The Katu Noun Phrase

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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 Thừa Thiên provinces of South Vietnam. There are Low (or Lowland) Katsu who live near the coastal Vietnamese, and High (or Highland) Katsu who live in the mountains near the Laos border. Thanks is given to Kimêt, my Low Katu teacher, and to Buót, my High Katsu 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 Brû', Mon-Khmer Studies I pp. 63-80. Brû 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), 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 emphasizes the other.

(1) *boor padiil kamor, mui padiil takok* 2 women unmarried, 1 woman old

\[ Nu \text{ NH } \text{ Mod } Nu \text{ NH } \text{ Mod} \]  

‘two unmarried women, one old woman’

(2) *jooq long liam, long liam jooq aehok, gamak boop do,  

\[ NH \text{ Int } \text{ Mod } Int \text{ Mod } NH \text{ Loc } \text{ Mod } NH \text{ Poss} \]

\[ \text{long } \text{ bóók } \]

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) *bok manuik vōiq mahariang* many people went 100

\[ Co \text{ NH } \text{ verb } Nu \]

‘100, 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)^3</td>
<td>(Adj)^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int</td>
<td>(Nu)_n</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>(N_1+Adj)±(N_1+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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ N_1 + Pr + N_1 \]
\[ ±Pr_1 + N + Co/Nu + Pr_1/Pr_2 \]

+Int+Adj+Int
Adj+Co+Int
Int
Ord Nu
ta verb Phrase
Comp Phrase
2. 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 peole 'how many people'
(6) mor chana 'how-much food'

2.2 Counter (Co):

+ (Co)³
+ Int
± Int + Co ± Int

This slot may be filled by a single Counter word (7-9), or by a combination 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, nêq 'many', dyâp 'every', pabot, bot 'all', mburiq 'a little', mpông 'half', abô 'much'. The High Katu (HK) Counters are aam, bo'k 'many', jarip 'every', jeeng 'all', ntwi.q 'a little', mpông '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).

2.2.1 Combinations of Counters (co)³

In LK nêq can precede or follow any Counter except mburiq or abô (10-12). abô can only precede bok (13). mpông can precede mburiq or nêq (12), and can follow nêq or bot. bok can precede dyâp or nêq and can follow nêq, bot or abô (13). dyâp can precede nêq, and can follow bok or

A subscript indicates the possibility of repeated occurrence of a slot. Subscripts 1, 2, 3... indicate different fillers of a repeated slot.
THE KATU NOUN PHRASE

بوت.  mbug can follow mpomg.
(10)  pabor nög manuhih all many people 'all the many people'
(11)  nög dyap manuhih many every person 'many, every person'
(12)  mpomg nög manuhih half many people 'half the many people'
(13)  abon bok manuhih many many people 'many people'
HK has only the following combinations : aam jurip 'many every', aam bok 'many many' (14), aam jeeng 'many all', bôk aam 'many many'.
(14)  aam bok manuith many many people 'many people'

2. 22 Intensifiers (Int)

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

Intensifiers are pablong, long, awoq and kuaq. HK uses only pablong and long. long can precede or follow the Counter and pablong, awoq and kuaq can only follow the Counter. There can be two Intensifiers co-occurring (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)  bok pablong manuhih many very people
Co Int NH 'very many people'

(16)  manuhih long bok pablong people very many very
NH Int Co Int 'very many people'

(17)  kuaq manuhih 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 boror '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) *masaang 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 masaang 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). 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 manuith 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’

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

(28) boor asrang baai ‘2 armspan cloth’
(29) boor jong kadok ‘2 baskets squash’.

2. 5 Noun head (NH):

\[ + \ (N)^n \]
\[ + \ Pr \]
\[ + \ Pr + (N)^n + Pr \]
\[ + \ N_1 + Pr + N_1 \]
\[ + \ Pr_1 + N + Co/Nu + Pr_1 /Pr_2 \]

The NH slot may be filled by Nouns (N) or Pronouns (Pr). Nouns may be divided into those which occur with a Cl and those which do not. Classifiable nouns are a large class containing words such as manuih ‘people’, Blowt ‘a name’, rau ‘thing’, jong ‘basket’, karaung ‘river’, dong ‘house’, padiil ‘woman’. Non-classifiable nouns are a small class containing words such as gaywak ‘smoke’, boi ‘grass’, kamot ‘year’.

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

(30) boit dō katiak all things earth
   Co NH NH ‘all things and earth’

(31) boit katiak dō 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) boit kanbōn padruih padiiil manuih taha
   Co N N N N N adj

All village boys girls people grown-up ‘all the village, boys, girls, grown-up people’

The personal pronouns also may occur as NH. The indefinite pronouns ngai ‘who, anyone’ and palâáng ‘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 palâáng 3 they ‘they 3’

4 ‘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 \((N)^n + Pr\) 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) \(manu\text{ih}\ yi\) people we ‘we people’

(36) \(yi\ manu\text{ih} ‘we people’

(37) \(yi\ adi anó yi\) 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) \(dî 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) \(ad\ah du\ katuir, dô 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.
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(44) ve kavaan ve negu, ve du thrang, ve du kurk

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 voiq du one went 'one went'

(46) tamoh 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 doyg Katu here du many houses Katu

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

2.7 Possessor (Poss):

\[ \pm N \pm Pr \]

\[ + (N_1 + \text{Adj}) \pm (N_1 + \text{Adj}) \pm \text{Loc} \]

\[ + \text{PossM} \pm (N)^n \pm \text{Pr} \]

\[ + \text{NP} \]

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 do house his 'his house'

(49) ngai dong who house 'whose house'

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

(51) dong acoonh 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, tôōh leq 'over there', nik leq, achēk, achok, atēk, adik, atok 'near here', that here', kalōông 'inside' babung 'above', chaang 'across', karun 'under'. Class 1 Locatives can occur in combination with their corresponding Class 2 Locatives. Class 1: atēk, atēēh, achēk, atok, achok, adik 'near here'. Class 2 tēēh leq, tôōh leq, chooh leq 'over there', nik leq 'near here'. Locative Markers are leq 'to, towards' diq 'in, on' tādq '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 tādq kalōông 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 pablōng and kuaq, which always
come after the Adj (57). HK does not use *kuag*.

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

(57) *booq gamak pablōŋ* mouth big very 'a very big mouth'

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

(58) *manuih pablōŋ* 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 ² 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 *lōh* 'more', *mō* 'like', *kōri* 'like'. Most Adjectives can take a comparative, except a few like *mōp* 'bad'.

(63) *addāk liam lōh ɔng palaŋ* pigs good more belonging them 'pigs better than theirs'.

(64) *panian taha mō 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: \( \times - \times - \times - \times \) (65), \( \times - \times - \times - \times \) (66), \( \times - \times - \times - \times \). In Low Katu there can be more than 3 adjacent elements (67).

(65) *bok majēt tariiq bok majet* many 10 buffalo many 10

Co Nu NH Co Nu 'many 10 buffalo'

5 See my paper 'Affixes in Katu'.
(66) *boŋ majet panong tariiq majet* many 10 Cl buffalo 10
   Co Nu Cl NH Nu 'many 10 buffalo'
(67) *boŋ kadial boŋ 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) *boŋ majet panong tariiq boŋ many 10 Cl buffalo many
   Co Nu Cl NH Co 'many 10 buffalo'
(69) *tariiq boŋ majet boŋ 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-adjacent (71).

(70) *boŋ nong manuih many many people* (LK only)
   Co Co NH 'many people'
(71) *bot majet panong boŋ tariiq all 10 Cl many buffalo
   ... Co Nu Cl Co NH 'all the many 10 buffalo'

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

(72) *tariiq bot majet boŋ 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 nong 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) *majet tariiq majet* 10 buffalo 10 '10 buffalo'
(75) *majet panong majet tariiq* 10 Cl 10 buffalo '10 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. 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) majèt panong tariiq majèt panong 10 Cl buffalo 10 Cl '10 buffalo'

3. 24 Locative:

Identical repetition of a Loc must occur after the NH, with the two 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 atèēh 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. before the NH may have an identical repetition after the NH (81). may be identical repetition with both Modifiers before, or both NH.

gamak hare gamak pablong big field big very

Mod NH Mod Int 'a very big field'

triple 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. **Different orderings**

3.1 *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 majèt 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 majèt 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 majèt panong* buffalo those many ro CI
   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 —
Mod, Co — Nu — Mod — NH — Loc, Mod — Cl — NH — Loc, Nu —
NH — Poss — Loc — Mod.

3.2 **Interventions in the Noun Head.**

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

(88) *manuih majèt yi* people ro we
   NH Nu Pr ‘we ro people’
3. **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) _majét achek tariiq_ 10 those buffalo
    Nu Loc NH 'those 10 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'

### A. 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) _t.hiim bok, mēöpc_ to cry much is bad
    Verb Adv Comp

(94) _tak loq koih, mōöp_ 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, ntōq_ child eat rice fall 'the child eating rice fell'

(96) _ku lēi mat uh kruung_ 'I see you cooking stew'

(97) _kudōng aviq leq manuih tēēng 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.