

Abstract

The goal of this dissertation, titled *Polish and Serbian nomina attributiva. Comparative study*, was to collect and analyze Polish and Serbian derivatives that belong to the word-formation category of *nomina attributiva* using a methodology based on cognitive grammar, as well as to set boundaries of this category and show its semantic complexity. The thesis consists of table of contents, introduction, four chapters, summary, bibliography, indices of charts and tables, appendix and abstract.

Two initial chapters contain theoretical foundations of the study. In the first chapter I presented the history of word-formation as a linguistic discipline as well as introduced basic terminology, such as: derivative, motivation, formant and paraphrase. I also elaborated on the question of lexical and structural meaning of derivatives and the issue of distinguishing between synchrony and diachrony.

The second chapter pertains to the relations between word-formation and cognitive grammar. I presented in it the most important theories and showed the possible applications of concepts such as: cognitive domain, conceptual content and imagery. I also discussed the matter of categorization and reviewed the existing ways of defining the scope of the category of *nomina attributiva*.

A separate, third chapter is devoted to the method of collecting lexical material and challenges encountered in the process. In this part of the thesis, I described the word-formation formants, characterized the linguistic corpora, as well as presented numerous issues related to the functionality of the corpora, their content, the language of internet users and difficulties in understanding it. At the end of this chapter, I focused on the spelling of the collected derivatives and described rules adopted in building paraphrases.

The last chapter is a summary of my analysis and its structure mirrors the structure of the category *nomina attributiva*. Based on my research, I divided the lexical material into eight main groups representing cognitive domains, as well as more specific subtypes, each of them being described in a separate subchapter. When presenting my classification of derivatives, I stressed the semantic relations and complexity of the meaning, presented differences between the two analyzed languages and illustrated all the tendencies and exceptions with examples from the corpora. I also describe in detail different types of words that can belong to more than one semantic group, depending on the context. All the lexical material is listed in the appendix, where I divided it into semantic groups and presented it in tables containing the assigned cognitive domains and paraphrases.