During one field trip we used a different questionnaire, with the result that a number of items in Ibanag-T, Kalinga, and Isneg were not collected. Otherwise missing entries on the maps indicate either (1) that the particular terms do not occur in a particular place, such as sea-oriented meanings in a mountain community, or (2) that the informant could not recall the particular terms.

The questionnaire also contained a number of items related to restricted-class morphemes, such as pronouns and interrogatives. In addition, we attempted to obtain translations of written Tagalog texts which would provide some basic information about the syntax of the various speech varieties. For this purpose, we used Tagalog comic books, these being judged to contain relatively simple and easy to translate sentences in fairly clearly defined situations. On our first trips we asked the informants to translate directly from the Tagalog text. Later it proved advisable to add an English translation because teachers in some areas experienced difficulty with the Tagalog. We carried a set of comics which included about sixty different stories; informants were allowed to select the stories that they would translate. We tried to get at least five translations for each speech variety. In a few cases time limitations and other considerations made this impossible. In other cases we obtained many more than our quota. In each place a sampling of the translations were tape-recorded.

THE MAPS

The responses to our wordlist have been recorded on the maps which constitute the bulk of this book. On each map is indicated an approximate outline of the coastline of Northern Luzon from the vicinity of the Pampanga-Tarlac boundary northward. The approximate locations of the twenty-four towns from which data was collected are indicated by three-letter abbreviations. For the sake of making the maps easier to read, and to facilitate the drawing of isoglosses, the locations of some towns have been distorted to put more distance between them. The actual locations of the towns in question are indicated on Map 0, with the exception of Mahatao, Batanes, which lies more than two hundred kilometers north of Pamplona.

Insofar as possible the entries are transcribed in terms of the respective phonological systems (see Phonology, below). With the exception of some adjectives, the Tagalog entries on the wordlist were unaffixed roots. In the majority of cases, the responses for verbal entries were affixed forms. These are the forms shown on the maps. As a general rule, the extraction of roots from inflected forms tends to be a lengthy and exhausting process both for the linguist and for the informants. It was not considered a worthwhile process, even though the affixed forms frequently involve morphophonemic alteration of the roots. In any case, the affixed forms provide some information about verbal inflections in the various speech varieties.

Two types of isoglosses have been drawn on the maps. In theory, solid-line isoglosses are intended to separate those forms which cannot be or are highly unlikely to be cognate, and conversely to group together those forms which are likely to be cognates. Broken-line isoglosses are intended to separate those forms which bear striking similarity to each other, but which contain some irregularity which requires explanation, such as metathesis or phonemes for which there is no regular phonological correspondence. Frequently, in actual practice, the occurring forms do not readily submit to