87 Order of Adjective and Noun

MATTHEW S. DRYER

1 Defining the values

This map shows the distribution of the two possible orders of modifying adjective and noun. English is an example of a language which is AdjN, with the adjective preceding the noun (as in large dogs).

Another example is Mising (Tibeto-Burman; north-east India), as in (1):

(1) Mising (Prasad 1991: 69)

azthi dlog
small village
Adj N
‘a small village’

Examples of NAdj languages, with the adjective following the noun, are given in (2); Apatani, another Tibeto-Burman language spoken in north-east India, is illustrated in (2a), while Temiar (Aslian, Mon-Khmer; Malaysia) is illustrated in (2b).

(2) a. Apatani (Abraham 1985: 23)

dog small
N Adj
‘the small dog’

b. Temiar (Benjamin 1976: 155)

house big
Adj N
‘big house’

In some languages, both orders of adjective and noun occur. In some of these, an argument can be given that one of the two orders is dominant (see the box section “Determining Dominant Word Order” on p. 371). For example, in Huasteca Nahuahtl (Uto-Aztecan; Mexico) the words for ‘good’ and ‘big’ precede the noun, but other adjectives more frequently follow the noun (Beller and Beller 1977: 233). This is taken here as a basis for saying that NAdj order is dominant in Huasteca Nahuahtl, and it is thus shown on the map as NAdj. Tagalog (Austronesian; Philippines), in contrast, is shown on the map as an instance of the adjective preceding the noun, although the order of both adjective and noun can be found in this language (Schachter and Otanes 1972: 118, 121–2).

It should be emphasized that this map shows the order of adjectives modifying a noun. It does not show the order of noun and predicate adjective, when the adjective is subject and the adjective is functioning as the predicate, as in English the boy is tall and in the example in (3) from Simeulue (Austronesian; Sumatra, Indonesia).

(3) Simeulue (Kähler 1963: 131)

mesiao lau en
clean river

‘This river is clean.’

The adjective mesiao ‘clean’ in (3) is not modifying the noun laun ‘river’, rather, laun ere ‘this river’ is the subject and mesiao ‘clean’ is the predicate. The position of mesiao ‘clean’ in (3) reflects the fact that it is functioning as the predicate and predicates precede their subjects in Simeulue. Adjectives modifying nouns, in contrast, follow the noun in Simeulue, as illustrated by the adjective tu’a-tu’a ‘very old’ following ata ‘person’ in (4).

(4) Simeulue (Kähler 1963: 17)

gag su’a bsaap sara ata
tu’a-tu’a
already then come one person old-old

‘Then a very old man came.’

For the purposes of this map, the term adjective should be interpreted in a semantic sense, as a word denoting a descriptive property, with meanings such as ‘big’, ‘good’, or ‘red’. It does not include non-descriptive words that commonly modify nouns, such as demonstratives (like this in this dog) (see Map 88), numerals (as in two dogs) (see Map 89), or words meaning ‘other’ (as in the other dog). In some languages, like English, adjectives form a distinct word class. In other languages, however, adjectives do not form a distinct word class and are verbs or nouns (see Chapter 118). For example, in Eastern Ojibwa (Algonquian; eastern Canada and United States), words expressing adjectival meaning are just like verbs morphologically and syntactically. The example in (5a), involving a word meaning ‘tall’ being used predicatively, inflects for a first-person singular subject with a prefix a– in the same way as the inflection for the verb meaning ‘sing’ in (5b).

(5) Eastern Ojibwa (Rich Rhodes, p. c.)

a. a-y-gmooz

1sg-tall
‘I am tall.’

b. a-n-nagam

1sg-sing
‘I am singing.’

Similarly, these two words reflect in the same way when they are used attributively to modify a noun, as in (6).

(6) Eastern Ojibwa (Rich Rhodes, p. c.)

a. nini e-gmooz-d

man rel-tall-3sg
‘a tall man’

b. nini e-nagam-d

man rel-sing-3sg
‘a man who is singing’

Both modifying words in (6) bear third-person subject marking and a relativizing prefix a–. Because words expressing adjectival meaning are really verbs in Ojibwa, instances in which such words modify nouns, like (6a), are, strictly speaking, relative clauses. In other languages, however, adjectives do not form a distinct word class, but express adjectival meanings which occur with verbal inflections but which differ from other verbs in that they can directly modify nouns without a relative marker. Compare (7a), with a nonadjectival verb preceded by the relative marker 

ia, in (7b), in which an adjectival verb immediately follows the noun without the relative marker.

(7) Lealao Chinantec (Rupp 1989: 86)

a. ni77

77a ku’-la77

clsc clothes
k’-buy3
‘the clothes that the child bought’

b. ni77a ku’-lia77

clsc little white
tia
‘white corn’

For the purposes of this map, these distinctions in word class are ignored: a word is treated as an adjective, regardless of its word class.
in the language, as long as it denotes a descriptive property. The map also ignores the question of whether the adjectives are modifying nouns directly or whether they are the predicate of a relative clause which is modifying the noun. It is a matter for future research to determine whether any of these distinctions provide a basis for further patterns in the distribution of AdjN and NAdj order, either typologically or geographically.

The fourth type shown on the map are languages in which the adjectives do not modify nouns, in which it is the closest equivalent to such structures, the adjective is actually the predicate in an internally headed relative clause (see Chapter 90), and the noun is serving as its subject. Internally headed relative clauses in Mesa Grande Diegueño (Yuman, southern California and north-west Mexico) are illustrated in (3) in Chapter 90. The example in (8a) below illustrates the translation equivalent of an adjective modifying a noun, but in fact the word for 'white' in (8a) is the verbal predicate of an internally headed relative clause and the word *aq* 'bone' is functioning as the subject of that verb; its structure is exactly parallel to the structure in (8b), with a non-adjetival intransitive verb.

(8) Mesa Grande Diegueño (Couro and Langdon 1975: 224, 236)

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<td>While superficially it might not be obvious that the examples in (8) involve internally headed relative clauses, the fact that they have exactly the same form as the examples in (3) in Chapter 90, which are clearly internally headed, means that these examples apparently involve internally headed relative clauses as well. Note that the order of the noun and adjective in (8a) simply reflects the normal order of subject and verb in Diegueño. Languages in which adjectives do not really modify nouns, but are predicates in internally headed relative clauses contain the examples in (8a), which suggest, both because grammarians have until recently often failed to recognize internally headed relative clauses, and because the simple structure of internally headed relative clauses with just noun plus adjective is such that it may not be recognized that they are simple instances of internally headed relative clauses. Some of the languages that are shown as AdjN or as NAdj may prove under more careful analysis to be better treated as languages in which the adjectives are predicates in internally headed relative clauses.</td>
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<td>Both AdjN and NAdj orders are common in the world, though there are more than twice as many NAdj languages on the map. There are also clear geographical patterns. NAdj order is overwhelming the dominant order in Africa, though there exist a few well-defined pockets of AdjN order. This area of NAdj order in Africa can be seen as extending northward into south-west Europe and to the north-east into the Middle East. NAdj order is also the dominant type in a large region stretching from north-east India through South-East Asia eastward among Austronesian languages into the Pacific, except in the Philippines. It is the dominant order in both New Guinea and Australia, though there are many exceptions. Both orders are common in North America, but NAdj order is noticeably more common in the eastern half of the United States and among the more centrally located languages of Mesoamerica. NAdj is the majority type in South America, again with many scattered exceptions. By far the largest area in which AdjN is found is a large area covering much of Europe and Asia, except in south-west Europe, the Middle East, and South-East Asia. Within this area, there are relatively few exceptions to the dominance of AdjN order, though a number of Tibeto-Burman languages of the Himalayan region are NAdj. AdjN order is clearly a minority type in Africa, but there are some clear pockets, notably in Ethiopia, in central Africa, and among Khoisan languages in southern Africa. Similarly, AdjN is a minority type in Australia, though there is a scattering of them, including pockets in the south-east and in the middle of the north coast. The situation is similar in New Guinea, with a couple of pockets of AdjN order in the eastern Highlands and in the lower Sepik valley. AdjN order is as common as NAdj order in North America, and is more common in the western regions of Canada and the United States. Both orders are found in Mesoamerica, though AdjN order is more common in the south-east. In South America, the AdjN languages are primarily confined to the western half of the continent. While some of the geographical patterns shown on the map reflect areal phenomena that cross genealogical boundaries, there are cases in which knowing genealogical classification can explain instances where languages in the same area are of different types. For example, Romanian is a NAdj language surrounded by AdjN languages, but this reflects the fact that it is a Romance language separated from other Romance languages and like other Romance languages is NAdj. Languages lacking a dominant order of adjective and noun are widely scattered, but are noticeably more common in the Philippines, in an area in and around Myanmar, in Australia, and in the Americas. The languages shown as lacking constructions with an adjective modifying the noun because the closest equivalent involves an internally headed relative clause are all in the Americas.</td>
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