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Sommario/riassunto

This chapter deals with compounds with hierarchically identical constituents, referred to as dvandvas in the Sanskrit tradition and with a variety of other names in many accounts (e.g., co-compounds, copulative, binominals, etc.) (cf. discussion in Bauer 2008 and Wälchli 2005). In Spanish the two largest groups are made up of two nouns or two adjectives. These nominal and adjectival concatenative patterns have several subtypes each, which are discussed in Section 8.1 and 8.2, respectively. A much smaller group is made up of two concatenated verbs; this is an exocentric class, because the resulting compound is always nominal (8.3). Finally, there are complex additive numerals, which are possibly the clearest example of a productive class, since they are infinite by definition (8.4) (Table 8.1).
