Phonetic Alphabet *and Morse Code*

Federal Aviation Administration

Aeronautical Information Manual, Change 3, effective 9 July 2026 · paragraph 4-2-7, *Phonetic Alphabet*

A

LETTERS · character · Morse code · telephony · pronunciation · FAA Aeronautical Information Manual, TBL 4-2-7

A Alfa — AL-FAH	B Bravo — BRAH-VOH	C Charlie — CHAR-LEE or SHAR-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 or OO-NEE-FORM	V Victor — VIK-TAH	W Whiskey — WISS-KEY	X Xray — ECKS-RAY
Y Yankee — YANG-KEY	Z Zulu — ZOO-LOO		

FIGURES · in the order of the table

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

The phonetic alphabet

The Aeronautical Information Manual of the United States Federal Aviation Administration gives, in its paragraph 4-2-7, the phonetic alphabet of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Its table pairs each letter and figure with its Morse code, its telephony word and the pronunciation of that word.

When it is used

FAA personnel use the alphabet when communications conditions are such that the information cannot be readily received without it, and air traffic control may ask pilots to use it when aircraft with similar sounding identifications share a frequency. Pilots should use it to identify their aircraft on initial contact with air traffic control, and in adverse conditions to give single letters and to spell out groups of letters or difficult words.

Reading the sheet

Each card gives the character, its Morse code drawn as dots and dashes, its telephony word in bold and the pronunciation in capitals, as the table sets them; Charlie and Uniform have two pronunciations. The figures follow the order of the table, from 1 to 9, then 0.

Source

Federal Aviation Administration, *Aeronautical Information Manual*, Change 3, effective 9 July 2026, chapter 4, section 2, paragraph 4-2-7 and table TBL 4-2-7, *Phonetic Alphabet/Morse Code*, faa.gov. A work of the United States government, in the public domain. Every value on this sheet comes from that table.

Data: Federal Aviation Administration, Aeronautical Information Manual, TBL 4-2-7, Phonetic Alphabet/Morse Code. U.S. Government work, public domain. Compilation: MIT.

Values as in the table of the FAA; the text was written for this sheet in 2026.

faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/atpubs/aim_html