

Language Cards

Refaluwasch
Talaabwogh
Finu' Chamorro
Fino' CHamoru
Fóósun Chuuk
'Ōlelo Hawai'i
Kahs Kosrae
Kajin Aelōñ Kein
Tekoi er a Belau
Mahsen en Pohnpei
Gagana Sāmoa
Thin nu Waqab



PREL

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Refaluwasch
(Carolinian,
Southern Dialect)

Talaabwogh
(Carolinian,
Northern Dialect)

Finu' Chamorro
(Chamorro)

Fino' CHamoru
(CHamoru)

Fóósun Chuuk
(Chuukese)

'Ōlelo Hawai'i
(Hawaiian)

Kahs Kosrae
(Kosraean)

Kajin Aelōñ Kein
(Marshallese)

Tekoi er a Belau
(Palauan)

Mahsen en
Pohnpei
(Pohnpeian)

Gagana Sāmoa
(Samoan)

Thin nu Waqab
(Yapese)

PREL

**Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands**

Southern Carolinian

Refaluwasch

Dryland Taro
Colocasia esculenta

English	Refaluwasch (Carolinian, Southern Dialect)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Tirow	TEE ¹ -row ²
Good morning	Leesor allim	LEH-sor AHL ³ -lim
Good afternoon	Lealowas allim	LEH-AH-lo-wahs AHL-lim
Good evening	Leefááf allim	LEH-FÆF AHL-lim
Good night	Leebwong allim	LEH-bwong ⁴⁵ AHL-lim
Thank you	Olomwaay / Ghilissow	o-lo-MWAY ⁶ khee ⁷ -lee-SSOW ⁸⁹
You're welcome	Ese bwal yoor	eh LEH ah-fah-EE-nah
Goodbye	U le ló (said to 1 person who is leaving) U le lo (said to 1 person who is staying behind)	oo LEH law oo LEH lo
My name is __[insert name]__	Iteey ¹⁰ nge __[insert name]__	ee-TEY NGEH __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Meeta itómw?	MEH-tah ee-TAWM
Yes	Óó	AW ¹¹
No	Eghe	EH-kheh

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Oleai Dialect

Phase 3 reviewer: Southern Dialect

¹ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

² Roll all the [r]'s

³ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

⁴ The [bw] is pronounced similarly to the "bu" sequence of the Spanish word *bueno*

⁵ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the [ng] of English *sing*

⁶ The [mw] is pronounced similarly to the "mw" sound sequence in the middle the English word *somewhere*

⁷ The [kh] sound is a rough sound made with the back of the tongue close to the soft palate, almost like a combination of the [h] sound of English and the [j] sound of Spanish

⁸ Double consonants in the pronunciation guide means hold out the consonant longer

⁹ This pronunciation rhymes with English *sew*; don't pronounce it to rhyme with English *bow*

¹⁰ Another spelling/pronunciation is also used: *itáy* (ee-TÆY)

¹¹ This pronunciation rhymes with English *law*; don't pronounce it to rhyme with English *meow*

PREL

**Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands**

Northern Carolinian

Talaabwogh

Banana
Musa spp.

English	Talaabwogh (Carolinian, Northern Dialect)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Tiirow	TEE ¹ -row ²
Good morning	Leesor allim	LEH-sor ah-LLIM ³
Good afternoon	Raal allim	RAHL ah-LLIM
Good evening	Leebwong allim	LEH-bwong ⁴⁵ ah-LLIM
Good night	Leebwong allim	LEH-bwong ah-LLIM
Thank you	Ghinissow	khee ⁶ -nee-SSOW
You're welcome	Ehe bwan yoor	eh-HEH bwahn YOR
Goodbye	Ulee ló	oo-LEH law ⁷
My name is __[insert name]__	Iteey nge __[insert name]__	ee-TEY NGEH __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Ifa itomw?	ee-FAH ee-TAWM
Yes	Ngóó	NGAW
No	Ehe	eh-HEH

Phase 1 reviewer: Ulithi and Pisaras Dialects representing the post-TTPI generation

Phase 2 reviewer: Unoun/Uluul Dialect

¹ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

² Roll all the [r]'s

³ Double consonants in the pronunciation guide means hold out the consonant longer

⁴ The [bw] is pronounced similarly to the "bu" sequence of the Spanish word *bueno*

⁵ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the [ng] of English *sing*

⁶ The [kh] sound is a rough sound made with the back of the tongue close to the soft palate, almost like a combination of the [h] sound of English and the [j] sound of Spanish

⁷ The [-aw] rhymes with English *law* or *saw*

PREL

Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands

Chamorro

Finu' Chamorro

Flame Tree
Brachychiton acerifolius

English	Finu' Chamorro (Chamorro)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Håfa adai	ha ¹ -fæ ² DEY ³
Good morning	Buenas días ⁴	BWE-næs DEE-æS
Good afternoon	Buenas tâtdis ⁵	BWEH-næs tat-DIS
Good evening	Buenas noches ⁶	BWEH-næs no-TSEHS
Good night	Buenas noches (can be the same phrase as "good evening")	BWEH-næs no-TSEHS
Thank you	Si Yu'us Ma'ási' ⁷	see DZOO-ʔoos ⁸ ma-ʔA-seeʔ
You're welcome	Buen prubetchu	BWEHN proo-BEHT-tsoo
Goodbye	Adios	a-dee-OS
My name is __[insert name]__	I na'ån hu si __[insert name]__	ee na-ʔAN-hoo see __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Håyi i nã'an mu?	HA-dzee na-ʔAN-moo
Yes	Hunggan	HOONG ⁹ -gæn
No	Ahe'	A-heeʔ

Phase 1 reviewer: CNMI Dialect

Phase 2 reviewer: Saipan and Tinian Dialect

Phase 3 reviewer: Standard Dialect

¹ The [a] sound is similar to the [a] in English *fall*

² The [æ] and [ɛ] sound is similar to the [a] in English *hat*

³ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

⁴ Another spelling/pronunciation is also used: *dahas* (DEE-hæs)

⁵ Another spelling is also used: *tatdes*

⁶ Another spelling is also used: *notchis*

⁷ Other spellings are also used: *Mã'ase* and *Ma'ãse'*

⁸ The [ʔ] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

⁹ The [ŋ] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

Guam



PREL

Fino' CHamoru

Bougainvillea
Bougainvillea glabra

English	Fino' CHamoru (CHamoru)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Håfa adai	ha ¹ -fæ ² DAY ³
Good morning	Buenas dihas	BWEH-næs DEE-hæs
Good afternoon	Buenas tâtdes	BWEH-næs tat-DEHS
Good evening	Buenas noches	BWEH-næs no-TSEHS
Good night	Esta agupa' Maolek puengi	EH-sta a-GOO-pa? ⁴ MAW-lehk PWEH-ngee
Thank you	Si Yu'us ma'àse'	see DZOO-ʔoos ma-ʔA-seh?
You're welcome	Buen prubecho	BWEHN proo-BEH-tso
Goodbye	Adios Esta ki umale'e' hit ta'lo (dual) / Esta ki manale'e' hit ta'lo (plural 3+)	a-dee-OS eh-sta KEE oo-MÆ-leh?-eh? heet TÆʔ-lo eh-sta KEE mæn-Æ-leh?-eh? heet TÆʔ-lo
My name is __[insert name]__	I na'ân-hu si __[insert name]__	ee na-ʔAN-hoo see __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Hayi na'ân-mu?	HA-dzee na-ʔAN-moo
Yes	Hunggan	HOONG ⁶ -gæn
No	Åhe'	A-heh?

Phase 1 reviewer: Hagåtña Dialect

Phase 2 reviewer: CHamoru

¹ The [a] sound is similar to the [a] in English *fall*

² The [æ] and [Æ] sound is similar to the [a] in English *hat*

³ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

⁴ The [ʔ] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

⁵ Another spelling is also used: *Yu'os*

⁶ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

Chuuk

PREL

Fóósun Chuuk

Giant Swamp Taro
Cyrtosperma merkusii

English	Fóósun Chuuk (Chuukese)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Ráán ánnim	R/ÆN ¹²³ ÆN-nim
Good morning	Neesor ánnim	NEH-sor ÆN-nim
Good afternoon	Nóóónowas ánnim	NAW ⁴ -daw ⁵ -wahs ÆN-nim
Good evening	Nekkunión ánnim / Neefaf ánnim	NEHK-coo-nee-yawn ÆN-nim NEH-fahf ⁶ ÆN-nim
Good night	Neepwong ánnim	NEH-pwong ⁷⁸ ÆN-nim
Thank you	Kinissow	kitty-SSOW ⁹
You're welcome	Kote pwan áfánni	co-teh pwahn æ-FÆN-nee
Goodbye	Kene nnómw (said by the person leaving to the person staying) Kene nó (said by the person staying to the person leaving)	keh-deh NNAWM keh-DEH daw
My name is __[insert name]__	Itei __[insert name]__	ee-TAY
What is your name?	Ifa itomw?	ee-FAH ee-tawm
Yes	Ewer	EH-wehr
No	Aapw	AHPW

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Southern Weno Dialect

¹ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

² Roll all the [r]'s

³ The [Æ] and [æ] symbol represents the sound like the [a] of English *apple* or *fan*

⁴ The [-aw] rhymes with English *law* or *saw*

⁵ Pronounce all the [D]'s and [d]'s like the "tt" sequence of English *kitty* or *butter*

⁶ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

⁷ The [pw] is pronounced similarly to the "pw" sequence of the English word *upward*

⁸ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

⁹ Double consonants in the pronunciation guide means hold out the consonant longer

Hawai'i

A stylized illustration of a hibiscus flower and its leaves. The drawing uses dark blue outlines on a light yellow background. The flower is the central focus, with several large, overlapping petals and a prominent, detailed center showing the reproductive parts. The leaves are large and have a wavy, serrated edge. The overall style is graphic and modern.

PREL

'Ōlelo Hawai'i

Hibiscus
Hibiscus brackenridgei

English	'Ōlelo Hawai'i (Hawaiian)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Aloha / Aloha mai / Aloha nō Ei nei, aloha (informal)	ah ¹ -LO ² -hah ah-LO-hah MA-ee ah-LO-hah NO ey NEY ah-LO-hah
Good morning	Aloha kakahiaka	ah-LO-hah kah-kah-HEE-ah-kah
Good afternoon	Aloha awakea (late morning/early afternoon) Aloha 'aunalā (past lunch time to evening)	ah-LO-hah ah-vah ³ -KEH-ah ah-LO-hah ?ah ⁴ -wee-nah-LAH
Good evening	Aloha ahiahi	ah-LO-hah ah-HEE-ah-HEE
Good night	Aloha ahiahi	ah-LO-hah ah-HEE-ah-HEE
Thank you	Mahalo / Mahalo nui / Mahalo ā nui loa	mah-HAH-lo mah-HAH-lo NOO-EE mah-HAH-lo AH noo-ee low-ah
You're welcome	'A'ole pilikia / He mea iki	?ah-?o-leh pee-LEE-kee-ah heh meh-ah EE-kee
Goodbye	Ā hui hou (see you later / until we meet again) Aloha / Ke aloha nō	AH hoo-ee HO-oo ah-LO-hah KEH ah-LO-hah NO
My name is __[insert name]__	'O __[name]__ ko'u inoa Ko'u inoa, 'o __[name]__ (informal)	?o __[name]__ ko-?oo EE-no-AH ko-?oo EE-no-AH ?o __[name]__
What is your name?	'O wai kou inoa? Kou inoa, 'o wai? (informal)	?o VAY ko-oo EE-no-AH ko-oo EE-no-AH ?o VAY
Yes	'Ae 'Ē (informal)	?AH-eh ?EH
No	'A'ole 'A'ale (informal)	?ah-?O-leh ?ah-?AH-leh

Phase 1 reviewer: formal register

Phase 2 reviewer: formal/Neo-Hawaiian

¹ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

² The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

³ The [v] is pronounced like a soft combination between [v] and [w]

⁴ The [?] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

All phrases are in the formal register, unless noted as informal

Kosrae

The background is a solid purple color. In the top right corner, there is a green triangular shape. In the bottom left corner, there is a green trapezoidal shape. The central part of the image features a stylized line art illustration of breadfruit leaves and a breadfruit fruit. The leaves are long and pointed, with prominent veins. The breadfruit fruit is large and oval-shaped, covered in a grid of small, hexagonal cells, each containing a small dot. The lines are in shades of green and yellow.

PREL

Kahs Kosrae

Breadfruit
Artocarpus spp.

English	Kahs Kosrae (Kosraean)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	(There is no generic phrase for "hello." The greeting is based on the time of day. See below.)	
Good morning	Lotu wo	lo-TOO ¹ wo
Good afternoon	Lwen wo	LEN ² wo
Good evening	Ekwe wo	e-KE ³ wo
Good night	Fong wo	FONG wo
Thank you	Kuloh	koo-LAW ⁴
You're welcome	Ke kuhlwacng	ke kuh ⁵ -LEHNG
Goodbye	Muhta (formal) Kuht fah ohsun (informal)	muh-TAH ⁶ cut FÆ ⁷ aw-soon
My name is __[insert name]__	Inek pa __[insert name]__	ee-NEK pah __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Suc inem an?	suh ee-nem AHN
Yes	Ahok	Æ-ok
No	Moh	MMAW ⁸

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Malem Dialect

¹ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

² This [l] sound is pronounced with the tongue pulled far back in the mouth; throughout this guide, the letter [e] by itself is pronounced very tightly, like the "ai" in English *sail* or *mail*

³ This [k] sound is pronounced with the tongue pulled far back in the mouth

⁴ This pronunciation of [AW] and [aw] rhymes with English *law*; don't pronounce it to rhyme with English *meow*

⁵ The [uh] is pronounced like the "u" in English *cut* or *gut*, or the first part of *uh-oh*

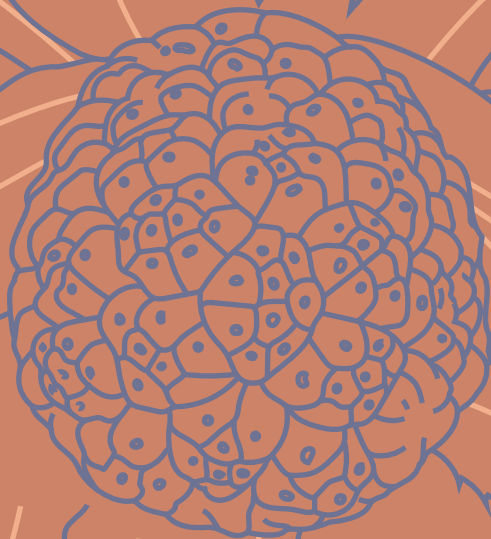
⁶ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

⁷ The [Æ] symbol represents the sound like the [a] of English *apple* or *fan*

⁸ Hold this [m] sound out long

PREL

Republic of the Marshall Islands



Kajin Aelōñ Kein

Pandanus
Pandanus spp.

English	Kajin Aelōñ Kein (Marshallese)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	lakwe	YAH ¹² -kweh ³
Good morning	lakwe in jibboñ	YAH-kweh een jeeb-BONG ⁴
Good afternoon	lakwe in raelep	YAH-kweh een RÆ ⁵⁶ -lehp
Good evening	lakwe in jota	YAH-kweh een JO-tah
Good night	Kiki aenomman	KEE-kee ah-eh-nom-MUHN ⁷
Thank you	Kommmool	kom-MOL
You're welcome	Kōn jouj	kehr JOUJ ⁸
Goodbye	Bar iakwe	BAHR YAH-kweh
My name is __[insert name]__	Eta in __[insert name]__	eh-TAH een __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Etam?	eh-TAHM
Yes	Aet	AH-eh
No	Jaab	JAHB

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Rālik Chain Dialect

¹ The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

² The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

³ This [kw] sound is similar to the "qu" sequence of the English word *quick*

⁴ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

⁵ Roll all the [r]'s

⁶ The [Æ] symbol represents the sound like the [a] of English *apple* or *fan*

⁷ The [uh] is pronounced like the "u" in English *cut* or *gut*, or the first part of *Uh-oh!*

⁸ Pronounce the [ou] sequence as if you were saying the name of the English alphabet letter o

Palau

The illustration features a large, stylized frond of a betel nut palm in shades of brown and green, filling the background. In the center, there is a dense cluster of areca nuts, each depicted with a circular outline and a small central dot, with thin, wavy lines representing the husk or fibers. The composition is framed by dark green triangular shapes in the top-right and bottom-left corners.

PREL

Tekoi er a Belau

Betel Nut Palm
Areca catechu

English	Tekoi er a Belau (Palauan)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Alii	ah ¹ -LEE ²
Good morning	Ungil tutau	oo-NGEEL ³ too-TAW
Good afternoon	Ungil chodechosong (11 a.m. to 1 p.m.)	oo-NGEEL ʔo ⁴ -thuh-ʔo-SONG
Good evening	Ungil kebesengei (after 5 p.m., already dark)	oo-NGEEL keh-beh-seh-NGEY
Good night	Me a klukuk (common greeting) Me a tutau (see you tomorrow morning; less common greeting)	mah clue-GOOK mah too-TAW
Thank you	Mesulang	meh-SOO-lahng
You're welcome	Ng diak, ng di ungil	n-dee-YAHK n-DEE oo-NGEEL
Goodbye	Mechikung (said by person staying behind) Ak merolung (said by person leaving)	meh-ʔEE ⁵ -goong ahk mo-RO ⁶ -loong
My name is __[insert name]__	A ngklek a __[insert name]__	ahng-CLECK ah __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Ng techa a ngklem?	n-teh-ʔAHNG-clehm
Yes	Chochoi (short form "choi")	ʔo-ʔOY
No	Ng diak	n-dee-YAHK

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Koror Dialect

¹ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

² The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

³ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

⁴ The [ʔ] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

⁵ The [uh] is pronounced like the "u" in English *cut* or *gut*, or the first part of *uh-oh*

⁶ Roll all the [r]'s

Pohnpei

A stylized illustration of a Pohnpei fruit (Morinda citrifolia) is centered on the page. The fruit is depicted with a yellow outline and is covered in small, circular patterns representing seeds. The background is a solid purple color, with yellow and white lines representing the leaves and stems of the plant. The overall design is clean and modern.

PREL

Mahsen en Pohnpei

Noni
Morinda citrifolia

English	Mahsen en Pohnpei (Pohnpeian)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Kaselehlie	kah ¹ -seh-LEH ² -lee-yeh
Good morning	Menseng mwahu	MEHN-sehng ³ MWAHW ⁴
Good afternoon	Mwurin souwas mwahu	MWOO-rin ⁵ SEW-wahs MWAHW
Good evening	Soutik mwahu	SEW-chick MWAHW
Good night	Pwohng mwahu	PWONG ⁶ MWAHW
Thank you	Kalahngan	kah-LAH-ngahn
You're welcome	Komw dehr kupwurohki	comb tehr koo-pwoo-RO-kee
Goodbye	Kaselehlie	kah-seh-LEH-lee-yeh
My name is __[insert name]__	Edei __[insert name]__ (informal) Ahi tungoal ahd __[insert name]__ (formal)	eh-TAY __[insert name]__ EYE choo-NGAWL AHD __[insert name]__
What is your name?	la edemw? (informal) la mwaromwi en? (formal)	yah eh-TEHmw yah mwa-RO-mwee ehn
Yes	Ei	EY
No	Soh	SO

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Northern Dialect

¹ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

² The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

³ The [ng] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

⁴ The [mw] is pronounced similarly to the "mw" sound sequence in the middle the English word *somewhere*

⁵ Roll all the [r]'s

⁶ The [pw] is pronounced similarly to the "pw" sequence of the English word *upward*

American Samoa



PREL

Gagana Sāmoa

Kava
Piper methysticum

English	Gagana Sāmoa (Samoan)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Tālofa (greeting can be used regardless of time during the day)	TAH ¹² -lo-fah
Good morning	Taeao manuia / Manuia le taeao	tie-YAO mah-noo-WEE-yah mah-noo-WEE-yah leh tie-YAO
Good afternoon	Manuia le āo auli (uncommon)	mah-noo-WEE-yah leh ao a-OO-lee
Good evening	Manuia le afiafi	mah-noo-WEE-yah leh ah-fee-AH-fee
Good night	Manuia le pō	mah-noo-WEE-yah leh PO
Thank you	Fa'afetai	fah-ʔah ³ -feh-TIE
You're welcome	E lē afāina	eh LEH ah-fah-EE-nah
Goodbye	Tōfā soifua	to-FAH so-ee-FOO-ah
My name is __[insert name]__	O lo'u igoa o __[insert name]__	o lo-ʔoo ee-NGO ⁴ -ah O __[insert name]__
What is your name?	O ai lou igoa? (common) O ai lou suafa? (respectful)	o EYE low ee-NGO-ah o EYE low soo-AH-fah
Yes	loe	ee-O-eh
No	Leai	lee-EYE

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Standard Dialect

¹ The [ah] is like the Chicago dialect pronunciation of words like *car* and *Chicago*

² The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

³ The [ʔ] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

⁴ The [ŋ] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the "ng" of English *sing*

Yap



PREL

Thin nu Waqab

Ylang-Ylang
Cananga odorata

English	Thin nu Waqab (Yapese)	"Sounds Like..." pronunciation guide
Hello	Mogethin	mo-kheh ¹ -THEEN ²
Good morning	Fal'e kadbul	fall-ʔuh ³ caw-the-BOOL
Good afternoon	Fal'e misii	fall-ʔehm-SEE
Good evening	Fal'e baleyal	fall-ʔuh blah-YAHL
Good night	Kag'bul	kakh-BOOL
Thank you	Kammagar	kahm-mah-KHAR ⁴
You're welcome	Dariy e magar	dah-REE ehm-ma-KHAR
Goodbye	Kafel	kah-FÆL ⁵
My name is __[insert name]__	Fithngag ea __[insert name]__	fi-thi-ngakh ⁶ Æ __[insert name]__
What is your name?	Minii fithngam?	mi-NEE-fi-thi-NGAHM
Yes	Ea	Æ
No	Dang'a	DAH-ngah?

Phase 1 and Phase 2 reviewers: Central Yap (Marbaa') Dialect

¹ The [kh] sound is a rough sound made with the back of the tongue close to the soft palate, almost like a combination of the [h] sound of English and the [j] sound of Spanish

² The syllables that are all capitalized represent the syllables with more emphasis (i.e., pronounce them a little bit louder or longer)

³ The [ʔ] symbol represents the hard glottal beginning of a vowel, like the beginning of English *Uh-oh!*

⁴ Roll all the [r]'s

⁵ The [Æ] symbol represents the sound like the [a] of English *apple* or *fan*

⁶ The [ŋ] represents the nasal sound made with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate, like the [ŋ] of English *sing*