

## Common Q Signals

QRL?	Is this frequency in use? Any reply whatsoever means "Yes."
QRM	You are being interfered with.
QRN	I am being troubled with static.
QRS <i>n</i>	Send more slowly. <i>n</i> words per minute.
QRT	Stop sending. Or, go off the air.
QRX	Call me later. On phone, it means "wait." On CW use $\overline{AS}$ for "wait."
QRZ?	Who is calling me? Often used when you know you have been called, but didn't copy the callsign of the calling station.
QSB	Your signal is fading (in and out).
QSD	Your keying is defective.
QLF	(Unofficial.) Your keying is so bad that sending with your left foot might be an improvement.
QSL	I confirm receipt. Similar in meaning to <i>R</i> .
QSO <i>call</i>	Establish contact with station <i>call</i> . A contact.
QST	General call to all Radio Amateurs.
QSY <i>f</i>	Change frequency to <i>f</i> kHz.
QSY up <i>n</i>	Change frequency up <i>n</i> kHz. Similarly, QSY down <i>n</i> .
QTH	My location is ____.

## Some Net Q Signals (QN Signals)

QNI	The net control station asking stations to check into the net.
QNX	A net member station asking permission to check out of the net. <i>QNX</i> from net control indicates permission for the station to leave.
QNO	A net member station checking out of the net.

## Procedure Signals

Overlining indicates that the signal is a single character, with the two letters run together with no dah-sized space within it. Thus  $\overline{AR}$  is sent as  $\cdot-\cdot-\cdot$ . Note that some procedure signals are actually little-used special characters such as "<".

K	Over. I am now listening for the station I called, and perhaps others.
$\overline{KN}$ ((	Over. I will be listening for only the station I have called.
R	Roger. I have copied everything you sent.
$\overline{AR}$ (+)	End of message. Often used at the end of a call to a CQing station.
$\overline{AS}$ (&)	Wait.
SK	Out. End of QSO.
CL	I am shutting down my station.
BK	Break. Used when switching between transmitting and receiving without signing callsigns. Sometimes sent as BK.
$\overline{BT}$ (=)	Break between thoughts. Avoid the use of periods.
DE	From. Used before the callsign of an identifying station.
CQ	General call to all stations. Any other station may answer a CQing station.
EE	Two bits. End of "Shave and a haircut,..." Commonly used by both stations at the end of a QSO.

## CW Abbreviations

73	Best wishes
88	Love and Kisses (Send to <i>YOUR</i> wife or girlfriend only!)
?	Repetition follows.
ABT	about
ADR	address
AGN	again
ANT	antenna
B4	before
BCNU	I'll be seeing you
C	yes
CFM	confirm, I confirm
CPY	copy
CU	see you
CUL	see you later
CW	continuous wave, Morse Code
DX	distance, foreign stations
ES	and (from American Morse "&")
FB	fine business

FR, FER	for
GA	go ahead
GB	good-bye
GE	good evening
GG	going
GM	good morning
GN	good night
GND	ground
GUD	good
HI	telegraphic laugh
HPE	hope
HR	here
HV	have
HW	how
LID	poor operator
N	no, or 9
NIL	nothing
NR	number
NW	now
OB	old boy
OM	old man
OP	operator
OT	old-timer
PSE	please
PWR	power
RCVR, RX	receiver
RFI	radio frequency interference
RIG	station equipment
SASE	self-addressed stamped envelope
SIG	signal
SRI	sorry
T	zero (We never abbreviate the zero in a callsign.)
TKS, TNX	thanks
TT	that
TU	thank you
UR	your, you're
URS	yours
VY	very
WX	weather
XCVR	transceiver
XMTR, TX	transmitter
XYL	wife, married woman
YL	young lady

**Sample CW QSO**  
Between KC3ABC and W3UDX

KC3ABC

W3UDX

CQ CQ CQ DE KC3ABC KC3ABC  
KC3ABC CQ CQ CQ DE KC3ABC  
KC3ABC KC3ABC CQ CQ CQ DE  
KC3ABC KC3ABC KC3ABC K

KC3ABC DE W3UDX W3UDX  $\overline{\text{AR}}$

W3UDX DE KC3ABC R R TNX OM  $\overline{\text{BT}}$   
RST RST 569 569 569  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  QTH EAU  
CLAIRE PA ? EAU CLAIRE PA  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  NAME  
FRED FRED  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  SO HW COPY OM?  
W3UDX DE KC3ABC K

KC3ABC DE W3UDX R R FB FRED  $\overline{\text{BT}}$   
RST RST 579 579 579  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  QTH  
BUTLER PA ? BUTLER PA BT OP  
GERRY GERRY  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  SO HW CPY FRED?  
BK

BK R R FB GERRY QSB QSB  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  SO TNX  
QSO GERRY ES HPE BCNU AGN  $\overline{\text{BT}}$  73  
73 W3UDX DE KC3ABC K

KC3ABC DE W3UDX R R FB FRED  
TNX QSO ES 73 73  $\overline{\text{SK}}$  KC3ABC DE  
W3UDX EE

EE

**Western Pennsylvania CW  
Beginners Net**

**Cheat Sheet**

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**ICAO Phonetic Alphabet**

Alpha	Hotel	Oscar	Uniform
Bravo	India	Papa	Victor
Charlie	Juliet	Quebec	Whiskey
Delta	Kilo	Romeo	X-ray
Echo	Lima	Sierra	Yankee
Foxtrot	Mike	Tango	Zulu
Golf	November		

**The International Morse Code**

While written here as dots and dashes, remember that Morse is a language of short and long sounds. Thus, *B* is spoken (and memorized) as *dah-di-di-dit*, not as *dash dot dot dot*.

A $\cdot\text{---}$	N $\text{---}\cdot$
B $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot$	O $\text{---}\text{---}$
C $\text{---}\cdot\text{---}$	P $\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$
D $\text{---}\cdot\cdot$	Q $\text{---}\cdot\text{---}$
E $\cdot$	R $\cdot\text{---}$
F $\cdot\cdot\text{---}$	S $\cdot\cdot\cdot$
G $\text{---}\text{---}$	T $\text{---}$
H $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	U $\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
I $\cdot\cdot$	V $\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
J $\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$	W $\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$
K $\text{---}\cdot\text{---}$	X $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
L $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	Y $\text{---}\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$
M $\text{---}\text{---}$	Z $\text{---}\text{---}\cdot\cdot$
0 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$	$\cdot$ $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
1 $\cdot\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$	$,$ $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
2 $\cdot\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$	$?$ $\cdot\cdot\text{---}\text{---}$
3 $\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$	$-$ $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$
4 $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\text{---}$	$/$ $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$ ( $\overline{\text{DN}}$ )
5 $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	@ $\cdot\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$ ( $\overline{\text{AC}}$ )
6 $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	Error $\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$
7 $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	
8 $\text{---}\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot$	
9 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$	