

# Communication Procedures – training notes

## 1. Absence of visual cues

- a. Example: “please tell me the time”, who responds?
- b. Some may not, didn’t think it was addressed to them
- c. Some will, possibly at the same time (talking across each other)

## 2. Large group listening, possibly unspecified / unknown

- a. Names may be duplicated, e.g. several Davids
- b. Unknown people listening? Security / personal information? Code Words (if allowed)
- c. Radio net

## 3. One at a time

- a. Many radio communication systems cannot receive while transmitting. You cannot interrupt like you can in a face to face conversation or telephone. One talk, rest listen.

## 4. Poor quality

- a. Background noise, e.g. crowded room, traffic or wind noise
- b. Variable radio link quality
- c. Not native language

### So, breaking it down: Am I being called?

- Name or callsign, or CQ. Phonetics
- Use of phonetics

### Who is calling me?

- Name or callsign. Phonetics

### How do I know when to speak, and control of the conversation?

- Prowords. Procedural words.
- Hello <callsign> this is <callsign> over. Reason for Hello and Over
- May not use called persons callsign on ever transmission.
- Use of Out.
- Go Ahead, I Spell, I Say Again, Affirmative (or Correct), Standby, Break, Roger (Understood).
- Pan and May Day

### Structure of a conversation

- Initial contact. PTT, pause, (Hello) <callsign> this is <callsign> over. <callsign> <callsign> go ahead (over)
- PTT, pause. (<callsign>), <callsign> message, over
- PTT, pause. (<callsign>), <callsign> acknowledgement / questions, over. Continue as necessary.
- PTT, pause, <callsign>, <callsign>, final acknowledgement, Out (Clear). QRT / SK.

### Handling interrupts

- Use of Break. The other station you were talking to may not have heard the Break request
- Acknowledge the request, Wait, or Go Ahead.