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	TEE¹-row²
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
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

² Roll all the [r]'s

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

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

⁴The [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

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

⁷The [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

⁹This 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