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Tytuł rozprawy doktorskiej: *Substantivische Mehrfachkomposita im Gegenwartsdeutschen am Beispiel der Medizinsprache* (Multiple nominal compounds in contemporary German on the example of the language of medicine)

Summary

This doctoral dissertation discusses the phenomenon of multiple nominal compounds in contemporary German on the basis of the linguistic analysis of the language of medicine. The dissertation consists of an introduction, theoretical part (chapters 1-4), empirical part (chapter 5), conclusion, bibliography, corpus and online sources, as well as a list of figures and tables and an appendix with excerpted lexical material.

Starting from the fact that language as a means of communication is a creation that changes and adapts to the existing reality, the subject matter was outlined.

The first chapter deals with the formation of the German language. Initially, the focus is on explicating the concept of word formation and defining what synchrony and diachrony are in the context of language research. Then, the main concepts in the field of word formation were presented, such as: word formation types (Wortbildungstypen), word formation patterns (Wortbildungsmuster), word formation rules (Wortbildungsregeln), with the use of morphological terminology in regards to word formation – morpheme, morph, allomorph, free morpheme, bound morpheme et al. The third subchapter oscillates around word-formation units, where words, phrases, letters, confixes, affixes, unique units and linking elements (Fugenelemente) were enlisted. Further on, the ways of expanding the vocabulary were described, i.e. borrowing, changing meaning (Bedeutungsveränderung) and generating words from onomatopoeic expressions (Urschöpfung). In subchapter 1.5, the types of word formation processes were characterized – composition (Komposition), derivation (Derivation), conversion (Konversion) etc. The last two subchapters outline word formation with foreign elements (Fremdwortbildung) and hybrid word formation (Hybridwortbildung).

The second chapter announces key information about composition as a kind of word formation process. Subchapter 2.1 provides an outline for the definition of the concept of composition, listing its essential properties. In subchapter 2.2 the nominal composition is presented. It discusses how nominal compounds are created, what distinguishes them and what the relations between their individual components are. Subchapter 2.3 deals with the

typology of composites, e.g. determinative, copulative, possessive etc., as well as the special features of composites in general. The last subchapter illustrates multiple compounds in modern German, including the number of parts they can consist of, which linguistic units they are composed of, and how many synonyms they can be used with.

The third chapter deals with the theory of special languages. In subchapter 3.1, attention was focused mainly on explaining the concept of a special language, juxtaposed with the general one. The later subchapter focuses on the historical background of special languages. It describes the development of special languages during the Middle Ages, the early modern era and the modern era, as well as from their beginnings to the 14th century, from the Middle Ages to the industrial revolution and from the 18th/19th century to the present. The division of special languages was illustrated in subchapter 3.3. Reference was made to the horizontal (horizontale Klassifikation) and vertical (vertikale Klassifikation) classification, as well as other concepts and models. Subchapter 3.4 was dedicated to specialized vocabulary, its features and the clarification of terminology within it.

Chapter 4 deals with medicine and its language. Firstly, it introduces what medicine actually is and how it is defined, but also recalls its history – from Chinese and Indian medicine to the 21st century medicine. Subchapter 4.2 implies the fundamental content of the language of medicine. It highlights how the language of medicine can be perceived, what is at its core, who are its users and where it may or may not be encountered. The fact that medical language is subject to criticism was also accentuated. In subchapter 4.3, the classification of medical language was indicated. The main focus was the division of special languages into horizontal and vertical, mentioned in the third chapter. The penultimate subchapter refers to the specificity of medical vocabulary. The semantic fields of the medical language were highlighted, along with the estimated number of words its vocabulary consists of, what languages are medical expressions borrowed from, what parts of speech are at the center of the medical language, what word formation processes play an important role and how the words in medical language are categorized linguistically. Subchapter 4.5 provides information on the types of medical texts. It defines the concepts of text, text genre (Textsorte) and professional text genre (Fachtextsorte), and gives examples of the types of professional texts in the field of medicine.

The first four chapters, as mentioned in the introduction, form the theoretical foundation of the doctoral dissertation, while the fifth chapter was based in particular on both the analysis of multiple nominal compounds occurring in medical language, as well as its results. Subchapter

5.1 presents the professional German journal „MMW – Fortschritte der Medizin", intended exclusively for doctors and people closely related to medicine, on the basis of which a corpus consisting of multiple nominal compounds was developed, taking into account 20 editions between January and November 2018. In subchapter 5.2, the chosen research method (qualitative method) was presented, the research criteria were established and theses were formulated. In subchapter 5.3, a tabular analysis of 1205 multiple nominal compounds had been performed. In accordance with the adopted criteria, it was checked which units represent their determinatives (morphological criterion), how many parts consist of multiple nominal compounds (spatial criterion), which semantic groups can be assigned to them (semantic criterion), how they are recorded (orthographic criterion) and whether they exhibit hybrid, as well as indigenous and exogenous character ([foreign]lingual criterion). In subsubchapters 5.3.1-5.3.5 the results of the analysis were described in accordance with the adopted criteria and the theses that the words describing multiple nominal compounds are represented by various units, consist of many parts, fit into various semantic fields related to medicine, are recorded in various ways and have a hybrid, indigenous and exogenous character were confirmed. The conclusions drawn were properly exemplified.

The conclusion is the culmination of the considerations of the submitted doctoral dissertation. The meaning of word formation, its role in special languages and, ultimately, in the medical language is highlighted, as well as the trend of creating numerous nouns, which can be easily observed in contemporary German. The culmination is also the specification of the functions of multiple nominal compounds in the language of medicine.