Applied Linguistics Papers 27/2: 2023, 72-82

The Role of Serious Games in Effective Aviation English

Nazmi DİNÇER National Defense University/ Turkish Air Force Academy E-mail: ndincer@hho.msu.edu.tr,

Abstract: Effective communication is of paramount importance in the aviation industry during the dialogic exchanges between partners, as miscommunication can lead to severe consequences for both safety and efficiency. As English has become the global language for aviation communication, aviation English courses have gained a significant prominence in recent years. This article explores the potential of serious games and introduces sample games designed to achieve specific learning outcomes, as a valuable tool for enhancing language learning and proficiency in aviation English courses. The paper aims to provide educators and course designers with valuable insights and guidance on how to effectively integrate serious games into their curriculum, ultimately contributing to enhanced communication skills and improved overall performance in the aviation industry.

Keywords: serious game, aviation English, effective communication, technology

Introduction

The background of Aviation English can be traced back to the early days of aviation when international air travel was on the rise. Pilots and air traffic controllers from different countries needed a common language to communicate effectively and ensure the safety of flights (C.L. Moder 2012). In the 1950s, as the number of international flights grew, so did the need for a standardized communication system. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was tasked with developing a set of standards and practices to regulate international air travel (J.C. Alderson 2009). In 1951, ICAO recognized the need for a common language in aviation and designated English as the official international language for aviation communication. The decision was based on the widespread use of English in international relations, commerce, and science (L. Weber 2021). However, it took several decades, and a series of accidents attributed to miscommunication and language barriers for the aviation community to realize the importance of language proficiency in ensuring safety (B.J. Barbieri 2015). The turning point came in the early 1990s when a series of high-profile accidents, such as the Avianca Flight 52 and the Tenerife Airport disaster, highlighted the need for better communication between pilots and air traffic controllers (E. Mathews/ J. Carson/ S. Singleton/ E. D. Williams 2022). These incidents demonstrated the severe consequences of language misunderstandings and the need for a standardized system to assess and improve language proficiency.

In response to these incidents, ICAO introduced language proficiency requirements in 2003 as part of its Annex 1 to the *Convention on International Civil Aviation*.

The role of...

The ICAO *Language Proficiency Requirements* (LPRs) established a minimum level of English proficiency for pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation professionals engaged in radiotelephony communication. The ICAO *Rating Scale* ranges from Level 1 (Pre-Elementary) to Level 6 (Expert), with Level 4 (Operational) being the minimum required proficiency for international aviation communication. Since the implementation of ICAO LPRs, aviation English training programs have emerged worldwide to help aviation professionals achieve and maintain the required language proficiency. These programs focus on teaching industry-specific vocabulary, radiotelephony communication, and the standard phraseology used in aviation to ensure clear and concise communication between pilots and air traffic controllers, ultimately contributing to the safety and efficiency of air travel (I. Krasnicka 2016).

Effective communication is critical in aviation due to the complex, dynamic, and highstakes environment in which pilots and air traffic controllers operate (D. Estival/ D.C. Farris/ B. Molesworth 2016). Proficiency in aviation communication plays a vital role in ensuring the safety and efficiency of air traffic operations. The importance of language proficiency in aviation communication can be summarized in the following aspects:

- Safety: Clear and concise communication is essential for preventing misunderstandings that can lead to incidents or accidents. Miscommunication and language barriers have been identified as contributing factors in several aviation accidents, emphasizing the need for a standardized communication system and adequate language proficiency (Q. Wu/ B.R. Molesworth/ D. Estival 2019).
- Operational efficiency: Effective communication contributes to smoother and more efficient air traffic operations. When pilots and air traffic controllers understand each other without confusion or the need for repetition, they can coordinate their actions more efficiently, ensuring optimal flight paths, reduced delays, and better overall airspace management (B.J. Barbieri 2015).
- International collaboration: With the continuous growth of global air travel, pilots and air traffic controllers must interact with their counterparts from various countries and cultures. Proficiency in aviation English enables aviation professionals to communicate effectively with their international colleagues, fostering collaboration and enhancing the global aviation system's overall performance.
- Compliance with regulations: Meeting the ICAO *Language Proficiency Requirements* is mandatory for pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation professionals engaged in radiotelephony communication. Ensuring proficiency in aviation English helps professionals maintain their licenses and certifications, which are critical for their careers and the industry's credibility (L. Weber 2021).
- Situational awareness: Proficiency in aviation communication allows pilots and air traffic controllers to accurately convey and interpret information about their surroundings, aircraft status, and intentions. This effective exchange of information is crucial for maintaining situational awareness and making informed decisions, especially during emergencies or other unexpected situations (N. Dinçer/G. Demirdöken 2023).
- Error management: In aviation, errors can have severe consequences. Proficient communication skills enable pilots and air traffic controllers to recognize and rectify errors, seek clarification, and verify information to prevent potential hazards.

• Crew resource management: Effective communication is a vital component of crew resource management (CRM), which focuses on optimizing teamwork, decision-making, and problem-solving among crew members. Proficiency in aviation English helps create a shared understanding among team members, facilitating better coordination and collaboration.

In short, proficiency in aviation communication is crucial for ensuring safety, efficiency, and compliance with international regulations. By fostering clear and concise communication, aviation professionals can prevent misunderstandings, improve operational performance, and contribute to a safer and more efficient global air traffic system (O. Alharasees/ A. Jazzar/ U. Kale/ D. Rohacs 2023). This could be done through serious games which help individuals to increase their oral performance during mutual exchange between partners.

1. Serious Games in Education

Serious games are digital or non-digital games designed with a primary purpose other than pure entertainment (C. Abt 1987). These games aim to educate, train, or inform players while engaging them in an interactive and enjoyable experience (F. Laamarti/ M. Eid/ A. E. Saddik 2014). In the context of education, serious games have gained increasing attention as a promising tool for enhancing learning outcomes and fostering motivation among learners.

Serious games are designed to achieve specific learning outcomes by aligning game mechanics, narratives, and feedback systems with educational goals (J. Breuer / G. Bente 2010). These objectives can include knowledge acquisition, skill development, problem-solving, critical thinking, and attitude change. In addition, a primary benefit of serious games lies in their capacity to captivate and inspire learners effectively. By incorporating elements of play, challenge, and competition, serious games create an enjoyable and immersive environment that encourages learners to actively participate, persist, and invest effort in the learning process. Moreover, serious games allow learners to interact with the game environment, make choices, and experience the consequences of their decisions. This interactive nature provides immediate feedback on learners' performance, helping them understand and reflect on their actions and adapt their strategies accordingly.

Many serious games can be tailored to individual learners' needs, preferences, and abilities by adjusting the level of difficulty, providing personalized feedback, or offering different learning paths (P. Wilkinson 2016). This adaptiveness enhances the learning experience and makes it more effective for a diverse range of learners. Serious games also enable learners to apply and practice newly acquired knowledge and skills in a safe and controlled environment. This hands-on approach facilitates experiential learning, allowing learners to gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter and transfer their learning to real-world contexts.

Serious games can collect data on learners' actions, decisions, and performance throughout the game, providing valuable insights into their learning progress and areas for improvement (A. De Gloria/ F. Bellotti/ R. Berta 2014). This information can be used for formative assessment, guiding learners towards better performance, and informing instructors about the effectiveness of the learning experience. Furthermore, some serious games incorporate multiplayer or collaborative features that encourage learners to work

together, exchange ideas, and learn from each other. This social aspect promotes teamwork, communication, and shared understanding, which are essential skills in many educational and professional contexts.

Overall, serious games in education offer a range of benefits, including increased engagement, motivation, interactivity, adaptiveness, experiential learning, and opportunities for assessment and collaboration. These attributes make serious games a valuable tool for enhancing learning experiences and achieving desired educational outcomes across various domains, including aviation English courses.

2. Serious Games in Language Learning

Traditional language learning refers to conventional methods and approaches used in language education that typically take place in classroom settings. These methods may include lectures, textbook-based lessons, grammar exercises, vocabulary drills, reading and writing assignments, listening comprehension activities, and spoken language practice through dialogues or role-plays. Traditional language learning often follows a structured curriculum and is led by an instructor who provides guidance, feedback, and assessment. Serious games used for language learning, on the other hand, share several characteristics that set them apart from traditional language learning methods and contribute to their effectiveness. These characteristics include contextualized learning, incremental progression, interactivity, repetition, feedback, collaboration etc. (N. Dincer/ R. Dincer 2021). For example, a serious game, Tactical Language Learning System, uses task-based approach by equipping learners with the necessary language and cultural knowledge to perform specific tasks in a foreign country, such as self-introductions, asking for directions, or interacting with local officials (W. L. Johnson/ H. H. Vilhjalmsson/ S. Marsella 2005). First of all, such language learning games often provide immersive and authentic contexts in which learners can acquire and practice language skills. These contexts simulate reallife situations, making it easier for learners to understand the relevance and applicability of the language they are learning. Serious games for language acquisition typically follow a structured, incremental progression that gradually introduces new vocabulary, grammar, and language functions (A. De Gloria/ F. Bellotti/ R. Berta 2014). This step-by-step approach allows learners to build on their existing knowledge and develop their language skills at a manageable pace. Language learning games encourage learners to actively engage with the content by making choices, solving problems, or completing tasks. This interactive nature not only maintains learners' interest and motivation but also facilitates the active processing and retention of new language concepts.

Serious games also provide ample opportunities for learners to practice their language skills through repetition and reinforcement (T.M. Connolly/ E.A. Boyle/ E. MacArthur/ T. Hainey/ J.M. Boyle 2012). This repeated exposure to new vocabulary, grammar, and language functions helps solidify language learning and promotes long-term retention. These kinds of games often incorporate immediate feedback and error correction mechanisms, which help learners recognize and correct their mistakes. This feedback allows learners to refine their language skills and develop a better understanding of language rules and proficiency levels. This personalization enables learners to focus on specific areas of improvement and progress at their own pace, resulting in a more effective learning experience. Some serious games used for language learning include collaborative or multiplayer features that encourage learners to interact with peers, practice their language

Nazmi DİNÇER

skills in social contexts, and learn from one another (P. Lameras et al. 2017). For instance; *Massively Multiplayer Online Games* (e.g. War of Warcraft, Knight Online) have an inspiring landscape for language learning through communication (J. Y. Lee / C. Pass 2014). This social interaction fosters communication and cooperation skills that are crucial for language development. Furthermore, language learning games can include integrated assessments and progress tracking features that enable learners and instructors to monitor learning outcomes and identify areas for improvement. This data-driven approach helps ensure that language learning goals are met and can inform the ongoing design and refinement of the learning experience.

In summary, serious games for language learning possess distinct characteristics that make them an effective tool for enhancing language learning experiences. By providing contextualized, interactive, and individualized learning opportunities, these games can complement traditional language learning methods and support learners in achieving their language goals.

3. Aviation English and Serious Games

The aviation industry has unique language requirements that necessitate tailored language training to ensure effective communication and safety in operations. C.B. Feak (2012) posits that the need for specialized language training in aviation arises from several factors. Aviation professionals, including pilots and air traffic controllers, use a specific set of vocabulary, phrases, and abbreviations that are unique to the industry. It is crucial for these professionals to understand and use this specialized language correctly to ensure clear communication and avoid misunderstandings, J.C. Alderson (2009) emphasizes that ICAO has established standardized phraseology for aviation communication to minimize the risk of miscommunication. Aviation professionals need to be proficient in this standardized language to comply with international regulations and maintain safety in their operations. The aviation industry, on the other hand, operates in a high-stakes environment, where miscommunication can have severe consequences, including accidents and loss of life. Therefore, it is essential for aviation professionals to have a high level of language proficiency to ensure effective communication and minimize the risk of errors (O. Petrashchuk 2019). Additionally, it is well known that the aviation industry is inherently global, with pilots and air traffic controllers interacting with colleagues from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds (G. Demirdöken 2021). As English is the international language of aviation, it is crucial for aviation professionals to have a strong command of English to facilitate effective communication with their international counterparts (Q. Wu/ B.R. Molesworth/ D. Estival 2019). While routine aviation operations rely heavily on standardized phraseology, non-routine situations, such as emergencies or unexpected events, may require the use of plain language to convey complex information or instructions (N. Dincer/R. Dincer 2021). Aviation professionals must be able to adapt their language skills to handle these non-routine situations effectively. In addition to vocabulary and grammar, aviation professionals need to develop essential communication skills, such as listening comprehension, pronunciation, and situational awareness (G. Demirdöken 2022). These skills are critical for maintaining clear and concise communication in the dynamic and often challenging aviation environment.

Given these factors, tailored language training for aviation professionals is essential to ensure that they have the necessary language skills, knowledge, and communication abilities to perform their roles effectively and maintain safety in their operations. Serious games, as an innovative and engaging approach to language learning, can play a valuable role in providing this specialized language training in the context of aviation English.

4. Examples of Serious Games in Aviation

In the realm of aviation English education, serious games play a vital role in enhancing learners' language skills through engaging, interactive, and contextually relevant experiences. This section will introduce various examples of serious games in aviation, including Microsoft Flight Simulator, X-Plane, GeoFS, Real Flight Simulator, Falcon 4.0, FlightGear, Tower! Simulator 3, and Global ATC Simulator. These programs offer diverse scenarios and simulation environments that help learners practice their communication skills in authentic aviation contexts. By incorporating these serious games into aviation English courses, educators can create immersive and practical learning experiences that prepare students for real-world aviation operations.

• Microsoft Flight Simulator

Microsoft Flight Simulator was developed by Microsoft, this well-known flight simulation program offers highly realistic graphics, aircraft models, and environments. Microsoft Flight Simulator covers various aspects of flight, including navigation, communication, and aircraft systems management. It can be used in aviation English courses to expose learners to authentic aviation scenarios and help them practice their communication skills within a realistic context.

• X-Plane

X-Plane developed by Laminar Research is a popular flight simulation program known for its accuracy, realism, and extensive aircraft library. It is used by both hobbyists and professional pilots for flight training and practice. X-Plane features a wide range of aircraft, detailed environments, and accurate flight dynamics. In aviation English courses, it can be utilized to create realistic scenarios for learners to practice their communication skills, such as interacting with air traffic control or responding to in-flight situations.

• GeoFS

GeoFS is a free, web-based flight simulator that allows users to fly an aircraft in real-time using satellite imagery and realistic terrain data. The simulator offers a range of aircrafts to choose from and supports multiplayer functionality, enabling users to fly together and communicate with each other. GeoFS is an accessible and cost-effective option for educators looking to incorporate flight simulation into their aviation English courses. Learners can use GeoFS to practice their aviation communication skills in a simulated environment and interact with other users.

• Real Flight Simulator

RFS – Real Flight Simulator was developed by RORTOS, which is a mobile flight simulation app that provides a realistic flying experience on smartphones and tablets. The simulator features a wide range of aircrafts, realistic flight physics, and accurate weather conditions. RFS also offers a multiplayer mode and real-time air traffic, allowing learners to interact with other pilots and practice their aviation English skills in various scenarios.

• Falcon 4.0

Falcon 4.0: Allied Force: Developed by Lead Pursuit, Falcon 4.0: Allied Force is a combat flight simulator that focuses on the F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft. The simulator features an immersive and dynamic campaign system, detailed avionics, and realistic flight dynamics. Although it primarily focuses on military aviation, Falcon 4.0: Allied Force can still be used in aviation English courses to help learners practice their communication skills in high-stress environments and complex scenarios.

• FlightGear

FlightGear is an open-source flight simulator developed by the FlightGear Project. It offers a wide range of aircrafts, accurate flight dynamics, and realistic environments. FlightGear can be customized and expanded by users, making it a versatile option for educators looking to tailor the simulation experience to their specific needs. In the context of aviation English courses, FlightGear can be used to create realistic scenarios for practicing communication skills, such as interacting with air traffic control or managing inflight situations.

• Tower! Simuator 3

"Tower! Simulator 3" is a game that puts you in the role of an air traffic controller. In this game, you are responsible for managing aircraft movements on the ground and in the air within a specific airspace, coordinating takeoffs, landings, and taxiing of planes, and ensuring that all aircraft maintain a safe distance from each other and follow proper procedures. It has realistic 3D environments, simulating the view from the control tower, and offers a range of tools and interfaces to help you manage air traffic effectively. The game also includes various difficulty levels, weather conditions, and airport layouts to test your skills and adaptability as an air traffic controller.

Global ATC Simulator

Global ATC Simulator is a realistic air traffic control simulation game that allows players to manage air traffic at various airports around the world. The game features diverse airport layouts, a wide range of aircraft, dynamic weather conditions, voice recognition for issuing commands, and customization options. Players are challenged to make quick decisions and ensure the safe and efficient movement of aircraft, providing an immersive experience for both beginners and experienced air traffic control enthusiasts.

Overall, these flight simulation programs can provide valuable opportunities for learners to practice their language skills in realistic and contextually relevant scenarios. By engaging with these simulators, learners can develop their aviation English proficiency and better prepare for real-world aviation operations.

5. Implementing Serious Games in Aviation English Courses

To successfully infuse serious gaming within aviation English coursework, educators must implement strategic methods that enhance the learning environment, facilitate interactivity, and cultivate the development of language skills. Utilize the following recommendations to effectively embed serious games into your curriculum:

- **Identify learning targets:** Define explicit learning outcomes and objectives for your course, ensuring alignment with essential language aptitudes and proficiencies requisite for effective communication within the aviation sector. These may encompass auditory comprehension, speaking fluency, industry-specific terminology, standardized phraseology, and intercultural communication abilities.
- **Opt for pertinent games**: Select serious games that explicitly address the determined learning objectives and augment course content. Confirm that the chosen games pertain to the aviation field and furnish opportunities for learners to practice their linguistic skills within an engaging and authentic context.
- **Integrate conventional pedagogical approaches:** For a holistic learning experience, combining serious games with conventional teaching methodologies such as lectures, collaborative discussions, role-playing exercises, and case studies is of great importance. This blended learning strategy guarantees that learners acquire a comprehensive understanding of course material while reaping the benefits of the interactive nature of serious games.
- Offer direction and reinforcement: *As* a facilitator, help your learners draw connections between the serious games and the wider course material. Deliver guidance on effectively utilizing games for learning and provide constructive feedback on their performance. Urge learners to contemplate their experiences with the games and discuss the application of the practiced skills to real-world aviation situations.
- **Measure advancement and outcomes:** Employ assessment instruments and methodologies that gauge learners' progress and attainment of learning objectives. These assessments can be integrated into the games themselves or executed through traditional methods such as oral evaluations or written examinations. Scrutinize the assessment data to pinpoint areas for enhancement, refine your instructional tactics, and ascertain the effective contribution of serious games to the overall learning experience.
- Encourage teamwork and peer-based learning: Inspire learners to cooperate and derive knowledge from one another while engaging with serious games. This can be accomplished by incorporating multiplayer games or team-oriented activities, fostering peer feedback, and moderating group discussions about game experiences.
- **Continually assess and refine:** Periodically evaluate the efficacy of the serious games within your aviation English courses and collect feedback from learners to discern potential improvement areas. Update the games or incorporate new ones as needed to maintain a fresh, captivating, and pertinent learning experience that adapts to the ever-evolving aviation industry.

By adhering to these recommendations, you can effectively incorporate purposeful games into your aeronautical linguistics courses, fostering a dynamic and interactive learning environment that nurtures the development of indispensable language skills within the aviation field.

While serious games offer numerous benefits for language learning, they also present certain challenges and limitations that need to be considered when designing and implementing them in educational contexts. For example, creating high-quality serious games can be resource-intensive, requiring considerable time, expertise, and financial investment (F. Bellotti/ R. Berta/ A. De Gloria 2010). Smaller educational institutions or individual educators may face difficulties in developing or purchasing suitable serious games for language learning due to these constraints. Also, not all learners may have access to the necessary technology, such as computers, smartphones, or a reliable internet connection, to participate in serious games for language learning. This digital divide can create disparities in learning opportunities and outcomes among different learner populations. Striking the right balance between entertainment and educational value, on the other hand, can be challenging in serious game design (D. Charsky 2010, B. Manero/ J. Torrente/ A. Serrano/ B. Fernández-Manjón 2015). If a game is too entertaining, learners may prioritize gameplay over language learning, while an overly educational game may fail to engage and motivate learners. Additionally, educators may require additional training and support to effectively incorporate serious games into their language teaching practices (M.M. Terras/ E.A. Boyle/ J. Ramsay/ D. Jarrett 2018). This may include learning how to integrate appropriate games into the curriculum and use game data to inform instructional decisions.

Serious games often rely on learners' ability to manage their own learning and stay motivated to achieve language learning objectives. Some learners may struggle with self-regulation, leading to reduced engagement or inconsistent progress in their language skills. As for pedagogy, the effectiveness of serious games in language learning depends on their alignment with pedagogical principles and learning objectives (I. MacKenzie 2014). Ensuring that games are designed with sound pedagogical foundations and meet learners' specific needs can be challenging. Another problem could be assessment. Assessing the impact of serious games on language learning outcomes can be complex, as traditional assessment methods may not fully capture the range of skills and knowledge gained through gameplay (J.C. Alderson 2011). Developing valid and reliable assessment tools for serious games into existing language learning curricula may require adjustments to lesson plans, instructional strategies, and assessment methods. This can pose challenges for educators who are accustomed to traditional teaching approaches or face institutional constraints.

Despite these challenges and limitations, serious games continue to show promise as a valuable tool for language learning. By addressing these issues through thoughtful design, appropriate implementation, and ongoing evaluation, educators can harness the potential of serious games to enhance language learning experiences and outcomes.

Conclusion

Serious games offer a promising approach to enhance language learning and proficiency in aviation English courses. They provide engaging, interactive, and immersive learning experiences that can complement traditional teaching methods. By fostering motivation and sustained interest, serious games promote better knowledge retention and skill development. Additionally, these games allow for personalized learning experiences, catering to individual learner needs and preferences. That's to say; the integration of serious games in education has the potential to enhance the effectiveness and enjoyment of the learning process, ultimately leading to more successful outcomes. By combining the engaging and interactive nature of games with the targeted learning objectives of aviation English, educators can create immersive and effective learning experiences that cater to the diverse needs of learners. This article has explored the background, importance, and examples of serious games in aviation English courses, providing insights and guidance for educators. By carefully considering the learning outcomes and objectives, selecting appropriate game mechanics and technologies, integrating serious games with traditional teaching methods, and assessing learning progress and outcomes, educators can successfully incorporate serious games into aviation English courses. Ultimately, the effective implementation of serious games in aviation English courses can contribute to enhanced communication skills, increased safety, and improved overall performance in the aviation industry.

References

Abt, C.C. (1987), Serious games. University Press of America.

- Alderson, J.C. (2009), Air safety, language assessment policy, and policy implementation: The case of aviation English, (in:) "Annual Review of Applied Linguistics" 29, 168– 187.
- Alderson, J.C. (2010), A survey of aviation English tests, (in:) "Language Testing", 27(1), 51–72.
- Alderson, J.C. (2011), *The politics of aviation English testing*, (in:) "Language Assessment Quarterly" 8(4), 386–403.
- Alharasees, O./ A. Jazzar / U. Kale / D. Rohacs (2023), Aviation communication: the effect of critical factors on the rate of misunderstandings, (in:) "Aircraft engineering and aerospace technology" 95(3), 379–388.
- Barbieri, B. J. (2015), *Aviation English: History and pedagogy*, (in:) "Journal of Teaching English for Specific and Academic Purposes" 2(4), 615–623.
- Bellotti, F./ R. Berta/ A. De Gloria (2010), *Designing effective serious games: opportunities and challenges for research*, (in:) "International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)", 5(2010).
- Breuer, J./ G. Bente (2010), *Why so serious? On the relation of serious games and learning*, (in:) "Journal for Computer Game Culture" 4, 7–24.
- Charsky, D. (2010), From edutainment to serious games: A change in the use of game characteristics, (in:) "Games and culture" 5(2), 177–198.
- Connolly, T.M. / E.A. Boyle/ E. MacArthur/ T. Hainey/ J.M. Boyle (2012), A systematic literature review of empirical evidence on computer games and serious games, (in:) "Computers & education" 59(2), 661–686.
- De Gloria, A./ F. Bellotti/ R. Berta (2014), *Serious Games for education and training*, (in:) "International Journal of Serious Games" 1(1).

- Demirdöken, G. (2021), *The Constructivist Approach towards Identifying the Challenges* of ESP Teachers: The Case of Aviation English, (in:) "International Journal of Aviation, Aeronautics, and Aerospace" 8(2), 4.
- Demirdöken, G./ D. Atay (2022), Towards Safer Flight Operations: The Relationship Between L2 Motivation and L2 Achievement, (in:) "The Collegiate Aviation Review International" 40(2), 49–66.
- Dinçer, N./ R. Dinçer (2021), The effect of a serious game on aviation vocabulary acquisition, (in:) "International Journal of Serious Games" 8(4), 49–63.
- Dinçer, N./ G. Demirdöken (2023), *Ab-initio Pilots' Perspectives on the Use of Simulation in the Aviation English Course*, (in:) "Journal of Teaching English for Specific and Academic Purposes", 011–022.
- Estival, D./ C. Farris/ B. Molesworth (2016), Aviation English: A lingua franca for pilots and air traffic controllers. Routledge.
- Dörner, R./ S. Göbel/ W. Effelsberg/ J. Wiemeyer (2016), Serious games. Springer: Cham.
- Feak, C.B. (2012), *ESP and speaking*, (in:) "The handbook of English for specific purposes", 35–53.
- Fernández-Manjón, B./ P. Moreno-Ger/ I. Martinez-Ortiz / M. Freire (2015), *Challenges* of serious games, (in:) "EAI Endorsed Transactions on Serious Games" 2(6).
- Johnson, W.L./ H.H. Vilhjálmsson/ S. Marsella (2005), Serious games for language learning: How much game, how much AI?, (in:) "AIED" Vol. 125, No. 1, 306–313.
- Kraśnicka, I. (2016), English with flying colors: The aviation English and the international civil aviation organization, (in:) "Studies in Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric" 45(1), 111–124.
- Laamarti, F./ M. Eid/ A. E. Saddik (2014), *An overview of serious games*, (in:) "International Journal of Computer Games Technology", 11.
- Lameras, P./ S. Arnab/ I. Dunwell/ C. Stewart/ S. Clarke/ P. Petridis (2017), Essential features of serious games design in higher education: Linking learning attributes to game mechanics, (in:) "British journal of educational technology" 48(4), 972–994.
- Lee, J. Y./ C. Pass (2014), *Massively multiplayer online gaming and English language learning*, (in:) "Bridging literacies with videogames", 89–101. Brill.
- MacKenzie, I. (2014), English as a lingua franca: Theorizing and teaching English. Routledge.
- Manero, B./ J. Torrente/ A. Serrano/ B. Fernández-Manjón (2015), Are serious games working as expected?, (in:) "Emerging issues in smart learning", 89–96.
- Mathews, E./ J. Carson/ S. Singleton/ D.E. Williams (2022), *Investigating Language Fac*tors in Aviation Accidents, (in:) "Aviation Psychology and Applied Human Factors".
- Moder, C.L. (2012), Aviation English, (in:) "The handbook of English for specific purposes", 227–242.
- Park, M. (2020), Investigating target tasks, task phases, and indigenous criteria for military aviation English assessment, (in:) "Language Assessment Quarterly" 17(4), 337– 361.
- Petrashchuk, O. (2019), *Hybrid language of in-cockpit specialist discourse*, (in:) "Applied Linguistics Papers" 26/3, 63–75.

- Terras, M.M./ E.A. Boyle/ J. Ramsay/ D. Jarrett (2018), *The opportunities and challenges* of serious games for people with an intellectual disability, (in:) "British Journal of Educational Technology" 49(4), 690–700.
- Trippe, J. / M. Baese-Berk (2019), *A prosodic profile of American Aviation English*, (in:) "English for Specific Purposes" 53, 30–46.
- Weber, L. (2021), *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*. Kluwer Law International BV.
- Wilkinson, P. (2016), A brief history of serious games. In Entertainment Computing and Serious Games, International GI-Dagstuhl Seminar 15283, Dagstuhl Castle, Germany, July 5-10, 2015, Revised Selected Papers. Springer International Publishing, 17–41.
- Wu, Q./ B.R. Molesworth/ D. Estival (2019), An investigation into the factors that affect miscommunication between pilots and air traffic controllers in commercial aviation, (in:) "The international journal of aerospace psychology" 29(1-2), 53–63.