

INTRODUCTION



This model course in Maritime English is designed to help trainees develop their communicative competence in English to a level that will enable them to satisfy the competences relating to English language set out in the STCW code. The concept that underpins the specific requirements of the STCW code is that seafarers need to be able to use and understand or need to be competent in using English for professional purposes . Being able to use English means that the seafarer can combine the ” bulding blocks”



A.R.S.T.M
Académie Régionale des Sciences et des Techniques de la Mer



of language (grammar, vocabulary, phonology) to express him/herself clearly and appropriately in speech and writing. Being able to understand English means that the seafarer can interpret messages that he/she hears and reads.

correctly and can respond to these messages appropriately and comprehensibly.

-STCW : Standard of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers

-SMCP : Standard Marine Communication Phrases.

Language for communication

language can be divided into two broad categories for teaching



purposes :

systems and skills

*** Language systems cover :**

- vocabulary
- grammar
- culture (ie phonology)

This is what forms the majority of the input about language, or the new material that students are taught

*** Language skills refer to the four communication skills :**

- listening
- speaking
- writing



reading

Two are productive : speaking and writing

Two are receptive : listening and reading

Learners need to be competent in each of these skill areas in order to combine and utilize language systems effectively. This model course integrates the practice of language systems with the practice of the communication skills.



NOTION OF PHONOLOGY



I. The pronunciation of verbal reflexional ends

The regular past tense (preterite / simple past) and past participles (including adjectives like (blessed, wicked) are realised as:

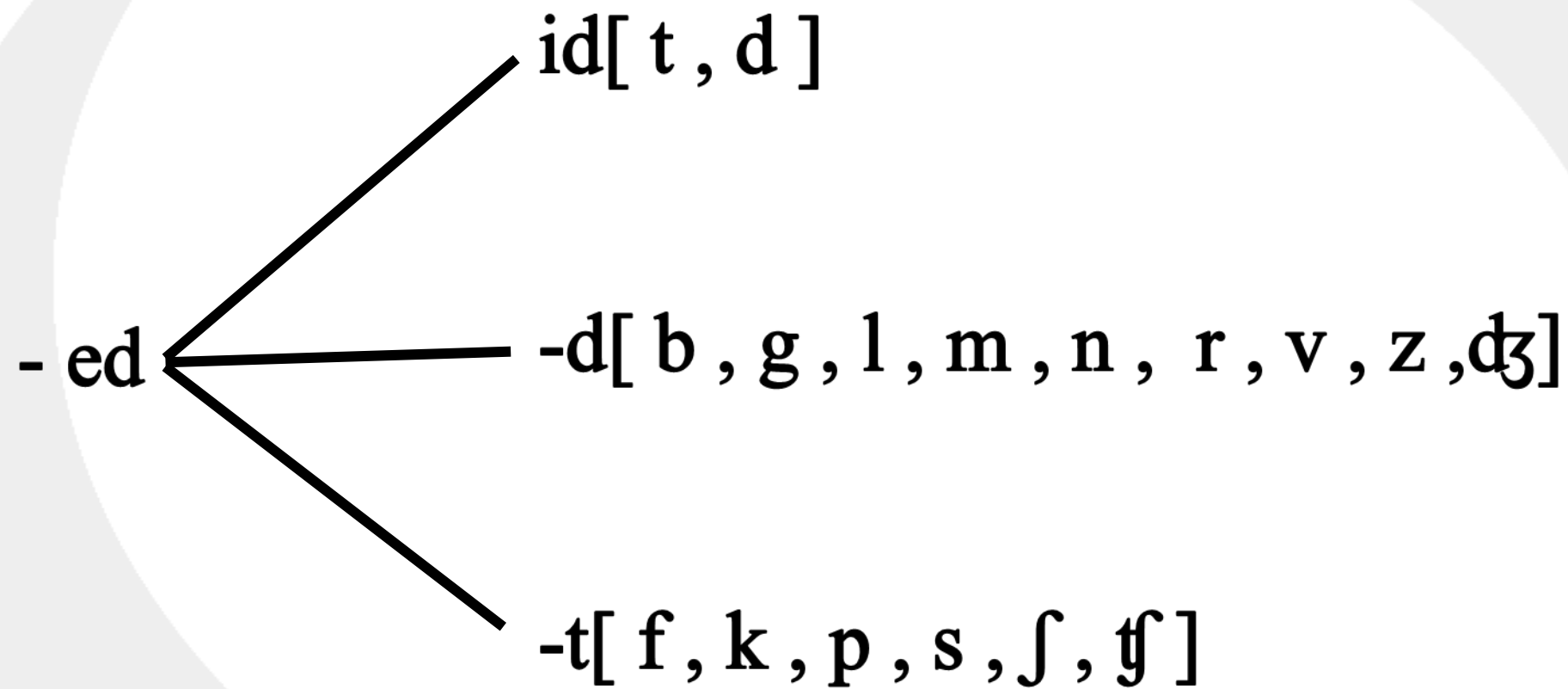
/- id / after a verb ending in **/t/** or **/d/**

/-d/ after bases ending in voiced sounds other than **/d/** including vowels: showed, played [b,g,l,m,n,r,v, z,dʒ]

/-t/ after a verb ending in any voiceless segment except

/t/ : [k,f,p,s,f,tʃ] some example

In short,



II) The pronunciation of endings

The – s ending has three different functions: plural regular nouns, 3rd person singular simple present and genitive. However, the rules for pronouncing the ending are the same in all functions :



Function	Pronunciation		
	(A) / IZ /	(B) / Z /	(C) / S /
Plural	price → prices	flag → flags	port → ports
3rd person singular simple present	watch → watches	call → calls	check → checks
Genitive	George → George's	John → John's	Ruth → Ruth's

(A) The pronunciation is / IZ / after bases ending in voiced and voiceless sibilants : [dʒ, s , z , ʃ , ʒ]

(B) The pronunciation is /z/ after bases ending in voiced sounds

(other than /z/ , /dʒ/) including vowels eg plays,

shows : [b , d , g , l , m , n , r , v , ŋ]



(C) The pronunciation is /s/ after bases ending in voiceless

sounds other than /s/, /ʃ/ /tʃ/ : [f , k , p , t , θ]

In short :

