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Us military phonetic alphabet pdf

Most of us know, or at least have heard of the military alphabet in some way. We heard it was used in war and action movies, video games, and even in comics and novels. But most people have no idea why it was used, how or why it was formed, or why it has become one of the most effective forms of tactical radio communication - not only in the US - but also globally. In this article, we'll discuss more about the military phonetic alphabet and its history, and we'll dive into the composition, purpose, and why specific characters are selected. Before we go into more details, here is a quick table to refer to each letter and corresponding code: Alphabet Code Word A Alpha / Alfa B Bravo C Charlie D Delta E Echo F Foxtrot G Golf H Hotel I India J Juliet K Kilo L Lima M Mike N November O Oscar P Papa Q Quebec R Romeo S Sierra T Tango U Uniform V Victor W Whiskey X Xray Y Yankee Z Zulu A History of the Military Alphabet: The ICAO Phonetic Alphabet Long before the modern military alphabet ITU (International Telecommunication Union) created the first internationally recognized spelling alphabet. This is called ITU Radiotelephonic or Phone phonetic alphabet, and it was adopted by the ITU in 1927. Some changes were made to the original version of the spelling alphabet in 1932. The new and improved version was later adopted by the International Aviation Commission and used for civil aviation purposes until the start of World War II. However, it remained in use by the IMO (International Maritime Organization) until 1965. ICAO Negative Military Alphabet = Code from A = Amsterdam B = Baltimore C = Casablanca D = Denmark E = Edison F = Florida G = Galipoli H = Havana I = Italia J = Jerusalem K = Kilogramme L = Liverpool M = Madagascar N = New York O = Oslo P = Paris Q = Quebec R = Roma S = Santiago T = Tripoli U = Upsala V = Valencia W = Washington X = Xanthippe Y = Yokohama Z = Zurich Able Baker Before both forces began using the phonetic alphabet ICAO in 1956, British and American military agencies developed their own spelling alphabets. The British began using the RAF alphabet while U.S. forces used the Army/Navy Phonetic Alphabet. In 1941, to have a comprehensive way to communicate between all military branches, the last American alphabet known as Able Baker. These are the first two words for the first two letters of the alphabet, A and B, and is used by all branches of the military. Soon after in 1943, the British modified their phonetic alphabet to resemble the American baker's phonetic alphabet. The Able Baker system continues to be used by ground personnel and aircraft for civil aviation purposes. However, because many sounds are unique to English language, a new version of the alphabet had been developed Latin America is called the Ana Brazil alphabet. Recognizing the need for a universal alphabet, IATA (International Air Transport Association) created a draft alphabet and presented it to ICAO in 1947. The drafting version contains sounds common in Spanish, French and English. After further modifications were made by various approval agencies, a modified negative alphabet began to be used in 1951. Modified Able Baker Alphabet Military Letters = Code Word A = Alfa B = Bravo C = Coca D = Delta E = Echo F = Golf H = Hotel I = India J = Juliet K = Kilo L = Lima M = Metro N = Nectar O = Oscar P = Papa Q = Quebec R = Romeo S = Sierra T = Tango U = Union V = Victor W = Whisky X = Extra Y = Yankee Z = Zulu Modern military alphabet Some words are confusing under poor radio communication and some words are difficult to distinguish, such as Delta and Extra. Many returned to the original Able Baker alphabet due to these problems. Further studies were conducted leading to a five-word change in the alphabet: C, M, N, X, and Y. ICAO created a recording of the new alphabet and sent it to all member countries in 1955. The revised version was initiated in 1956 by the ICAO. In 1959, the ITU mandated an improved version used by all military, civilian and amateur radio operators. This version is the most familiar version of the military alphabet as it is still in use today. Modern military alphabet Military letters = Code from A = Alfa / Alpha B = Bravo C = Charlie D = Delta E = Echo F = Foxtrot G = Golf H = Hotel I = India J = Juliet K = Kilo L = Lima M = Mike N = November O = Oscar P = Papa Q = Quebec R = Rome S = Sierra T = Tango U = Uniform V = Victor W = Whisky X = Xray Y = Yankee Z = Zulu As you may have noticed, the code words have changed for certain letters over the years. What is the reason for this? Yes, there are two. First, some languages in different countries do not have the necessary sound to form words so that they cannot be clearly transmitted. Another reason is because some of the code words used earlier sound similar to other code words being used. Finally, word code was found and chose to resolve both of these issues. Name change Since the spelling alphabet was created, it has undergone several name changes along with character changes. The changes come from the organization that created, modified, or used the alphabet the most, and they are listed below. Radiotelephony International Spelling Negative Alphabet ICAO ITU Radiotelephonics / Phone phone phonetic alphabet NATO Alphabet or NATO Spelling Alphabet Today, the NATO alphabet is the most widely accepted and used. In addition to the NATO alphabet There is more to the army alphabet than simply the word code for the letters. The numbers must also be clear regardless of the quality of the communication connection and background noise pollution. To ensure that a communication related to the number has been received and understood correctly, the pronunciation of a number has been modified to avoid confusion. Pronunciation No. 1 WUN 2 TOO 3 TREE 4 FOWER 5 FIFE 6 SIX 7 SEVEN 8 AIT 9 NINER 0 ZERO The Need for the NATO Alphabet When communications must be sent, received and understood, using standard alphabets, such as A, B, C, D increases the chances of a message being misunderstood. For example, if the message sent is Rally at grid DM1098, it can easily be confused with CN1098, EN1098 and many other combinations of similar letters, especially if there is a lot of noise in the area, such as gunfire or low-flying aircraft or poor communication channels. However, if the message is transmitted as Demonstration at the Delta-Mike-WUN-ZERO-NINER-AIT grid, the chances of the message being confused or misunderstood will be reduced and help to ensure the message was received as it was intended to receive. Conclusion Created from the need, the military transcript of the soundboard has undergone many changes over the past decades. However, it remains one of the most used forms of voice communication globally – especially in different agencies where clear and concise radio and telephone communication is a must. This internationally recognized spelling alphabet and use can be found in the armed forces, civilian maritime, maritime operations and law enforcement agencies in hundreds of countries. When you hear people say Alfa Charlie or Tango they can't talk about anything to do with a private jet price, or indeed any other aviation problem. But the phonetic alphabet that pilots (and many of us) use to clarify speech is very much rooted in aviation. The internationally recognized negative alphabet was first adopted by the International Telecommunication Union in 1927 and later, the concept was adopted by the International Aviation Commission (later ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization). This original alphabet was used in civil aviation until World War II and continued to be used by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) until 1965. Amsterdam Baltimore Casablanca Denmark Edison Florida Galipoli Havana Italia Jerusalem Kilogramme Liverpool Madagascar New_York Oslo Paris Quebec Roma Santiago Tripoli Upsala Valencia Washington Xanthippe Yokohama Zurich them, different transcripts (before they both adopted the universal ICAO alphabet in 1956). British forces adopted the RAF phonetic alphabet, similar to the syllular alphabet used by the Royal Navy during World War I. The United States adopted the Coalition Phone phone phonetic alphabet from 1941 to almost identical to the U.S. Army-Army-Navy (JAN) alphabet. After World War II, with many aircraft and ground personnel drawn from allied armed forces, Able Baker continued to be used in civil aviation. But many sounds are unique to English, so alternative Ana Brazilian alphabet has been used in Latin America. Pre-1956 military alphabet: Royal Navy Western Front slang or 1914-1942 RAF phoneta alphabet 1943-1956 Apple Butter Charlie Duff Edward Freddie George Harry Ink Johnnie King London Monkey Nuts Orange Pudding Queenie Roger Sugar Tommy Uncle Vinegar Willie Xerxes Yellow Zebra Ack Beer Charlie Don Edward Freddie Gee Harry Ink Johnnie King London Emma Nuts Oranges Pip Queen Robert Esses Toc Uncle Vic William X-ray Yorker Zebra Ace Beer Charlie Don Edward Freddie George Harry Ink Johnnie King London Monkey Nuts Pip Orange Queenie Roger Sugar Toc Uncle Vic William X-ray Yorker Zebra Able/Affirm Baker Charlie Dog Easy Fox George How Item/Interrogatory JI Orange Pip Queen Robert Sugar Toc Uncle Vic William X-ray Yorker Zebra But International Air Transport Association (IATA), recognizing the need for a single universal alphabet, presented a draft to ICAO in 1947 that sounded popular with English, French and Spanish. After further study and modification by each approval agency, Revised alphabet made on November 1, 1956 in civil aviation (but it may not be adopted by any military at this stage): Alfa Bravo Coca Delta Echo Foxtrot Golf Hotel India Juliet Kilo Lima Metro Nectar Oscar Papa Quebec Romeo Sierra Tango Union Victor Whisky Extra Yankee Zulu Immediately, issues were found in the IATA list. Some users felt that they were so serious that they returned to the old Able Baker alphabet. To identify the shortcomings of the new alphabet, testing was conducted between speakers from 31 countries, mostly by the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. Confusion between words such as Delta, Nectar, Victor, and Extra, or the incomprehension can of other words in poorly received terms are the main issues. After much research, only five words represent the letters C, N, U and X have been replaced. And the final version was made by the ICAO on March 1, 1956, and adopted by the negative alphabet established in 1959, when it was adopted by all radio operators, whether military, civilian or amateur. It was finally adopted by the IMO in 1965. Print Print The ITA adopted the compound number words (Nadazero Unaono, etc.), which were later adopted by the IMO in 1965. IPA pronunciation code from ICAO A Alfa (ICAO, ITU, IMO, FAA) Alpha (ANSI) AL FAH ælfə B Bravo BRAH VOH 'brɔ:vo ʃɑ:rhəl C CHAR LEE or SHAR LEE 'tʃæ:lɪ D Delta DELTA E Echo ECK OH 'eko F Foxtrot FOKS TROT 'fakstræt G Golf H Hotel HO TELL (ICAO) HOH TELL , (FAA) or: 'tel I India IN DEE AH 'indɪ a , ITU, IMO, FAA) Juliet (ANSI) Jews LEE ETT 'dʒu:lɪ:ɪ' et K Kilo KEY LOH 'kɪ:lo L Lima LEE MAH 'lɪ:mə M Mike MIKE maik N November NO VEMB RO vemb O Oscar OSS CAH 'eskə P Papa PAH Pa pə Q Quebec KEH BECK ke bek R Romeo ROW ME OH 'ro:mɪ o S Sierra , ITU, IMO) SEE AIR AH (FAA) si era T Tango TANG GO 'tæ:ño [sic] U Uniform YOU NEE FORM or OO NEE FORM 'ju:nifɔ:m or 'u:narm V Victor TAH vitka W Whiskey WISS KEY 'wɪskɪ X-ray or Xray ECKS RAY (ICAO, ITU) ECKS RAY (IMO, FAA) eks'rei Y Yankee YANG KEY 'jænki [sic] Z Zulu ZOO LLO 'zulu: Courtesy of Wikipedia

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