

dialect of Kalinga. The speech of Luba is a Kankanaey-Bontoc type of language or dialect. The speech of Peñarrubia appears most similar to the Binongan Itneg described in Reid, Philippine Minor Languages (Honolulu, 1971), and is the one I have designated as 'Itneg' in this book.

For Northern Kankanaey and Ibanag-Pamplona, data was collected from informants residing in Manila, and working at the Institute of National Language. For Southern Kankanaey our primary informant was a teacher from Kibungan teaching in Tublay, Benguet. In all other cases materials were gathered during visits of two or three days to the towns mentioned. The visits were arranged through the Department of Education and Culture, and public schools served as our hosts and source of informants. In most cases informants were public school teachers who speak English and/or Tagalog in addition to their native language. Depending on the particular situation and desires of the informants, wordlists were either taken down orally from the informants or completed by them and subsequently tape-recorded. In nearly every case (1) the wordlists were completed by two or more informants working together; (2) difficult items were checked by the informants with older speakers; (3) the responses were subsequently rechecked by other teachers.

#### DATA COLLECTED

In constructing a questionnaire for this study, I was guided by several criteria:

(1) I wanted items which would provide a maximum amount of information about cognation and comparative phonology.

(2) Insofar as possible I tried to include only items with unambiguous meanings, such that informants would have minimal difficulty in responding.

(3) I tried to include items from other wordlists which have been published previously, in particular the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) list which was used in Reid's Philippine Minor Languages and Fe Aldave-Yap's Comparative Vocabulary of Philippine Languages (in preparation).

Five wordlists of approximately one hundred items each were constructed. List One is based on the Swadesh 100-word list. A few meanings have been altered to fit the Philippine setting. List Two contains 101 additional meanings drawn from the Swadesh 200-word list. List Three contains additional meanings judged to be of high frequency in the Philippine biological and cultural setting. List Four contains additional meanings judged to be of high frequency without particular reference to the Philippines. List Five contains additional meanings judged to be of phonological interest, either because a reconstruction has been made for a particular meaning, or because the Tagalog form contains a problematic phoneme. An additional list, List Six, was drawn up primarily to incorporate meanings from the SIL list not included in the first five lists. These six lists are shown beginning on page 24. Numbers in parentheses indicate the maps, or tables, on which the responses can be found.

The six lists were combined into a single semantically-ordered wordlist, which constituted the major part of my questionnaire. The maps in this book are arranged in the same order. This order is shown, beginning on page 30.