Od A (ALFA) do Z (ZULU)

Materinski jezik / Geografija

EKONOMIJA MORA

PEDAGOŠKI SADRŽAJ (KLJUČNI POJMOVI):

- NATO fonetska abeceda
- Sricanje riječi u komunikaciji

POTREBNO PREDZNANJE:

- -

ISHODI UČENJA/KOMPETENCIJE:

UČENICI ĆE MOĆI:
- Naučit koristiti fonetsku abecedu
- Izbjeći pogreške u komunikaciji

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PRIPREMA
Učitelj ispisuje fonetsku abecednu karticu za svakog učenika

PROVEDBA
#1: Učitelj predstavlja fonetsku abecedu i njezinu povijest (kada, zašto, tko ...). Cilj je jednoznačna i što jasnija komunikacija u prisutnosti radio smetnji ili drugih loših audio uvjeta.

#2: Izgovaranje abecede u učionici, svaki učenik pojedinačno, birajući slova naizmjenice. Ponavljanje iznova i iznova. Koncentrirati se na ona koja su učenicima najteža, ne na ona u koja su sigurni. Vježbanje dok je učenici ne usvoje do nivoa automatiziranog izgovora.

#3: Učitelj sriče svoje ime pa nakon toga učenici sriču svoja imena.

#4: Učitelj izabire 10 nasumičnih riječi koje će učenici sricati koristeći fonetsku abecedu.

#5: Koristiti aktivnost za domaću zadaću ili za izvanučioničke aktivnosti. Povremeno se vratiti na abecedu za ponavljanje i vježbu.

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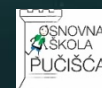|		
Vrsta aktivnosti	✎	Igra, eksperimentalna aktivnost
Ciljana skupina	🎤	Od 11 godina
Mjesto izvođenja	📷	Učionica ili izvanučionička kativnost
Potrebni materijali	🔧	kartice NATO fonetske abecede
Trajanje aktivnosti	⏱	Priprema: 30 minuta Provedba: 8 do 12 sati
Autor	✎	IIS Garibaldi Nije potrebna autoriizacija
Poveznice	www	https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO_phonetic_alphabet https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2018_01/20180111_nato-alphabet-sign-signal.pdf https://www.offgridweb.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/NATO-alphabet-infographic.jpg
Bilješke autora	✎	-

NATO
phonetic alphabet, codes & signals

The ability to communicate and make yourself understood can make a difference in life-threatening situations – imagine for example that you are trying to alert a search and rescue helicopter of the position of a downed pilot. To ensure clear communication, NATO uses a number of well-known formats which are in general use. NATO standardization agreements enable forces from many nations to communicate in a way that is understood by all.

Some standards can be found in everyday civilian and military life. "Bravo Zulu", typically signalled with naval flags on ships at sea and meaning "well done", is also commonly used in written communication by the military, for example by replying "BZ" to an email.

Phonetic alphabet
The NATO alphabet became effective in 1956 and, a few years later, turned into the established universal phonetic alphabet for all military, civilian and amateur radio communications.

International Morse Code
Morse code transmits text through on-off tones, light-flashes or clicks. It was widely used in the 1890s for early radio communication, before it was possible to transmit voice.

Flaghoist communication
Ships use flags as signals to send out messages to each other. The use of flags, known as flaghoist communication, is a fast and accurate way to send information in daylight.

Semaphore
Semaphore is a system in which a person sends information at a distance using hand-held flags – depending on the position of the flags, the message will vary. The signaller holds the flag in different positions that represent letters or numbers.

Panel signalling
Panels are visual signals for sending simple messages to an aircraft. Using a limited code, ground forces can send messages to pilots, for example to request medical supplies.

A Alfa (al-fah)

B Bravo (brah-voh)

C Charlie (char-lee)

D Delta (dell-tah)

E Echo (eck-oh)

F Foxtrot (foks-trot)

G Golf (golf)

H Hotel (hoh-tel)

I India (in-dee-ah)

J Juliett (jew-lee-ett)

K Kilo (key-loh)

L Lima (lee-mah)

M Mike (mike)

N November (no-vem-ber)

O Oscar (oss-cah)

P Papa (pah-pah)

Q Quebec (keh-beck)

R Romeo (row-me-oh)

S Sierra (see-air-rah)

T Tango (tang-go)

U Uniform (you-nee-form)

V Victor (vic-tah)

W Whiskey (wiss-key)

X Xray (ecks-ray)

Y Yankee (yang-key)

Z Zulu (zoo-loo)

Numbers

1 One (wun)
2 Two (too)
3 Three (tree)
4 Four (fow-er)
5 Five (fife)
6 Six (six)
7 Seven (sev-en)
8 Eight (ait)
9 Nine (nin-er)
0 Zero (zee-ro)

Created by Communications Services, Public Diplomacy Division, NATO HQ Brussels, Belgium – NATO 2018
Phonetic transcription is based on English pronunciation

More information on NATO's codes, signals and standards can be found on the NATO Standardization Office (NSO) website: http://nso.nato.int/nso/ – More on the history of the NATO phonetic alphabet: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/ – More on the NATO phonetic alphabet: http://www.nato.int
This poster can be downloaded at http://www.nato.int/unclassified

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