

Classifiers

| Hmong | English | Hmong | English |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| cov noog | the birds (<i>cov</i> = many) | haiv neeg | a nation, a nationality |
| daim ntawv | a piece of paper | kob nag | a batch of rain |
| kab ntawv | a line of letters | nthwv cua | a gust of wind |
| leej muam | a sister (<i>tus</i> muam) | qais plaub hau | a skein of hair |
| lub paj | a flower | rooj plaub | a matter or problem |
| ntiv tes | digit of hand (a finger) | sob ntses | a school of fish |
| ntsiav pob kws | a piece of corn kernel | tauv paj | a flower, <i>bud</i> of flowers |
| ntu kev | segment of road | tee dej | a drop of water |
| pab neeg | a group of people | tsob ntoo | a tree |
| phau ntawv | a book | tus tsov | a tiger |
| qhov chaw | an area, the area | txhais tes | a hand |
| rab riam | a knife | txoj hlua | a rope |
| zaj dabneeg | a story | yav qws | a piece of stick/rod. |

Cov can be used as follows: *cov neeg, cov tsiav, cov pob kws* etc... More or less similar to the English “*the, those*”, i.e., *the people, the animals, the corn* etc... **Daim** is mostly used to identify *flat* or *arealike* objects, i.e., *daim teb, daim ntoo, daim nqaij*. **Kab** is used to identify a *linelike* patterns, i.e., *kab tes, kab npua (palm lines, path of pigs)*. **Leej** is used to identify mostly human beings, i.e., *Koj muaj pes tsawg leej me nyuam?* How many children do you have? **Lub** is perhaps the most common classifier of all, i.e., *lub paj, lub zos, lub tebchaws, lub tsev, lub txaj, lub teeb, lub cev, lub siab, lub pas dej, lub qhov, lub zes, lub ntiqteb, lub plawv, lub qhov ncauj* etc... **Rab** is commonly used to identify *toollike* objects, i.e., *rab riam, rab rauj, rab taus, rab pas* etc... The last one I want to cover is “**tus**.” **Tus** is mostly used to identify animals, human beings, rivers and any *standing* entities. For example, *tus tsov, tus liab, tus dej loj, tus neeg zoo, tus Huabtais, tus ntoo qhuav, tus Vajtswv* etc...

Just think of the Hmong classifiers as the **nounlike** adjectives in English. For example:

Ib daim ntawv. Ib lub tsev. Ib pab neeg tuaj.

One piecelike paper. One roundlike house. One grouplike people come.

One piece of paper. One house. One group of people come.

Yog kuv tus poj niam. Koj lub tsev. Koj tsev neeg.

It is my a wife. Your a house. Your house people.

It is my wife. Your house. Your family.

To ask questions, you can simply say: **Pes tsawg leej me nyuam?** *How many children?*

Answer: **Coob leej.** *Many children.* **Ob leeg = 2 children**

Lub tsev tov yog leej twg li? *Whose house is over there?*

Tus npua no yog leej twg tus? *Whose pig is this?*

So the only word that was missing in the Hmong language is the word “**of**”, and perhaps for a *classified reason*. Let's look at some more examples.

| No | Hmong | English transliterated | Better English |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1 | Kuv muaj ib <i>pab</i> nyuj. | I have one <i>herd</i> cow. | I have one <i>herd</i> of cows. |
| 2 | Kuv muaj ib <i>tug</i> nyuj. | I have one cow. | I have one cow. |
| 3 | Kuv muaj coob <i>tug</i> nyuj. | I have many a cow. | I have many cows. |
| 4 | Kuv muaj ib <i>tiaj</i> nyuj. | I have one <i>field</i> cow. | I have a <i>field</i> of cows. |
| 5 | Kuv muaj ib <i>vaj</i> txiv ntoo. | I have one <i>fenced</i> fruit trees. | I have an enclosed fence of fruit trees. |

Here are some more examples:

Hmong: Kuv muaj **ib** *tsheb* nyuj. **Hmong:** Kuv pom **ib** *pab* neeg tuaj.
English: I have a **car** of cows. **English:** I see a group of people come.

| No | Classifier | Equivalent English Word Classification |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>tsob</i> | plants, trees and things that grow from the ground |
| 2 | <i>res</i> | bunch or a stem <i>of flowers</i> |
| 3 | <i>rab</i> * | items with short length and/or tools with handles . |
| 4 | <i>tus, tug</i> * | humans, animals, and/or parts of such entities. |
| 5 | <i>leeg, leej</i> | human, person |
| 6 | <i>pab</i> | group, herd, flock, team, school (<i>of fish, for example</i>) |
| 7 | <i>pawg</i> | group but more for a <i>pile-like, flock, school</i> entities, i.e., <i>ib pawg neeg</i> |
| 8 | <i>lub</i> | plate, house, building, heart, egg, country, boat – round-like entities |
| 9 | <i>phau</i> | book |
| 10 | <i>daim</i> | piece, land, leaf, blanket, farm, field, sheet. Objects with flat surface. |
| 11 | <i>txoj</i> | rope-like items, road, path, way, line etc... |
| 12 | <i>ntiv</i> | digits, fingers, toes, tip. <i>Ib ntiv qhiav – a piece of ginger</i> . |
| 13 | <i>txhais/sab</i> | hand, foot, shoe. Generally means half or one side of. <i>Sab = half of, side of</i> . |
| 14 | <i>koog</i> | grove, cluster, tract, forest |
| 15 | <i>sob</i> | school (<i>of fish, for example</i>) |
| 16 | <i>pob</i> | bunch, clump, lump, bundle. |
| 17 | <i>thooj</i> | a piece round-like objects, <i>ib thooj mov</i> . Usually a smaller amount than “pob” |
| 18 | <i>tauv</i> | bunch (<i>of grapes or flowers, for example</i>) |