



Nato spelling alphabet pdf

This expansion will help you spell out the words using NATO's phonetic alphabet. Having trouble thinking different words for letters when writing words? This convenient expansion helps to spell out words using NATO's phonetic alphabet. Also includes options such as the British Royal Navy, Air Force and U.S. Military (1941-1956) variants. Click on the phonetics for audio. The logo is courtesy of NATO, all rights reserved. For more information see ICAO's most widely used spelling alphabet and morsemeneft's code chart radio telephony spelling alphabet, commonly known as the NATO phonetic alphabet of ITU and the shape code is an option. To create the alphabet, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) acrophonically assigns code words to the letters of the English alphabet so that letters and numbers have clear names that are most easily understood by those who exchange voice messages over the radio or phone, regardless of language differences or the quality of the communication channel. Such spelling alphabets are often referred to as phonetic alphabets, but they are not associated with phonetic transcription systems such as the International Phonetic alphabet. 26 code words in the spelling of the alphabet are assigned 26 letters of the English alphabet in alphabet are often referred to as phonetic alphabet. Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet, Kilo, Lima, Mike, November, Oscar, Pope, quebec, Romeo, Sierra, Tango, Uniform, Victor, Whisky, X-Ray, Yankee, Strict adherence to prescribed spelling words, including the apparently incorrectly written Alpha and Juliet, is necessary in order to avoid the problems of confusion that the spelling alphabet is designed to overcome. The 1955 NATO memorandum states that the ICAO spelling alphabet was prepared only after the most comprehensive scientific tests by several countries. One of the strongest conclusions was that it was not appropriate to make isolated changes to clear up the confusion between one pair of letters. Changing one word involves revising the entire alphabet to ensure that the proposed change to clear one confusion does not in itself introduce the other. International Adoption After the phonetic alphabet was developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (see history below), it has been adopted by many other international and national organizations, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Maritime Organization (IMO), United States Federal Government (as Federal Standard 1037C: 1 T1.523-2001 and ATIS Telecom Glossary (ATIS-0100523.2019), Alpha and Juliet), the U.S. Department of Defense (using standard spelling), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), the American Radio League (ARRL), the Association of Public Affairs and Security Officials (APCO); and many military organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the now defunct South East Asia Treaty Organization (SIANO). The same alphabetical code words are used by all agencies, but each agency chooses one of two different sets of numerical words. NATO uses ordinary English numerical words (zero, one, with some alternative pronunciations), while ITU (beginning April 1, 1969) and IMO define complex numerical words (Nadazero, Unaone, Bissotwo...). In practice, they are rarely used, as they often lead to confusion between speakers of different languages. Using this section requires additional citations to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. Find sources: NATO phonetic alphabet - news newspaper book scientist JSTOR (February 2018) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) the spelling alphabet is used to write parts of a message containing letters and numbers to avoid confusion, because many letters sound similar, such as n and m or f or f and s; confusion increases if there are static or other disturbances. For example, a message to continue the DH98 grid map can be transmitted as a continue map of the Delta Hotel-Niser-Ait grid. Using Delta instead of D avoids confusion between DH98 and BH98 or TH98. The unusual pronunciation to traditional military use, the civilian industry uses the alphabet to avoid similar problems in the transmission of communications over telephone systems. For example, it is often used in retail, where customer data or the site is spoken on the phone (to authorize a loan agreement or confirm stock codes), although special coding is often used in this case. It is often used by information technology workers to transmit serial or reference codes (which are often very long) or other specialized voice information. Most major airlines use the alphabet to transmit passenger name records (PNRs) domestically, and in some cases to customers. It is often used in a medical context as well as to avoid confusion when passing information. Multiple letter codes and abbreviations with Alphabet spellings have become well known, such as Bravo zulu (letter code BH) for well well Checkpoint C in Berlin, and zulu Time for Greenwich Mean Time or Coordinated Universal Time. During the Vietnam War, the U.S. government called the guerrillas Vietcong and the group VENTURE, or Victor Charlie; Charlie's name has become synonymous with this power. The pronunciation of code words This article contains phonetic IPA symbols. Without proper rendering support instead of Unicode characters, you can see question marks, boxes, or other symbols. For an introductory guide to IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. The final choice of code words for the letters of the alphabet and for numbers was made after hundreds of thousands of understanding tests involving 31 nationalities. A qualifying feature is the likelihood that the code word will be understood in the context of others. For example, football is more likely to be understood than foxtrot in isolation, but foxtrot excels in extended communication. The pronunciation of code words varies depending on the speaker's language habits. To eliminate broad variations in pronunciation, there are entries and posters illustrating the pronunciation desired by ICAO. However, there are still differences in pronunciation between ICAO and other agencies, and ICAO has conflicting transcriptions of the Latin alphabet (IPA). Furthermore, although all letters of the alphabet are English words, they are generally not English pronunciations. The pronunciation is somewhat vague because the institutions, ostensibly using the same pronunciations, give different transcription and for respelling, and the FAA also gives different pronunciations depending on the publication of the consultation, the FAA Aeronautical Information Guide (No. 4-2-7), the FAA Flight Services Guide (No. 14.1.5), or the ATC manual (No. 2-4-16). The Alliance for Solutions in the Telecommunications Industry (ATIS) gives English spelling, but does not give pronunciation or numbers. ICAO, NATO and ABC use modifications of English stress figures on the same syllable, while ITU and IMO combine pseudo-Latin figures with a slightly different set of altered English numbers and stress on each syllable. Numbers 10-99 are laid out (i.e., 17 say one seven and 60 say six zero), while for hundreds and thousands of English words a hundred thousand are used. The pronunciation of numbers 3, 4, 5 and 9 is different from standard English- tree, fower, fife, and niner. Number 3 is listed as a tree, so it is not pronounced as sri; long pronunciation of 4 (still found in some English dialects) keeps it somewhat separate from for; 5 pronounced with second f, because the normal pronunciation with the letter v is easily confused with fire (command to shoot); And 9 has an extra syllable to keep it different from the German nein 'no'. Only ICAO prescribes pronunciation with IPAs, and then only for letters. Some of these pronunciations are slightly altered in relation to their usual English pronunciations: 'ælfa, 'bra:'vo, 'delta, qxlf, 'li:ma, 'oska, si'era, 'tængo, 'u:niform, 'vikta, 'jænki, partly because of the replacement of the final stitches with the vowel a. Both IPA and respelled pronunciations were developed by ICAO prior to 1956 with the advice of governments of both the United States and the United Kingdom, so that the pronunciations of both common American English and British received pronunciation are obvious, especially in native and non-official accents. The re-mapping version is usually at least consistent with the native accent ('r' pronounced), as in CHAR LEE, SHAR LEE, NO VEM BER, YOU NEE FORM, and OO NEE FORM, while the IPA version usually defines a non-romantic accent ('r' pronounced only before the 'ju:nifo:m vowel), as in 'tfo:li, 'fo:li, no'vemba. Exceptions are OSS CAH, VIK TAH and 'u:niform. The golf form implies that it is a pronounced gulf that is neither a common American English nor a British that has received pronunciation. Various institutions prescribe different models of stress Bravo, Hotel, Juliet, X-ray in his respelled and IPA transcription. In addition, the pronunciation prescribed for whisky begins with a voiced w, although some speakers use the unqualified m here, especially in Scotland and Ireland (wine-whine difference). In addition, ITU and IMO indicate a difference). In addition, ITU and IMO indicate a difference). In addition, ITU and IMO indicate a difference of the unqualified m here, especially in Scotland and Ireland (wine-whine difference). procedures allow the use of ICAO numerical pronunciations. Pronunciation Conflicts Symbol Code of the word Conflicting pronunciation accounts ICAO 2008 respelling 18 ITU-R 2007 (WRC-07) respelling 11. IMO Englishrespelling (French) 19 FAA respelling (with stress) SIA (France Aeronautical) 1957 U.S. Navy respelling 21 NATO and the United States. Army respelling 22 Medium Alpha 'ælfa AL FAH AL FAH (AL FAH) ALFAH al-Fah 'ælfa B Bravo 'bra:'vo BRAH VOH (BRA VO) BRAHWH bra in BRRH WAH BRAH voh 'bra (')vo C Charlie 'tfa:li or 'fa:li CHAR LEE or SHAR LEE CHAR LEE (OR LEE SHAR)TCHAH LI (ou char LI) CHARLEE tchah li, char li ch'R LEE (sic) char lee ' (t)[a (r)li d Delta 'delta dell tah dell tah dell tah delta del tah del tah delta del tah del tah del tah del tah del tah del tah delta del tah del ta FÖKS tröt ФОКС рысь 'fokstrot G Гольф gAlf GOLF GOLF (GOLF) ГОЛЬФ гольф GÖLF Golf 'golf H Hotel ho:'tel HO TELL HOH TELL (HO T'LL) HOHTELL xo T3 XëH TĚLL HO ckasate ho'tel I India 'indi.g B DEE AH B DE Майк 'maik N Ноябрь no'vembə NO VEM BER NO VEM BER (NO V'MM BER) NOVEMBER no v'mm ber n' VĚM бер (sic) NOH vem ber no'vembə (r) O Ockap 'oska OSS CAH OSS CAH OSS CAH OSS CAH OSS c'h OSS c'h OSS car 'oska P Papa pə'pa PAH (PAH ПАУ) ПАХПА ПАХ Пха Пха Пах па ра'ра Квебек ke bek KEX 5EK Tango 'tængo TANG GO TANG GO (TANG GO) TANGGO tang go T'NG g e TANG go 'tængo U Uniform 'ju:nifo:m или 'u:niform YOU NEE FORM (или OO NEE FORM YOU NEE FORM) YOU NEE FORM (или OO NEE FORM (или OO NEE FORM) YOU NEE FORM) you ni форма BAC Нэ Фюрм BAC ни форма ' (i)unifo(r)m V Виктор 'vikta VIK TAH VIK TAH (VIK TAR) VIKTAH вик тар VIK тх ВИК тер 'vikta VIK 'wiski WISS KEY (OUISS KI) WISSKEY ouiss ki WISS k's WISS ключ 'wiski X-ray 'eks'rei ECKS RAY ECKS RAY ECKS RAY («KSS R») ECKSRAY (sic)24 'kss r' ĚCKS r's EKS ray 'sks (')re Y Yankee 'jænki YANG KEY YANG KEY (YANG KI) YANGKEY Ян Ки Янг КИЯ (sic) ЯН Ки 'jænki Зулу 'zu:lu: 300 ЛОО (30У ЛУ) 30У ЛУ 'zulu 0 Ноль , Надазеро 3E-POX-ДАХ-ЗАЙ-РОХ-26-НАХ-ДАХ-ЗАЙ-РОХ (HA-ДA-'ng'dg'ze'ro 3E-PO) , 'zi'ro 1 Один, unaone WUN ОО-NAH-WUN OO-NAH-WUN (OUNA-OUANN) WUN ouann Wun WUNWon (USMC 'u'na 'wʌn) bissotwo TOO BEES-SOH-TOO (BIS-SO-TOU) TOO tou Too TOO ('bi'so)'tu 3 Three, terrathree TREE TAY-RAH-TREE (T3-PA-TPI) TREE tri Thuh-ree TREE ('te'ra)'tri kartefour FOW-er SEV-en SAY-LESS-SEVEN SAY-TAY-SEVEN (S'T-T'-SEV'N) SEV-en s'v n Seven SEV-en ('se'te)'seven 88, oktoeight ait OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT (OK-TOH-AIT ('se'te)'seven 88, oktoeight ait OK-TOH-AIT ('se' (decimal point) Decimal, point DAY-SEE-MAL -25 DAY-SEE-MAL (de si-MAL) (dot) de si mal 'de'si'mæl,000 hun-dred (hundred) hun dand hun-dand 'hʌndrɛd,000-thousand TOU-SAND (thousand) tau zend tou dand 'tau'zɛnd - (decis) dash. (full stop) Stop STOP (STOP) 'stop History before World War I and the development and widespread introduction of two-year radio that supported voice, telephone spelling alphabets were designed to improve communication on low quality and long-distance phone circuits. The first non-military internationally recognized spelling alphabet was adopted by CCIR (itU's predecessor) in 1927. The experience of this alphabet led to a number of changes made by ITU in 1932. The resulting alphabet was adopted by the International Air Navigation Commission, a precursor to ICAO, and was used for civil aviation until World War II. It continued to be used by IMO until 1965. Throughout World War II, many countries used their own versions of the alphabet. In 1941, the United States adopted the United Army and Navy radio telephony alphabet to standardize systems among all branches of the armed forces. The American alphabet became known as Able Baker after the words A and B. The Royal Air Force took one similar to the United States one during World War II as well. Other British troops took the radio alphabet to the RAF, which is similar to the phonetic alphabet to the RAF, which is similar to the phone. namely F for Freddie and S for Sugar. In 1943, the CCB (Combined Communications Board; a combination of the top U.S. and British military commands) modified the United States Army/Navy alphabet for use by all three countries, naming the U.S.-British spelling alphabet. It has been defined in one or more CCBP-1: Combined Instructions for Amphibian Communications, CCBP3: Combined RadioPhone (R/T) Procedure, and CCBP-7: Combined Communications Board Publications) documents contain material previously published in the U.S. Army Field Manual in series 24. Some of these documents revised and renamed. For example, was the second edition of CCBP3. During World War II, the U.S. military conducted significant studies of spelling alphabets. Major F. D. Herdy, Director of Communications in the Air Force (and a member of the Joint Communications Council's working committee), enlisted the help of Harvard University's Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, asking them to determine the most successful word for each letter when using military interphones in the intense noise faced in modern warfare. It included lists from the US, Royal Air Force, Royal Navy, British Army, ATT, Western Union, RCA Communications, and the International Telecommunications convention. According to the results showed that many words on military lists had a low level of intelligibility, but most deficiencies could be corrected by reasonable selection of words from commercial codes and those verified by the laboratory. In some cases, where none of the 250 words could be considered possible to find a suitable replacement. Other words were tested, and the most intelligible ones were compared to more desirable lists. The final NDRC list has been collected and recommended to the CCB. After World War II, with a large number of aircraft and ground personnel from the Allied Armed Forces, Able Baker was officially accepted for use in international aviation. During the second session of the ICAO Communications Division in 1946, the organization adopted the so-called Able Baker alphabet, which was the spelling alphabet between the United States and the United States and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), recognizing the need for a single universal alphabet, presented a draft of the ICAO alphabet in 1947, which sounded common to English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. From 1948 to 1949, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Montreal, Professor of Linguistics, worked closely with ICAO to study and develop a new spelling alphabet. ICAO's directions to it were: To be considered, the word must be a living word in each of the three working languages. Be easily uttered and recognized as pilots of all languages. Have a similar spelling, at least in English, French and Spanish, and the original letter should be the letter given by the word. Be free from any connection with unwanted values. After further study and modification by each approving body, the revised alphabet was adopted on 1 November 1951 to force On 1 April 1952 for civil aviation (but it, was not accepted by any military). Problems were soon found on the list. Some users felt that they were so serious that they to the old Able Baker alphabet. Confusion between words such as between words such as between Nectar and Victor, or the incomprehension of other words during poor receiving conditions were major problems. Later, in 1952, ICAO decided to revise the alphabet and its research. To identify the shortcomings of the united Kingdom and the United States, were tested. In the United States, the study was conducted by the U.S. Air Force's Operational Applications Laboratory (AFCRC, ARDC) to monitor a project with the Ohio State University Research Foundation. By early 1956, ICAO had almost completed this study and published a new official phonetic alphabet to take into account the discrepancies that may arise in communications as a result of several alphabet naming systems coexisting in different locations and organizations. NATO is in the process of adopting the ICAO spelling alphabet, and seemed to feel sufficiently urgency that it had adopted the proposed new alphabet with changes based on NATO's own research to bring into force on January 1, 1956, but quickly issued a new directive of March 1, 1956, adopting the now official spelling alphabet of ICAO, which changed by one word (November) from NATO's previous request to ICAO to change several words based on U.S. Air Force research. After all of the above study, only five words representing the letters C, M, N, U and X were replaced. The final version presented in the table above was implemented by ICAO on 1 March 1956, and ITU adopted it no later than 1959, when they authorized its use through its official publications, it has also been adopted by most radio operators, whether military, civilian or amateur. It was finally adopted by IMO in 1965. In 1947, ITU adopted composite words (Nadazero, Unaone, etc.) later adopted by IMO in 1965. The official version of the alphabet uses the English and French spelling alpha will not be pronounced properly by native speakers of some other languages - who may not know that ph should be pronounced as f. Juliet is spelled with TT for French speakers, because they may otherwise treat one final t as silence. Some published incorrectly listed alpha and juliet -- presumably Use spell-checking software - but these spellings are never correct and should be changed back to alpha and juliet where such errors are found. Defined by various international conventions on the radio, including: General Union of Electrical Communications (UECU), Washington, D.C., December 1920, International Radio Telegraph Convention, Washington, 1927 (which created CCIR) 1932 (ITU-T E.141: revoked in 1993) General Radio Rules and Additional Radio Rules (Cairo, 1938) and Additional Radio Communicational Civil Aviation Organization and other international aviation organizations would take responsibility for procedures and regulations related to air travel. However, ITU will continue to support general procedures for distress signals. 1959 Administrative Radio Communicational Telecommunicational Telecommunication Union, Radio Final Acts WARC-79 (Geneva, 1979). Here the alphabet was officially called phonetic alphabet and drawing code. International Code of Signals for Visual, Audi and Radio Communications, U.S. Edition, 1969 (Revised 200.C 3). International Radio Communications (CCIR) 1932 General Radiocommunication and Additional Regulations (CCIR/ICAN) 1938 (Cairo) International Radio Communications

Conference Code Words (39 1947 (Atlantic City) International Radio Photography Communications Division (as well as The United Army/Navy) 1947 ICAO (as, as 1943 USA-UK) (48) 1947 ICAO (as, as 1944 USA-UK) (48) 1 words (18 1959 (Geneva) Administrative words of the radio conference 1959 respelling 08 - present ICAO code words 18 2008 - present ICAO respelling 18 Argentine Amsterdam Able ABLE ADAM ALFA ALFA AAH Alpha AL FAH B Brussels Baker BAKER BRAZIL BRAVO BRAVO BRAH VOH COCO CHARLIE KOK Coca Charlie Charlie Charlie CHAR LEE or SHAR LEE O Damascus Denmark Danemark Dane FREDDIE FIESTA FOX Фокстрот FOKS TROT Фокстрот FOKS TROT G Греция Галлиполи Джордж ГАНТО ГРАММА Гольф ГОЛЬФ Н Ганновер Гавана Как КАК ГАРРИ HOMBRE HAVANA Hotel HOH TELL Ярусалем Ярусалем Иерусалим Джиг ДЖИГ ДЖУТЕР ДЖУит джульетта Джульетта Джульетта Остенде Онтарио Осло ОВОЕ ОТТО OPERA Opera Ockap OSS CAH Ockap OSS CAH P Париж Квебек КОРОлева Квебек КВЕБЕК КЕХ БЕК КВЕБЕК КВЕБЕК КЕХ БЕК Р Рим Риволи Рома Рола РОЛЕР РОЗА РОЗА РОМЕО РОМЕО МЕ ОН ОН S CAHTO CENT/Sugar SUGAR SUSAN SARA Sierra SIERRA CEA UNION URUGUAY URSULA Union Uniform YOU NEE FORM ИЛИ ОО НА ИЛИ ОО NEE FORM ИЛИ ОО NEE FORM ИЛИ ОО NEE FORM ИЛИ eXtra рентгеновский снимок ECKS RAY рентгеновский снимок ECKS RAY Y Иокогама Yoke YOUNG YOLANDA YORK Yankee YANG KEY - Занзибар Зулуланд Цюрих Зебра A: 3E-RO; Предложение B: нулевой йен-RO 1 One OneNote 1 One Wun One (предложение A: WUN; предложение B: WUN) Wun WUN 2 Two Примечание 1 Два слишком двух Примечание A: TOO; предложение B: BIS) Слишком TOO 3 Три Примечание 1 Thuh-ree Three'Note (offer A: TREE; Proposition B: TER) Tree TREE 4 Four Four Note 1 Four Fo-wer Four (Offer A: FOW-ER; Offer B: Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: PENTA) Fife 6 Six Note Six Six Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: PENTA) Fife 6 Six Note Six Six Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: PENTA) Fife 6 Six Note Six Six Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: PENTA) Fife 6 Six Note Six Six Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: SEV-EN; Offer B: Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Offer A: SEV-EN; Offer B: Seven Note 1 Seven Note (Seven Note 1 Seven Note 1 Sev B: SETTE) Seven SEV-en 8 Eight Note 1 Eight Note 1 (Offer A: AIT; Offer B: OCTO) Eight AIT 9 Nine NIN-ER; Offer B: NONA) Nine NIN-ER. Point (offer A: DAY-SEE-MAL; Offer B: DECIMAL) Decimary DAY-SEE-MAL Hundred HUN-dred Thousand (Offer A: TOUS-AND) Thousand TOU-SAND, Comma/Faction Bar Faction Bar Faction Bar Breaking Signal Signal Signal Signal Signal. Full stop (period) Full stop ( International Maritime Organization in 1959, and in 1969 clarified that it would be for use only in maritime mobile communications. The pronunciation was not determined until 1959. In 1959, the real phonetics should be emphasized by the highlighted syllable of each letter word, and every syllable of code words for numbers (1969 is the present) should be emphasized equally. International Aviation Radio Telephony Spelling Alphabet is used by the International Aviation Organization for international Aviation Second BAKER BRASILY Bravo Bravo C Casablanca Charlie COCO Coca Coca Coca Charlie D Danemark Dog DOG DAVID DADO Delta E Edison Easy EDWARD ELSA E Fox FOX FREDDIE FIESTA Foxtrot G Gallipoli George GATO Golf Gold Golf H Havana HOW HARRY HOMBRE Hotel I Italia Item IDA INDIA India J'rusalem Сьерра-Т Триполи Таре ТАРЕ ТОМАС ТАНГО Танго У Исала Дядя UNCLE UNION Union Uniform V Валенсия Виктор ВИКТОР Виктор ВИКТОР Виктор ВИКТОР Виктор ВИЛЬЯМ -Ray Y Yokohama Yoke YOUNG YOLANDA Yankee - Цюрих Зебра ЗЕБРА ЗЕБРА ЗЕБРА Зебра Зулу Зулу 0 Ноль Ноль 1 Один Вун 2 Два Слишком Два Слишком Два 3 Три Тух-рей Три 4 Четыре Фо-Вер Четыре 5 Пять Фи-Ив Пять Шесть 7 Семь Восемь Девять. Десятичная 100 сто 1000 тысяч Международная морская мобильная служба РАДИОтелефония МСЭ-Р используется Международной морской организацией международных морских коммуникаций. Письмо 1932-1965 Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО кодовые слова ИМО кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - настоящее время (WRC-03) Кодовые слова ИМО (53) 1965 - насто Дельта ДЕЛЬТА ДЕЛЛ ДЕЛЛ Е Эдисон Эхо ЭХО ЕСК ОН F Флорида Фокстрот FOKS TROT G Gallipoli Golf GOLF H Havana Hotel HOH TELL I Italia Индия В DEE AH B DEE AH J J'rusalem Джульетта Джульетта JEW ЛИ ETT JEW ЛИ ETT K Кило KEY LOH KEY LOH L Ливерпуль Лима Ли MAX M MAgarackap Maik Mike MIKE N Hью-йорк Hosopb Hosopb NO VEM BER O Ocno Ockap OSS OSS CAH P Paris Papa PAH - Квебек КЕН BECK KEH BECK R Poma Pomeo Pomeo POMEO ROW ME OH ROW ME OH S Сантьяго Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сьерра-Сы Рентгеновский рентгеновский снимок ECKS RAY ECKS RAY Y Yokohama Yankee YANKEE KEY YANG KEY - Цюрих Зулу ЗУЛУС 300 300 ЛОО 0 Нулевой ЗЕЕРО НАДАЗЕРО ЗЕРО НАХ-ДАХ-ЗАЙ-РОХ НАХ-ДАХ-ЗАИ-ROH 1 ОДИН WUN UNAONE WUN OO-NAH-WUN 00-NAH-WUN 2 ДВА ТОО BISSOTWO TOO ПЧЕЛЫ-SOH-TOO 3 TPU DEPEBA TERRATHREE DEPEBO TAY-RAH-TREE 4 4ETUPE FOWER KAR-TAY-FOWER 5 FIVE FIFE PANTAFIVE FIFE PAN-TAH-FIVE 6 SIX SIX SOXISIX SIX SOK-SEE-SIX SOK-SEE-SIX 7 SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN SAY-TAY-SEVEN SAY-TAY-SEVEN 8 EIGHT AIT 0 NINER NO-VAY-NINER. DECIMAL DAY-SEE-MAL-DAY-SEE-MAL-DAY-SEE-MAL . Full stop STOP, comma Break Signal / Faction Bar 1000 TOUSAND Delta Aviation Options Is replaced by Data, Dixie, or David at airports that have most Delta Air Lines flights, such as Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, in order to avoid confusion because Delta also has Delta's callsign. Lima is replaced by the old RAF word London in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, because lima means five in Indonesian. Malay and a number of other languages in these countries. Thus, confusion can arise if a string of mixed numbers and letters were given. In Muslim countries where alcohol is banned, the original ITU Washington or White replaces Whiskey with W. In Pakistan, Indigo or Italy replaces India because of ongoing conflicts with India. Cm. also the International Code of Signals Spelling of the Alphabet APCO Radio telephony spelling alphabet Language-specific spelling alphabet Finnish Armed Forces radio alphabet German spelling alphabet Of the Greek spelling of the alphabet Japanese radio telephony Korean spelling alphabet Russian spelling alphabet Swedish armed forces radio telephony procedure the word Brevity code Ten codes Links to b c d ABC - radio phone. International Civil Aviation Organization. n.d. Archive from the original June 20, 2018. Received on July 2, 2018. SGM-675-55: phonetic alphabet for NATO use (PDF). Archive (PDF). Archive (PDF) from the original on April 12, 2018. Definition: phonetic alphabet. Federal Standard 1037C: Telecommunication Glossary. National communications system. August 23, 1996. Archive from the original november 11, 2020. Received on November 11, 2020. T1.523-2001 - Telecom Glossary 2000. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of National Standards. 2001. 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