

In Ifugao (Kiangao) all apical consonants (t, d, n, s, l) are retroflex.

For Malay, I have followed the spelling found in Winstedt and Wilkinson, except for the addition of initial glottal stop (q) and the use of e for ě.

Dyen's reconstructions are transcribed as they appear in Proto-Austronesian Etyma, except that I have used rg for ŋ. Dempwolff's reconstructions are transcribed as they appear with the following exceptions: e for ə, g for ɣ, rg for ŋ, and ' for ʼ. The most important regular correspondences between Dyen's and Dempwolff's transcriptions are the following:

<u>Dyen</u>	<u>Dempwolff</u>
c	k
D	ɖ
e	e (ə)
j	g
n	ŋ
r	l
R	g (ɣ)
s	t
T	ʈ
w	v
y	j
z, Z	d

#### RESTRICTED-CLASS MORPHEMES

All of the lexical items displayed on maps belong to one or more of the three large open syntactic classes found in all Philippine languages: nouns, verbs, adjectives. In addition, a limited amount of data was obtained about restricted-class morphemes, such as pronouns, particles, etc. It seemed more useful to present this data in tabular form rather than on maps; it is presented in Tables 1-12 which follow this discussion. Lines have been drawn on the tables to make them easier to read; these lines correspond to the most clearly established subgrouping boundaries.

It was, of course, impossible to make even a cursory syntactic analysis of the various speech varieties on the basis of the material gathered. What we did in effect was to start with Tagalog syntax and (1) try to discover, both through direct elicitation and through translations of the comics, what words and constructions were offered as translations for particular restricted-class morphemes and constructions in Tagalog, and (2) where more than one translation was elicited for a given item, to try to discover the difference between them.

The terminology used in the tables is terminology which I have developed in my A Provisional Classification of Tagalog Verbs (Tokyo, 1977) and in my dissertation. In most cases this terminology is in agreement with that found in Schachter and Otnes, Tagalog Reference Grammar (Berkeley, 1972). The following notes are offered as a brief explanation of the terminology used. Unless otherwise stated, examples are from Tagalog.

Table 1. Personal Pronouns and PRE Articles. Personal pronouns are reference expressions which provide reference information on the basis of the speaker-addressee relationship. Personal reference expressions (PRE) are constructions consisting of a PRE article and a morpheme taken to be