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Combining Forces: Utilizing Expertise from Applied Linguistics and Flight Instruction for Better ATC Communications

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Combining Forces: Utilizing Expertise from Applied Linguistics and Flight Instruction for Better ATC Communications

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Muhammad Omar, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
Flight Training Process

- Growth in aviation in areas of the world where English isn’t the primary language
- Non-native English speakers (NNES) travel to English-speaking countries for training
- Students begin training in English
- A lack of English language proficiency presents problems
- “We need help!”
Growth in aviation in areas of the world where English isn’t the primary language

Non-native English speakers (NNES) travel to English-speaking countries for training

**Students are tested and trained in English language skills needed for flight training**

Students begin training in English

Students, flight instructors, and administrators notice a lack of English language proficiency

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Students are successful and complete flight training in a timely and costly manner
Aviation Communications: English for VFR Flight

• Short-course (four hours/week, six weeks)
• Students:
  – Self-enrolled
  – Identified by CFIs
  – Pre-flight in university’s Intensive English Program
• Co-taught by a Certified Flight Instructor and an Aviation English Instructor
Course Summary

This course is designed to help you learn the basic foundations of ATC communications for VFR flight, focusing on listening comprehension and speaking strategies. With a Certified Flight Instructor and an Aviation English Instructor, you will have the opportunity to practice ATC communications in the following areas:

- Ground Operations
- Departure Operations
- Practice Area Operations
- Arrival Operations

Observer flights will reinforce the skills you learn in the classroom as well as introduce you to the flight training environment and facilities.

We know that learning to fly is your ultimate goal. Your ability to communicate will be a very important factor in reaching that goal. Therefore we encourage you to keep your goals in sight during this course and work to develop the language skills necessary to communicate effectively in your chosen career.
Communicative Language Teaching

Focus on interaction, fluency, and using language for a meaningful purpose

Present
- explanation of content; target language provided

Practice
- opportunities to use language in controlled & structured manner

Produce
- language is used freely, following guidelines previously established
Task-based Language Teaching

Utilizes tasks to accomplish a meaningful objective with a relationship to a goal outside the classroom.

- **Pedagogic Tasks**: Tasks students will be asked to do inside the classroom.
- **Target Tasks**: Tasks students will be asked to do outside the classroom.
Content-based Language Teaching

Combines language learning with the learning of informational content

Relevant and Interesting

Cohesive

Handled by Instructors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aviation language trainer, administrator and materials developer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Language training academic qualifications | Master’s in Language Teaching  
  • Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL, TESOL)  
  • Applied Linguistics  
  • Foreign Language Education or related field | Bachelor’s degree in foreign language training, or  
  • Graduate diploma in TESL, etc., or  
  • University degree + Extensive L2 or foreign-language training experience with clear evidence of commitment to field | |
| Language training experience | Aviation language programme  
  3+ years | Aviation language programme  
  Language for specific purpose training  
  Language training in an accredited university or language school | |
| Aviation communications | Pilot or controller experience | Radiotelephony familiarity (through aviation language apprenticeship or experience) | |
| Language learning materials development | Aviation language materials development with communicative or interactive approach | — | |
| Language training administrative experience | Aviation language programme administration | Language training programme administration | |
## Dual Subject Matter Experts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Aviation English Instructor</th>
<th>Certified Flight Instructor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traditional Teaching Role</strong></td>
<td>Enforce English-only classroom; facilitate confidence and risk-taking; write on the board, clarify, elaborate</td>
<td>Primary source of content (technical terminology, specifications of KDAB, phraseology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessor Role</strong></td>
<td>Formal and informal comprehension checks focus on accuracy; pre- and post-class oral interview assessing communicative ability and accuracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizer Role</strong></td>
<td>Day-to-day lesson plans; sequencing of activities to follow CLT framework</td>
<td>Logistical knowledge of flight operations and sequencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Materials Developer Role</strong></td>
<td>Create interactive and communicative activities</td>
<td>Create role-play dialogues and glossary of terminology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syllabus Design

- ICAO phonetic alphabet
- Automatic Terminal Information System (ATIS) Broadcasts
- Typical full-flight scenario:
  - Ground
  - Departure
  - Practice Area
  - Arrival
Pedagogic Tasks
- Listen to, dissect, and analyze ATIS broadcasts
- Analyze, rehearse, and role-play communication with ATC

Target Tasks
- Comprehend and apply ATIS broadcasts
- Comprehend and respond to ATC communications
Instructional Materials
Activity Types: ATIS

- **Wind:** v. @ #
- **Visibility:** # SM
- **Sky Conditions:** few, sct, brkn, ovc, clr
Activity Types: Radio Communication

GROUND OPERATIONS A

ATIS (132.875)

CLEARANCE DELIVERY (119.300)
After obtaining the ATIS, contact clearance delivery to obtain the appropriate departure instructions.

P: “Daytona Clearance, Riddle 405, requesting VFR departure to the north practice area at 2,000 (two-thousand) feet, information Sierra (See Air Rh).”
C: “Riddle 405, Daytona Clearance, maintain VFR at or below 2,000, departure frequency 125.8, squawk 0132.”

P: “Riddle 405, VFR at or below 2000, departure frequency 125.8, squawk 0132.”
C: “Riddle 405, read back correct, contact ground 121.9 for taxi.”

NOTE
Clearance delivery may abbreviate the ground frequency as “ground point niner.” Since 121.XX is a common range for many airports’ ground control frequencies, the numbers prior to the decimal are sometimes omitted.

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Activity Types: Radio Communication

- Create a more accurate representation of a “flight deck” in the classroom & increase “workload”
  - Toss basketballs around the room
  - Play LiveATC.net of local ATC tower, TRACON
  - Stand back-to-back to prevent non-verbal cues and eye contact
Activity Types: Full-Flight Scenario

1. Pilot 1 asks for clearance from the Clearance Delivery Controller
2. Pilot 1 asks for taxi instructors from the Tower Controller while Pilot 2 asks for clearance
3. All acting as pilots will
   1. ask for clearance,
   2. receive taxi instructions,
   3. taxi to the runway,
   4. take off,
   5. communicate with other pilots in the practice area,
   6. contact approach to return to the airport,
   7. land,
   8. and taxi back to the ramp
Activity Types: Observer Flights

- Hands-on experience of flight operations
- Each observer flight focuses on a different phase or aspect of the flight

Observer Flight #1

Ground and Departure Operations
This observer flight will help you in the development of proper ground and departure communication techniques. Pay close attention to the communications between the pilots and Air Traffic Control (ATC). If there are questions you are unable to answer, feel free to ask the pilot after the flight is over. Do not ask any questions while the pilot is flying.
You will need the following handouts: 1) Observer Flight #1, 2) KDAB Airport Diagram 3) ATIS Tables

ATIS and Clearance
1. Complete the ATIS handout for both departure and arrival.
2. Squawk code: __________________________
3. Clearance altitude: __________________________
4. North or South practice area. (circle one)

Taxi and Takeoff Phases
1. Highlight the taxi instructions on the airport diagram.
2. Were there any hold short instructions and on what intersection?
3. Which runway did you takeoff from? Circle the runway.
4. After departure, where did the airplane fly? For example, shoreline southbound, shoreline northbound, etc.
Results

- Overwhelmingly positive
  - Progress in content knowledge and language skill development
- Reported high increase in confidence and feelings of preparedness for real-world flight training
Future Plans

• Walkie-talkies to physically separate ATC and pilots
• Actual recordings of flight deck communications utilized for learning
• Bring in other SMEs (ATC professionals)
• Use Flight Training Devices (FTDs) of ERAU
Recommendations

• Screen flight students before entering flight training to catch problems early on

• Remedies to language problems require careful and considerate training
  – EVFR is part of a larger solution which includes instruction and practice with other communicative situations such as
    • Debriefing with a CFI
    • Reporting technical problems
    • Receiving non-standard clearance from ATC
Thank you for your attention!

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