The Determiner Phrase (DP) is a syntactic constituent that projects a Determiner, which is a functional element, as the head of the phrase, with an NP as its complement. As an element that possesses referential functions, the Determiner’s role in the DP can not be overemphasized. Some of the meanings it contributes to the constructions it occurs in are definiteness, indefiniteness, number, and deixis. In this paper, I describe the structure of the DP in Buli and explain how tone is exploited in the determination of meanings that are coded in the DP.

**a.** Determiners occur after the nominal complement. In this context, their output tone is dependent on that of the noun preceding them.

1. bí:k ká
   child the (the child)

2. bí:k kà
   language the (the language)

**b.** Determiners may be preceded by adjectives in the DP. The tone of the last syllable of the adjacent adjective determines its output tone.

3. bí:k fí:k ká
   child small the (the little child)

4. bí:k nàlìŋ kà
   child nice the (the beautiful child)

5. nípòk bà
   woman PL (women)

6. nípòk má
   (the women)

7. nípòk fí:k
   (small woman)

8. nípòk fí:k kà
   (the small woman)

**c.** The Determiner may also be followed by modifies such as deictic markers and numerals.

9. bí:k nàlìŋ kà dé
   child nice the proximal (this beautiful child)

10. bí:k nàlìŋ kà ní wá dé
    child nice the one distal (that (one) beautiful child)

11. bí:k nàlìŋsà si yè wá dé
    child nice pl. two distal (those two beautiful children)

12. bí:sà
    (children)

13. bí:sà bà tà
    child+PL Cl marker three (three children)