

this simple two-step division. In any case solid-line isoglosses should be taken to represent greater differences than broken-line isoglosses on the same map.

It should be noted that I drew these isoglosses in great haste. Although the resultant groupings of forms reflect my knowledge of comparative Austronesian phonology and my observation of recurring phonological correspondences between the various speech varieties, they are not the result of a rigorous comparison.

For purposes of comparison, the corresponding forms from Tagalog (TAG), Cebuano (CEB), Bikol (BKL), and Malay (MAL) are listed at the bottom of each map. If the Bikol forms in Legazpi City (L) and Naga City (N) are different, both forms are listed. My basic source for Tagalog and Cebuano forms is Jose Villa Panganiban, Diksyunaryo-Tesaurus Pilipino-Ingles (Quezon City, 1972), as corrected by Tagalog and Cebuano speakers residing in Manila. My basic source for Bikol is my wife, supplemented by my research in connection with my dissertation, The Dialects of the Bikol Area (Yale University, 1974). For Malay, I used R. O. Winstedt, An English-Malay Dictionary, and R. J. Wilkinson, Malay-English Dictionary.

Reconstructed forms which appear to be the origin of forms appearing on the maps are also listed at the bottom of the maps involved. Those marked PAN are Isidore Dyen's reconstructions for Proto-Austronesian as listed in Dyen and McFarland, Proto-Austronesian Etyma (mimeograph, New Haven, 1971). Reconstructions marked PHN are taken from Otto Dempwolff, Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes, Vol. 3: Austronesisches Worterverzeichnis (Berlin, 1938). These reconstructions are based on cognate sets restricted to Western Austronesian languages, and are thus designated as Proto-Hesperonesian (PHN).

PHONOLOGY

Two or three days is much too short a time in which to make a complete phonological analysis of a speech variety. Inibaloi gave us particular problems; I still haven't heard all of the phonemic contrasts in that language. Nonetheless I have transcribed the elicited responses to the best of my ability, utilizing the following symbols.

- a - low, central vowel (see e below).
- b - voiced, bilabial stop. In Isinai intervocalic /b/ is a voiced bilabial fricative.
- c - voiceless, apical affricate.
- d - voiced, apical stop (see note on Ifugao below).
- e - mid, front vowel. This symbol is used only for speech varieties in which /e/ is in contrast with /i/.
- e - mid, central vowel. This symbol is used only for the Northern Cordilleran languages (Gaddang, Yogad, Ibanag, Itawit, Malaweg, Isneg), that is, those languages which exhibit neutralization between /a/ and /e/. In all of these languages /a/ and /e/ are in contrast in the final syllable of a word of which the penultimate vowel is not long. For example Ibanag-P quran 'rain'; ngifen 'tooth'. In most of these languages (except Itawit) these two vowels are apparently in contrast in the last syllable of a word,