





Research findings on Communicative Barriers and Curriculum Design

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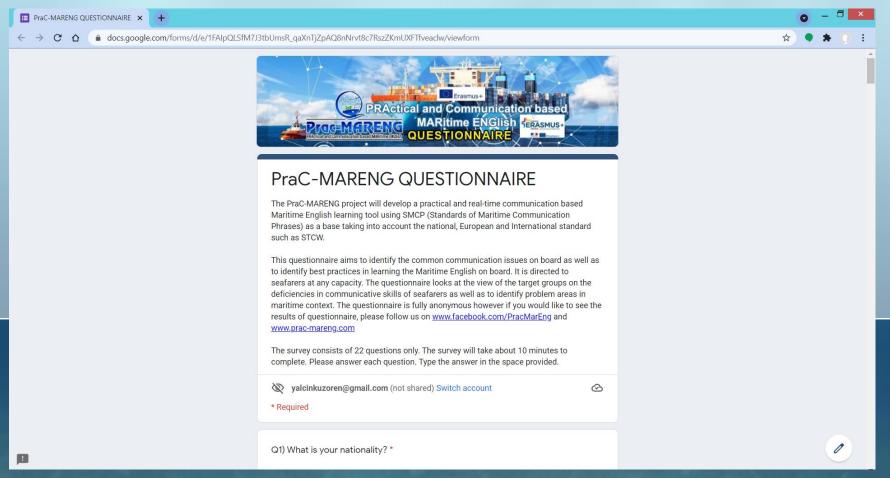




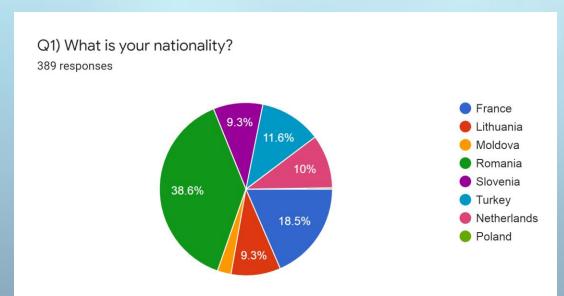
- PraC-MARENG Partners worked on reviewing the **national accident database** and developed **a questionnaire** based on the results of findings on accidents contributed by communication failures. This questionnaire was distributed to **seafarers working on board**. The result findings were analysed considering the feedback of questionnaire responses as well as the opinions on how they view the learning to be **effective using a learning platform online**.
- Partners conducted a survey. The questionnaire aimed to identify the common communication issues on board as well as to identify best practices in learning the Maritime English on board. It was directed to seafarers at any capacity. The questionnaire looked at the view of the target groups on the deficiencies in communicative skills of seafarers as well as to identify problem areas in maritime context.
- These research findings have been used during the development of the curriculum design and course content of PraC-MARENG platform.



• As of 20 October 2021, we have 389 responses to the questionnaire:







Romania: 150 responses - 38.6%

France: 72 responses - 18.5%

Turkey: 45 responses - 11.6%

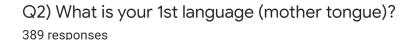
Netherlands: 39 responses - 10%

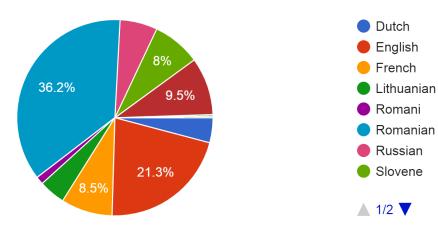
Lithuania: 36 responses – 9.3%

Slovenia: 36 responses – 9.3%

Moldova: 10 responses - 2.6%







Romanian: 141 responses - 36.2%

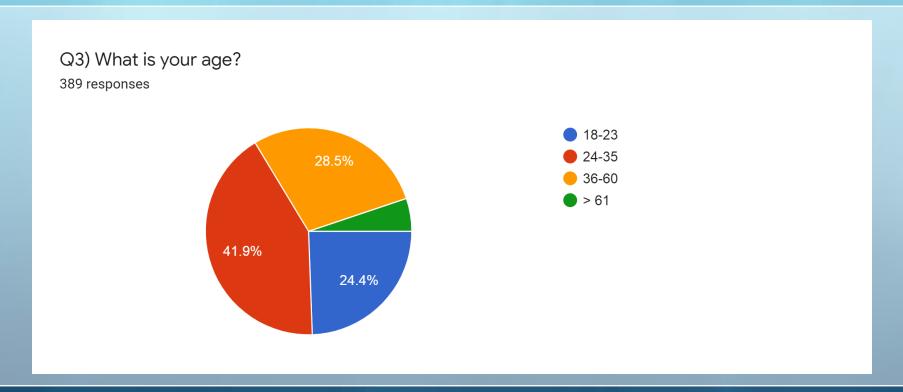
Romani: 5 responses - 1.3%
English: 83 responses - 21.3%
Turkish: 37 responses - 9.5%
French: 33 responses - 8.5%
Slovene: 31 responses - 8%
Russian: 24 responses - 6.29%
Lithuanian: 17 responses - 4.4%

Dutch: 16 responses – 4.1% Macedonian: 1 response - 0.3%

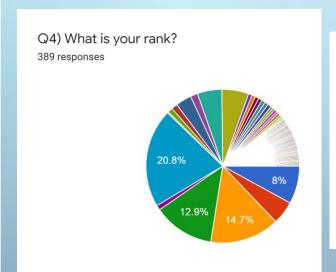
Polish: 1 response - 0.3% Dutch: 1 response - 0.3%

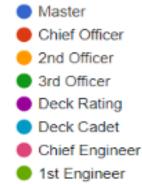
Zulu: 1 response - 0.3% (South Africa) Zapotec: 1 response - 0.3% (Mexico)

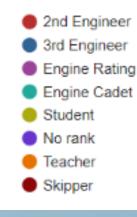














Deck Cadet: 81 responses - 20.8%

2nd Officer: 57 responses – 14.7%

3rd Officer: 50 responses – 12.9%

Master: 31 responses - 8%

Student: 22 response – 5.7%

Engine Cadet: 20 responses – 5.1%

3rd Engineer: 13 responses - 3.3%

Engine rating: 6 responses – 1.5%

2nd Engineer: 5 responses – 1.3%

1st Engineer: 4 responses - 1%

Deck Rating: 4 responses - 1%

Teacher: 3 responses – 0.8%

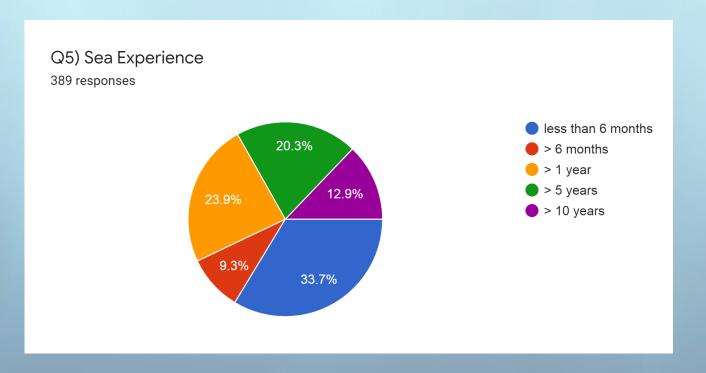
Skipper: 3 responses – 0.8%

Electrical engineering student: 3 responses – 0.8%

Sailor: 3 responses – 0.8%

VHF technician: 3 responses – 0.8%





less than 6 months: 131 responses - 33.7%

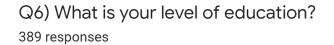
> 1 year: 93 responses – 23.9%

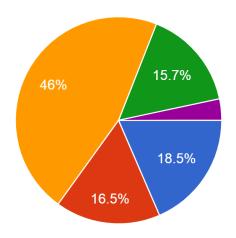
> 5 years: 79 responses – 20.3%

> 6 months: 36 responses – 9.3%

> 10 years: 50 responses - 12.9%







High School

College

University Graduate

Post-graduate (Master)

Post-graduate (PhD)

University Graduate: 179 responses - 46%

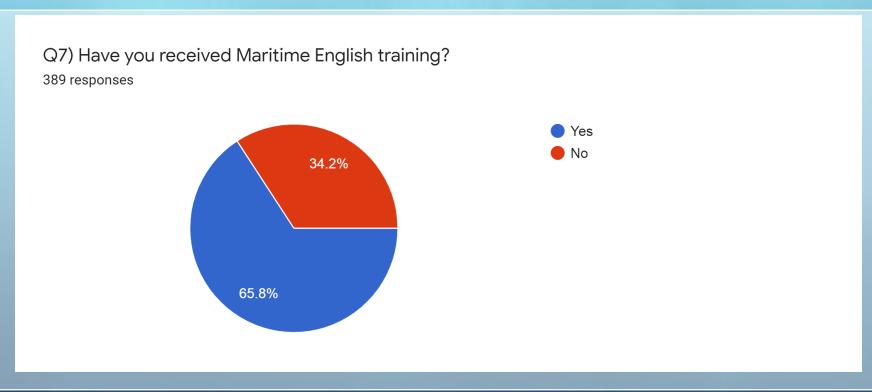
High School: 72 responses – 18.5%

College: 64 responses – 16.5%

Post-graduate (Master): 61 responses – 15.7%

Post-graduate (PhD): 13 responses – 3.3%





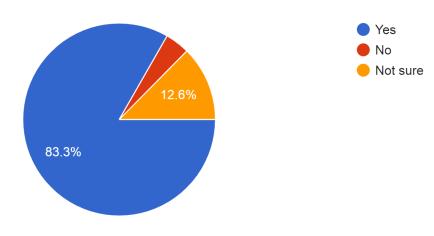
Yes: 256 responses – 65.8%

No: 133 responses - 34.2%



Q8) In your view, would it be good to start learning Maritime English according to your rank and related operations?

389 responses



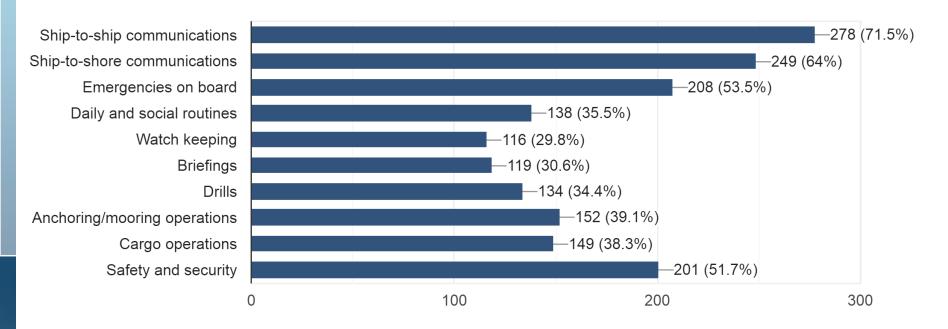
Yes: 324 responses – 83.3%

Not sure: 49 responses - 12.2%

No: 16 responses – 4.1%



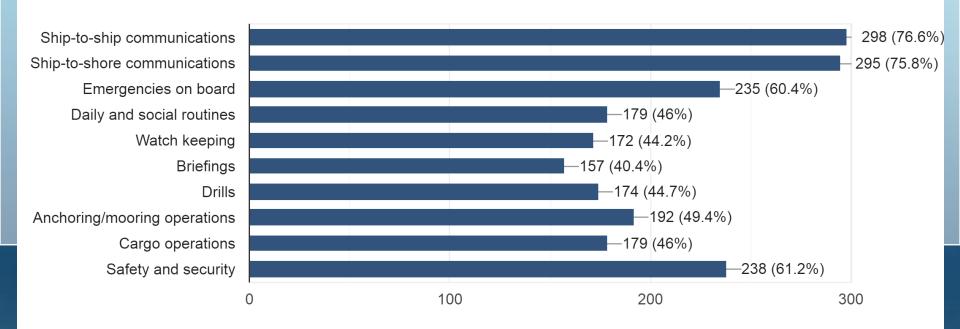
Q9) In your view, what/which are the areas of operations on board where communication becomes an issue based on your past experience? (You can choose more than one option) 389 responses





Q10) Where do you use English/Maritime English (please indicate from the most important one to the least important one)? (You can choose more than one option)

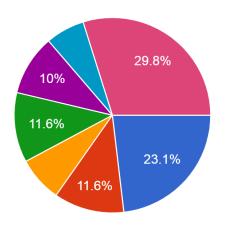
389 responses





Q11) Please estimate how long you studied Maritime English all together (institutional and self-study)

389 responses



- I didn't study Maritime English at all
- Less than a month
- 1–2 months
- 3–5 months
- 6–10 months
- 11–15 months
- More than 15 months

More than 15 months: 116responses – 29.8%

I didn't study Maritime English at all: 90 responses – 23.1%

3-5 months: 45 responses – 11.6%

Less than a month: 45 responses – 11.6%

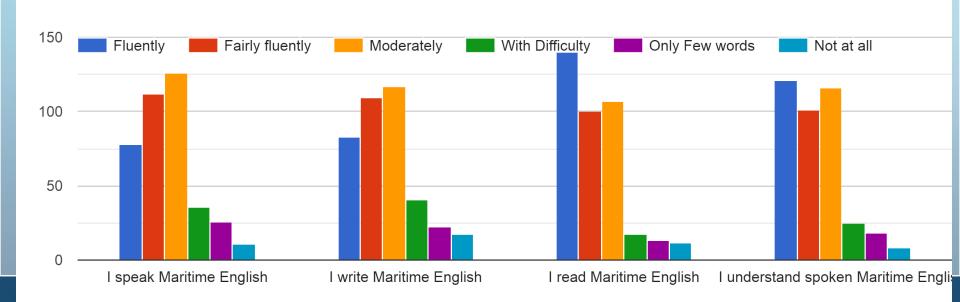
6-10 months: 39 responses - 10%

1-2 months: 29 responses – 7.3%

11-15 months: 25 responses - 6.4%



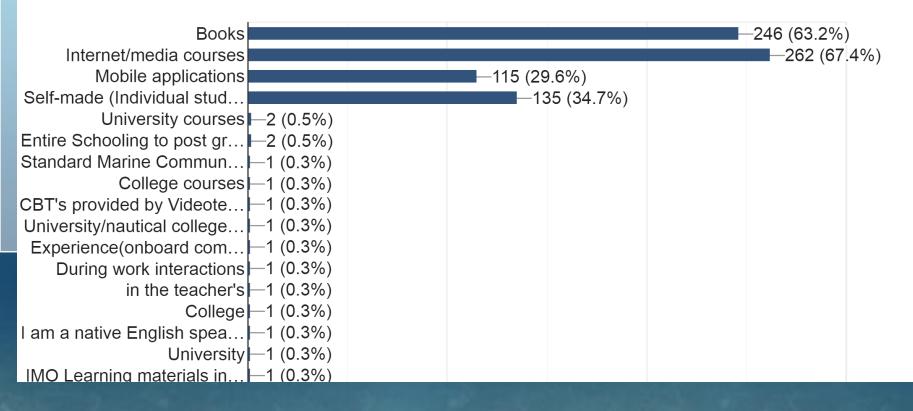
Q12) How do you evaluate your skills in Maritime English according to the options below?





Q13) What type of learning materials did you go through to learn Maritime English? (You can choose more than one option)

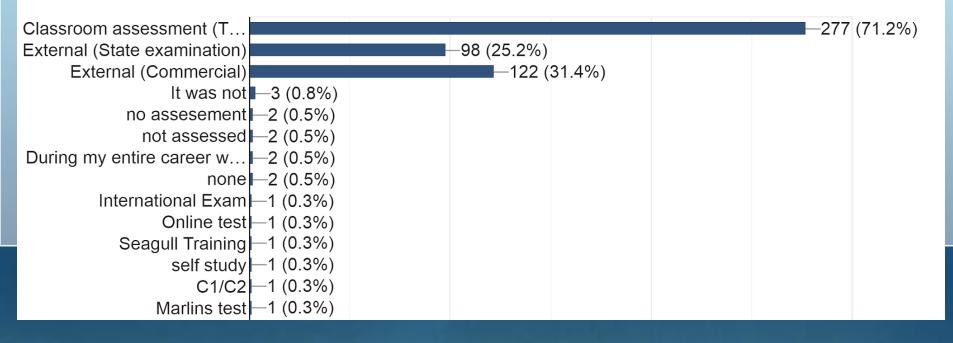
389 responses





Q14) How was your Maritime English competence assessed? (You can choose more than one option)

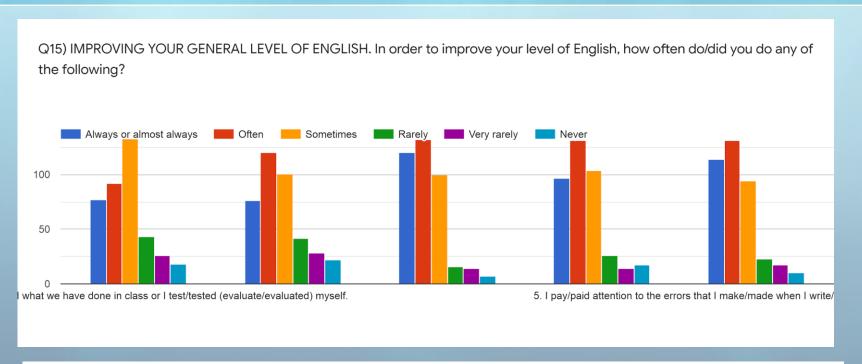
389 responses





What do/did you do on your own initiative when you use/used or learn/learnt English (online, onboard, online, on the telephone/radio, at home or in class). For each item, choose the option that best represents what you do/did according to the scale (Always or almost always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Very rarely, Never) for Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20 and Q21



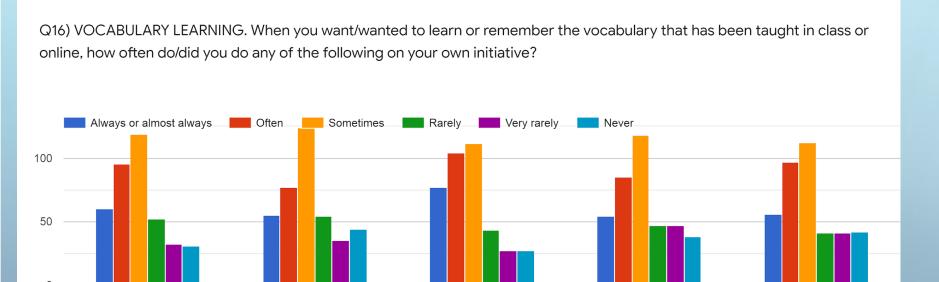


- 1. I review/reviewed what we have done in class or I test/tested (evaluate/evaluated) myself.
- I use/used online tools or mobile applications to improve my English.
- 3. When I read or listen/listened to English, I pay/paid attention to new words or structures.
- 4. On my own initiative, I seek/sought occasions to use English outside class (talking to people, using Internet, writing messages, to foreign friends, etc.).
- 5. I pay/paid attention to the errors that I make/made when I write/write or speak/spoke in English.



nome I make/made lists of words and I study/studied them.

Research findings on Communicative Barriers



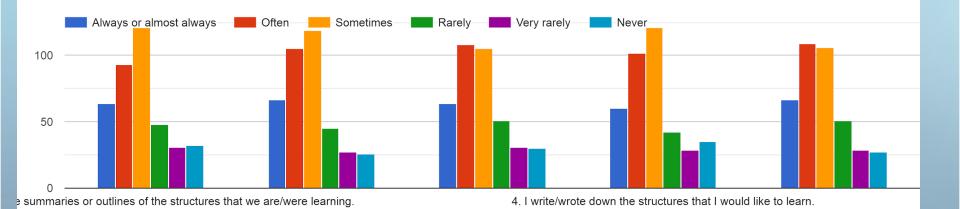
- At home I make/made lists of words and I study/studied them.
- 2. I write/wrote down the word as it sounds or make/made some sort of annotation to remember its pronunciation.

4. I write/wrote down the word together with an example sentence.

- 3. On my own initiative I write/wrote the translation next to the word I would like to learn.
- 4. I write/wrote down the word together with an example sentence.
- 5. I relate/related the word in English with an image, a drawing or a scheme.

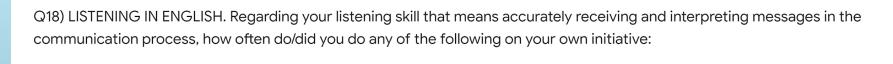


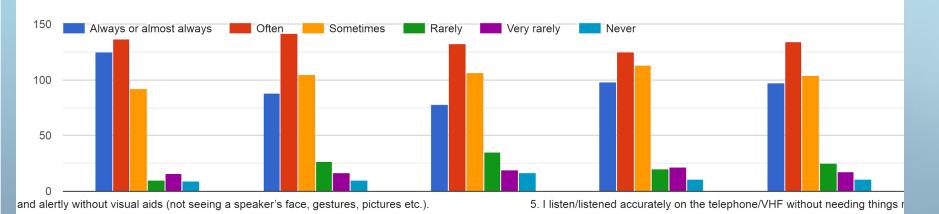
Q17) STUDYING GRAMMAR. When you go over the grammar that you have studied in class, how often do/did you do any of the following?



- I write/wrote summaries or outlines of the structures that we are/were learning.
- I review/reviewed the structures mentally or out loud.
- 3. When the structures are/were similar to my mother tongue, I translate/translated them to learn them.
- 4. I write/wrote down the structures that I would like to learn.
- 5. I memorize/memorized example sentences in order to remember some grammar points.

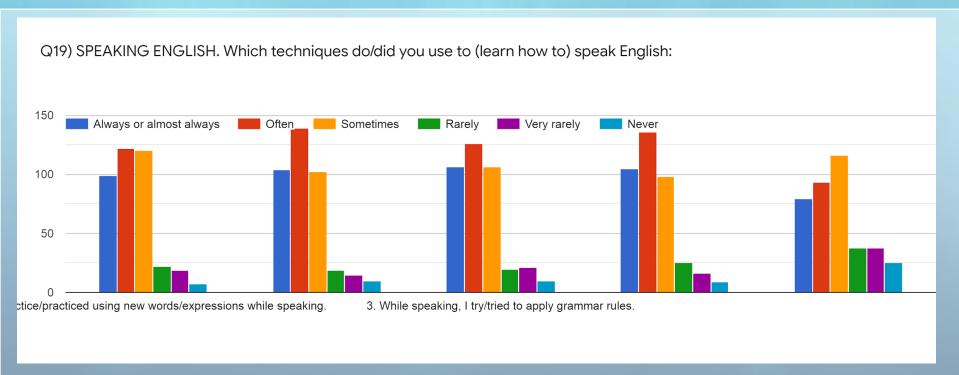






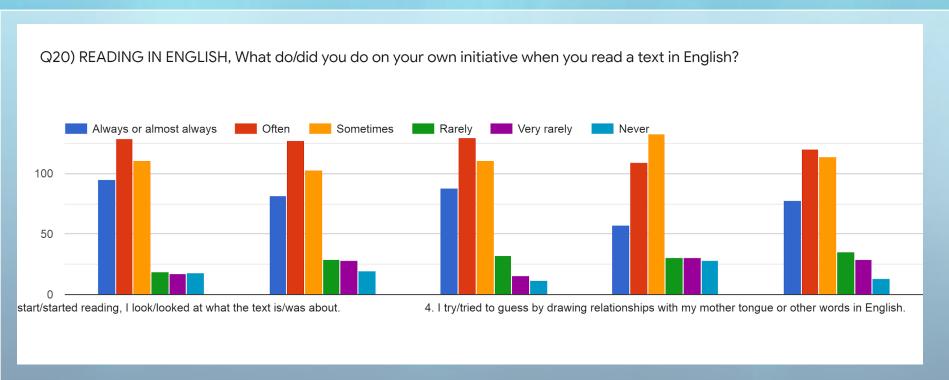
- 1. I can/could listen effectively and alertly without visual aids (not seeing a speaker's face, gestures, pictures etc.).
- 2. I understand/understood speakers who say words less clearly (rapid or "mumbled" speech, foreign accents etc.).
- 3. I don't/didn't "mishear" and confuse similar sounding words in noisy conditions ("fifty-fifteen," "thirsty-Thursday" etc.).
- 4. I remember/remembered details of spoken directions or requests without having them repeated a short time later.
- 5. I listen/listened accurately on the telephone/VHF without needing things repeated (including names and numbers).





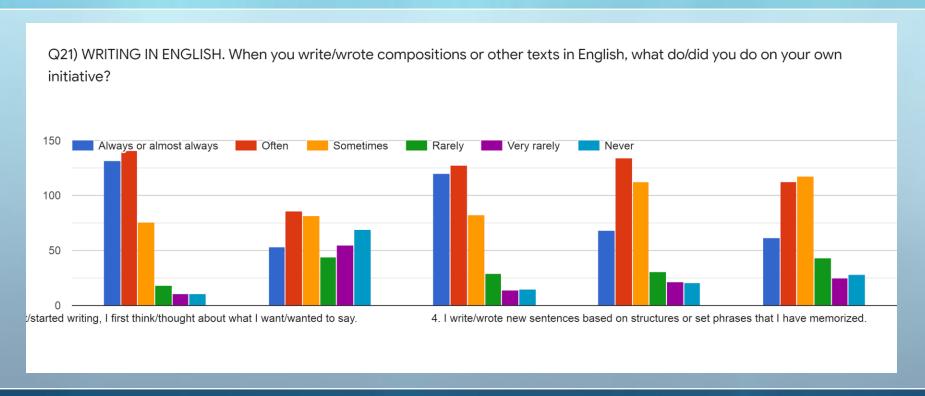
- 1. I practice/practiced using new words/expressions while speaking.
- When I can't/couldn't remember a word, I replace/replaced it by another.
- 3. While speaking, I try/tried to apply grammar rules.
- 4. While speaking, I correct/corrected myself when I notice/noticed that I made a mistake.
- 5. While speaking, I think/thought of what I want/wanted to say in my 1st language and then put it in English





- Before I start/started reading, I look/looked at what the text is/was about.
- 2. While I read a text, I translate/translated it mentally.
- I relate/related what I know/knew about the topic with what the text is about.
- 4. I try/tried to guess by drawing relationships with my mother tongue or other words in English.
- 5. I look/looked up the words (meaning) of almost all new words in the dictionary.





- Before I start/started writing, I first think/thought about what I want/wanted to say.
- First I write/wrote the text in my mother tongue and then I translate/translated it.
- 3. I pay/paid attention to the grammar when I write/wrote.
- 4. I write/wrote new sentences based on structures or set phrases that I have memorized.
- 5. I look/looked up the textbook and use sentences that are similar to the ones there.



Q22) Additional comments or suggestions to improve seafarers' Maritime English competency.



Research findings

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«Communication is backbone for every act and is most important at any and every work for safety and success in an efficient satisfactory way. My nationality is Indian and my mother tongue is Sindhi/Hindi/English as we do not have a state with my first language. My entire study is in English. © Best Regards, Learning is for life.»

«I would suggest to add more practical use of Maritime phrases as per pilotage, anchorage, mooring /cargo operations etc. To improve skill I would recommend to learn English parallel with studied object in classes, because often you learn new things first in English than in Mother language. More group works, dialogs.»

«Audible pronounciation so that some nationalities can understand the normal English Accent»



Research findings

Q22) Additional comments or suggestions to improve seafarers'
Maritime English competency.

«More practice on Bridge/Engine Simulators with real case scenarios. Practice on filling/writing various forms/check lists used on board vessels.»

«Practice in writing commercial correspondence: letters of protest, sea protest, filling the log books, etc. Teachers to use at every course the correspondent words in english for main terms. Exams to be in writing, listening and speaking.»

«Repetition and practice courses every other year to keep up. Also make use of different country accents when you develop a audio course. Maritime English is more difficult to understand in different unknown accents, but with practice this can be improved.»

«Maritime English is very crucial onboard regarding the safety at sea and COLREGs.»

«The best way to improve maritime English is to use maritime terms for the day to stay in our minds. Because the best learning technique is parrot tactic, after writing the words in a certain notebook, reading them at least once a day.»



CONCLUSIONS

Majority of respondents are from deck department therefore conclusions and analysis are made accordingly. This particularly important that some responses such as the areas that they are struggling in communicating or failing to do so was considered.

- The respondents generally speak their native language or additional language, usually neighbour, on the top of English, which is the language of the sea.
- Almost all of the respondents received Maritime English and those who haven't received potentially are old schools or else.
- Participants by 83.3 percent wished to have Maritime English training related to their rank and respective operations.
- Traditional books play role in the learning process. Integration of such books to internet/media based courses would available seafarers access them anywhere/anytime as internet based applications are on the rise for learning materials.



CONCLUSIONS

- The results indicates that competence of seafarers in Maritime English are assessed to classroom methods developed by teacher/institution (71.2%) whereas some assessed externally (25.2%) and international exam (31.4%).
- The on-field reality proves the undeniable knowhow of Seaspeak and standard marine communication phrases; yet the lack of practical knowledge thereof has conspicuous consequences on the part of seafaring personnel involved in communication onboard.
- It is undeniable that learning words and phrases by rote without practicing them in context leads to a mechanical memorization of the maritime lexis. Therefore, the questionnaire analysis laid emphasis on this aspect as well as on the need for availability of resources (online or traditional learning resources).
- The research undergone so far within PraC-MARENG partnership demonstrated that there is need for improvement of the learning database for people working in the maritime industry so that the possibility of accident/incident occurrence might diminish or at least be subdued.



Curriculum Design and PraC-MARENG Course Content

The project partners have taken an active part in curriculum design and course content. The curriculum and course content are based on the work leading to the elaboration of the platform. They contributed to the contend development of the platform:

www.prac-mareng.com/e-learning

PraC-MARENG course teaches and assesses MARITIME ENGLISH taking Standard Maritime Communication Phrases (SMCP) as a base with real scenarios for different ranks working on board various vessels. The course includes particular operations on board vessels and clearly introduces typical conversations while teaching and assessing seafarers' language skills.

The course content of **e-Learning platform** has integrated examples of real tasks/activities, such as VHF communications that seafarers are conducting when using current technology. Case-based scenarios in various vessels with real communication situations using **SMCP phrases under IMO Model courses**:



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Curriculum Design and PraC-MarEng Course Content

- 1. Ship and other General Maritime Knowledge
- 2. Ranks, roles and routines of crew members and other officers
- 3. Practical interactions with fellow crew members and officers
- 4. Location and Purpose of Health and Safety and Emergency Equipment
- 5. NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL CHARTS
- 6. Introduction to Maritime Communication Equipment (VHF Radio, GMDSS Stations, Satellite Systems, Terrestrial Systems)
- 7. Marine Correspondence
- 8. EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION
- 9. ON-BOARD COMMUNICATIONS

Extra. Ship and Medical Emergencies

Scenario Practice Tests



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Tuzla Kaymakamlığı, TR

THANK YOU

Yalçın KUZÖREN, project expert



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