

### COMPOUND NOUNS

Nouns can be formed out of two or more combinations of words:

noun + noun: *eyeline*

noun + gerund: *action painting*

gerund + noun: *vanishing point*

verb + adverb: *take-off*

The noun can also be used as an attribute to define an object: *perspective device* (rather than *construction device*).

It can also be used to shorten such phrases as:

*the frame of the picture* → *picture frame*      *the key of the car* → *the car key*.

The plural is formed adding *-s* on the second noun:

*picture plane* → *picture planes*      *church roof* → *church roofs*.

However, there are some exceptions:

*sister-in-law* → *sisters-in-law*      *passer-by* → *passers-by*.

If the noun is uncountable then no plural occurs: *Renaissance music*.

### FURTHER NOTES ON COMPOUND NOUNS

- ✓ Compound nouns are nouns formed by joining two or more already-existing words
- ✓ A compound noun is composed of one (or more) modifier(s) + a head

#### EXAMPLES:

action movie (open compound)

singer-songwriter (hyphenated compound)

artwork (solid compound)

- ✓ Often a compound noun is also a lexical collocation. It happens when neither replacement nor inversion are allowed.
- ✓ Other examples of compound words:  
on line, on-line, online (spelling evolution into three stages)  
a layout



## NOTES

*Plane (picture plane)* and *plain (plain ground)* are homophones. They have the same sound but different spellings and meaning. The English language is full of such cases.

### Exercise 7

Give alternate spellings to the following words.

*whole*

*new*

*scene*

*so*

*steal*

*sight*

*whose*

*sure*

*moor*

## WORD STUDY

The suffix *-ful* (as in *skilful*) added to a noun means 'full of'. The suffix *-less* (as in *doubtless*) has the opposite meaning. Sometimes the suffix does not have the equivalent opposite (like *beautiful* - we cannot say *beautyleless!*)

### Exercise 9

Add an appropriate suffix to the noun.

- 1) I think Hogarth's engravings are (WONDER).
- 2) His action was very (THOUGHT) and he regretted it afterwards.
- 3) You must be (CARE) when you handle the painting.
- 4) The auctioneers were (HOPE) - they really thought they could sell the statue.
- 5) This text book is completely (USE) - it's too old and out of date.