

PROWORDS (2)

Procedural Words or Prowords are used in communication to facilitate the efficient and accurate handling of a high volume of message traffic. The following information presents definitions for the use of Prowords in communication.

Prowords we will cover tonight;

CORRECT
CORRECTION
WRONG
DISREGARD
SAY AGAIN
ALL AFTER
ALL BEFORE
STAND BY
RELAY
DIRECT
UNKNOWN STATION

CORRECT – The proword “CORRECT” is used to inform another operator that they have all the information Correct .

CORRECTION – Is used to to correct an error. If the error is followed by a few other words then the operator is to go back to the error, correct it, then continue on even though the next few words are repeated.

WRONG- is used when an operator notices that what another operator says is not correct.

DISREGARD – Use “DISREGARD” when an error has been made in the transmission that is in progress and you want the receiving operator to completely ignore this transmission.

The following Prowords “SAY AGAIN” , “ALL AFTER” and “ALL BEFORE” are used when there have been problems copying traffic due to poor conditions or misunderstanding what has been said.

SAY AGAIN – The Proword “SAY AGAIN” can be used by both the receiving and sending station. “SAY AGAIN” is used when the receiver needs the sender to repeat all or part of a message. “SAY AGAIN” is also used when the sender wants to stress a word or phrase as in “I SAY AGAIN”.

ALL AFTER – the Prowords “ALL AFTER” are used to indicate that the receiving station requires a repeat of all the traffic after the last understood word or phrase. “SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER” is appropriate usage.

ALL BEFORE – When the receiving station requires a repeat of a piece of traffic just prior to the understood word or phrase, the prowords “ALL BEFORE” are used. As in “SAY AGAIN ALL BEFORE..”

STANDBY- When an operator is not ready to copy, it is appropriate to say "STANDBY". You may also add a time modifier such as "STANDBY ONE" indicating you need a minute to be ready.

RELAY – The proword "RELAY" is used most often when the listening station can not hear another and a go between station can hear both stations, and "RELAY" from one station to the other.

DIRECT- When a station can copy another station directly and no RELAY is necessary the proword "DIRECT" is used. Often times you will hear that a station can copy another station "DIRECT" when they are close enough for simplex communication.

UNKNOWN STATION – The proword "UNKNOWN STATION" is used in place of a CALL SIGN when that CALL SIGN cannot be understood. An example would be "UNKNOWN STATION, UNKNOWN STATION, Repeat your CALL SIGN, OVER." or "I need a RELAY for the UNKOWN STATION , OVER."

This concludes tonight's training. Are there any questions or comments?