93	Noun phrase
Iron glasses 182	1	Akiniai 56	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Iron rim 181, 277	2	Geležiniai rėmeliai 55, 85	Noun phrase
Jitterbug 121, 286	2	Džiterbagas 37, 88	Loanword
Jitterbugging 121, 122	2	Džiterbagas 37	Loanword
Lamb chop 290	2	Avienos šniceliukas 89 šnicelis 89	Noun phrase
Lamppost 138	1	Stulpas 42	Simplex noun
Leather couch 202	1	Odinė sofa 61	Noun phrase
Licorice stick 125	1	Kornetas 38	Loanword
Life imprisonment 265	1	Iki gyvos galvos 81	Prepositional phrase
Light bulb 325	1	Lemputė 100	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Linen closet 302	1	Drabužių spinta 93	Noun phrase
Lipstick 188, 205, 302, 321	5	Pasidažiusi lūpas 57, 63 Dažytis lūpas 57 Ø (p. 93 Nesidažyti lūpų 99	Adjectival participial phrase Verb phrase Verb phrase
Living room 27, 128, 228, 283, 295, 312	7	Valgomasis 8, 87 Svetainė 39, 91, 96) Kambarys 70	Nominal derivative (nominalization) Nominal derivative (suffixation) Loanword
Lunchtime 325	1	Pietų metas 100	Noun phrase
Masterpiece 209	1	Šedevras 64	Loanword

Math class 278	1	Matematika 85	Loanword
Military school 271	1	Karo mokykla 83	Noun phrase
Movie actor 120, 207, 233	2	Kino aktorius 37, 63 Ø 71	Noun phrase -
Movie short 128	2	Trumpametražis filmas 128	Noun phrase
Movie star 123, 124, 125	4	Kino žvaigždė 38 Kino aktoriai 38	Noun phrase Noun phrase
Museum routine 197	1	Viskas tame muziejuj 60	Noun phrase
Music hall 125, 126	3	Miuzikholas 38, 39	Loanword
Mystery program 55	1	Detektyvas per radiją 17	Noun phrase
Navy guy 144, 145	6	Kapitonas Blopas 44 Jūrininkas 44 Jūreivis 44	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation) Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Navy officer 143	1	Jūrų karininkas 44	Noun phrase
newspaper 120, 218	2	Laikraštis 37, 67)	N + N compound noun
Newsreel 132, 218	3	Kronika 40 Kino kronika 67	Loanword Noun phrase
Night club 112, 126, 133	3	Naktinis klubas 34, 39 Klubas 41	Noun phrase Loanword
Night elevator boy 256	1	Kuris paprastai dirbdavo naktimis 78	Descriptive sentence
Nodding routine 14	1	Linksėti senu papratimu 4	Verb phrase
Notebook 261, 262	6	Sąsiuvinis 80 Užrašai 80, 81	Nominal derivative (suffixation) Paradigmatic derived noun

Orchestra seat 192	1	Parteris 59	Loanword
Paper clip 305	1	Sąvaržėlė 94	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Peanut shell 89	1	Riešuto kevalas 27	Noun phrase
Phone booth 100, 110, 192, 244, 248, 329	6	Telefono būdelė 30, 34, 75, 76, 101 Būdelė 58	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Piano player 140	3	Pianistas 43 Snobas 43	Loanword Loanword
Pinball machine 62	1	Ruletė 19	Loanword
Playground 201	1	Vaikų žaidimų aikštelė 61	Noun phrase
Playwright 54	1	Dramaturgas 17	Loanword
Polo coat 154	1	Rudeninis paltelis 47	Noun phrase
Postcard 218, 225	2	Atvirukas 67, 69)	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Publishing business 227	1	Leisti knygą 70	Verb phrase
Racing skates 87	1	Lenktyninės pačiūžos 27	Noun phrase
Recess yard 329	1	Sporto salė 101	Noun phrase
Record store 191, 192	2	Plokštelių parduotuvė 58 Parduotuvė 58	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Roller skates 224, 251	3	Riedučiai 69, 77 Ø 69	Nominal derivative (suffixation) -
Rollerskating 190	1	Čiuožti riedučiais 58	Verb phrase

Roommate 24, 28, 30, 32, 37, 48, 51, 110, 180, 222, 274	10	Ø 6	-
		Kambario draugelis 9	Noun phrase
		Kambario draugas 84	Noun phrase
		Gyvenantis vienam kambary 10, 15, 16, 55, 68	Descriptive sentence
		Kambario draugė 34	Noun phrase
		Draugė 68	Simplex noun
Sailboat 114	1	Burinis laivelis 35	Noun phrase
Salesman 87, 158, 322	4	Pardavėjas 27, 48, 99	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Salvation Army babe 180	1	Gelbėjimo Armijos moteris 55	Noun phrase
Saturday night 135, 148	2	Šeštadienio naktis 41, 46	Noun phrase
School jerk 139	1	Švilpis iš mokyklos 42	Noun phrase
Schoolteacher 181, 272, 321	3	Mokytoja 55, 83	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
		Mokytojauti 99	Verbal derivative (suffixation)
Sea lion 340, 341	4	Jūros liūtas 104, 105	Noun phrase
Seaweed 138	1	Žolė 42	Simplex noun
Sex appeal 95	1	Patraukli 29	Adjectival derivative (suffixation)
Sex life 241	2	Ø 74	-
Sex talk 240	1	Pamokslas apie seksą 73	Noun phrase
Shirt collar 30, 168	2	Apykaklė 9, 51	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Shoe department 321	1	Avalynės skyrius 99	Noun phrase
Shoelaces 291	1	Batų raišteliai 90	Noun phrase
Shooting hat 38	1	Kepurė 12	Simplex noun

Shower curtain 32, 77, 84	4	Dušas 10, 23	Simplex noun
		Dušo užuolaidos 24, 26	Noun phrase
Shower ledge 33, 61	3	Dušo slenkstis 10	Noun phrase
		Slenkstis 19	Simplex noun
Sightseeing 202	1	Gražu žiūrėt 62	Verb phrase
Sinus trouble 66)	2	Sinusitas (p. 20)	Loanword
Skate key 196, 197	2	Pačiūžų raktas 60	Noun phrase
		Ø 60	-
Skating skirt 211	1	Sijonukas 64	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Snowball 60, 62, 95	4	Gniūžtė 18, 19	Simplex noun
		Sniego gniūžtė 19, 29	Noun phrase
Snowflake 296	1	Sniegas 91	Simplex noun
Sports store 30	1	Sporto krautuvė 9	Noun phrase
Spotlight 140	1	Prožektorius 43	Loanword
Springtime 136	1	Pavasaris 41	Simplex noun
Staircase 329	1	Laiptai 101	Simplex noun
Station wagon 65	1	Furgonas 20	Loanword
Stationery store 324, 325	2	Mokyklos raštinė 100	Noun phrase
		Kanceliarinių prekių parduotuvė 100	Noun phrase
Stocking feet 212	1	Vienomis kojinėmis 65	Noun phrase
Stomach-ache 301	1	Pilvą pradėti skaudėt 93	Verb phrase
Stone stairs 335	1	Laiptai 103	Simplex noun
Stone steps 328	1	Akmeniniai laiptai 101	Noun phrase
Storm shoes 322	1	Alpinisto batai 99	Noun phrase
Straw basket 180, 196, 277	4	Šiaudinė pintinėlė 55	Noun phrase
		Šiaudinis krepšelis 57, 84	Noun phrase
		Šiaudinius krepšys 60	Noun phrase
Street corner 204	1	Gatvės kampas 62	Noun phrase

Street lamp 254	1	Žibintas 78	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Study hall 29	1	Papildoma pamoka 9	Noun phrase
Suitcase 65, 92, 103, 104, 112, 154, 178, 180, 181, 186, 218, 270, 319, 335, 337	28	Lagaminas 20, 31, 34, 47, 54, 55, 57, 67, 82, 98, 103) Krepšys 28 Kas nors 47	Simplex noun Simplex noun Pronominal phrase
Summertime 113, 334	3	Vasara 34 Ø 102	Simplex noun -
Swimming pool 128, 221, 340	3	Baseinas 39, 68, 104	Loanword
Swimming trunks 221	1	Trikampis 8	Num + N compound noun
Taxicab 146, 213	3	Taksi 45, 65	Loanword
Tennis Club 295	1	Teniso klubas 91	Noun phrase
Tennis court 99	1	Teniso aikštelė 30	Noun phrase
Tennis player 185	1	Varžybos 57	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Tennis racket 39	1	Raketė 12	Loanword
Textbook 19	1	Vadovėlis 6	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Theater ticket 192	1	Bilietas į teatrą 59	Noun phrase
Tiptoe 140	1	Stiebtis 43	Reflexive verb
Toenail 70, 71	4	Kojų nagai 21	Noun phrase
Toilet article 84	1	Tualeto reikmenys 26	Noun phrase
Toilet kit 44	1	Skutimosi reikmenys 13	Noun phrase
Toilet seat 94	1	Išvietės tupykla 28	Noun phrase
Tombstone 253, 332	4	Akmuo 77 Antkapis 78, 102	Simplex noun Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Toothbrush 72, 312	3	Dantų šepetėlis 21	Noun phrase

		Šepetėlis 312	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Toothpaste 86	1	Dantų pasta 26	Noun phrase
Traffic cop 31	1	Eismo reguliuotojas 9	Noun phrase
Trick stuff 119	1	Triukas 36	Simplex noun
Turtleneck 278	3	Nertinis 84, 85	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Typewriter 66	1	Mašinėlė 20	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
		Rašomoji mašinėlė 27	Noun phrase

Table 3

Possessive N + N nominal compounds and their equivalents in translation

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Lt.	The status of an equivalent
Bloodhound 258	1	Seklys 79	Nominal derivative (nominalization)
Booze hound 54, 55, 130, 131	4	Latras 17 Girtuoklis 17, 40	Loanword Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Rubberneck 173, 211	2	Pašlemėkas 53, 65	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Screwball 103	2	Trenktas 31	Adjectival participle
Tooth jacket 43, 57	2	Vilnonė palaidinė 13 Palaidinė 17	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation)

Table 4

Copulative N + N compound nouns and their translation equivalents

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Lt.	The status of an equivalent
Girl detective 114	1	Seklė 35	Nominal derivative (nominalization)
Girl friend 122	1	Draugė 37	Simplex noun
Girl singer 189	1	Dainininkė 58	Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Kid sister 100, 112, 120, 132	4	Mažoji sesuo 30 Sesutė 34, 40 Sesuo 37	Noun phrase Nominal derivative (suffixation) Simplex noun

Appendix B

Lithuanian N + N compound nouns and their translation equivalents

Table 5

Determinative N + N compound nouns and their equivalents in translation

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Eng.	The status of an equivalent
Bažnytkaimis 140, 142	3	Hamlet 384, 385, 390	Simplex noun
Blauzdikaulis 37	1	Bone 104	Simplex noun
Darbovietė 84, 94, 129	4	Job 234 Employer 235 Place of work 264 Ø 257	Simplex noun Simplex noun Noun phrase -
Eilėraštis 31	1	Poem 87	Simplex noun
Gelžkelis p. 137	1	Railroad track 379	N + N + N compound noun
Kalnagūbris 160	1	Crest of the hill 437	Noun phrase
Kopūstlapis 100, 101	2	Head of cabbage 281 Leaf 283	Noun phrase Simplex noun
Kryžkelė 147, 158, 165	3	Crossroad 404, 450 Intersection 430	N + N compound noun Nominal derivative (suffixation)
Laikotarpis 3	2	Time 13	Simplex noun
Laikraštis 5,31, 77, 88, 136, 144	8	Newspaper 20, 87, 218, 245, 376, 396	N + N compound noun
Lentgalys 13, 92	2	Piece of board 40 Board 258	Noun phrase Simplex noun
Nugarkaulis 20	1	Posture 58	Simplex noun
Plytgalis 13,23,29,34,37, 106, 159	7	Chunk of brick 40 Brick 66, 82, 98, 104 Ø 295	Noun phrase Simplex noun -

		Brickbat 434	N + N compound noun
Politbiuro (narys) 164	1	Statesman 447	N + N compound noun
Popiergalis 37	1	Ø 105	-
Pusbatis 6	1	Patent leather slipper 49	Noun phrase
Pusbernis 37, 54, 55, 64	6	From the streets 105 Adolescent 56, 182 Guttersnipe 56	Prepositional phrase Simplex noun N + N compound noun
Pusdanis 115	1	Half Danish 319	Noun phrase
Pusdievis 60	1	Demigod 170	Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Pusdubenis 135	1	Half bowl 374	Noun phrase
Pusiasalis 2	1	Peninsula 9	Simplex noun
Puskilometris 144	1	Half kilometer 397	Noun phrase
Puslitris 65, 101, 144, 153, 157	5	Half a liter 185, 281,397, 417, 429	Noun phrase
Pusparšis 145	1	Hog 399	Simplex noun
Pusvalandis 7,19,35, 54, 84, 138, 149, 159	8	Half hour 24,55, 99, 154, 234, 382, 408, 434	Noun phrase
Rugiapjūtė 115, 121	3	Harvest 321,336	Simplex noun
Rytdiena 32	1	Tomorrow 92	Simplex noun
Rytmetis 31	1	Morning 90	Simplex noun
Sekmadienis 33, 58, 99, 113	8	Sunday 8, 95, 165, 276, 315	N + N compound noun
Šeštadienis 51, 82, 115	4	Saturday 149, 229,230, 315	Simplex noun
Šluotkotis 30, 73, 165	3	Broomstick 85, 206, 449	N + N compound noun
Šluotražis 28	1	Broom bristle 80	N + N compound noun

Table 6

Possessive N + N nominal compounds and their equivalents in translations

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Eng.	The status of an equivalent
Kupranugaris 8,9,36	3	Camel 29, 30, 102	Simplex noun
Blauzdikaulis 23,37	1	Inconsequential individual 39	Noun phrase
Kiauliasnukis 26,38	1	Headlong 53	Simplex adverb
Kiauliašuva 28,31	2	Pig snout 75 Son of a bitch 108	Noun phrase Noun phrase
Puskapis 15,31,33,34, 54, 67, 100	10	Con man 50 Half a capo or half a grave 46 Hilfscapo 90, 96 Capo's assistant 154, 280 Sub-official 191	Noun phrase Noun phrase Loanword Noun phrase Nominal derivative (prefixation)
Pusryčiai 7	2	Blockhead 151	N + N compound noun
Rupūžgalvis 51	1	Dysenteric 139	Simplex noun
Šunsnukis 9,20,28,37, 125, 146	6	Bum 30 Son of a bitch 59, 106 Dogshit 80 Dirty mutt 347 Rabble 400	Simplex noun Noun phrase N + N compound noun Noun phrase Simplex noun
Žvirbliagalvis 39	1	Blue-collar worker 102	Noun phrase

Table 7

Copulative N + N nominal compounds and their translation equivalents

A compound	Number of occurrences	Equivalent in Eng.	The status of an equivalent
Niekaniekis 7,10,11,26,34,47, 73, 79, 144	10	Trivia 24,32,35 Triviality 76, 222	Simplex noun Nominal derivative (suffixation)
		Trivial 136	Simplex adjective
		Ø 98, 206, 397	-