

## **Abstract**

*Verb-noun compounds in Italian and in Portuguese.* Verb-noun compounding represents from the synchronic aspect a very productive word-formation process. The research in corpus *La Repubblica* and *CETEMPúblico* revealed that according to the number of created lemmas in both languages the most efficient type is *porta+N*. In Italian follow types as *salva+N*, *mangia+N*, *acchiappa+N* and *ammazza+N*, in Portuguese *caça+N*, *guarda+N* and *papa+N*. Compound V-N is classified as subordinate and exocentric. Subject, to which Italian and Portuguese compound V-N is referring to, is the most often an instrument. In Portuguese a referent category of plants and animals is also present very frequently. The compound elements in Italian are usually amalgamated, in contrast to Portuguese where forms with hyphen are the most common. The output category of V-N formation is a substantive which is mostly in unmarked gender and in invariable plural form. In syntax the compound can perform both function of a substantive and an adjective. Compounds as noun-modifiers occur mostly at very productive types.