Compound nouns are abundant but hard to analyse automatically. With a crosslingual, interdependent three-level model comprising compound splitting, capturing the meaning of the components and the covert relation that holds between them, this task shall be met. W.r.t. compound splitting the examples Kühl-erwartung (‘cool expectation’) vs. Kühler-wartung (‘radiator maintenance’) show a challenging side effect - namely ambiguity - that arises in this task. Crosslingual approaches are promising for semantic analysis due to the regular variation found in different languages. Whereas English leaves the compound relation covert, in Romance languages like French prepositions can provide insight into the relation type: christmas cake vs. gateau de Noël, chocolate cake vs. gateau au chocolat. Using multi-lingual data in analysis and evaluation thus appears worthwhile to this taks.