The Katu Noun Phrase
NANCY A. COSTELLO

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0. Introduction

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

1 Katu is a language of the Katuic branch of the Mon-Khmer family, spoken by an estimated 30,000 people in Quảng Nam and Thua Thien 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 Buroq, my High Katu teacher, who supplied the information. David Thomas helped in the organization and writing of this paper.


Somewhat similar noun phrase structure is described in Carolyn P. Miller, ‘The Substan-
tive Phrase in Brêu,’ Mon-Khmer Studies 1 pp. 63-80. Brêu 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 :

\[ \pm \text{QI} \pm \text{Co} \pm \text{Nu} \pm \text{Cl} \pm \text{NH} \pm \text{du} \pm \text{Poss} \pm \text{Loc} \pm \text{Mod} \]

I. e., The Noun Phrase consists of a Noun Head (NH), which may be preceded by a Classifier (Cl), Numerical (Nu), Counter (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 emphases the other.

(1) boor padiil kamar, mui padiil takoh a women unmarried, i woman old  
\( \text{Nu} \text{NH} \text{Mod} \text{Nu} \text{NH} \text{Mod} \) ‘two unmarried women, one old woman’

(2) joveq long liam, long liam joveq ahooh, ganak boop do  
\( \text{NH} \text{Int} \text{Mod Int} \text{Mod} \text{NH} \text{Loc} \text{Mod NH Poss}
\text{long} \text{b\text{oek}} \text{Int} \text{Mod}
\)
croak very good, very good croak over there, big mouth its very white as very good croak, a very good croak 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) bok manoth vodi, mahariang many people went too  
\( \text{Co} \text{NH} \text{verb Nu} \text{too, many people went} \).
**Fig. 1 Chart of Fillers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QI</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>Nu</th>
<th>Cl</th>
<th>NH</th>
<th>du</th>
<th>Poss</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Mod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QI</td>
<td>(Co)²</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>(N)n</td>
<td>du</td>
<td>±(N)n±Pr</td>
<td>(Loc)²</td>
<td>(Adj) n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int</td>
<td>(Nu)n</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>(N₁+Adj)±(N₁+Adj)±Loc</td>
<td>PossM±(N)n+Pr</td>
<td>LocM÷N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±Int+Co±Int ma+Nu</td>
<td>±Pr+(N)n±Pr</td>
<td>LocM+Loc</td>
<td>N+Loc</td>
<td>±Int+Adj±Int</td>
<td>Adj+Co+Int</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N₁+Pr+N₁</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Ord Nu</td>
<td>ta verb Phrase</td>
<td>Comp Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Fillers with Examples

2.1 Quantitative Interrogative (QI): + QI

This slot is filled by mor ‘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) mor panong manuih how-many CL people
QI CL NH ‘how many people’

(5) mor bok manuih how-many many people ‘how many people’

(6) mor chana ‘how-much food’

2.2 Counter (Co):

+ (Co)²
+ Int
± Int + Co ± Int

This slot may be filled by a single Counter word (7-9), or by a combination² 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, nòq ‘many’, dyáp ‘every’, pabot, bot ‘all’, mbriq ‘a little’, mpong ‘half’, abor ‘much’. The High Katu (HK) Counters are aam, bok ‘many’, jariq ‘every’, jeeng ‘all’, nturwiq ‘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) dyáp manuih ‘every person’

(9) manuih dyáp person every ‘every person’

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

2.21 Combinations of Counters (co)²

In LK nòq can precede or follow any Counter except mbriq or abor (10-12). abor can only precede bok (13). mpong can precede mbriq or nòq (12), and can follow nòq or bot. bok can precede dyáp or nòq and can follow nòq, bot or abor (13). dyáp can precede nòq, and can follow bok or

² In the formulas a superscript 2 or 0 indicates the possibility of repeated occurrence of a tagmeote. Subscripts 1,2,3,... indicate different fillers of a repeated slot.
bot. mburiq can follow mpong.

(10) pabot nőq manuih all many people ‘all the many people’
(11) nőq dyáp manuih many every person ‘many, every person’
(12) mpong nőq manuih half many people ‘half the many people’
(13) abor bork manuih many many people ‘many people’

HK has only the following combinations: aam jarip ‘many every’,
aam bork ‘many many’ (14), aam jeeng ‘many all’, bók aam ‘many many’.
(14) aam bork manuih many many people ‘many people’

2. 22 Intensifiers (Int)

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

Intensifiers are pablong, long, avorq and kuaq. HK uses only pablong
and long. long can precede or follow the Counter and pablong, avorq and
kuaq can only follow the Counter. There can be two Intensifiers co-
occuring (Int + Co + Int) long...pablong (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) bork pablong manuih many very people
    Co Int NH ‘very many people’

(16) manuih long bork pablong people very many very
    NH Int Co Int ‘very many people’

(17) kuaq manuih very people ‘many people’

2. 3 Numeral (Nu):

   + ma
   + (Nu)\n
   + 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 bvor ‘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 anuŋ ‘3 dogs’
(19) masāāŋ anuŋ one-five dog ‘5 dogs’
(20) mapanong anuŋ 1-Cl dog ‘1 dog’
(21) mapalong ‘1 family’
(22) pe panong anuŋ 3 Cl dogs ‘3 dogs’
(23) mahariang masāāŋ one-hundred one-five ‘one hundred and five’

2. 4 Classifier (Cl):

\[ + \text{Cl} + \text{N} \]

The Classifier slot may be filled by a Classifier (general classifier) or a Noun (quantifier)\(^3\).

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 nlooč 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 anuŋ 2Cl dog ‘2 dogs’
(26) panong anuŋ Cl dog ‘a dog’
(27) anuŋ panong dog Cl ‘a dog’

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Quantifiers are non-inherent units, usually ordinary nouns used to
specify a certain quantity. They include units such as
(39) bor or strung baal 'a armpit, cloth'
(39) bor or jong kodok '2 baskets squash'.

2. Noun head (NH) :

$$+ (N)^n + Pr$$
$$+\Pr \mp (N)^n \mp Pr$$
$$+ N_1 + Pr = N_1$$

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',
Bloat 'a name', rau 'thing', jong 'basket', karunn 'gives', dong 'house',
padiil 'woman'. Non-classifiable nouns are a smaller class containing words
such as gayuk 'smoke', bori 'grass', kando 'year'.

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

(30) bot doh katiak all things earth
   Co NH NH 'all things and earth'.

(31) bot katiak doh 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) bot kanon padruh padil manuih ta'ha
   Co N N N N adj
   All village boys girls people grown-up 'all the village, boys, girls,
grown-up people'.

The personal pronouns 4 also may occur as NH. The indefinite pronouns
ngai 'who, anyone' and palaad 'they' can also occur. The personal pro-
nouns can occur with a Classifier (33) but the indefinite pronouns cannot.

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

(34) pe palaad 3 they 'they 3'.

4 'For a fuller description of the Katu pronoun system see J.Wallace 'Katu Personal
Pronoun'. Mon-Khmer Studies 11, p.p. 1023-1030.
Various combinations of Noun plus Pronoun may occur in apposition. The order \((N)^n + Pr\) 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.

\[(35)\] *manuhi* *yi* people *we* `we people`

\[(36)\] *yi* *manuhi* `we people`

\[(37)\] *yi* *adi ano* *yi* we older.brother younger.brother we Pr N N Pr `we older and younger brothers`

\[(38)\] *yi* *bo’k 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 katrig, 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 kuxk
    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 vãoq du one went 'one went'

(46) tamóh kadial 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 døng Katu here du many houses Katu
    Loc du Co NH Mod 'here are many Katu houses'

2.7 Possessor (Poss):

\[
\begin{align*}
\pm & \ N \pm \ Pr \\
\pm & \ (N_1 + \ Adj) \pm \ (N_1 + \ Adj) \pm \ Loc \\
\pm & \ PossM \pm \ (N)\hat{n} \pm \ Pr \\
\pm & \ NP
\end{align*}
\]

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 vøng
'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) døng dø house his 'his house'
(49) ngai døng who house 'whose house'
(50) døng vøng dø house belonging-to him 'his house'
(51) døng akoonh akan kadial ku house father mother wife my 'the
house of my wife's father and mother'
2. 8 Locative (Loc) :

+ (Loc)$^2$
+ 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 tēēh leq, chooh leq, töôh leq ‘over there’, nik leq, achek, achok, atek, adik, atok ‘near here’, that here’, kalōong ‘inside’ babung ‘above’, chaang ‘across’, karum ‘under’. Class 1 Locatives can occur in combination with their corresponding Class 2 Locatives. Class 1: atek, atēēh, achek, atok, achok, adik ‘near here’. Class 2 tēēh leq, töôh leq, chooh leq ‘over there’, nik leq ‘near here’. Locative Markers are leq ‘to, towards’ diq ‘in, on’ tāāq ‘from’.

High Katu Locatives are achooh, atēēh, atōōh ‘over there’. leq is not used. Combinations of Locatives have not been found in H.K.

(52) atēēh tēēh leq ‘over there’
(53) kadok babung dong squash above house ‘the squash above the house’
(54) manuih tāāq kalōong katiak man from inside ground NH LocM Loc N ‘the man from inside the ground’

2.9 Modifier (Mod) :

+ (Adj)$^n$
+ 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 pablōong 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 pabloung mouth big very ‘a very big mouth’
An Intensifier may function by itself as a Modifier. In this position
*pabloung means ‘important’ in LK and ‘many’ in HK.
(58) manuih pabloung people very (LK) ‘important people’
A Counter can modify an Adj (Adj + Co + Int).
(59) kavaan bork rich much
Adj Co ‘very rich’

A ta-verb phrase 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 topilak manua foot broken yesterday ‘the foot broken yesterday’
A Comparative Phrase may function as a Modifier in which the comparative
may be loh ‘more’, nu ‘like’, kori ‘like’. Most Adjectives can take a com-
parative, except a few like mudip ‘bad’.
(63) adak liam loh yong pabloung pigs good more belonging them
‘pigs better than theirs’.
(64) panian taka nuu Groh child older like Groh

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: × -- × -- NH -- × -- × (65), ×
-- × -- × -- NH -- × (66), NH -- × -- × -- ×. In Low
Katu there can be more than 3 adjacent elements (67).

(65) bork majet tariiq bork majet many 10 buffalo many 10
Co Nu NH Co Nu ‘many 10 buffalo’

5 See my paper ‘Affixes in Katu’.
(66) bork majêt panong tariiq majêt many 10 Cl buffalo 10
Co Nu Cl NH Nu 'many 10 buffalo'
(67) bork kadial bork boror 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) bork majêt panong tariiq bork many 10 Cl buffalo many
Co Nu Cl NH Co 'many 10 buffalo'
(69) tariiq bork majêt bork buffalo many 10 many
NH Co Nu Co 'the many 10 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-adja-
cent (71).

(70) bork nög manuih many many people (LK only)
Co Co NH 'many people'
(71) bot majêt panong bork tariiq all 10 Cl many buffalo
NP Nu Cl Co NH 'all the many 10 buffalo'

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

(72) tariiq bot majêt bork buffalo all 10 many
NH Co Nu Co 'all the many 10 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 nög 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 10 buffalo 10 '10 buffalo'
(75) majêt panong majêt tariiq 10 Cl 10 buffalo '10 buffalo'
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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. 93 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) *majet panong tariiq majet panong 10 Cl buffalo 10 Cl ‘10 buffalo’

3. 94 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 LK both adjacent and non-adjacent Loc may occur, but in HK only non-adjacent Loc can occur.

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

NH Loc Nu Cl Loc ‘2 men over there’

3. 95 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) *g mak hare g mak pbralong big field big very

Mod NH Mod Int ‘a very big field’

Additive repetition of the Mod slot can have both Modifier fillers oc-
(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 do 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 majet panong gamak buffalo ro Cl big
NH Nu Cl Mod ‘ro big buffalo’

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

(85) tariiq bok majet gamak buffalo many ro big
NH Co Nu Mod ‘many ro big buffalo’

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

(86) tariiq achek bok majet panong buffalo those many ro Cl
NH Loc Co Nu Cl ‘those many ro 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) manuiah majet yi people ro we in Nu Moq ‘we ro 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) *majèt 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 + Obj + Loc or a Verb + Adverb + Instrument.

(93) *rhiim bok, mòòp to cry much is bad’*
    Verb Adv Comp
(94) *tak loq koih, mòòp 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) *päñian cha aviq, nìòq child eat rice fall ‘the child eating rice fell’*
(96) *ku lèi mai uh kruung ‘I see you cooking stew’*
(97) *kudong aviq leq manuñh teëng 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.