Pro-words for Basic Message Handling

Initials	Stated before giving letters of an abbreviation. Example: EOC
Figures	Stated before giving numbers. Example: 123
Mixed Group	Stated before giving a combination of letters and numbers. Example: EOC123
Amateur Call	Stated before giving call sign (only one number). Example: KEØESH
I Spell	Stated before a word that is not easy to understand on the radio or names that are not common spelling. Example: Terri, _I Spell_, Tango Echo Romeo Romeo India
Correction, I say again	Stated before correcting information. Back up to the last word that was correct and state the corrected words. Example: John was, _Correction, I say again_, John will. . .
Roger	Stated to indicate you received the transmission in full. It does not mean: yes, no, I will act on it, etc. It just means the transmission was received in full.
Affirmative	Stated to communicate "yes".
Negative	Stated to communicate "no".
Break	Stated to signal a "break" between message parts or a reset. If passing the message through a repeater that has a timer on it, preventing us from keeping the microphone keyed for a certain amount of time, we will break the message up in parts to reset repeater. It communicates "stand by and wait for the next part of the message" to the receiver.
Say Again	If the recipient is unable to copy all the message, they can ask the sender to "_say again_" parts of the message they need. This is generally done at the end of the message when the sender calls the recipient and says did you receive my message. If not, the receiver would say, "Please _say again_ all after words . . . " or wherever the last thing they had accurately in their notes. Then the sender would repeat the text so they get the complete message. Example: Please _Say again_ all words after "John will"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hHNnwu-e60U