

Word-Formation Processes in E4PS

COMPOUNDING

(compound nouns and compound adjectives)

In English, there are three main ways of putting two nouns together:

- noun + 's + noun: *William's car, my husband's name, the board's decision, New York's museums, yesterday's papers;*
- noun + of + noun: *a round of talks, an item of news, a barrel of oil¹, the middle of the meeting, the theory of relativity, the laws of physics;*
- noun + noun ➔ **compound nouns.**

A compound word or a compound is **a new word made up of two or more other words** – that is, formed by joining two or more existing words. It means that each part of a compound must be able to occur on its own as a word. Here follow some examples of **compound nouns**:

- ✧ *headhunter*, from *head* (n) and *hunter* (n)
- ✧ *paperwork*, from *paper* (n) and *work* (n)
- ✧ *workforce*, from *work* (n) and *force* (n)
- ✧ *lawmaker*, from *law* (n) and *maker* (n)
- ✧ *shareholder*
- ✧ *ballot paper*, from *ballot* (n) and *paper* (n)
- ✧ *ballot box*, from *ballot* (n) and *box* (n)
- ✧ *market survey*, from *market* (n) and *survey* (n)
- ✧ *consumer confidence*, from *consumer* (n) and *confidence* (n)
- ✧ *gender pay gap*, from *gender* (n), *pay* (n) and *gap* (n)
- ✧ *glass ceiling*, from *glass* (n) and *ceiling* (n)
- ✧ *climate crisis*, from *climate* (n) and *crisis* (n)

The **final part** of a typical compound is the **head** (also called the **modified**) of the construction, determining its word-class and much of its semantic properties, and **is preceded by the modifier**.

¹ Note that the noun + noun structure, i.e. *an oil barrel*, refers to the container without its content.

As to the **spelling** of compounds, there are three forms:

- ✧ **hyphenated compounds**, such as *cross-bencher², bridge-building, decision-making, all-party support* or *front-runner*;
- ✧ **open compounds**, such as *exchange rate, mass media, peace talks, tax policy, policy brief³* or *Home Office, shadow cabinet*;
- ✧ **solid compounds**, such as *businessperson, policymaker, turnover, startup, upstart* or *boardroom*.

The logical relations between two nouns side by side include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ✧ **the first noun answers the question ‘what kind of?’** (compare *price list* and *list price*; other examples: *corporation tax, credit card*);
- ✧ **the second noun is about the first noun** (e.g. *currency crisis, payment terms*);
- ✧ **the second noun comes from the first noun** (e.g. *a newspaper report, a bank loan*);
- ✧ **the first noun makes clear where and/or when the action, exemplified by the second noun, happens:** (e.g. *EU job vacancies, Ukraine invasion map, UK visa requirements, 2022 US midterm election, 2024 United Nations Climate Change Conference, New Year Address*).

REMEMBER THAT

1. in a **compound noun** the first noun is usually singular, even if it has a plural meaning.
- ❖ a car factory, a shoe manufacturer, a toolbox, share price. Needs analysis, goods train

² **Cross-bencher** is a member of the British House of Lords who does not belong to a particular political party. Remember also the compound nouns **backbencher** (in the House of Commons in Britain and in certain other parliaments, a member who sits in the rows of seats at the back, and who does not have an important position in the government or the Opposition) and **frontbencher** (an important member of the government or the opposition in the British parliament, who sits in the front rows of seats), all referred to the UK Parliament.

³ A **policy brief** is a concise summary of a particular issue, the policy options to deal with it, and some recommendations on the best option. It is aimed at government policymakers and others who are interested in formulating or influencing policy.

2. when the first noun of a compound is a numerical expression, it is singular:

- ❖ a *four-star* hotel (i.e., a hotel that has four stars)
- ❖ a *forty-hour* week
- ❖ a *three-million-dollar* contract
- ❖ a *five-year* plan
- ❖ a *six-month* Presidency
- ❖ a *two-month* internship

3. a longer compound made up of a sequence of two or more lexical words can be referred to as **lexical chain**. Be careful both in interpreting the correct logical relation between each item and in translating such chain into Italian. Let's try with the following examples:

- ❖ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; SDGs
- ❖ Monthly sales reports;
- ❖ 2024 Russian presidential elections;
- ❖ Legally-binding reduction targets.

The following examples, in *italics*, show some patterns of **compound adjectives**:

- ✧ *student-friendly* (adj) coursebooks
- ✧ *purpose-built* (adj) premises
- ✧ *family-run* (adj) business
- ✧ *market-oriented* (adj) policy
- ✧ *government-led* (adj) investment initiatives
- ✧ *energy-hungry* (adj) industries
- ✧ *cost-effective* (adj) solutions
- ✧ *nuclear-powered* (adj) submarines
- ✧ *highly-skilled* (adj) workers
- ✧ *foodborne* (adj) illness

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

FORM 1 Two-word adjectives

Many adjectives are formed by joining two (or more) words with a hyphen (-). There are many types of combinations:

adj + noun:	a small-scale operation, a long-term policy
adj + noun + <i>-ed</i> :	a narrow-minded approach, a short-sighted policy
adj or adv + past participle:	low-paid workers, a well-informed person
adj, adv, noun + present participle:	a high-flying professional, a far-reaching effect, a record-breaking year, a problem-solving approach
noun + adj:	a tax-free salary, a brand-new product
A few compound adjectives consist of three words:	
the day-to-day organisation	up-to-date information
an out-of-court settlement	a down-to-earth approach