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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMPOUND LEXEMES IN “IF CATS DISAPPEARED FROM THE WORLD” BY GENKI KAWAMURA AND “WILL” BY WILL SMITH

Summary. The paper is concerned with the use of compound words in two stylistically and culturally distinct literary works: bestselling novel “If cats disappeared from the world” originally written by Genki Kawamura and “Will” by Will Smith. The **purpose** of the paper is to determine the innovative potential of the English word-formation system and to conduct a comparative analysis of the use of compound lexemes in translation of the philosophical novel “If cats disappeared from the world” by Eric Selland and a celebrity memoir in a conversational tone “Will”. The **material** under investigation, which is a corpus of approximately 45000 words from each text. This corpus was analyzed using the descriptive method in linguistics and the methods of continuous sampling, qualitative and comparative analysis. Morphological, syntactic, and orthographic aspects of the compounds are examined. The **results** of the study indicate that in the memoirs “Will” significantly more compound formations are used, with 254 compounds compared to 108 in “If cats disappeared from the world”. **Conclusions:** the American memoir demonstrates a higher frequency of noun (146), adjective (77) and verb (18) compounding, including phrasal compounds (9), rhyme-motivated (1) and ablaut-motivated (3) compounds. In contrast, the Japanese novel presents fewer compounds and limited structural variation: compound nouns — 72, adjectives — 33, and 3 phrasal compounds.

Key words: compound noun, compound adjectives, compound verbs, endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds, appositional compounds.

New lexemes are coined to describe realities, events, investigations, and facts providing a description of the world around us. Continuous developments and transformation of languages happen daily, and the English language is no exception. Compounding is known to be the oldest method of word-formation process and compacting information. Due to its vital productivity, it is also the most crucial one. Compounding or composition is the word formation branch of morphology. Chomsky holds a view that

speech is a result of thought that is used as a communicative resource by human beings [5]. Rapidly changing realities of the modern world give new ideas and phenomena for human thoughts to be comprehended and nominalized.

While compound words are common, their frequency and function may vary significantly depending on genre, authorial voice, and cultural background. Despite the growing interest in the morphology and semantics of compounds, little attention has been paid to how specific types of compounds are employed across different narrative styles and literary traditions.

The paper aims to fill that gap and introduce the notion of compounding including the orthographic, morphological and synthetical perspective of the compound nouns, adjectives, verbs, and phrases comparing the use of selected types of words in “If cats disappeared from the world” by Genki Kawamura and “Will” by Will Smith. The first one is a philosophical Japanese novel in Eric Selland’s English translation. It is an approximately 45000-word novel. The second work is a popular American celebrity memoir written by Will Smith and journalist Mark Manson. It is a 95000-word work; therefore, to have the same number of words in both works under analysis only seven chapters of novel “Will” are included with total number of words 45000. They are chapter 1 The Wall, chapter 3 Performance, chapter 4 Fear, chapter 5 Fantasy, chapter 6 Power, chapter 9 Purpose, chapter 12 Surrender.

To achieve the above-mentioned goals and sort out required material from the text corpus, the author applies the continuous sampling method. Also, it is possible to define common and different features in lexemes using the comparative method. Then the collected data were analyzed by means of the qualitative method.

Since word compounding is a highly productive method of word formation, researchers have worked on comprehending it. Among the authors who studied compounding are Valerie Adams, Laurie Bauer, Nigel Fabb, Ingo Plag, Sara Conti, and others. For instance, Bauer describes a compound as a lexeme containing two or more potential stems. A compound must contain at least two roots. Fabb delineates a compound as a word that “consists of two or more words” [8]. All of them define compounding as coining new complex formations based on the combining of pre-existing lexical material. The concept of “material” is introduced by Sara Conti. She mentions it as the blanket-word in comparison with the commonly used “root”, “stem” or “word”.

The compound words are divided into endocentric, exocentric, and appositional compounds according to semantic criteria. The main concepts to differ these types are a hyponym of the compound and a semantic head of a compound. An endocentric compound is a hyponym of a head element of a compound lexeme. Therefore, the meaning of the compound is clear from the content [18]. For instance, *toothbrush*, *workbench*, *short-lived*.

By contrast, the semantic head of an exocentric compound is outside a lexeme. The other term is bahuvrihi. These compounds gain new meanings, even though they are coined from familiar words. Hence, they are without heads. In other terms, when endocentric compounds have the semantic head inside the compound, exocentric compounds have the semantic head outside the compound, such as painkillers, light-headed. In addition, formations of Adj/N +Ned are generally included within the group of exocentric compounds [7].

Compared with them, copulative or appositional compounds have two or more semantic heads [17]. For instance, *poet-translator*, *honey-lemon*. The cohesion between constituents of compounds is not subordinate and both parts can be semantic heads. In the corpus there is a three-stem appositional compound adjective *goofy-gorgeous-genius* (thing). It is defined to be copulative since all the elements have equally important meanings without subordination.

Table 1

Structural classification of compound nouns, adjectives and verbs found in “Will” and “If cats disappeared from the world”

		Will	If cats	
Compound Nouns	Endocentric	106	62	
	Exocentric	40	9	
	Appositional	–	1	
Compound Adjectives	Endocentric	68	29	
	Exocentric	7	4	
	Appositional	2	–	
Compound Verbs	Endocentric	16	–	
	Exocentric	2	–	
Total		241	105	341

Table 1 presents a structural classification of compounds grouped into endocentric, exocentric, and appositional based on established morphological criteria. In terms of compound nouns, “Will” demon-

strates a clear dominance, with 106 endocentric, 41 exocentric and no appositional formations. In contrast, “If cats disappeared from the world” contains 62 endocentric, 9 exocentric and 1 appositional compound nouns. A similar trend is observed in compound adjectives, where “Will” again surpasses “If cats” with numbers 77 and 33. Endocentric adjective compounds are most common in both texts, with “Will” having 68 and “If cats” — 29. “Will” also includes 7 exocentric and 2 appositional adjective compounds, while “If cats” contains 4 exocentric and no appositional samples. Altogether, there are 341 compound words in both works. “Will” contains 18 compound verbs, 77 compound adjectives and 146 compound nouns, totaling 241 instances, while “If cats” contains only 33 compound adjectives and 72 compound nouns, for a total of 105, and no compound verbs. These results indicate that “Will” contains more than twice as many words than in “If cats” and there is a more frequent use of noun compounding in “Will”.

Orthographically, compounds can be formalized in three ways. Firstly, compounds with a hyphen are called hyphenated. In some cases, more than one hyphen is observed. For example: *face-to-face*. Secondly, closed compounds have neither hyphen nor space that are formalized as one word, such as *grassroots*, *humankind* or *whirlpool*. Thirdly, an open compound is written with a space. At first glance they look like phrases, such as *frying pan*, *boarding school*. Open compounds are not so numerous in comparison with the above-mentioned types. It is worth noting that compounds are sometimes formed in both an open and close way. For instance, **graveyard shift** (which means a period of work, for example, in a factory, that begins late at night and ends early in the morning) is an informal compound noun consisting of three roots: two of them “grave” and “yard”, are formed in a close way linking to the third noun “shift” in an open way.

According to Lieber, two forms of compounds are stated, such as root or primary compounds and synthetic compounds. When a root compound is a product of combining of bare lexemes, a synthetic compound involves two processes: compounding and derivation with the help of a set of affixes -er, -ing and passive adjectival -en [13].

Generally, compounds are classified into the following types: compound nouns, phrase compounds, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, rhyme-motivated compounds, ablaut motivated compounds, neo-classical compounds [2]. The most productive types are nouns and adjectives.

In the corpus under analysis, the following noun-types are spotted. They are defined into types according to the parts of speech. They are formed of noun-noun (amusement park, basketball), verb-noun (throw-pillow, breakbeat), noun-verb (sunset), adjective-noun (darkroom, freestyle), adjective-particle (close-up), particle-noun (outburst, withdrawal), verb-adverb (do-over), verb-particle (breakdown, countdown).

Although adjectives of noun-noun type are institutionalized and lexicalized, usually with a hyphen, they are generally not taken as adjectives. As they do not function as adjectives in isolation, generally they are defined as noun premodifiers. As a result, formations of this kind are included into the compound noun list [7].

Table 2

Compound nouns type range and number in the novel “If cats” by Genki Kawamura and “Will” by Will Smith (6 chapters)

	Will				If cats					
	End		Ex		End		Ex		Appositional	
Noun+Noun	78		24		45		3		1	
Verb+Noun					2					
Noun+Verb			2		2					
Adj+Noun	22		5		10					
Noun+Adj	1									
Adj+Particle							3			
Particle+Noun	2		4		2		1			
Verb+Adverb			1							
Verb+Particle	2		4				2			
V+V+V	1									
Adj+N+N					1					
Total	106		40		62		9		1	
Total	146				72					218

The table 2 provides numbers of compound nouns usage according to semantic criteria and morphological types. The number of compound nouns found in celebrity’s memoirs is significantly higher than in philosophical novel. Overall, 218 compound nouns are spotted. There are 146 compounds in “Will”

and 72 — “If cats”. The share of endocentric compounds of noun-noun type is the highest in both works “Will” and “If cats”, correspondingly 78 and 45. The next on the list of productivity are compounds of adjective-noun type, although there is a noticeable difference in numbers looking at the ratio in works. There 27 compounds in Will and 10 — “If cats”. Regarding semantic criteria, the prevailing number of compound nouns are endocentric with 106 from “Will” and 62 — “If cats”. The next on the list are — exocentric with total numbers of 40 (Will) and 9 (If cats) and only one lexeme is appositional found in the Japanese novel. Verb+Verb type of compound nouns is not found in the corpus, although triple-Verb type is noted. It is a conventional compound noun a win-win, which means a result that is good for everyone who is involved in the situation, with the third “win” used as an intensifier. *It was a win-win-win—Mimi got a great interview, I felt respected and appreciated, and Charlie got to shoot his shot* [16].

In terms of multi-root words or phrasal formations, such as *black-and-white* [16], *over-the-counter* (drugs) [12], the authors’ attitude differ. Plag admits a compound to have an internal structure consisting of two elements and lack a right-head element. “... a compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word, a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word” [15]. He regards word of this type as lexicalized phrases. Conti insists they are “cases of syntactic conversion”. On the contrary Bauer treats such phrases as root compounds formed on phrasal bases and calls them phrase compounds admitting that this way is highly productive. This is the type where the head element is final and the first in the phrase or sentence. Even though these compounds rarely become fixed in dictionaries, they are common in written English, when a writer unifies the phrase using hyphens to describe phenomena. For instance, (Will) *water-rapids ride* (Will), *change-of-address form* [12]. Overall, there are twelve compounds of this type; nine in “Will” and three in “If cats disappeared from the word”. Noun-Particle-Noun type (hand-to-hand) is wide-spread in the corpus. Most of them are lexicalized.

From the viewpoint of the morphological perspective the classification of compound adjectives includes the following lexemes.

- Adjectival-headed compound types with a left-hand constituent being one of the premier lexical classes, such as: Noun+Adj, Adj+Adj, Verb+Adj.
- Participial combinations with present and past participles as right-hand constituents.
- Gram-Anderson distinguishes Adj+N and N+N compounds with suffix -ed that convey the meaning of possession. This type of formations is among adjectives [9].
- Compound formations of adjective-noun type is treated as adjectives when used in attributive position.

Table 3

Compound adjectives type range and number in the novel “If cats” by Genki Kawamura and “Will” by Will Smith (6 chapters)

Patterns	Will	If cats	
N-Adj	12	6	
Adj+N	15	7	
Adj+Adj	8	2	
N+Adj-ing	6	4	
N+Adj-ed	23	4	
Adj+Adj-ing	5	3	
Adj+Adj-ed	4	3	
N/Adj/+Ned	4	4	
Total	77	33	110

Table 3 illustrates the range and frequency of compound adjectives found in the texts under analysis. Overall, “Will” contains more than twice as many compound adjectives 77 compared to 33 in Kawamura’s novel, resulting in total of 110 lexemes. The most frequently occurring type in “Will” Noun-Adjective-ed compounds which appears 23 times, while in Cats, this pattern is found 4 times. “Will” also shows higher counts in Adjective-Noun compounds (15 vs 7), Noun + Adjectives patterns (12 Vs 6), and Adjective + Adjective (8 Vs 2). As to the rest of the patterns, like Adjective + Adjective-ing and Adjective + Adjective-ed the shares of instances are almost the same.

Self- is a very productive lexeme and interesting due to its morphological and lexical nature. There are sixteen occurrences of compounds with self- as a left-hand constituent as compound nouns and adjectives in “Will” and one was attested in Kawamura’s text. Self- is noted as prefix by Sara Conti, since it doesn’t function in isolation. On the contrary, Adams describes these compounds within N-verbal adjective and the N-verb(ing) groups with no distinction from standard nouns [1]. In this paper Adam’s classification is adopted and self-constituent is treated as a noun (Appendix 1,2).

Table 4

Morphological patterns with Self-constituent

Left-hand constituent	Right-hand constituent	Patterns	source
Self-	-discipline, -doubt, -esteem, distribution, -destruction, -belief (If)	Self-Noun	Will/If
	- destruct	Self-Verb	Will
	-judging, -defeating, -deprecating	Self-Adj-ing	Will
	-confident, -reliant, -aware, -destructive	Self-Adjective	Will
	appointed, -designated, -motivated	Self-Adjective-ed	Will

The table 4 outlines the morphological patterns of self-compounds. The compounds categories are based on grammatical nature of the second element (noun, adjective, verbs, and participle), which determines the overall syntactic function of the compound. The frequency and diversity of self-compounds in “Will” reflect the memoir’s emphasis on personal identity.

Furthermore, there is a noticeable range of compound adjectives of colour in both works. In Conti’s research this subgroup is introduced in both patterns Noun-Adjective and Adjective-Adjective as colour adjectives or nuancing [7]. Overall, six colour-lexemes are found in the corpus (4 — in “Will” and 2 — If cats) and three of them are institutionalized. They are mostly two-stem compounds, but one *fire-engine-red* in “Will”.

Table 5

Colour-adjectives

Left-hand constituent	Right-hand	Pattern	subgroup
Royal-, pale-, steel-	-blue	Adj-Adj	Colour adjectives or nuancing
Grayish-,	-red	Adj-Adj	
charcoal	-grey	N-Adj	
fire-engine-	-red	N-N-Adj	

Compound verbs are rather rare. And the results of the survey prove it, since only 18 compound verbs found in “Will” while none in “If cats”.

In the corpus the following patterns are found:

Noun+Adjective (court-martial)

Adjective+Aerb (highlight),

Particle+Verb (outlast, overhear, overcome, withdraw),

Adjective+Verb (highlight),

Adjective+Noun (freestyle),

Noun+Noun (crash-test).

Table 6

Particle + Verb token of compound verbs

Left-hand constituent	Right-hand constituent
Over-	-see, -hear, -exaggerate, -come, -cast, -ride
Up-	-lift
Out-	-last, -work, -stretch, -burst
With-	-draw
Up-	-lift

The most productive pattern is Particle + Verb and the data shows that there are 13 compounds of this type in “Will” with particle over and out to be the most numerous with 6 and 4 instances. This type is genuine verbal formation. while others are formed by conversion from compound nouns. Conversion is also known as “functional shift” [10]. For instance, court-martial (noun) a military court, or a trial in a military court [4]. *And to disobey a command meant you faced a court-martial, and the punishment usually came in the form of a belt to your bare ass.*

Court-martial (verb) to judge someone in a military court. *He was fortunate that he wasn’t court-martialed—instead...*

Rhyme-motivated compounds are based on the rhyme between the elements, such as *hippity-hopping*. This example taken from “Will” is not conventional. It is a rhythmic variant used in musical context, like hip-hop.

I've been hearing you hippity-hopping around here your whole life! [16]

Ablaut-motivated compounds resemble rhyme-motivated compounds including vowel change only. For instance, jibber-jabber, click-clack, hip-hop. Compound hip-hop is widely used in “Will” as a noun and a noun modifier.

My story was very different from the ones being told by the young Black men who were launching the global phenomenon that would later become hip-hop. (noun-function)

Walking the halls of Overbrook that year was like walking through a hip-hop battleground [16]. In this example hip-hop function is a nouns modifier.

Table 7

Total number on compound formations in “Will” and “If cats disappeared from the world”

	Will	If cats	
Compound nouns	146	72	
Compound adjectives	77	33	
Compound verbs	18	–	
Phrasal compounds	9	3	
Rhyme-compounds	1	–	
Ablaut-compounds	3	–	
Total	254	108	362

Table 7 provides an overview of the total number of compound formations identified in both texts under analysis. The data confirm the overall tendency of compound lexemes in “Will”, compared to more lexically minimalist style of “If cats disappeared from the world” (254 Vs 108), resulting in total 361. Compound nouns and compound adjectives are the most productive categories. “Will” contains 146 compound nouns and 77 compound adjectives, while “If cats disappeared from the world” includes 72 compound nouns and 33 compound adjectives. Since compound verbs are generally rare, there 18 lexemes in “Will” and no examples in the Japanese novel. American memoir also contains 9 phrasal compounds, 3 ablaut compounds and 1 rhyme compound. English translation of the Japanese novel has 3 phrasal compounds and no rhyme- and ablaut-compounds.

Conclusions. This study examines the use of compound words in two stylistically and culturally distinct English-language works: “If cats disappeared from the world” by Genki Kawamura and “Will” by Will Smith (seven chapters). The comparative analysis focuses on structural and morphological characteristics of compound nouns, adjectives, and verbs. The findings demonstrate that “Will” contains significantly more compound formations across all grammatical categories. This includes not only a greater number of endocentric, exocentric, and appositional compounds, but also a wider variety of morphological patterns, particularly in compound adjectives and participle-based compound verbs. “Will” also features a diverse range of lexical creativity through phrasal, rhyme- and ablaut- motivated compounds.

By contrast, “If cats disappeared from the world” employs compound structures more sparingly and with less structural variation. This difference may be due to cultural background: Kawamura’s work is a translated philosophical novel, while “Will” is a contemporary American memoir rooted in oral storytelling, musicality, and self-reflection. The higher productivity of compounding in “Will” supports the view that this morphological process remains one of the most vital and dynamic word-formations in English, especially in expressive, autobiographical texts.

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Appendix 1

Compound Nouns instances in the corpus of “Will” (W) and “If cats disappeared from the world” (If)

		Endocentric		Exocentric		Appositional
		Will	If	Will	If	
N+N	A	amusement park	airport			
	B	bedroom, battlefield, bathroom, bodyguard, bathtub, birthday, ballroom, barbershop	borderline, book- shelves, bathroom, barbershop, bedroom bedtime bedcover	basketball, baseball beatbox, beatboxer, bedrock bullshit	Blood-sugar	
	C	classmate, classroom, church-lady, court-martial, car-door, cowboy, choirboy, crosswalk, crash-test cubed-ice	chit-chat, clock repair, card- board, cobblestone cheesecake	chain-gang, coun- terpart, car-door,		
	D	daytime, doorway	doorstep			
	E	Easter-egg		Eyeliner		

		Endocentric		Exocentric		Appositional
		Will	If	Will	If	
	F	Floodgate, Front door, Forearm, foothold	farmhouse	Football		
	G	Girlfriend, Gateway, Graveyard	girlfriend	Grassroots		
	H	homework, homegirl, homeboy, humankind, lunch- room, headache, hallway, hometown, household, handshake, headwind, halfway	humankind, home- town, homework housework	Homeroom, Hand- cuff, Headphone, Headliner		Honey-lem- on (If ⁶)
	I		Ice-cream Inn-keeper			
	J	junkyard				
	K			Knee-jerk		
	L	lifetime, love affair, lifeboat, landscape,	Life expectancy, landline, lifeline	Law enforcement, lighthouse		
	M	mind-set, mountaintop, mixtape, moonlight,	mailbox			
	N	notebook, nightclub				
	P	playground, paper- work, passenger-side, pathfinder	pitchfork, postman, postcard, postmas- ter, paperback, part-time	potluck, punch line	painkiller,	
	R	rotary-dial, roommate	roommate, roadside,	roller coaster, rock-bottom, knee-jerk		
	S	sidewalk, school- teachers, school- yard, springtime, snowball, sweatsuit, sunglasses, showman, spotlight, soundproof, saddlebag, screen- writer, showtime, southwest self-doubt self-judging self-esteem self-distribution	self-belief, sunglasses, shoul- der length, spaceship sandbox side-glance sun-light	spiderweb		
			trademark, toothbrush			
	W	waistband, week- end, workshop, windowsill	wristwatch wheelchair woodblock		watermelon	
Adj + N						
	A					

		Endocentric		Exocentric		Appositional
		Will	If	Will	If	
	B	backflip backstage boarding school		broadcast,		
	D	Dressing room	Dining-room	darkroom,		
	E					
	F	Freestyle, Frying pan				
	G	grandfather, grand- mother, grandparent	gentleman			
	H	High school		highlight, handy- man, hard-core		
	L	living room, light year	Limited-edition, gentleman			
	M	mainstream, middle finger, mainland				
	N	newcomer, nice-guy				
	O	old-time, overcom- pensation				
	P	parking lot Public school		penthouse		
	R		roadside			
	S	supermarket	super-powers, supermarket			
	W		washing machine workbench, wildflower			
N+Adj		Court martial				
V+N			throw-pillow, stopwatch		whirlpool popcorn	
		Driveway,		dashboard, dreakbeat		
N+V			sunset	sneak peek		
V+V+V		Win+win+win				
N+P					time off	
V+P		put-downs count- down			breakdown	
V+V						
P+N		inside, outburst	outfit, outlook,	outcast, makeup, sign-in(table), in-laws	after-hours (show- ing)	
Adj+P					roundabout warm-up, close-up	
V+Adv				do-over		
Adj+N+N			Real-estate office,			

Compound Adjectives instances in the corpus of “Will” (W) and “If cats disappeared from the world” (If)

		Occurrence	Position	Source
N/Adj+Ned	bare-chested (endocentric)	Daddio, <i>bare-chested</i> , striding up the middle of the street right at me.	A	W
	bow-legged (exocentric)	I’m the <i>bow-legged</i> brother, there’ll never be another.	A	W
	hardheaded (exocentric)	In the past, I’d always felt like her parent trying to wrestle a <i>hardheaded</i> child into reality.	A	W
	hot-headed (exocentric)	He was a nice and funny guy, or he was lazy, impatient, <i>hot-headed</i> , unpopular, a loser who couldn’t get a date.	P	If
	light-headed (exocentric)	I felt <i>light-headed</i> and a bit dizzy—reminding me of a day ages ago when I’d felt a similar combination of physical exhaustion and emotional pain.	P	If
	many-colored (endocentric)	The <i>many-colored</i> envelopes flutter away into the pale-blue sky.	A	If
	white-haired (endocentric)	Later we ate lunch in a cafe «while listening to tango melodies played by an elderly <i>white-haired</i> guitarist.	A	If
	wild-minded (endocentric)	She set free the <i>wild-minded</i> pathfinder within me, whose vision had been narrowed by the obligations and expectations of being “Will Smith.”	A	W
Adj-N	all-time (endocentric)	He could get me any tape: Grandmaster Flash; Melle Mel and the Furious Five; the Treacherous Three; Kool Moe Dee battling Busy Bee Starski; and my <i>all-time</i> favorite, Grandmaster Caz and the Cold Crush Brothers.	A	W
	cubed-ice (endocentric)	And just like that, our family was now in the <i>cubed-ice</i> business, manufacturing, packaging, and delivering bags of ice throughout Philadelphia, into Jersey, and even as far as Delaware.	A	
	cutting-edge (exocentric)	Everything was <i>cutting-edge</i> , everything was hot; it was experimental and inspiring.	P	W
	deep-sea (endocentric)	There were <i>deep-sea</i> creatures hidden in her fathoms that defied my definition of life, that seem to have been created by another God.	A	W
	fluffy-feeling (endocentric)	So soft and warm, and fluffy-feeling.		W
	front-row (endocentric)	Her house had a huge porch, which served as my <i>front-row</i> seat to the drama of North Fifty-Fourth Street, and a stage on which I could join in the theatrics.	A	W
	full-time (endocentric)	Gigi worked the graveyard shift at the hospital, which allowed both of my parents to maintain <i>full-time</i> jobs.	A	W
	high-brow (exocentric)	It was pure Jazzy Jeff, mixing old-time, <i>high-brow</i> music with the scratches and rhythms of hip-hop.	A	W
	high-speed (endocentric)	Best of all, the 777 had dual, <i>high-speed</i> cassette replication capabilities...	A	W
	hot-spring (endocentric)	I remembered what my mother had said as I dashed around, trying to keep up with my father, who despite his compact, muscular frame, ran around the <i>hot-spring</i> resort with surprising grace.	A	If
	late-night (endocentric)	A few years ago a digitally re-mastered version of E. T. was showing on <i>late-night</i> television.	A	If
	low-budget (endocentric)	What a <i>low-budget</i> movie!	A	If
	low-key (exocentric)	It’s a quiet, <i>low-key</i> production, and probably won’t be a box-office hit.	A	If
	middle-class (endocentric)	about a mile away from Gigi in a <i>middle-class</i> neighborhood	A	W
	new-style (endocentric)	This created a frenzied, <i>new-style</i> dance party.	A	W
	nice-guy (endocentric)	Michaela began to refer to my <i>nice-guy</i> persona as “Uncle Fluffy.”	A	W

		Occurrence	Position	Source
	nutty-professor (endocentric)	Jeff finally popped out of his <i>nutty-professor</i> trance and snapped his headphones off.		W
	old-school (endocentric)	This guy had taken one of those <i>old-school</i> combination locks—the kind that everybody used for their lockers.	A	W
	old-time (endocentric)	Charlie Mack was like an <i>old-time</i> boxing trainer whose fighter had just got his whole ass handed to him in the previous round	A	W
	red-brick (endocentric)	I found myself standing in front of a <i>red-brick</i> building.	A	If
	upper-class (endocentric)	Another thing I wondered about was how was it that Cabbage came to speak like an <i>upper-class</i> gentleman.	A	If
	working-class (endocentric)	Later in the day we boarded a bus for La Boca, the old <i>working-class</i> district everyone talks about with its colorful houses, street musicians, and other attractions.	A	If
N-Adj	brand-new (endocentric)	I did finally convince everybody to put up \$200 a piece so we could purchase the <i>brand-new</i> SP-12 sampling beatbox.	A	W
	cartoonlike (endocentric)	My white friends tended to lean into my bigger, broader moments, when I was light and silly and displayed a <i>cartoonlike</i> physicality.	A	W
	cat-like (endocentric)	Cabbage rattled on, letting out a loud moan that sounded distinctly cat-like.	P	If
	charcoal-grey (endocentric)	A white shirt, striped tie, and charcoal-grey suit.	A	If
	Color-blind (endocentric)	Funny is <i>color-blind</i> ; comedy defuses all negativity	P	W
	Godawful (endocentric)	Go ahead—just go on and sing your lives away in front of this <i>godawful</i> station.	A	If
	hyper-real (endocentric)	The script would have to be written in a <i>hyper-real</i> , in-your-face kind of style, with more of a sense of theater.	A	If
	Lifelong (endocentric)			W
	psychoanalytical (endocentric)	Her Austrian accent makes everything she says ring with <i>psychoanalytical</i> authenticity	A	W
	self-aware self-confident self-reliant (endocentric)	Her curriculum centered on the idea of becoming a Free-standing Man. Essentially, a Freestanding Man is <i>self-aware</i> , <i>self-reliant</i> , <i>self-motivated</i> , <i>self-confident</i> , and utterly unswayed by people’s approval or disapproval.	P	W
	self-destructive (endocentric)	After about two years in the military, this <i>self-destructive</i> streak peeked through the veil of order and ended his service career.	A	W
	sky-blue (endocentric)	Today he wore a <i>sky-blue</i> Hawaiian shirt.	A	If
	steel-blue (endocentric)	That day, Dana pulled up in front of Jeff’s house in a brand-new, four-door, <i>steel-blue</i> Audi 4000 CS Quattro 5-Speed, and for the first time in my life, I saw a phone in a car.	A	W
	trustworthy (endocentric)	Michaela was trying to get me to put honesty and authenticity above my need for approval, as a means of cultivating trust in myself and becoming <i>trustworthy</i> to others.	P	W
	razor-sharp (endocentric)	From a very young age, I developed a <i>razor-sharp</i> intuition, an ability to attune to every emotion around me.	A	W
	video-rental (endocentric)	I was at a complete loss, so I decided to visit the local <i>video-rental</i> store, which, by the way, is not a Tsutaya store.	A	If
N+Participle (Present)	alien-annihilating (endocentric)	What you have come to understand as “Will Smith,” the <i>alien-annihilating</i> MC, the bigger-than-life movie star, is largely a construction.	A	W
	eerie-looking (endocentric)	This time he wore a black Hawaiian shirt with an <i>eerie-looking</i> print—a picture of the ocean at night.	A	If
	jaw-dropping (exocentric)	One afternoon, I started rapping live, which doesn’t sound like much today, but I promise you it was <i>jaw-dropping</i> back then—this was one of the first times it had ever happened on Philadelphia radio.	P	W

		Occurrence	Position	Source
	life-giving (endocentric)	His silky, fluffy, and warm body was <i>life-giving</i> .	P	If
	life-prolonging (endocentric)	Just so you know, this life-prolonging treatment has always worked out for me in the past.	A	If
	mind-altering (endocentric)	Ayahuasca contains a <i>mind-altering</i> compound called dimethyltryptamine (DMT) and is considered a sacred medicine, employed by serious spiritual seekers, not for recreational use.	A	W
	mouth-watering (exocentric)	Beautiful songs, beautiful scenery, feeling nauseous, people singing, planes flying across the sky, the thundering hooves of horses, <i>mouth-watering</i> pancakes, the endless darkness of space, cowboys firing their pistols at dawn...	A	If
	party-rocking (endocentric)	And just as the music crescendoed, I'd throw down a dagger of a line and Jeff would drop the beat into the funkier, hottest, <i>party-rocking</i> shit these Philly kids had ever seen in their lives.	A	W
	self-defeating (endocentric)	Whether they don't see the grander vision, or can't take the heat of the fresh challenge, or they're trapped by some hidden, <i>self-defeating</i> narrative, over and over I have suffered the pain of waving from the bow of the new ship as they're left behind, standing on the shore.	A	W
	self-deprecating (endocentric)	Russell recognized our honesty, vulnerability, and <i>self-deprecating</i> humor —unheard of in hip-hop at the time—as a passport to places rappers had never gone.	A	W
N+Participle (Past)	attack-trained (endocentric)	And if that didn't get your attention, Paul also went everywhere with an <i>attack-trained</i> German shepherd named Duke.	A	W
	bone-tired (endocentric)	I was relieved and sat down in the chair near the bedside, <i>bone-tired</i> .	P	If
	business-minded (endocentric)	LA girls always seemed organized and <i>business-minded</i> .	P	W
	bliss-filled (endocentric)	By this time, Melanie and I were living in that dreadful demilitarized zone between the <i>bliss-filled</i> old days of romance and hopeful possibilities, and the fast-approaching inescapable days of resentment, rage, and destruction.	A	W
	cream-colored (endocentric)	At the young age of four or five, hearing the phrase “the graveyard shift” filled me with images of ghouls and demons and my superhero grandmother slaying vile creatures just so she could feed me— while I lay in bed, safe and sound, caressing the silken edges of my <i>cream-colored</i> puffed blankie.	A	W
	cream-colored (endocentric)	Gradually this gentle, <i>cream-colored</i> light would spread all around.		If
	fantasy-driven (endocentric)	My <i>fantasy-driven</i> mind would splash all over those pages, sometimes even surprising me by what came out.	A	W
	frostbitten (endocentric)	I told the story of the night in Judy Stewart's basement when my exquisite lovemaking almost got me <i>frostbitten</i> .	P	W
	grief-stricken (endocentric)	I was <i>grief-stricken</i> , angry, anxious, and in pain. «He looked like he might be grief-stricken, or maybe just trying to think. He let out a deep breath and opened his eyes.	P	If
	handmade (endocentric)	<i>Handmade</i> instruments are strewn around a wooden altar. Blankets, cushions, mats, pillows, cover the floor.	A	W
	hell-bent (exocentric)	This was classic Daddio—he was so <i>hell-bent</i> on defying authority and rebelling against both his parents and the school that he jumped out of the frying pan of an agricultural boarding school and directly into the fire of the United States military.	P	W
	iron-willed (endocentric)	The Ewings were a large, wealthy Texas oil family, led by J. R., the <i>iron-willed</i> patriarch.	A	W
	military-minded (endocentric)	Because he was so <i>military-minded</i> , he was instilling structure and discipline to the level that most of these kids had never experienced.	P	W
	mochaccino-flavored (endocentric)	She was a <i>mochaccino-flavored</i> cutie—she had that sort of goofy-gorgeous-genius thing, a beguiling mixture of insecurity and quirkiness surrounding a simmering core of artistic brilliance.	A	W

		Occurrence	Position	Source
	New York-based (endocentric)	Dana was the little brother of <i>Lawrence</i> Goodman, founder of Pop Art Records, one of the first <i>New York-based</i> hip-hop labels.	A	W
	panic-stricken (endocentric)	I was panic-stricken.	P	W
	pin-striped (endocentric)	And so it was that two weeks later I found myself dressed in a cream, <i>pin-striped</i> three-piece Easter suit, sitting at the piano in Resurrection Hall.	A	W
	rocket-fueled (exocentric)	This hand-to-hand exchange across the country was what drove the <i>rocket-fueled</i> expansion of hip-hop.	A	W
	self-appointed (endocentric)	She was the <i>self-appointed</i> head of special events at Resurrection Baptist Church	A	W
	self-designated (endocentric)	And as the <i>self-designated</i> golden child, I had always committed to living up to my parents' hopes and dreams.	A	W
	self-motivated (endocentric)	Her curriculum centered on the idea of becoming a Freestanding Man. Essentially, a Freestanding Man is self-aware, self-reliant, <i>self-motivated</i> , self-confident, and utterly unswayed by people's approval or disapproval.	P	W
	silver-spangled (endocentric)	The Google search alone had me feeling exposed and vulnerable, so when she walked in carrying a <i>silver-spangled</i> Moroccan camel saddlebag, with indeterminate fur, and her first question was "What would make you happy?" I was instantly off balance.	A	W
	star-crossed (endocentric)	But at 4:00 a.m., less than three months into our <i>star-crossed</i> love affair, Mom-Mom should have been asleep but tragically decided she wanted a cup of coffee.	A	W
	stone-faced (endocentric)	Halle," I said, <i>stone-faced</i> .		W
	tree-lined (endocentric)	I grew up at 5943 Woodcrest Avenue on a <i>tree-lined</i> street of thirty grayish-red brick row homes, all connected.	A	W
	Vaseline-caked (endocentric)	The moonlight glints off my swollen, <i>Vaseline-caked</i> lips.	A	W
	work-related (endocentric)	He was a bit older than me, always willing to give me some advice, whether it was <i>work-related</i> or general life advice.	P	If
Adj-Adj	British-Iraqi (appositional)	I visited with famed <i>British-Iraqi</i> architect, the "Queen of the Curve," Zaha Hadid.	A	W
	grayish-red (endocentric)	I grew up at 5943 Woodcrest Avenue on a tree-lined street of thirty <i>grayish-red</i> brick row homes, all connected.	A	W
	Lebanese-French (appositional)	In 2017, I was on the jury at the Cannes Film Festival alongside Spanish director and screenwriter Pedro Almodóvar; German film director Maren Ade; Chinese actress Fan Bingbing; South Korean auteur Park Chan-wook; actress Jessica Chastain; French actress and director Agnès Jaoui; Italian director Paolo Sorrentino; and Gabriel Yared, a <i>Lebanese-French</i> composer.	A	W
	Overeager (endocentric)	Jeff walks across the stage, maybe a little <i>overeager</i> , just a bit too happy to be there, and extends a hand of greeting to DJ Cheese.	P	W
	Overprotective (endocentric)	After various painful and difficult treatments, he managed to beat the illness, but his mother became understandably <i>overprotective</i> , and Jeff found himself spending his days in the family basement surrounded by ten thousand of his father's and brothers' jazz, funk, and blues records.	P	W
	pale-blue (endocentric)	The many-colored envelopes flutter away into the pale-blue sky.	A	If
	royal-blue (endocentric)	She was looking fine as hell, wearing a <i>royal-blue</i> miniskirt and matching leather jacket.	A	W
	still-unsteady (endocentric)	Then the kitten mewed and walked on its <i>still-unsteady</i> feet to you, Father, and you picked it up and stroked it.	A	If
	super-most (endocentric)	Mom-Mom's <i>super-most</i> parenting mission was for me, and for all of her children, to go to college.	A	W
	wholesome (exocentric)	<i>Now, our show, Mr. Officer sir, is good, wholesome, family fun!</i>	P	W

		Occurrence	Position	Source
Adj+Participle (Present)	cross-referencing (endocentric)	She had a map of the United States; she was <i>cross-referencing</i> “engineering schools” with “cities and states where we had family members,” “cost of living” with “distance from Philadelphia.”	P	W
	fast-approaching (endocentric)	By this time, Melanie and I were living in that dreadful demilitarized zone between the bliss-filled old days of romance and hopeful possibilities, and the <i>fast-approaching</i> inescapable days of resentment, rage, and destruction.	A	W
	good-looking (endocentric)	Six foot two, smart, <i>good-looking</i> , the proud owner of a <i>fire-engine-red</i> convertible Pontiac.	A	W
	lofty-speaking (endocentric)	It looked like I’d become the retainer of the lofty-speaking cat.	A	If
	loose-fitting (endocentric)	Arrive at seven thirty, in <i>loose-fitting</i> clothes, and ceremony at eight. But it seemed like she needed to be talking more.	A	W
	overwhelming (endocentric)	But by the time we drove home the next morning, New York disappearing behind us, I was struck with an <i>overwhelming</i> conviction: I am not going to college.	A	W
	sad-sounding (endocentric)	Cabbage let out a <i>sad-sounding</i> meow.	A	If
	similar-looking (endocentric)	Aloha picked up a similar-looking box which was sitting next to the first one and gave it a shake.	A	If
Adj+Participle (Past)	deep-fried (endocentric)	Is it deep-fried shrimp?	P	If
	natural-born (endocentric)	And from the cocoon of a bullied, awkward kid, emerged a <i>natural-born</i> killer MC.	A	W
	newfangled (endocentric)	They started to make all sorts of <i>newfangled</i> things—you know, all those little doodads you’re not sure you really need, making more and more, going on and on...	A	If
	overwhelmed (endocentric)	Colors and cubes and angles—I am suddenly <i>overwhelmed</i> by the majesty of my surroundings.	P	W
	short-lived (Endocentric)	Both of my parents had <i>short-lived</i> marriages in their early twenties, and they both had daughters. But my reverie was <i>short-lived</i> .	A P	W
	short-lived (Endocentric)	This was during the “My Boom” of the late 1990s when it seemed like everyone was adopting short-lived obsessive interests.	A	If
	soft-spoken (endocentric)	Jeff was quiet, skinny, <i>soft-spoken</i> , and looked more like a science nerd than a samurai on the wheels of steel.	P	W

Appendix 3

Phrasal compounds in “If cats disappeared from the world” and seven chapters of “Will”

№	compounds	pattern	lexical status	occurrence
	Hand-to-hand	Noun+Particle+Noun	lexicalized	Will
	Head-to-head	Noun+Particle+Noun	lexicalized	Will
	Black-and-white	Adj+Particle+Adj	lexicalized	Will
	White-water-rapids	Adj+Noun+Noun	Non-lexicalised	Will
	Jedi-mind-trick	Noun+Noun+Noun	Non-lexicalised	Will
	Face-to-face	Noun+Particle+Noun	lexicalised	Will
	Eye-to-eye	Noun+Particle+Noun	Non-lexicalised	Will
	High-speed-dubbing	Adj+Noun+Noun	Non-lexicalised	Will
	Bigger-than-life (movie star)	Adj+Particle+Noun	Non-lexicalised	Will
	Over-the-counter	Particle+Article+Noun	Non-lexicalised	If cats
	Blow-by-blow	Noun+Particle+Noun	lexicalized	If cats
	Change-of-address (form)	Noun+Particle+Noun	Non-lexicalised	If cats

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КОМПАРАТИВНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ СКЛАДНИХ ЛЕКСЕМ У «ЯКЩО КОТИ ЗНИКЛИ ЗІ СВІТУ» ҐЕНКІ КАВАМУРИ ТА «ВІЛЛ» ВІЛЛА СМІТА

Анотація. У статті розглядається використання складних слів у двох стилістично та культурно різних літературних творах: бестселері «Якщо всі коти у світі зникнуть», написаному Ґенкі Кавамурою, та мемуарах «Will» Вілла Сміта. **Метою** дослідження є визначення інноваційного потенціалу системи англійського словотворення та зіставний аналіз використання складних лексем у перекладі філософського роману «Якщо всі коти у світі зникнуть» Еріка Селланда та мемуарів знаменитості в розмовному тоні «Will». **Матеріалом** дослідження є корпус обсягом близько 45000 слів із кожного тексту. Його проаналізовано за допомогою описового методу в мовознавстві та **методів** суцільно вибіркового, кількісного та порівняльного аналізу. Досліджено морфологічні, синтаксичні та орфографічні особливості складених слів. **Результати** дослідження свідчать, що в мемуарах «Will» ужито значно більше складних утворень: 254 — проти 108 у «Якщо всі коти у світі зникнуть». **Висновки:** американські мемуари демонструють вищу частотність складних іменників (146), прикметників (77) і дієслів (18), включаючи фразові (9), римовано-мотивовані (1) та аблаут-мотивовані (3) складні слова. Натомість, японський роман містить менше складних слів і обмежену структурну варіацію: складні іменники — 72, прикметники — 33 та 3 фразові.

Ключові слова: складні іменники, складні прикметники, складні дієслова, ендосентричні сполуки, екзосентричні сполуки, апозитивні сполуки.