

# [NV]N-compounds in Norwegian (and Dutch)

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Deverbal compounds, such as *pasta eating* and *pan frying*, have long been discussed in the Germanic morphological literature (e.g. Wilmanns 1896, Bloomfield 1933, Roeper & Siegel 1978, Selkirk 1982, Booij 1988, Olsen 2017, among many others). One matter of debate is whether such compounds are best analyzed as [*pasta<sub>N</sub> [eat<sub>V</sub> ing]*] or [*[pasta<sub>N</sub> eat<sub>V</sub>] ing*]. While many have pointed out that the first option, which includes an [NV]-constituent, should be ruled out by the impossibility of \**to pasta eat*, authors like Booij (2009) and Ackema & Neeleman (2010) have pointed to Dutch [[*N<sub>1</sub> V*]*N<sub>2</sub>*]-compounds like [[*appel<sub>N</sub> pluk<sub>V</sub>*]*machine<sub>N</sub>*] ‘apple picking machine’ in support of the same analysis. All of the reported examples of [[*N<sub>1</sub> V*]*N<sub>2</sub>*]-compounds have the interpretation where *N<sub>1</sub>* is construed as the object of *V*. Thus, Ackema & Neeleman argue for the structure [[*NV*]*ing*] when *N* is the object of *V* (e.g. *pasta eating*), but [*N*[*Ving*]] when *N* is construed as an adjunct (e.g. *pan frying*). In my presentation, I will bring novel data to bear on this question by showing that Norwegian also has [[*N<sub>1</sub> V*]*N<sub>2</sub>*]-compounds where *N<sub>1</sub>* is construed as an adjunct, e.g. [[*eksamens<sub>N1</sub> -lese<sub>V</sub>*]*tips<sub>N2</sub>*] (exam-read advice ‘advice about how to study for exams’). These data challenge previous analyses, and I will explore how words of this type might be integrated into a larger theory of compound-internal adjunct and argument structure.