

# The Katu Noun Phrase

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## 0. Introduction

The Noun Phrase in Katu<sup>1</sup> may be described as that which may fill the subject, object, indirect object or complement slots in a clause. Th

<sup>1</sup> Katu is a language of the Katuic branch of the Mon-Khmer family, spoken by an estimated 30,000 people in Quảng Nam and Thừa Thiên provinces of South Vietnam. There are Low (or Lowland) Katu who live near the coastal Vietnamese, and High (or Highland) Katu who live in the mountains near the Laos border. Thanks is given to Kimêêt, my Low Katu teacher, and to Buroiq, my High Katu teacher, who supplied the information. David Thomas helped in the organization and writing of this paper.

Further information on the Katu language can be found in : Judith M. Wallace, 'Katu, Personal Pronouns', *Mon-Khmer Studies II* pp. 1023-1030; Nancy A. Costello, 'Affixes in Katu', *Mon-Khmer Studies I* 16386pp. xx-xx ; J.M. Wallace, 'Katu Phonemics', *Teo Reo* 8: xx-xx(1965).

Somewhat similar noun phrase structure is described in Carolyn P. Miller, 'The Substantive Phrase in Brôu', *Mon-Khmer Studies I* pp. 63-80. Brôu is also a language in the Katuic branch of Mon-Khmer.

preliminary study for this paper was done while working with a Low Katu informant, then attention was changed to High Katu, so this study includes both dialects, This description is valid for both dialects except where so stated.

## 1. General Formula for the Common Noun Phrase (NP)

*Tagmemic Formula.* The tagmemic formula for the Common Noun Phrase is :

$\pm$  QI  $\pm$  Co  $\pm$  Nu  $\pm$  Cl  $\pm$  NH  $\pm$  du  $\pm$  Poss  $\pm$  Loc  $\pm$  Mod

I. e., The Noun Phrase consists of a Noun Head (NH), which may be preceded by a Classifier (Cl), Numeral (Nu), Ccounter (Co) and Quantitative Interrogative (QI), and which may be followed by *du*, Possessor (Poss), Locative (Loc) and Modifier (Mod).

This fully expanded form would rarely if ever be found, but it is grammatically possible. It is preferred to break a long phrase, using two or more co-ordinate phrases instead. Sometimes one such phrase emphasizes the other.

(1) *bʊʊr paðiil kamór, mui paðiil takók* 2 women unmarried, 1 woman old  
Nu NH Mod Nu NH Mod 'two unmarried women, one old woman'

(2) *ʃʊʃq long liam, long liam ʃʊʃq aehoh, gamak boop dó,*  
NH Int Mod Int Mod NH Loc Mod NH Poss  
*long bóók*  
Int Mod

crock very good, very good crock over there, big mouth its very white  
'a very good crock, a very good crock over there, its big mouth very white'.

A Noun Head must always be present or be inferable from context by rules of ellipsis. Natural Classifiers are automatically inferable, though seldom used. Other slots are structurally optional. All slots except the Quantitative Interrogative, Locative and Possessor can occur minimally as the only expressed tagmeme in a phrase. A phrase may be split so that part of it occurs after the verb.

(3) *bók manuih vôiq mahariang* many people went 100  
Co NH verb Nu '100, many people went'.

Fig. 1 Chart of Fillers

<i>CI</i>	<i>Co</i>	<i>Nu</i>	<i>Cl</i>	<i>NH</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>Poss</i>	<i>Loc</i>	<i>Mod</i>
	<i>(Co)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>Cl</i>	<i>(N)<sup>n</sup></i>	<i>du</i>	$\pm(N)_n \pm Pr$	$(Loc)^2$	<i>(Adj)<sup>n</sup></i>
	<i>Int</i>	$(Nu)^n$	<i>N</i>	<i>Pr</i>		$(N_1 + Adj) \pm (N_1 + Adj) \pm Loc$	<i>LocM</i> + <i>N</i> + <i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
	$\pm Int + Co \pm Int$	<i>ma</i> + <i>Nu</i>		$\pm Pr + (N)_n \pm Pr$		<i>PossM</i> + $(N)_n \pm Pr$	<i>LocM</i> + <i>Loc</i>	
							$\pm N + Loc$	
								$\pm Int + Adj + Int$
				$N_1 + Pr + N_1$		<i>NP</i>		<i>Adj</i> + <i>Co</i> + <i>Int</i>
				$\pm Pr_1 + N + Co / Nu + Pr_1 / Pr_2$				<i>Int</i>
								<i>Ord</i> + <i>Nu</i>
								<i>ta verb</i> + <i>Phrase</i>
								<i>Comp</i> + <i>Phrase</i>

## 2. Fillers with Examples

### 2.1 Quantitative Interrogative (QI): + QI)

This slot is filled by *mɔ* 'how much, how many'. A QI cannot be followed by a Numeral but it can be followed by a Counter (5) or a Classifier (4).

(4) *mɔ panong manuih* how-many CL people

QI CL NH 'how many people'

(5) *mɔ bok manuih* how-many many people 'how many people'

(6) *mɔ chana* 'how-much food'

### 2.2 Counter (Co):

+ (Co)<sup>2</sup>

+ Int

± Int + Co ± Int

This slot may be filled by a single Counter word (7-9), or by a combination<sup>2</sup> of two Counters (10-13), or by an Intensifier (17), or by an Intensifier and a Counter (15, 16).

The Low Katu (LK) Counters are *bok*, *nɔq* 'many', *dyâp* 'every', *pabot*, *bot* 'all', *mburiq* 'a little', *mpong* 'half', *abo* 'much'. The High Katu (HK) Counters are *aam*, *bok* 'many', *jarip* 'every', *jaeng* 'all', *nturriq* 'a little', *mpong* 'half'. The Counters usually precede the NH but may also follow it. In text, 73 Counters occurred before the NH, 23 after it.

(7) *bok manuih* 'many people'

(8) *dyâp manuih* 'every person'

(9) *manuih dyâp* person every 'every person'

A Counter can also occur in the Modifier slot (sec. 2.9).

### 2.21 Combinations of Counters (co)<sup>2</sup>

In LK *nɔq* can precede or follow any Counter except *mburiq* or *abo* (10-12). *abo* can only precede *bok* (13). *mpong* can precede *mburiq* or *nɔq* (12), and can follow *nɔq* or *bot*. *bok* can precede *dyâp* or *nɔq* and can follow *nɔq*, *bot* or *abo* (13). *dyâp* can precede *nɔq*, and can follow *bok* or

<sup>2</sup> In the formulas a superscript 2 or <sup>n</sup> indicates the possibility of repeated occurrence of a tagmeme. Subscripts 1, 2, 3... indicate different fillers of a repeated slot.

*bot. mbriq* can follow *mpoŋg*.

(10) *pabot nôq manuih* all many people 'all the many people'

(11) *nôq dyâp manuih* many every person 'many, every person'

(12) *mpoŋg nôq manuih* half many people 'half the many people'

(13) *abo bok manuih* many many people 'many people'

HK has only the following combinations : *aam jarip* 'many every',  
*aam bok* 'many many' (14), *aam jeeng* 'many all', *bok aam* 'many many'.

(14) *aam bok manuih* many many people 'many people'

## 2. 22 Intensifiers (Int)

Intensifiers occur alone (17) or with Counters (15, 16).

Intensifiers are *pablŋg*, *long*, *avoŋq* and *kuaq*. HK uses only *pablŋg* and *long*. *long* can precede or follow the Counter and *pablŋg*, *avoŋq* and *kuaq* can only follow the Counter. There can be two Intensifiers co-occurring (Int + Co + Int) *long...pablŋg* (16) *long...kuaq*. The Intensifier and the Counter may be separated. They can occur before or after the NH. They can occur before or after the NH. The most common ordering is CO — Int — NH (15).

(15) *bok pablŋg manuih* many very people

Co Int NH 'very many people'

(16) *manuih long bok pablŋg* people very many very

NH Int Co Int 'very many people'

(17) *kuaq manuih* very people 'many people'

## 2. 3 Numeral (Nu) :

+ *ma*

+ (Nu)<sup>n</sup>

+ *ma*+Nu

Phonologically bound *ma*- 'one', when filling the Nu slot, occurs on Classifiers (20) and Noun Head words (21). When with a Numeral, it is usually with 5, 10, 100, 1000 (19, 23), but has also been found on *boŋr* 'two'. The Numeral slot can also be filled by a number (18) or by a combination of numbers (sec. 3.2).

Numerals occur more often without a Classifier than with one. In LK text, 71 Numerals did not have an accompanying Classifier, and 45 did. In LK, cardinal Numerals when alone (i.e., without Classifier), always precede

the NH (18-22), except that they can be repeated after the NH (sec. 3.2). In HK cardinal Numerals usually occur before NH, but can occur after it. Absence of a Numeral before a Classifier generally implies the number 'one'.

(18) *pe anuq* '3 dogs'

(19) *masâang anuq* one-five dog '5 dogs'

(20) *mapanong anuq* 1-Cl dog '1 dog'

(21) *mapalong* '1 family'

(22) *pe panong anuq* 3 Cl dogs '3 dogs'

(23) *mahariang masâang* one-hundred one-five 'one hundred and five'

## 2. 4 Classifier (Cl) :

+ Cl

+ N

The Classifier slot may be filled by a Classifier (general classifier) or a Noun (quantifier)<sup>3</sup>.

General Classifiers are inherent units which usually occur with a Numeral (24-26), but can occur alone with a NH (27). General Classifiers are much less frequent in Katu than in some other Mon-Khmer languages. In LK text, 71 Numerals did not have accompanying Classifiers, while 50 did. In HK text there were only 3 Classifiers in 20 pages of text. The main LK Classifiers are *nak* for people, *panong* for animate things and *abeq* for inanimate objects. In HK the main Classifiers are *chanak* for people, *anam* for live animals, *panong* for dead animals, and *abeq* for inanimate objects. Other Classifiers are rarely used. They include *tala* for flat sheet-like objects, *talang* for expanses such as earth, sky and *nlooch* for long thin objects. The most usual ordering is for the Cl to be before the NH, but occasionally it occurs after the NH (27).

(24) *manak manuih* 1-Cl person '1 person'

(25) *boor panong anuq* 2Cl dog '2 dogs'

(26) *panong anuq* Cl dog 'a dog'

(27) *anuq panong* dog Cl 'a dog'

<sup>3</sup> Detailed analysis of a similar though more complex classifier system can be found in Janice Saul, 'Classifiers in Nung', *Lingua* 13 : 278-290 (1965).

Quantifiers are non-inherent units, usually ordinary nouns used to specify a certain quantity. They include units such as

(28) *bør asrang baai* '2 armspan cloth'

(29) *bør jong kadok* '2 baskets squash'

## 2. 5 Noun head (NH) :

+ (N)<sup>n</sup>

+ Pr

± Pr + (N)<sup>n</sup> ± Pr

+ N<sub>1</sub> + Pr + N<sub>1</sub>

± Pr<sub>1</sub> + N + Co/Nu + Pr<sub>1</sub> /Pr<sub>2</sub>

The NH slot may be filled by Nouns (N) or Pronouns (Pr). Nouns may be divided into those which occur with a Ci and those which do not. Classifiable nouns are a large class containing words such as *manuih* 'people', *Blot* 'a name', *rau* 'thing', *jong* 'basket', *karuung* 'river', *dong* 'house', *padiil* 'woman'. Non-classifiable nouns are a small class containing words such as *gaywak* 'smoke', *bøi* 'grass', *kamó* 'year'.

There may be combinations of two or more nouns in apposition. Nouns in apposition have free reversability of word order.

(30) *bøt dô katiak* all things earth

Co NH NH 'all things and earth'

(31) *bøt katiak dô* all earth things 'all earth and things'

NH NH

There may be complex apposition in which a group of nouns are in apposition with another noun.

(32) *bøt kanón padruih padiil manuih taha*

Co N N N N adj

All village boys girls people grown-up 'all the village, boys, girls, grown-up people'

The personal pronouns <sup>4</sup> also may occur as NH. The indefinite pronouns *ngai* 'who, anyone' and *palââng* 'they' can also occur. The personal pronouns can occur with a Classifier (33) but the indefinite pronouns cannot.

(33) *pe nak yi 3* Cl we 'we 3'

(34) *pe palââng 3* they 'they 3'

<sup>4</sup> For a fuller description of the Katu pronoun system see J. Wallace 'Katu Personal Pronoun'. *Mon-Khmer Studies II*, p.p. 1023-1030.

Various combinations of Noun plus Pronoun may occur in apposition. The order (N)<sup>n</sup> + Pr is reversible (35, 36). A Pr plus one or more Nouns plus the Pr repeated may all occur in apposition (37). A Pr can occur between identical Nouns. A Counter can occur between identical or different Pronouns (38) or between a Noun and Pronoun ; or Pr + N + Co + Pr can occur. A Numeral can occur between a Noun and Pronoun (39), or between two different Pronouns (40). In LK only a Numeral can occur between 2 identical Pronouns.

(35) *manuih yi* people we 'we people'

(36) *yi manuih* 'we people'

(37) *yi adi anó yi* we older.brother younger-brother we  
Pr N N Pr 'we older and younger brothers'

(38) *yi bok ngai* 'we many who'

(39) *katu boor yi* Katu 2 we  
N Nu Pr 'we 2 Katu'

(40) *yi Katu pe ngai* we Katu 3 anyone  
Pr N Nu Pr 'we 3 Katu'

## 2. 6 *du*.

In LK *du* sometimes precedes a Modifier, or occasionally a Numeral or Counter, in a noun phrase. The *du* appears to give emphasis in many cases. *du* has not been found in HK.

*du with Modifier*. In a number of pages of text, 15 Mod phrases had *du*, while 63 did not. A Mod without *du* can either follow or precede NH, but Mod with *du* always follows NH (41). Following a pronoun, a Mod must have a *du* (42).

(41) *padiil du liam* girl *du* good 'a good-looking girl'

(42) *dó du liam* he *du* good  
Pr *du* Mod 'the good one'

*du* may occur with a Mod in Subject or Object phrases. When an object precedes the subject, Mod in the Object phrase often is preceded by *du*-

(43) *adah du katuiq, dó kakhin* animals *du* small he afraid  
obj *du* Mod Subj verb 'of small animals he is afraid'

*du* is sometimes used in the second of two phrases. when the second phrase is a parallel restatement of the first phrase



(44) *ve kavaan ve ngeu, ve du thruang, ve du kirk*

have rich, have poor, have *du* rich, have *du* poor '(we) have rich people, have poor people, have rich people, have poor'

*du* with *Numeral* is very rare. In text, 128 Nu phrases did not have *du*, while only 4 had *du*. None of these 4 had a Classifier present. *du* has only been found with *mui* 'one'. If there is a NH expressed, cardinal Nu precede the NH and never have *du*. If there is no NH expressed, then a Nu may sometimes be preceded by *du* (45). *du* can occur with ordinal Nu (46).

(45) *du mui vôiq du* one went 'one went'

(46) *tamóh kadiál du mui* ask wife *du* one 'ask first wife'

*du* with *Counter* is very rare. In text, 96 Co phrases did not have *du*, while only 2 had *du*. *du* + Co was found once before NH when there was no verb (47).

(47) *chek diq du bok dong Katu* here *du* many houses Katu

Loc *du* Co NH Mod 'here are many Katu houses'

## 2.7 Possessor (Poss) :

± N ± Pr

+ (N<sub>1</sub> + Adj) ± (N<sub>1</sub> + Adj) ± Loc

+ PossM ± (N)<sup>n</sup> ± Pr

+ NP

The Possessor slot filler may be simple or complex. The simple Poss may be a Noun or Pronoun (48, 49). The complex Poss may consist of a Noun + Pronoun, or several Nouns modifying each other (51). Both personal and indefinite Pronouns may occur. The Possessive Marker *ong* 'belonging to' can occur (50), but the more common form is to have the Poss adjacent to the NH, either preceding or following it. The Possessor before the NH is not very frequent and can only be filled by indefinite Pronouns (49).

(48) *dong dó* house his 'his house'

(49) *ngai dong* who house 'whose house'

(50) *dong ong dó* house belonging-to him 'his house'

(51) *dong akoonh akan kadiál ku* house father mother wife my 'the house of my wife's father and mother'

## 2.8 Locative (Loc) :

- + (Loc)<sup>2</sup>
- + Loc M + N
- + Loc M ± Loc ± N ± Loc

This slot may be filled by a single Locative, or by a combination of 2 Locatives (52), or by a Locative Marker with a Noun (53), or by a Locative Marker with a Locative and a Noun (54) Low Katu Locatives are *têêh leq*, *chooh leq*, *tôôh leq* 'over there', *nik leq*, *achek*, *achok*, *atek*, *adik*, *atok* 'near here', 'that here', *kalóong* 'inside' *babung* 'above', *chaang* 'across', *karum* 'under'. Class 1 Locatives can occur in combination with their corresponding Class 2 Locatives. Class 1: *atek*, *atêêh*, *achek*, *atok*, *achok*, *adik* 'near here'. Class 2 *têêh leq*, *tôôh leq*, *chooh leq* 'over there', *nik leq* 'near here'. Locative Markers are *leq* 'to, towards' *diq* 'in, on' *tââq* 'from'.

High Katu Locatives are *achoooh*, *atêêh*, *atôôh* 'over there'. *leq* is not used. Combinations of Locatives have not been found in H.K.

(52) *atêêh têêh leq* 'over there'

(53) *kadok babung dong* squash above house 'the squash above the house'

(54) *manuih tââq kalóong katiak* man from inside ground

NH LocM Loc N 'the man from inside the ground'

## 2.9 Modifier (Mod) :

- + (Adj)<sup>n</sup>
- + N
- ± Int + Adj ± Int
- + Adj + Co ± Int
- + Int
- + Ord Nu
- + *ta*-verb phrase
- + Comp phrase

Adjective may be a simple adjective or a combination of adjectives. Adj usually occurs after the NH (47 in text), but it can occur before the NH (16 in text) for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity.

(55) *ao tam* shirt black 'black shirt'

Intensifiers can occur with an adjective. LK Intensifiers are *long*, which always comes before the Adj (56), and *pablóng* and *kuaq*, which always

come after the Adj (57). HK does not use *kuaq*.

(56) *boop long gamak* mouth very big 'a very big mouth'

(57) *boop gamak pablɔŋ* mouth big very 'a very big mouth'

An Intensifier may function by itself as a Modifier. In this position *pablɔŋ* means 'important' in LK and 'many' in HK.

(58) *manuih pablɔŋ* people very (LK) 'important people'

A Counter can modify an Adj (Adj + Co + Int).

(59) *kavaan bok* rich much

Adj Co 'very rich'

A *ta*-verb phrase<sup>5</sup> consists of *ta*-verb + Counter + Object + Time. *ta* is an adjectivizer prefix on the verb. When the adjectivized verb occurs alone without expansions, it may occur before the NH (61), but when there are expansions, the whole expression must follow the NH. (62)

(60) *ao ta-ih* shirt sewn 'the sewn shirt'

(61) *ta-ih ao* sewn shirt 'the sewn shirt'

(62) *yung toplak manua* foot broken yesterday 'the foot broken yesterday'

A Comparative Phrase may function as a Modifier in which the comparative may be *loh* 'more', *mɔ* 'like', *kɔi* 'like'. Most Adjectives can take a comparative, except a few like *môp* 'bad'.

(63) *adâak liam loh ɔng palâŋg* pigs good more belonging them 'pigs better than theirs'.

(64) *panian taha mɔ Greh* child older like Greh

### 3. Ordering Differences of the Slots

**3.1 Number of elements present.** The Counter, Numeral and Classifier may occur in various combinations and repetitions, both before and after the NH.

No more than 4 of these elements can occur in a single phrase (except Numerals), and no more than 3 may be adjacent. The following maximum patterns may occur:  $\times - \times - \text{NH} - \times - \times$  (65),  $\times - \times - \times - \text{NH} - \times$  (66),  $\text{NH} - \times - \times - \times$ . In Low Katu there can be more than 3 adjacent elements (67).

(65) *bok majêt tariiq bok majêt* many 10 buffalo many 10  
Co Nu NH Co Nu 'many 10 buffalo'

<sup>5</sup> See my paper 'Affixes in Katu'.

(66) *bok majêt panong tariiq majêt many io Cl buffalo io*  
 Co Nu Cl NH Nu 'many io buffalo'

(67) *bok kadiak bok boor panong pe panong many wives many 2, 3*  
 Co NH Co Nu Cl Nu Cl 'many wives, 2 or 3' (LK only)

### 3. 2 Repetition of slots :

Identical, Synonymous, Additive

#### 3. 21 Counters.

Identical repetition of a Counter must be separated by intervening words, usually a NH (68), or a Nu (69).

(68) *bok majêt panong tariiq bok many io Cl buffalo many*  
 Co Nu Cl NH Co 'many io buffalo'

(69) *tariiq bok majêt bok buffalo many io many*  
 NH Co Nu Co 'the many io buffalo'

Synonymous repetition, using synonymous or near-synonymous words, can occur in both High and Low Katu, although it is more frequent in LK, and there are more possible combinations of Counters (see sec. 2.2) Before the NH, synonymous Counters may be adjacent (70) or non-adjacent (71).

(70) *bok nôq manuih many many people (LK only)*  
 Co Co NH 'many people'

(71) *bot majêt panong bok tariiq all io Cl many buffalo*  
 Co Nu Cl Co NH 'all the many io buffalo'

After the NH synonymous Counters must be separated (72).

(72) *tariiq bot majêt bok buffalo all io many*  
 NH Co Nu Co 'all the many io buffalo'

There may be one Co before the NH and one after it. In LK a synonymous repetition may occur before the NH, then identical repetition of them after the NH (73).

(73) *bot nôq manuih bot all many people all*  
 Co Co NH Co 'all the many people'

#### 3. 22 Numerals.

Identical repetitions of a Numeral must be separated by a NH or a Classifier.

(74) *majêt tariiq majêt io buffalo io 'io buffalo'*

(75) *majêt panong majêt tariiq io Cl io buffalo 'io buffalo'*

Alternative repetition of the Nu slot occurs as when counting, and can be separated by a Classifier.

(76) *mui boor pe hariang manuih* 1, 2, 3 hundred people '1, 2 or 3 hundred people'

(77) *boor panong pe panong tariiq* 2 Cl 3 Cl buffalo '2 or 3 buffalo'

### 3. 23 Classifiers :

Identical repetition. HK permits no repetition of a classifier within a noun phrase. LK permits only identical repetition of Cl. When the accompanying Nu is identical, one Nu+Cl sequence must be before the NH and the other after (78). This is simply a repetition for emphasis. If the Numerals accompanying the Cl are different (alternative), then the two Nu+Cl sequences must be adjacent, either before (77), or after the NH. Absence of an overt Nu implies the Nu 'one'.

(78) *majêt panong tarriiq majêt panong* 10 Cl buffalo 10 Cl '10 buffalo'

### 3. 24 Locative :

Identical repetition of a Loc must occur after the NH, with the two Loc non-adjacent.

(79) *tariiq achek boor panong achek* buffalo those 2 Cl those.

NH Loc Nu Cl Loc 'those 2 buffalo'

Synonymous repetition of a Loc must come after the NH. In both adjacent and non-adjacent Loc may occur, but in HK only non-adjacent Loc can occur.

(80) *padruih atek boor panong atêêh* men there 2 Cl over there

NH Loc Nu Cl Loc '2 men over there'

### 3. 25 Modifier :

Identical repetition of a Mod usually has the second Mod intensified. A Mod before the NH may have an identical repetition after the NH (81). There may be identical repetition with both Modifiers before, or both after the NH.

(81) *gamak hare gamak pablong* big field big very

Mod NH Mod Int 'a very big field'

Alternative repetition of the Mod slot can have both Modifier fillers oc-

occurring before, or both after, the NH, or one may be before and the other after the NH.

(82) *achim gamak tam* bird big black 'a big black bird'

### 3. 3 Different orderings

#### 3. 31 After the Noun Head.

Each of the Co, Nu, and Cl slots can occur alone after the Poss (83), Loc, or Mod slots following the NH, with the exception that Cl cannot follow Mod. In HK, Cl cannot follow Possessor.

(83) *tariiq dó bot* buffalo his all  
NH Poss Co 'all his buffalo'

Nu + Cl can occur before or after the Poss, Loc or Mod (84) slots. There can at the same time be a Co before the NH. HK does not permit Nu + Cl before Poss.

(84) *tariiq majêt panong gamak* buffalo to Cl big  
NH Nu Cl Mod 'to big buffalo'

Co + Nu can occur with Loc or Mod (85), but not with Poss.

(85) *tariiq bok majêt gamak* buffalo many to big  
NH Co Nu Mod 'many to big buffalo'

In LK, Counter + Numeral + Classifier can follow Locative.

(86) *tariiq achek bok majêt panong* buffalo those many to Cl  
NH Loc Co Nu Cl 'those many to buffalo'

Occasionally a Mod may precede a Loc.

(87) *tariiq gamak achek* buffalo big that  
NH Mod Loc 'that big buffalo'

Other combinations may occasionally occur, such as: Poss — Co — Loc, Poss — Loc — Co, Poss — Cl — Loc, Loc — Co — Mod, Loc — Nu Mod, Co — Nu — Mod — NH — Loc, Mod — Cl — NH — Loc, Nu — NH — Poss — Loc — Mod.

#### 3. 32 Interventions in the Noun Head

In LK a Co or Nu can occur between noun and pronoun in the NH slot.

(88) *manuih majêt yi* people to we  
NH Nu Pr 'we to people'

### 3. 33 Before the Noun Head

Before the NH, Modifiers cannot precede Co or Loc, but can precede Cl or Nu.

(89) *gamak panong tariiq big Cl buffalo*  
Mod Cl NH 'big buffalo'

Loc can follow Co or Nu (90), or can precede Co or Mod (91).

(90) *majêt achek tariiq to those buffalo*  
Nu Loc NH 'those to buffalo'

(91) *achek bok tariiq 'those many buffalo'*  
Loc Co NH

Poss can follow only Co.

(92) *bok ngai tariiq many whose buffalo*  
Co Poss NH 'whose many buffalo'

### 4. Other Noun Phrase Types

#### 4. 1 Verb-Centered Noun Phrase

This is a less common type of noun phrase, and has only been found as the Subject or Complement of an Equational Clause. It consists of Verb  $\pm$  Obj  $\pm$  Loc or a Verb  $\pm$  Adverb  $\pm$  Instrument.

(93) *nhiim bok, môôpc to cry much is bad'*  
Verb Adv Comp

(94) *tak ləq koih, môôp stab with spear bad*  
verb Inst Comp 'to stab with a spear is bad'

#### 4. 2 Clause-Filled Noun Phrase.

An entire clause may fill the Subject (95), Object (96) or Indirect Object (97) positions in a sentence.

(95) *parian cha aviq, ntôq child eat rice fall 'the child eating rice fell'*

(96) *ku lèi mai uh kruung 'I see you cooking stew'*

(97) *kudóng aviq leq manuih têêng dong 'I gave rice to the-man making the-house'*

#### 4. 3 Speech-Filled Noun Phrase.

The Speech-Filled Phrase consists of sentences or long utterances or whole speeches, usually as the object of a verb.

