

Novice

"HOW TO" FOR THE NEWCOMER TO AMATEUR RADIO

Worldwide Codes

The June through August 1979 Novice columns provide a good introduction to code for the newcomer to amateur radio. The many advantages associated with the code are described in detail in those issues. That three-part item included symbols for the American, Arabic, Continental, Greek, International (English), Japanese, Russian, and Turkish Morse Codes. Several foreign (DX) readers spotted four errors that crept into those codes. In addition, Hans Schroeder, AE9G, forwarded a copy of the Hebrew Morse Code provided by the DX Editor of Israel Radio. The corrected codes, plus the added code, are repeated in this article for your information. It is permissible to use other than the International (English) Morse Code as long as three requirements are met. First, just known codes can be used. One is not allowed to use a code that is not generally known; such unknown codes are ciphers and they are prohibited on



This is Elaine Corning, WD4IJY, who is operating from Lewes, Delaware. Her husband is O.B., N4AIG. They use a Kenwood TS-520 Transceiver with a Hy-Gain 18AVT vertical antenna. Most of Elaine's contacts are on the 15 and 40 meter Novice bands. She holds an ARRL code proficiency award at 15 words per minute, plus the rag chewer's certificate (RCC).

the amateur radio bands. Second, all operators involved in the contact must be willing to use such other code or it cannot be used. Third, all station identification must be made in the International (English) Morse Code. Anyone who wants to know a lot more about code, code practice, and code apparatus is invited to read the June through August 1979 Novice articles in CQ. Previous issues can usually be purchased from CQ.

The International Morse Code bears that name because it is based on the English language alphabet and English is the internationally accepted language for radio use. There is no mysterious method which allows foreigners to understand transmissions sent in the International Morse Code. If the receiving operator does not understand the language in which the material is sent, he will have to translate it to know the meaning. Morse Codes exist to match several other languages. In addition, some operators still use the American Morse Code, which was originated by Samuel F. B. Morse and was extensively used in wire telegraphy.

An overline or underline is used to indicate that the code symbol is composed of the indicated simple letters run together. As an example, the end of work symbol is- with no separation anywhere in the symbol. When this work sign is copied, the operator simply prints SK or SK to indicate the end of work symbol. Obviously, it would be just as good to use VA or VA to indicate this same symbol, and this is done by some operators. In each case, if the code symbols for S (...) and K (-.-) or V (...-) and A (-.-) are run together, they form the end of work code symbol (...-). The International Morse Code symbols one must know to pass the FCC examination are as follows:

A	..-	Alfa
B	...-	Bravo
C	....-	Charlie
D	...-	Delta
E	..	Echo
F	..-.	Foxtrot
G	...-	Golf
H	....	Hotel
I	..	India
J	.-.-	Juliett
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
	Normal use	Repeated use
1	.....	..
2	.....	...
3	.....	....
4	.....	.....
5	.....	.....
6	.....	.....
7	.....	.....
8	.....	.....
9	.....	.....
0	.....	.....
?	.....	IMI
,	.....	MIM
.	.....	AAA
/	.....	DN
Paragraph/break (or double hyphen)	.....	BT
End of message	.....	AR
End of work	.....	SK
Invitation to transmit	.....	K



Swala K. Abrams, KA8HIL, is an 11-year-old fifth grader living in Yellow Springs, Ohio. She runs a Ten-Tec Century 21 Transceiver with a 10 meter trap vertical antenna. Her first general call to all stations (CQ) was answered by VK3NRB in Melbourne, Australia. Swala was born in Nairobi, Kenya, and her name means gazelle in Swahili. She is thinking about a career in electronics. Her father is Richard P. Abrams, KA8HLE, an associate professor at Antioch College.

2814 Empire Ave., Burbank, CA 91520

CONTINENTAL CODE

LETTERS	PUNCTUATIONS AND OTHER SIGNS
A .-	Period
B -..	Comma -----
C -.-.-	Colon -----
D -..	Question mark
E .	Apostrophe -----
F -.-.-	Hyphen -----
G -.-.-	Fraction -----
H	bar -----
I ..	Brackets -----
J -----	Double hyphen -----
K -.-.-	Underline
L -.-.-	Understood
M -.-	Error
N -.-	End of message
O -----	Invitation to transmit -----
P -.-.-	Wait -----
Q -----	End of work
R -.-.-	Starting signal -----
S ...	Separation signal -----
T -	*Semicolon -----
U -.-	*Quotation mark
V -.-.-	
W -.-	
X -.-.-	
Y -.-.-	
Z -.-.-	
OPTIONAL LETTERS	
ä	

a or å	FIGURES	FIGURES IN ROUTINE REPETITIONS
ch -----	1 -----	1 ..
é	2 -----	2 -.-
ñ -----	3 -----	3 -.-.-
ö -----	4 -----	4 -.-.-
ü -----	5 -----	5
	6 -----	6 -.-.-
	7 -----	7 -.-.-
	8 -----	8 -.-
	9 -----	9 -.-
	0 -----	0 -

Numerals and punctuation marks are the same in the codes for all languages.
*Not official but in general use.

GREEK

GREEK LETTER	MORSE SYMBOL	
A	.-	Alpha
B	-...	Beta
Γ	-.-.-	Gamma
Δ	-..	Delta
E	.	Epsilon
Z	-.-.-	Zeta
H	Eta
Θ	-.-.-	Theta
I	..	Iota
K	-.-.-	Kappa
Λ	-.-.-	Lambda
M	-.-	Mu
N	-.-	Nu
Ξ	-.-.-	Xi
O	---	Omicron
Π	-.-.-	Pi
P	-.-	Rho
Σ	...	Sigma
T	-	Tau
Υ	-.-.-	Ypsilon
Φ	-.-.-	Phi
X	-.-.-	Chi
Ψ	-.-.-	Psi
Ω	---	Omega
HT	Eta Ypsilon
TI	-.-.-	Ypsilon Iota
OT	---	Omicron Ypsilon
AI	-.-.-	Alpha Iota
AT	Alpha Ypsilon
ET	-.-.-	Epsilon Ypsilon
OI	-.-.-	Omicron Iota

JAPANESE MORSE

(sometimes referred to as Kata Kana Radio Code)

A	KA	SA	TA	NA	HA	MA	YA	RA	WA
ア	カ	サ	タ	ナ	ハ	マ	ヤ	ラ	ワ
イ	キ	シ	チ	ニ	ヒ	ミ	イ	リ	ヰ
ウ	ク	ス	ツ	ヌ	フ	ム	ユ	ル	ウ
エ	ケ	セ	テ	ネ	ヘ	メ	エ	レ	ヱ
オ	コ	ソ	ト	ノ	ホ	モ	ヨ	ロ	ヲ
N	NIGOH		HAN-NIGOH	HYPHEN	PERIOD	BRACKETS	QUOTES	PARAGRAPH	QUESTION MARK
ン	"		•	|	.	()	"	¶	?

RUSSIAN		
RUSSIAN LETTER	MORSE SYMBOL	
А	..	A
Б	B
В	V
Г	G
Д	D
Е, З	..	E
Ж	J
З	Z
И	..	I
Й	Y
К	K
Л	L
М	M
Н	..	N
О	O
П	P
Р	R
С	...	S
Т	-	T
У	..	U
Ф	F
Х	H
Ц	TS
Ч	CH
Ш	SH
Щ	SHCH
Ъ, Ъ	Mute
Ы	I
Ю	YU
Я	YA

HEBREW		
א	..	Ah-leph
ב	....	Beht
ג	....	Gee-mel
ד	....	Dah-let
ה	....	Heh
ו	..	Vahv
ז	....	Zah-yin
ח	....	Heht
ט	....	Teht
י	..	Yohd
כ	....	Kahf
ל	....	Lah-med
מ	....	Mem
נ	..	Nun
ס	....	Sah-mekh
ע	....	Ah-yin
פ	....	Peh
צ	....	Feh
ק	....	Tsah-dee
ר	....	Kof
ש	....	Rehsh
ת	..	Sheen
ך	-	Tav

TURKISH		
A	..	
B	....
C	....
Ç	....
D	..	
E	..	
F	....
G	....
H	....
I	..	
J	....
K	....
L	....
M	....
N	..	
O	....
Ö	....
P	....
R	..	
S	...	
Ş	....
T	-	
U	..	
Ü	....
V	....
Y	....
Z	....

AMERICAN MORSE		
A	..	
B	....
C	....
D	....
E	..	
F	....
G	....
H	....
I	..	
J	....
K	....
L	-	
M	....
N	..	
O	..	
P	....
Q	....
R	....
S	...	
T	-	
U	..	
V	....
W	....
X	....
Y	..	
Z	....
&	
1	....
2	....
3	....
4	....
5	....
6	....
7	....
8	....
9	....
0	-	
Period	....
Comma	....
Hyphen	....
Question mark	....
Exclamation mark	....
Colon	....
Parenthesis ( )	....
Quotation	....
End of quotation	....
Colon dash	....
Capitalized letter	....
Small letter	....
Colon followed by quotation	....
Semicolon	....
Paragraph	....
Apostrophe	....
Dollar	....
Cents	....
Pound sterling	....
Shilling	....
Percent	....

ARABIC					
ARABIC LETTER	MORSE SYMBOL				
ا	..	Alif	ط	..	Ta
ب	Ba	ظ	....	Za
ت	-	Ta	ع	....	Ain
ث	Tha	غ	....	Ghain
ج	Jeem	ق	....	Qaf
ح	Ha	ك	..	Kaf
خ	Kha	ل	....	Lam
د	Dal	م	..	Maam
ذ	Dhal	ن	..	Noon
ر	Ra	ه	....	He
ز	Zay	و	....	Waw
س	Seen	ي	....	Lam-Alif
ش	Sheen	ى	..	Ya
ص	Sad			
ض	Dad			



Roberto Massimo, 1I2QD, of Torino, Italy, consistently operates the bottom 20 kHz of the Novice 15 meter band weekends to give American Novices a contact and a QSL card. His high frequency (3-30 MHz) station includes a Yaesu FT-101-E Transceiver, Yaesu FL-2100B Linear Amplifier, Mosley MP-33 Beam, and a W3DZZ antenna. He became a licensed amateur in 1978 and had earned the DXCC (100 countries confirmed) award by May of 1980. Massimo has worked 227 countries with 169 confirmed. Naturally, he has an assortment of other operating awards including WAS, WAZ, WPX, and 5BWAC. He asks that the contacts be kept as brief as possible to let him contact the maximum number of Novices. Just give him his signal report plus your name and location (QTH). He knows that most contacts need his card and he will send one. Naturally, most cards are sent through the DX QSL bureau system.

The International Morse code contains many symbols that are not included in the code examination administered to amateur radio license applicants. This code also includes several symbols which are not commonly used by amateurs. Some of the following symbols and work signs are frequently used by amateurs, whereas others are almost never heard on the amateur bands.

Apostrophe	-----	WG
Attention	.....	KA
Best regards	-----	73
Bracket	-----	KK
Closing station	-----	CL
Colon	-----	OS
Distress signal	-----	SOS
Dollar sign	-----	SX
Error sign	.....
(or)	-----	IMI
Fondest regards	-----	33
(between females)	-----	
From	DE
General call to all stations	-----	CQ
Hyphen	-----	DU
Keep out	-----	99

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Love and kisses	-----	88
No	---	N
Period (repeated use)	R
Quotation mark	-----	AF
Received	R
Safety signal	-----	TTT
Semicolon	-----	NNN
Separation signal	-----	AU
(between whole number and fraction)	-----	
Underline	-----	IQ
Understood	.....	SN
Urgent signal	-----	XXX
Wait	-----	AS
Yes	-----	C
Zero (repeated use)	-----	T
Repetition sign	-----	IMI



Jim Hammer, KA9GNW, of Monticello, Indiana, is a Novice retread, having held KN9VQM in 1960 and 1961. As KN9VQM, Jim ran a homebrew crystal control transmitter into a dipole. His only crystal frequency was 3746 kHz, but he managed to work 26 states with it, plus Canada and Mexico. Most of his operation as KA9GNW is in the 15 meter Novice band, where he runs a QRP (low power) Heath HW-8 transceiver. His station also includes an Eico 723 60 watt transmitter and a Hallicrafters SX-100 receiver. His antenna is a ground plane mounted 30 feet above ground level. During his first 2 months as KA9GNW, Jim has used his HW-8 to contact 32 states, plus Bermuda, Canada, and Puerto Rico. He is Communications Officer for White County Civil Defense. His homebrew station console can keep his station operable on battery power for as long as 3 days.

Novices are urged to submit good black-and-white pictures of themselves at their operating positions. If your photograph is printed in a future Novice column, you will receive a one year subscription or renewal (let me know which) to CQ. A brief description of operating activities and some personal background information are needed with your picture.

Some of the stations I've worked recently on the novice bands are: Ed, KA1EHR, Warren, R. I.; Bob, KA2EGO, Milford, New Jersey; Bernie, WB3JRU, Dubois, Pennsylvania; Bob, KA4MBZ, Burlington, N.C.; Jim, KA5CKR, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Dick, KA6KJW, Crescent City, CA; Paula, KA7FJI, Breerton, Washington; Lee, KA8FFB, Adrian, Mich.; Terry, KA9DGS, Danville, Illinois; Martin, WD0FMN, Albany, Minn.

73, Bill, W6DDB

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