



Lecture 2: Compound noun, Adjective, Types of Adjectives & Adverb

▼ Class	Functional English
▼ Type	Lecture
📎 Materials	https://byjus.com/english/compound-nouns/ https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/ https://www.thesaurus.com/e/grammar/descriptive-adjectives/
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▼ Compound Noun

A compound noun is a noun formed by the combination of two or more words. There are three types of compound nouns:

1. Open and Space
2. Hyphenated
3. Closed

▼ Spaced or Open Compound Noun

When there is a space between the two words and it forms a noun, that noun is called an open compound noun.

Examples

1. Cricket bat
2. Fast food

3. Flower shop
4. Railway Station
5. Prime Minister
6. General Manager
7. Assistant Director
8. South Korean
9. Native American
10. Hot dog

▼ Hyphenated Compound Noun

When there is a hyphen between the two words and it forms a noun, that noun is called a hyphenated compound noun.

Examples

1. Passer-by
2. Ice-cream
3. Father-in-Law
4. Minare-e-Pakistan
5. Jack-of-all-trades
6. Check-in
7. Check-out
8. Take-off
9. Sign-off
10. Chit-chat

▼ Closed Compound Noun

When there is no space between the two different words and it forms a noun, that noun is called a closed compound noun.

Examples

1. Rainfall
2. Butterfly
3. Basketball
4. Haircut
5. Outpatient
6. Understand

7. Upstairs
8. Offshore
9. Everlasting
10. Hardware

▼ Adjectives

An Adjective is a word that gives extra information about a noun.

Forms/Degrees of Adjectives

There are three forms/degrees of adjectives:

1. **Positive or Absolute**
2. **Comparative**
3. **Superlative**

▼ Types of Adjectives

Following are the types of adjectives

1. Descriptive/Qualitative
2. Quantitative
3. Proper
4. Demonstrative
5. Possessive
6. Interrogative
7. Indefinite
8. Compound

▼ Descriptive/Qualitative

It is the adjective that modifies a noun or pronoun by describing its quality.

Following are some examples of descriptive adjectives in sentences:

[Note: Words in Bold Letters are Descriptive Adjectives.](#)

1. He stood next to a **tall** woman.
2. The book is very **expensive**.
3. I like to drive the car very **fast**.
4. The novel by William Golding is really **interesting**.
5. The Final of the Cricket World Cup in 2019 was really **controversial**.

▼ Quantitative

It is the adjective that modifies a noun or pronoun with its quantity.

Following are some examples of quantitative adjectives in sentences:

[Note: Words in Bold Letters are Quantitative Adjectives.](#)

1. **Seven** students were penalized due to late submission of the assignment.
2. We have **five** kilograms of raw meat.
3. My family lives in **two** different countries.
4. We have **sixteen** weeks in our semester.
5. Pakistan won the ICC ODI World Cup only **once** in 1992.

▼ Proper

It is the proper noun that modifies other noun or pronoun. It summarizes ideas and concepts in one word.

Following are some examples of proper adjectives in sentences:

[Note: Words in Bold Letters are Proper Adjectives.](#)

1. **American** cars are very expensive.
2. **Organ** meat is good for the human body.
3. I fancy **Russian** Salad a lot.
4. **Singularity** theory is just fascinating.
5. I had a great experience with **Etihad** Airways.

▼ Demonstrative

if we use noun after this, that, these and those, that is called demonstrative adjective. These adjectives are mainly used to describe the position of a noun or pronoun.

Following are some examples of demonstrative adjectives in sentences:

[Note: Words in Bold Letters are Demonstrative Adjectives.](#)

1. **This** car has good fuel combustion.
2. **That** tree is the oldest in this forest.
3. **These** flowers will bloom in spring.
4. Can you sell **those** ideas?
5. What is it **that** you are thinking?

▼ Possessive

A possessive adjective indicates possession or ownership, and describes the possession of a quality, belonging, or quantity.

Following are some examples of possessive adjectives in sentences:

Note: Words in Bold Letters are Possessive Adjectives.

1. He **has** a sports car.
2. **Her** point of view is different.
3. **Our** class will be held tomorrow in room B-201.
4. **Her** shoelace was not tied correctly.
5. I would love to have **his** confidence.

▼ Interrogative

When a noun is used after the “**wh**” family, that is called an interrogative adjective.

Following are some examples of interrogative adjectives in sentences:

Note: Words in Bold Letters are Interrogative Adjectives.

1. **Why** did he leave early?
2. **What** could be a good study case to understand probability?
3. **When** can we go home?
4. **Will** you ever be tired of this nonsense?
5. **Who** invented DC currents?
6. To **whom** am I talking?
7. **Whose** notebook is this?

▼ Indefinite

These adjectives modify nouns and pronouns unspecifically. They provide unspecified information.

Following are some examples of indefinite adjectives in sentences:

Note: Words in Bold Letters are Indefinite Adjectives.

1. **Each** human has to face judgment.
2. **Many** of you lot were peeking, during the quiz.
3. **Neither** of the brothers took part in the competition.

▼ Compound

A compound adjective is an adjective that is made up of multiple individual words. Usually, the words are connected by a hyphen or hyphens when used as an adjective.

Following are some examples of Compound adjectives in sentences:

[Note: Words in Bold Letters are Compound Adjectives.](#)

1. Our trip to Abbottabad was a **never-ending** distance.
2. She was sitting next to a **middle-aged** man.
3. The manager was **short-handed** on staff.

▼ Adverb

The word that modifies the verb, as well as the adjective, is called adverb.