



Wirkungsverbund Militärhochschule
Military University Network



Military English 1B



Student's Book



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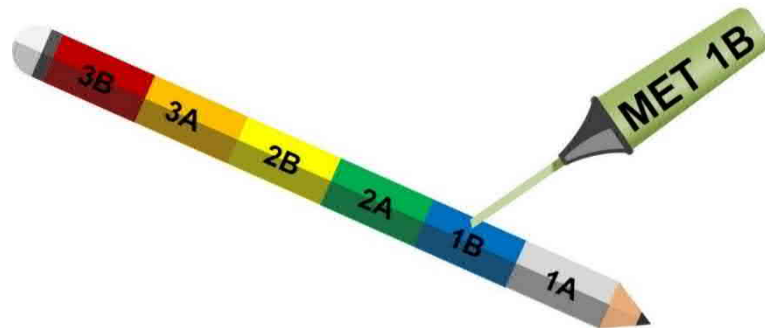
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Military English Training 1B

Student's Book



Vorwort des Kommandanten der Landesverteidigungsakademie

Einsatzorientierte Ausbildung aller Bediensteten des Österreichischen Bundesheeres ist die Kernaufgabe der drei Akademien des Wirkungsverbundes Militärhochschule. Als Kommandant der Landesverteidigungsakademie, welche die Leitakademie des Wirkungsverbundes ist, ist es mir eine große Freude und Ehre, das erste fachsprachliche Englischlehrwerk, basierend auf dem schon bisher vorhandenen und seit vielen Jahren erprobten und bewährten militär-fachsprachlichen Unterrichtsmaterial, herausgeben zu können. Fachsprachliche Ausbildung ist die Kernkompetenz des Sprachinstituts des Bundesheeres, das als Teil der Landesverteidigungsakademie auch Teil des Wirkungsverbundes ist und dem die Zuständigkeit für die gesamte Sprachausbildung im Österreichischen Bundesheer obliegt. Im Rahmen des Wirkungsverbundes wird, durch die Landesverteidigungsakademie im Zusammenwirken mit der Theresianischen Militärakademie und der Heeresunteroffiziersakademie und unterstützt durch die dezentralen Verbände der Streitkräfte, die dezentrale Sprachausbildung realisiert. Die Fachsprache – das Kernstück dieser Sprachausbildung – kann mit dem vorliegenden Lehrwerk zielorientiert und effektiv vermittelt werden.

Das Lehrwerk „Military English 1B“ besteht aus einem Buch für die Studierenden, dem „Student's Book“, und einem für die Sprachtrainer, dem „Trainer's Book“, und ist Teil einer Reihe, welche aus dem hier vorliegenden Lehrwerk für den Sprachkursteil 1B sowie jenen für die Sprachkursteile 2A und 2B besteht. Diese werden das hier herausgegebene Lehrwerk inhaltlich und thematisch weiterführen. Fachsprachliches Englisch bildet den Kernbereich in der Englischausbildung im Österreichischen Bundesheer und wird als Kernkompetenz im Sprachinstitut des Bundesheeres wahrgenommen. Da die Fachsprache ein essenzieller Teil der Offiziers- und Unteroffiziersausbildung auf allen Ebenen ist, stellt dieses Lehrwerk für alle drei Akademien sowie für die dezentrale Sprachausbildung das zentrale Element in der Englischausbildung dar. Das Lehrwerk „Military English 1B“ bildet dabei die Basisbereiche ab und stellt somit die Grundlage für die fachsprachliche Englischausbildung in den weiteren Sprachkursteilen dar. Mit Hilfe dieses Lehrwerkes kann nunmehr die Englischausbildung noch einsatzorientierter und aufgabenbezogener durchgeführt werden.

Den beiden Autoren, ObstdhmfD HR Mag. Herwig PREINING und Vzlt iR. Rudolf HANDLER, gebührt Dank und Anerkennung für diese Pionierleistung, die Ausfluss jahrelanger Tätigkeit als Sprachlehrer bzw. Sprachtrainer ist.

Der Kommandant der Landesverteidigungsakademie und
Doyen des Wirkungsverbundes Militärhochschule:

Mag. Erich CSITKOVITS, GenLt

(Mag. Erich CSITKOVITS, GenLt)

Author's Note

During the late nineties, the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) shifted their focus away from UN Missions towards NATO Operations and the Austrian ambition in international operations increased. English exams became crucial not only in officers' promotions, but also in non-commissioned officers' (NCOs) promotions.

It was also evident that general English proficiency was absolutely necessary, but was not the only language enabler. English for specific purposes (ESP) allows students not only to communicate, but to communicate specifically in their work environment. In our case that is "Military English". General English textbooks were available in a wide variety, as well as brilliant English teachers.

This was not the case with ESP. Over the past decades, only a handful of books were available. They had only this in common: they did not cover the topics that Austrian soldiers were familiar with and did not answer the questions that the Austrian military personnel kept asking. The situation of ESP teachers was even worse: there were none. After experimenting with general English teachers, training them in special ESP seminars and, amongst many other things, even taking them to the firing range in order to experience what the ESP terminology encompassed, the results were somewhat limited.

Nobody had expected that a few seminars would make up for years of knowledge from NCO and officer training, but one of the main issues turned out to be credibility. In some cases, students even managed to convince teachers that their doctrinal approach was wrong just because they had experienced something else in day-to-day operations.

As a solution to this, in 2007 I was tasked to design an English "Language Trainer" system which would enable highly-qualified soldiers (officers and NCOs as well as enlisted personnel) to become so-called "language trainers". NATO BILC level 3/3/3/2+ was the minimum general English proficiency and an enormous amount of enthusiasm was the personal requirement.

In 2008, the first two English language trainer modules took place. The course structure and the contents were still rather basic. Back then, the theory was that every language trainer would produce their own materials, but that never became a feasible option. Since then, the duration as well as the content have changed very much.

The first language trainer modules turned out to be significant, because one of the participants was Warrant Officer I HANDLER. Although of Austrian origin, he had not only grown up in Australia, but also undergone military training there. Back in 2008, we lacked the appropriate materials, but with his exceptional dedication and level of energy, things have changed very much. Over the last eleven years, the regular working hours he spent on our project were vastly outnumbered by the spare time hours. Although supposedly already retired by now, he keeps working towards our common goal: provide the best possible military English materials for the AAF. Hours of extremely tiring discussions and terminology work lie behind us, but all of this was well worth the effort because it led to a better product in the end.

One of the language trainer principles is "do the preparation in the target language" and another one is "use English as much as possible and reasonable". For these reasons, you will rarely find German references in this text book and this note is of course, in English as well.

Finally, I would like to thank all the (former and present) language trainers for the enormous commitment and amount of work they put into this. The language trainer role requires much extra work and many new challenges without any remuneration.

Can you dedicate a book to your co-author? Technically probably not. Nevertheless, I would like to dedicate this book to Warrant Officer I Rudolf HANDLER.

This book is a huge step towards a comprehensive approach in Military English Training (MET). In the near future there will be a collection of books for students and trainers covering various course levels. We will go on working hard on training materials in order to create the first MET series of the AAF.

Herwig Preining

COL PREINING, AAF Language Institute

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Introduction

This book is designed to accompany students through the first level of Military English Training, which is an integrated and significant part of all the English language courses hosted by the Austrian Armed Forces. The topics illustrated in this book are basic military topics that will mostly reappear throughout other MET levels. Mastering the 1B vocabulary will help you in future courses and your military career, as well as in real life. The topics will of course be dealt with in more depth, and additional topics will appear, at the different course levels.

General Remarks:

The “Entrance Test” mainly serves the purpose of determining your knowledge level concerning Military English before the start of the training and will be compared to the “Final Test” at the end of the Military English Training.

This book is designed to be used and explained by a Military English Trainer in class. We strongly recommend participating in the appropriate courses. Nevertheless, you may try to use this book for self-study if absolutely necessary, but be prepared to face many uncertainties.

Listen carefully to the instructions of your trainer and teacher. Participate actively and do not hesitate to ask questions as this will contribute towards creating a more communitive and interesting classroom environment.

If you are uncertain about the proper pronunciation of some terms, go to <https://dict.leo.org> (or any similar page), click on the play button, listen carefully and practise!

Recommendation for the use of wordlists:

The main purpose of wordlists is to look up terminology. They do not work very well as learning aids. Here are some suggestions about how to make better use of wordlists. You will find the corresponding wordlist at the end of each chapter so that it is easier to look up terms during the lesson. In general, we chose to include the full wordlists for the sake of completeness.

Nevertheless, we would advise you to write your own vocabulary lists into an exercise book. After all, that is also a great learning tool. At the very least, you should highlight or tick off the terminology from the texts and exercises. This way the wordlists become the basic vocabulary for the 1B level. We also suggest, that you cover the German column and to check whether you know the proper translation in a first step, and in a second step to cover the English column and check again.

What we consider a special remark ^(IT) is an “Insiders’ Tip”. Here is the first one!



*^(IT) **Insiders’ Tip:** In this book you will find a huge number of abbreviations, acronyms and combinations of both. Avoid spelling long rows of letters, but rather use the word form, except for very common terms like NATO, LAW, APC, etc. Whenever you have a doubt whether people will understand, use the long form!*

Extra objective:



Optional objective:




Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used in this publication, both men and women are included.




Task 2 Read the text about rank categories and fill in the missing details!

Be advised, that the enlisted, NCOs and warrant officer ranks in Austria can differ considerably to other countries, whereas the officer ranks are fairly standardised.

The category of enlisted personnel consists of the ranks private (PTE), lance corporal (LCPL), corporal (CPL), and master corporal (MCPL). In Austria, the people who hold these ranks work at team and squad levels.

Enlisted Personnel			
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Rekrut Rekr	English: PTE
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Gefreiter Gfr	English: LCPL
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Korporal Kpl	English:
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Zugsführer Zgf	English: Master Corporal

The ranks of non-commissioned officers (NCOs) consist of sergeant (SGT), master sergeant (MSGT) and staff sergeant (SSGT). Sergeants are often posted as a squad leader or as their deputy. A deputy is the second-in-command.

Non-commissioned Officers (NCOs)			
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Wachtmeister Wm	English: SGT
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Oberwachtmeister OWm	English: Master Sergeant
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Stabswachtmeister StWm	English:

In the AAF, warrant officers are highly experienced NCOs, while in many other armed forces they are considered a category apart. In some armed forces they even have privileges equal to those of officers.

The warrant officer ranks consist of warrant officer III (say “three”), II and I ^(IT). WOs can be posted as deputy platoon leaders, platoon leaders and staff NCOs.










^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: Do not say “second class” or “third class” as it sounds bad!*

Warrant Officers (WOs)			
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Oberstabswachtmeister OSTWm	English: WOIII
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Offiziersstellvertreter OSTv	English: Warrant Officer II
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Vizeleutnant Vzlt	English: Warrant Officer I

The rank of cadet (CDT) is usually restricted to military schools and academies. The first commissioned officer's rank is second lieutenant (2LT), followed by first lieutenant (1LT) and captain (CPT). Lieutenants are usually posted as platoon leaders or as deputy company commanders. A captain can be a company commander or serve as an officer within a headquarters staff.




In Austria, company commanders can even hold the rank of major (MAJ) or lieutenant colonel (LTC). A colonel (COL) can be a battalion commander or a deputy brigade commander as well as a staff officer.

Officers and General Officers ^(IT)			
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Fähnrich Fhr	English: CDT
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Leutnant Lt	English: 2LT
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Oberleutnant Olt	English: First Lieutenant
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Hauptmann Hptm	English: CPT
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Major Mjr	English: Major
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Obersteutnant Obstlt	English: Lieutenant Colonel
	Rank Abbreviation	German: Oberst Obst	English:



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: In English we say "general officers" and not only "generals".

The general officers' ranks consist of brigadier general (BG), major general (MG), lieutenant general (LTG) and general (GEN). These complete the category of officer ranks.

	Rank Abbreviation	German: Brigadier Bqdr	English: Brigadier General
	Rank Abbreviation	German: General Major GenMjr	English: MG
	Rank Abbreviation	German: General Leutnant GenLt	English: Lieutenant General
	Rank Abbreviation	German: General Gen	English: General

Task 3 Addressing – Read and discuss!

In your unit's hierarchy, people with a higher rank than yourself are called superiors. People with a lower rank are called subordinates. Superiors and subordinates can be male or female and addressing these people in a correct manner is very important.

If a superior officer is male, you address him as "**Sir**", if female as "**Ma'am**".

All the other ranks are addressed by their rank and name, often abbreviated only to the rank.

Certain ranks may also be addressed by their appointment, e.g. Command Sergeant Major, XO (executive officer), etc.

However, in some cases a "collective address ^(IT)" of *similar* ranks may be used.



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: "Collective address" is very common, but also slightly informal. Do not use it in formal situations! It is an option and not an obligation!

Task 4 Fill in the blanks concerning "collective address"!

	lance corporal corporal master corporal
"sergeant"	
	warrant officer III warrant officer II warrant officer I
"lieutenant"	
	lieutenant colonel colonel
"general"	

Task 5 Role-play: addressing soldiers as instructed by the language trainer!

Situation: You are taking part in an international exercise. You live in a barracks of the host nation. You are walking around looking for the mess hall. Look at the card provided by the language trainer and address the person you encounter appropriately. Ask for the way to the mess hall using the phrase below.

“Excuse me, can you tell me where the mess hall is?”

Task 6 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!



Oberleutnant	Captain
Rekrut	Sergeant
Oberst	Private
Hauptmann	Non-commissioned Officer
Vizeleutnant	First Lieutenant
Stabswachtmeister	Lieutenant Colonel
Gefreiter	Warrant Officer II
Wachtmeister	Colonel
Oberstleutnant	Staff Sergeant
Offiziersstellvertreter	Warrant Officer I
Zugsführer	Lance Corporal
Unteroffizier	Master Corporal

Task 7 Discussion

In the AAF, rank system reforms have been a constant topic of discussion over the last decades. Ranks should be reached at a later stage in a soldier's career or may not even be reached at all.

Does the AAF need a rank reform?

What are the pros and cons?

Would it affect you personally? How?

Task 8 How to report – Read and discuss!

“7-step Report (IT)”

<p>1. Class on my command!</p> <p>2.a. Rise! / 2.b. On your feet!</p> <p>3. Atten-tion!</p> <p>4.a. Sir, [rank, name] reports ... soldiers ready for English language training.</p> <p>4.b. Sir, I report ... soldiers ready for English language training. (only if your commander knows your name!) NOTE: Ma'am, ... (if applicable) Sir, I report ..., Sir. / Ma'am, I report ..., Ma'am.</p> <p>5.a. All present.</p> <p>5.b. [number] [report whereabouts] (only if soldiers are absent) e.g. ... soldiers at sick call. ... soldiers on leave. ... soldiers on sick leave.</p> <p>5.c. ... accounted for. (only if 4 or more students are absent, be prepared to report whereabouts if requested)</p> <p>5.d. ... soldiers not accounted for. (only if you do not know whereabouts)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Answer a. At ease, be seated! Answer b. Carry on!</p> </div> <p>6. At ease!</p> <p>7. Be seated!</p>	<p>Klasse auf mein Kommando!</p> <p>Alles auf!</p> <p>Habt acht!</p> <p>Herr ..., [Dgrd, Name] meldet ... Soldaten zum Englischunterricht gestellt!</p> <p>Herr ..., ich melde ... Soldaten zum Englischunterricht gestellt!</p> <p>Meldung an weibliche Kommandanten unangebracht/übertrieben</p> <p>Vollzählig. ... sind ...</p> <p>... Soldaten sind beim Arzt. ... Soldaten haben dienstfrei. ... Soldaten im Krankenstand.</p> <p>... begründet/erlaubt abwesend.</p> <p>... Soldaten unbegründet/unerlaubt abwesend.</p> <p>Ruhen, setzen lassen! Weitermachen!</p> <p>Ruht!</p> <p>Setzen!</p>
<p>* Request permission to ... (e.g. “go to the lavatory.”)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Answer a. Permission granted! Answer b. Permission denied!</p> </div> <p>* Request to be dismissed!</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>a. Dismissed! b. Denied!</p> </div> <p>* Sir, [rank, name] reports as ordered.</p>	<p>* Bitte, ... zu dürfen. (z. B: „auf die Toilette gehen“)</p> <p>Genehmigt! Abgelehnt!</p> <p>* Melde mich ab!</p> <p>(a. Abtreten! b. Nicht abtreten!)</p> <p>* Herr ..., [Dgrd, Name] meldet sich wie befohlen!</p>



(17) Insiders' Tip: This format helps you to include all the necessary information. Some expressions and terms, like "sick call", "sick leave", "leave" etc. are only used by the military.

Task 9 How to report – Exercises

Task 9.1

You report to your male language trainer at the beginning of the training unit. You have never seen him before. All 15 soldiers are present.

Task 9.2

You report for the first time to your female language trainer. All 17 soldiers are in the classroom.

Task 9.3

You report to your male language trainer on the first day of the course. Only 14 soldiers are present in the lecture hall because three soldiers are at sick call.

Task 9.4

It's the third week of the course and you report to your female language trainer. 15 soldiers are present, two are on leave.

Task 9.5

Student 1: You are the language trainer

Student 2: During a training unit you feel the urgent need to go to the lavatory. Ask your language trainer for permission to leave the classroom.

General Military English 3

Uniform and Equipment**Task 1** Service Uniform – Read and discuss!

Soldiers work and live in barracks. To do their jobs, they require different uniforms for their daily work, to do sports and for combat training.

For general duty in barracks, soldiers wear a **service uniform**. In most cases, this is the **combat uniform 03 (CU 03)**. The combat uniform 03 is also worn during combat training, international exercises and in international operations. The CU 03 will gradually be replaced by a new camouflage uniform.

Fill in the blanks!

- 1) A is worn for general duty in barracks.
- 2) The is worn in international operations.
- 3) For general duty in barracks soldiers wear a
- 4) During combat training soldiers wear the

Task 2 Combat Uniform (CU) – Read and discuss!

Individual male or female underwear is worn beneath all uniforms.

Footwear consists of wool socks and **field boots** or combat boots. Field boots are worn with the service uniform.

Light **combat trousers** are worn in summer and heavy combat trousers in winter.

The upper clothing consists of a military undershirt and the light **combat jacket**. If it gets colder, the heavy combat jacket is worn. Soldiers can wear either black combat **gloves** or black leather gloves to protect their hands.

Headgear consists of either the light **combat cap**, heavy combat cap with (foldable) ear flaps, or the branch-coloured **beret**. Soldiers of the aviation branch wear the air force side cap.

Label the parts of the Combat Uniform 03!





Task 3 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Feldschuhe	service uniform
Barett	light combat jacket
Dienstanzug	field mittens
Kampfhandschuhe	combat trousers
Unterleibchen	beret
Kampfanzugjacke leicht	field boots
Kampfanzughose	air force side cap
Feldfäustlinge	combat gloves
Fliegermütze	undershirt

Task 4 Physical Training (PT) Uniform – Read and discuss!

For soldiers physical training (PT)^(IT) is very important.

The military PT uniform consists of the following items: **PT shoes**, **wool socks**, short or long **PT tights**, an **undershirt**, and a **PT suit**. The PT suit consists of matching PT jackets and trousers. If it gets cold, soldiers can wear a **headband**, as headgear, and **field mittens** on their hands.



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: While we use "PT", the common civilian term, e.g. in schools, is PE (physical education).*

Label the objects!



Task 5 Combat Uniform and equipment – Read and discuss!

The combat trousers, jackets and underwear worn for combat training are the same as the service uniform. However, **combat boots** are worn instead of the field boots. A **combat helmet** is worn for head protection. Most soldiers are issued an **assault rifle 77** and equipment for **chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN)** ⁽¹⁷⁾ protection.

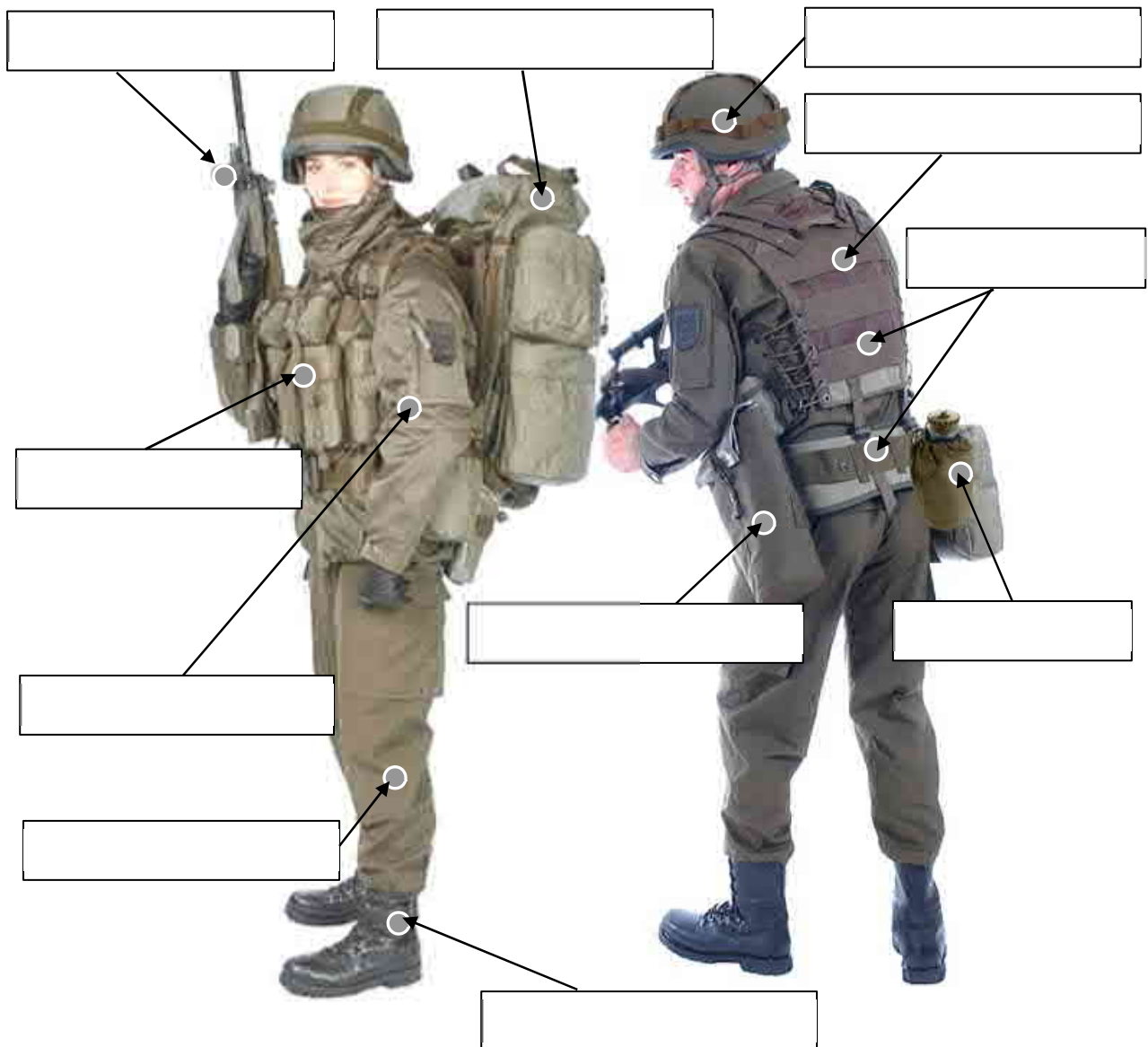


⁽¹⁷⁾ Insiders' Tip: You can pronounce the acronym as "Seeburn" or C-B-R-N.

Webbing makes it easier for soldiers to carry their ammunition and equipment. Webbing, in its basic form, consists of shoulder straps and a web belt. However, in the Austrian infantry module, webbing consists of a **combat vest** and a web belt.

Attached to the webbing you can find **magazine pouches**, hand grenade pouches, a pouch for the **canteen**, and the **CBRN pouch**. Clothing, rations and other equipment are carried in a **rucksack**.

Label the parts!





Task 6 Fill in the crossword puzzle!

											1		2	
1		5							3		2			
3				4	T								S	
									C					
4			D				6					6	7	
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5							7				8			
		10												
11					9		9				V			
				10										
11						T								
		T												

ACROSS

- 1) An item to carry clothing and rations
- 2) Acronym of "Estimated Time of Arrival"
- 3) The part of a CU that covers the legs
- 4) Headgear used for sport or when it is cold
- 5) Abbreviation of "objective"
- 6) Acronym of "Main Supply Route"
- 7) Acronym of "Global Positioning System"
- 8) Acronym of "Line Of Communication"
- 9) Part of the webbing that covers the chest
- 10) Acronym of "Austrian Armed Forces"
- 11) Can be worn on the hands during PT

DOWN

- 1) Headgear in branch colours
- 2) A type of headgear (plural)
- 3) Webbing items used to store magazines
- 4) Acronym of "Air Force Base"
- 5) Part of a CU that covers the upper body
- 6) Acronym of "Date Time Group"
- 7) Woollen items worn on the feet
- 8) Black items that protect the hands
- 9) Acronym of "Main Battle Tank"
- 10) Abbreviation of "leader"
- 11) Acronym of "Special Operations Forces"

Task 7 Use the words from the box and complete the sentences!

rucksack	CBRN pouch	combat helmet
webbing	assault rifle	combat boots

- 1) During combat training are worn instead of field boots.
- 2) Soldiers wear a for head protection.
- 3) makes it easier to carry equipment.
- 4) Most soldiers' personal weapon is an
- 5) CBRN equipment is stored in the
- 6) Clothing and rations are carried in a

Task 8 Match the words with the pictures!



combat helmet	combat gloves	beret	webbing
combat vest	magazine pouch	combat boots	rucksack

			
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Task 9 Discussion

- What would you like to add to your personal equipment?
- What items would you like to modify or replace?
- What do you think of Austrian clothing compared to other armed forces?
- What are the pros and cons of camouflage uniforms (think of neutrality)?

Notes:

Austrian rank	Abbreviation	English rank	Abbreviation	NATO code
Rekrut	Rekr	Private	PTE	OR-1
Gefreiter	Gfr	Lance Corporal	LCPL	OR-2
Korporal	Kpl	Corporal	CPL	OR-3
Zugsführer	Zgf	Master Corporal	MCPL	OR-4
Wachtmeister	Wm	Sergeant	SGT	OR-5
Oberwachtmeister	OWm	Master Sergeant	MSGT	
Stabswachtmeister	StWm	Staff Sergeant	SSGT	OR-6
Oberstabswachtmeister	OStWm	Warrant Officer III	WO III	OR-7
Offiziersstellvertreter	OStv	Warrant Officer II	WO II	OR-8
Vizeleutnant	Vzlt	Warrant Officer I	WO I	OR-9
Fähnrich	Fhr	Cadet	CDT	OD
Leutnant	Lt	Second Lieutenant	2 LT	OF-1
Oberleutnant	Olt	First Lieutenant	1 LT	
Hauptmann	Hptm	Captain	CPT	OF-2
Major	Mjr	Major	MAJ	OF-3
Oberstleutnant	Obstlt	Lieutenant Colonel	LTC	OF-4
Oberst	Obst	Colonel	COL	OF-5
Brigadier	Bgdr	Brigadier General	BG	OF-6
Generalmajor	GenMjr	Major General	MG	OF-7
Generalleutnant	GenLt	Lieutenant General	LTG	OF-8
General	Gen	General	GEN	OF-9
				OF-10 ^(IT)

Formal address –

Sir, Ma'am (officer ranks)**Rank + Name** (all other ranks)

Informal address –

LCPL CPL MCPL	Corporal	2LT 1LT	Lieutenant
SGT MSGT SSGT	Sergeant	LTC COL	Colonel
WO III WO II WO I	Warrant	BG MG LTG GEN	General

Note: The rank suffixes used in German (e.g. “des Intendantzdienstes”) are not represented in English. Exception: General Staff Officers, e.g. *MjrdG* – MAJ (GS). The correct address would be “Major in the General Staff” (in BE also “of the General Staff”).



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: The OF-10 rank is equivalent to Field Marshal, General of the Army, Marshal of the Air Force, etc. In most countries, this is a very rare ceremonial rank or is valid only in wartime.*

Anorak (Ausgangsanzug)	anorak
Anzug 03	Uniform 03
Arbeitshandschuhe	work gloves
Ausgangsanzug	Class A uniform
Außentasche	exterior pouch
Badepantoffel	bathing sandals
Barett	beret
BH	bra
Dienstanzug	service uniform
Dreiecktuch	triangular scarf
Einmannkocher	field stove
Essgeschirr	mess tin
Feldbecher	canteen mug
Feldessbesteck	field cutlery
Feldfäustlinge	field mittens
Feldflasche	canteen
Feldflaschentasche	canteen pouch
Feldgurt	web belt
Feldhemd (75)	field shirt
Feldhemd kurzarm	short-sleeved field shirt
Feldhose (75)	field trousers
Feldjacke (75)	field jacket
Feldkappe (75)	field cap
Feldmesser	field knife, combat knife
Feldschlafsack	field sleeping bag (3-season)
Feldschuhe	field boots
Fliegermütze	air force side cap
Funktionsunterwäsche	functional underwear
Gebirgskappe	mountain cap
Gesellschaftsanzug	Dress Uniform
Gletscherbrille	glacier goggles, snow goggles
Grundmodul	basic module
Halbschuh	low shoe
Handgranatentasche	hand grenade pouch
Handtuch	towel
Hosengurt	belt
Hosenträger	suspenders (AE)*, braces (BE)
Hot Weather Clothing	hot weather clothing (HWC)
Hüftgurt mit Hüftgurträger (03)	webbing
Infanteriemodul	infantry module
Kampfanzug	combat uniform (CU)
Kampfanzughose	combat trousers
Kampfanzugjacke leicht	light combat jacket
Kampfanzugjacke schwer	heavy combat jacket
Kampfanzugkappe	combat cap
Kampfgeschirr (75)	webbing
Kampfhandschuhe	combat gloves
Kampfhelm	combat helmet
Kampfhelmüberzug	helmet cover
Kampfschuhe	combat boots
Kampfweste	combat vest
Klappspaten, Spaten	folding spade

Klettverschluss	Velcro
Kopfbedeckung	headgear
Körperausbildung	physical training (PT)
Krawatte	tie
Kugelschutzweste	bullet-proof vest
Lederhandschuhe	leather gloves
Magazintasche	magazine pouch
Mehrzweckplane, Plane	tarpaulin
Nähset, Nähzeug	sewing kit
Nässeschutzfäustlinge	waterproof mittens
Nässeschutzjacke, -hose	waterproof jacket, trousers
Nationalitätsabzeichen	national emblem
Ordensspange	ribbon rack
Persönliche Ausrüstung	individual equipment
Pumps (Frauen)	pumps (AE), court shoes (BE)
Regenmantel (Ausgangsanzug)	rain coat
Regenschutz	poncho
Regenschutzüberzug für Rucksack	rain cover for rucksack
Reinigungsset	cleaning set
Rollkragenleibchen	turtleneck (sweater) (AE), polo-neck (BE)
Rollmatte	isomat
Rucksack	rucksack
Schlafsack	sleeping bag (alpine, 4-season)
Schuhputzzeug	boot cleaning kit
Schutzmaskentasche	CBRN pouch
Splitterschutzbrille	ballistic goggles
Splitterschutzweste	flak jacket
Sportanzug	PT suit
Sporthose	PT tights
Sportschuhe	PT shoes
Stirnband	headband
Tellerkappe	peaked cap
Thermohose	thermal trousers
Thermojacke	fleece jacket
Thermomütze	thermal cap
Thermosflasche	thermos bottle, thermos flask
Toilettentasche, Waschzeug	toilet kit, wash bag
Top (Frauen)	(tank) top
Tragetasche	carrying bag
Trosssack	sea bag
Uniformrock	Class A jacket
Uniformschoß (Rock, Frauen)	Class A skirt
Unterleibchen	undershirt
Unterziehaube	balaclava
Volldekoration	full decoration
Wollsocken	wool socks

Note: (AE) American English, (BE) British English.

* Be advised that in British English “suspenders” may be understood as “Strapse” in German!

Chapter 2: National Service and Units

“The Soldier is the Army. No Army is better than its soldiers. The Soldier is also a citizen. In fact, the highest obligation and privilege of citizenship is that of bearing arms for one’s country.” – *Georg S. Patton Jr.*

Task 1 National Service – Read and discuss!

Austria has general conscription. This means that all young men must do **national service**. National service is a common term for the **call-up** of young men to do military service, but in Austria the young men can also choose the **alternative service**. Young men past their 17th birthday are summoned to an **induction centre** for a medical check-up. Those found fit receive a **call-up notice** ^(IT). The young men who follow the call-up are called **conscripts**. They do a six-month basic training as a recruit, in one of the barracks of the Austrian Armed Forces (**AAF**). The young men who choose the nine-month alternative service work in one of the civilian institutions such as the Red Cross.



***Insiders' Tip** ^(IT): The army is only a part of the armed forces. Call-up notices are issued by the armed forces!*

Task 2 Fill in the words from the box!

conscripts	alternative service	induction centre	AAF
call-up notice	national service	call-up	

- 1) Young men found fit receive a
- 2) Sometimes, young men can do a nine-month
- 3) A medical check-up is done at the
- 4) Young men who follow the are called
- 5) General conscription means that every young man must do
- 6) The acronym stands for Austrian Armed Forces.

Task 3 Military Service – Read and discuss!

Military service begins with **basic training**. For basic training the conscripts report at the barracks and to the unit indicated on their call-up notice. During their basic training the **recruits** learn basic soldiering skills such as weapon handling and formal drill on the parade ground.

Recruits serve in the different branches of the AAF. In the different branches, the soldiers train the jobs of riflemen, signalmen, medics, or one of various other jobs.

After their six-month military service, the conscripts are **discharged**. Some however, take up a military career and become **professional soldiers**.

Young women are allowed to do **voluntary military service**. Since 1998 they have had the opportunity to become professional soldiers.

Task 4 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Allgemeine Wehrpflicht	recruit
Berufssoldat	voluntary military service
Einberufung	general conscription
entlassen	professional soldier
Rekrut	Austrian Armed Forces
freiwilliger Ausbildungsdienst	conscript
Stellungsstraße	call-up
Wehrdienst	call-up notice
Einberufungsbefehl	discharge
Österreichisches Bundesheer	basic training
Wehrdienstpflichtiger	national service
Zivildienst	induction centre
Basisausbildung	Red Cross
tauglich	alternative service
Rotes Kreuz	fit

Task 5 Match the words from the box to the pictures!

induction centre	call-up notice	discharged
professional soldiers	alternative service	national service
voluntary military service	conscripts	basic training



















Task 6 Fill in the blanks!



- 1) After six months, conscripts are
- 2) Conscripts in their basic training are called
- 3) People who take up a military career become
- 4) Recruits do their in barracks.
- 5) Young women are allowed to do military service.

Units

Task 1 Read and discuss!

Units are troop formations found in a military organisation structure. The largest unit in the AAF today is a brigade (**BDE**). The person in charge of a brigade is the brigade commander (**BDECDR**). In some countries a brigade is made up of several regiments (**REGTs**). In Austria, the only regiment left is a supply regiment and the brigades are made up of three to four battalions (**BNs**). Many barracks in Austria are the home of battalion-sized units.

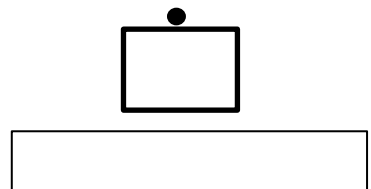
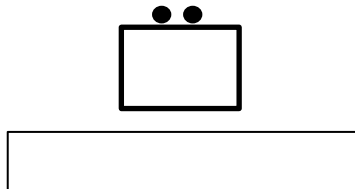
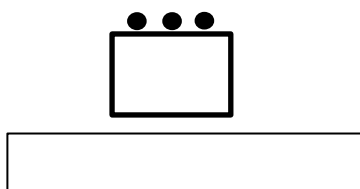
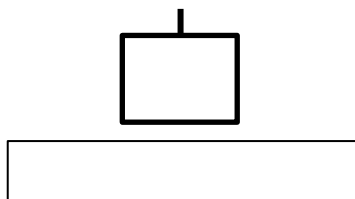
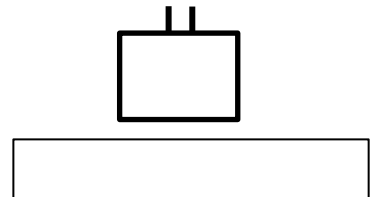
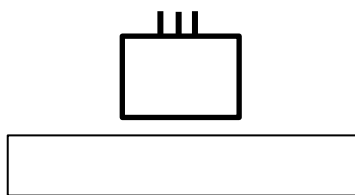
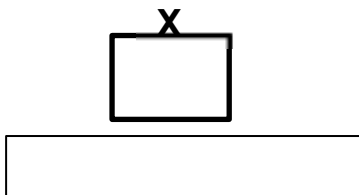
The conscripts, following the national service call-up, report to one of the companies in the battalion to do their basic training. The person in charge of a company (**COY**)^(IT) is the company commander (**COYCDR**). Each company has a number of platoons. A platoon (**PLT**) is usually made up of 30 to 40 soldiers. The platoon leader (**PLTLDR**) can be an officer (OF) or a non-commissioned officer (**NCO**). The PLTs are divided into squads (**SQDs**). Usually, a squad numbers about eight soldiers. However, in some armed forces platoons fall into two sections (**SECTs**). The smallest unit is a team (**TM**), which consists of two to four soldiers.

Persons in charge of units up to platoon level are called leaders and from company level upwards these people are called commanders. Each leader and commander has a deputy (**DEP**), or an executive officer (**XO**), who is the second-in-command of the unit.



***Insiders' Tip** ^(IT): As we have seen before, SQD, PLT and COY are only written abbreviations. In spoken language you have to use the full form! This is particularly important with COY, because if you say "coy", it has a completely different meaning and most native speakers consider it a great mistake.*

Task 2 Name the tactical symbols!



Task 3 Fill in the blanks!

- 1) The person in charge of a brigade is the
- 2) Squad is abbreviated to
- 3) Two to four soldiers form a
- 4) A unit of 30 to 40 soldiers is called a
- 5) COYCDR is the abbreviation of
- 6) A BNCDR is in charge of a
- 7) The person in charge of a squad is a

Task 4 Put the units and their abbreviations in the correct order (smallest to the largest)!



Company		REGT
SQD		BN
TM		BDE
Brigade		Team
PLT		COY
Battalion		Regiment
		Squad
		Platoon

Notes:

Austrian Armed Forces National Service and Units

as at OCT 18

Allgemeine Wehrpflicht	general conscription, universal conscription
Altenpflege	old-age care
Angelobung	oath-of-enlistment ceremony
auflösen (mil. Formation)	disband
Basisausbildung	basic training
beitreten	join
Berufssoldat	professional soldier
Disziplin	discipline
Einberufung	call-up
Einberufungsbefehl	call-up notice
einstimmig	unanimously
entlassen	discharge (e.g. I was discharged in 2014.)
Europäischer Rat	European Council
freiwilliger Ausbildungsdienst	voluntary military service
Friedenserhaltung	peace-keeping
Gehorsam	obedience
Gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik (GSVP)	Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)
Grundwehrdienst	basic national service
Kameradschaft	camaraderie, comradeship
Konfliktprävention	conflict prevention
Kranken- und Gesundheitspflege	medical and health care
Miliz	ready reserve
Rekrut (Funktion)	recruit
Rotes Kreuz (offz. Internationales Komitee vom RK)	Red Cross (International Committee of the Red Cross), ICRC
Stellungskommission	induction board
Stellungskundmachung	induction notification
Stellungsstraße	induction centre
Tapferkeit	bravery
tauglich	fit
Truppenebirgsausbildung	basic mountain training
untauglich	unfit
Verfassung	constitution
verpflichtend	compulsory
Verschwiegenheit	discretion
vorübergehend untauglich	temporarily unfit
waffengattungsspezifisch	branch-specific
Wehrdienst	national service
Wehrdienstpflichtiger	conscript
Wehrdienstverweigerer	conscientious objector
Zivildienstler	alternative serviceman
Units	
Einheiten/Verbände	units
Division	division (DIV)
Brigade	brigade (BDE)
Regiment	regiment (REGT)
Bataillon, Geschwader	battalion (BN), wing
Kompanie, Staffel, Batterie	company (COY), squadron, battery
Zug, Schwarm	platoon (PLT), flight
Halbzug	section (SECT)
Gruppe	squad (SQD)
Trupp	team (TM)

Chapter 3: AAF Services, Arms and Branches

“Stars ... the Army sleeps under them, the Navy navigates by them, the Air Force judges hotels by the number of them.” – *Anonymous Airman*

Task 1 Services of the Armed Forces – Read and discuss!

Armed forces serve to defend a country against attacks from the land, the air, the sea, the cyberspace, and through information technology. A country’s ground is defended by its **land forces**, its air space by the **air force**, its cyber space by the **cyber forces**, its IT systems by the **information technology forces***, and if a country has territorial waters, by its **maritime forces**. These individual forces are called **services**. The special operations forces play a very similar role to these services, but are not really a service. The classical services are commonly known in English as **army**, **air force**, and **navy**. Apart from these services, there are also other forces*. These include the logistics forces and the cross-functional forces, each with their corresponding branches. Soldiers who serve ^(IT) in Austria are members of the **Austrian Armed Forces (AAF)**.
* At least that is the plan according to the Military Strategy Concept (MSC) 2017 which, after all, is a concept and not a field manual.



^(IT) *Insiders’ Tip:* In the civilian world “to serve” means to do something for somebody (e.g. to serve food). In the military it means “work with the armed forces” because you serve your country.

Fill in the blanks!

- 1) A country is defended by its
- 2) The army is only one of the of the armed forces.
- 3) Soldiers who serve in Austria are members of the
- 4) Forces that defend territorial waters are called
- 5) The is the service that defends a country’s air space.
- 6) The service that defends a country’s ground is called

Each service has an individual number of branches. The branches represent the specialisations of soldiers and the equipment they use. In most armed forces, there are also categories of troops who serve a similar purpose and form functional groups. These are called “combat troops (or arms)”, “combat support troops” and “combat service support troops” and are further divided into branches again.

In this chapter we will only consider the land forces of the AAF and not every branch in detail.

Task 2 Services – Which image can be associated with which service?



Task 3 Troops/Arms – Match the boxes!

combat support troops

combat service support troops

combat troops

They mainly focus on fighting the enemy.

They support the fighting of friendly forces.

They make sure that the logistic support works.

Task 4 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Österreichisches Bundesheer

Landstreitkräfte

Teilstreitkräfte

Seestreitkräfte

Cyberkräfte

Einsatzunterstützungstruppen

IKT- Truppe

Luftstreitkräfte

Kampftruppen

Kampfunterstützungstruppen

Waffengattung

land forces

maritime forces

combat service support troops

combat support troops

air force

services

Austrian Armed Forces

IT troops

cyber forces

branch

combat troops

Task 5 Branches and Domains – Read and discuss!

Branches are characterised by their main weapons and equipment, and by the way they are being employed. Depending on the situation, a certain branch may be the main protagonist in combat or may support other branches and troops. For example, in a cyber-attack the cyber troops are the main players, while the infantry may have to secure headquarters. In order to express the different virtual and physical areas in which military forces have to operate, we use the term “**domain**”. These domains encompass the “land domain”, the “air domain”, the “sea domain”, the “space domain”, and nowadays also the “cyber domain” and the “information domain”.

The **infantry branch** trains soldiers in the skills of a rifleman ^(IT). Riflemen learn how to use machine guns, light anti-tank weapons (LAWs) and other infantry weapons. They learn how to fight together as riflemen. Like most other armed forces, the infantry features specialised troops. The four specialisations are the light (or motorised) infantry, the mechanised infantry, the mountain infantry, and the air-mobile infantry



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: In the armed forces, we use terms like “rifleman”, “airman”, “seaman”, etc. for both sexes!

In the **armour branch** soldiers learn how to use main battle tanks (MBTs). Their job is mainly to engage enemy tanks. They are trained as tank drivers, gunners, loaders, or even tank commanders. These soldiers are often called “tankers”.

In the **artillery branch** company-sized units are called batteries. Here, soldiers learn and train the tasks needed in order to fire artillery shells from an M-109 self-propelled howitzer (SPH) and hit the enemy at long distances.

Fill in the blanks!

- 1) A main battle tank is used in the branch.
- 2) The skills of a rifleman are trained in the branch.
- 3) The M-109 SPH is used in the branch.
- 4) Soldiers of the branch use LAWs.
- 5) In the branch soldiers train to hit the enemy at long distances.
- 6) Tank drivers are trained in the branch.

5.1 Some more branches

Soldiers of the **supply branch** deliver ammunition, fuel, clothing, and many other things to the units that need them. They also service and repair vehicles and equipment.

In the **engineer branch**, soldiers learn one of the various trades of a combat engineer. Some engineers are trained in road and bridge construction. Others use an armoured vehicle to clear obstacles or drive a heavy cross-country truck with a crane.

Soldiers of the **CBRN defence branch** are able to counter **chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear** threats. This includes the decontamination of personnel, vehicles and equipment. They also perform water treatment tasks

Fill in the blanks!

- 1) Soldiers learn how to construct bridges in the branch.
- 2) Water treatment tasks are performed by the branch.
- 3) Soldiers of the branch deliver ammunition and fuel.
- 4) The branch conducts the decontamination of personnel.
- 5) In the branch, armoured vehicles are used to clear obstacles.
- 6) The service and repair of vehicles is dealt with in the branch.

5.2 More about branches!

Other typical branches in international environments are the reconnaissance branch, military intelligence branch, signals branch, air defence branch, airspace surveillance branch, and the air support branch.

According to the MSC, the remaining Austrian branches are the air combat branch, air support branch, communications branch, cyber branch, electronic warfare branch, ground-based air defence branch, air control and reporting branch, information technology branch, medical branch, special operations forces branch, military police branch, PSYOPS branch, and the reconnaissance branch. Some of these will be dealt with in detail on 2A level.



Task 6 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Domäne	infantry
Pioniere	branch
Versorgung	CBRN defence
Waffengattung	armour branch
Jäger-	domain
ABC Abwehr	artillery
Artillerie	supply
Panzertruppe	engineers

Task 7 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences!



1) Self-propelled howitzers (SPHs) are used in the
..... branch.



2) Soldiers who fight together as riflemen belong to the
..... branch.



3) Soldiers who service and repair vehicles belong to the
..... branch.



4) Main battle tanks are used in the
..... branch.



5) Soldiers who construct bridges are in the
..... branch.



6) Countering chemical threats, is trained in the
..... branch.

Branches have specific activities that can be associated with their tasks or with the jobs found in them.

Task 8 Write the “cloud” activities into the appropriate branch box!



CBRN DEFENCE BRANCH

-

-

fight together as riflemen

clear obstacles

construct bridges

use MBTs

hit the enemy at long distances

ARMOUR BRANCH

-

-

use LAWs

counter chemical threats

SUPPLY BRANCH

-

-

use self-propelled howitzers (SPHs)

ENGINEER BRANCH

-

-

INFANTRY BRANCH

-

-

mainly engage enemy tanks

deliver ammunition

service and repair vehicles

ARTILLERY BRANCH

-

-

decontamination of personnel

Task 9 Guess the soldier's branch!

PTE Holger Bauer

*"I am the driver of a 12-ton truck.
I transport a lot of stuff like food, clothing, and ammunition.
I get to see lots of other barracks."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.



SGT Simone Smeller

*"I am posted as a team leader.
My job involves the decontamination of personnel and equipment.
I can drive a heavy decontamination truck."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.



SSGT Emil Eisen

*"I am posted as a tank commander.
I have a crew of three.
I can go almost everywhere with my 55-ton vehicle."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.



MCPL Karl Kampf

*"I did my national service as a rifleman.
Now, I'm a deputy squad leader.
It's just great riding around in an APC."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.



2LT Peter Platter

*"I am posted as a platoon leader.
I train my soldiers in the skills of bridge construction.
I've taken part in international disaster relief operations."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.



LCPL Heinz Howitzky

*"I'm the driver of an SPH.
Every two years I do refreshment training and live firing exercises.
When the guns of our battery fire their shells, the ground shakes."*

This soldier has a job in the branch.

Task 10 Use the words from the box and form simple sentences to answer the questions!

CBRN defence	supply	armour
engineer	artillery	infantry

Here is an example:

Which **branch uses MBTs**?
The *armour* **branch uses MBTs**.

1) Which **branch repairs vehicles**?

The

2) Which **branch trains riflemen**?

The

3) Which **branch constructs bridges**?

The

4) Which **branch mainly engages enemy tanks**?

The

5) Which **branch uses self-propelled howitzers**?

The

6) Which **branch performs water treatment tasks**?

The

Task 11 Discussion

Have you chosen one of these branches? Why? Why not?

If you could choose one of these branches, which one would you choose, and why?

Do you know your own branch?

What are the main tasks of your branch?

Are there any specialisations within your branch, battalion, or company?

Notes:

Austrian Armed Forces* – Services, Arms, Branches and Structure

* This is the only proper translation of "Österreichisches Bundesheer".

as at JUL 20

altes bzw. aktuelles System	old resp. current system
-----------------------------	--------------------------

Teilstreitkräfte	services
Landstreitkräfte	land forces
Luftstreitkräfte	air force
Seestreitkräfte	maritime forces
Spezialeinsatzkräfte	special operations forces

Truppengattungen	arms
Einsatzunterstützungstruppen	combat service support troops
Führungsunterstützungstruppen	command support troops
Kampftruppen	combat troops
Kampfunterstützungstruppen	combat support troops

Waffengattungen	branches
ABC-Abwehr	CBRN defence
Artillerie	artillery
Aufklärung (Späh-)	reconnaissance
Aufklärung (Waffengattung)	military intelligence
Fernmelde-	signals
Jagdkommando	special operations forces
Jäger	infantry
Luftabwehr	air defence
Luftraumüberwachung	airspace surveillance
Luftunterstützung	air support
Militärmedizinischer Dienst	medical branch
Militärpolizei	military police
Panzer-	armour
Panzergrenadiere	mechanised infantry
Pioniere	engineers
Versorgung	supply, logistics

Bundesministerium für Landesverteidigung	Federal Ministry of Defence
-------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Bundesminister für Landesverteidigung	Federal Minister of Defence
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Generalsekretär	Secretary General
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Kabinett des Bundesministers	Cabinet of the Federal Minister of Defence
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Sektion I Präsidiale, Personal, Recht	Generalstab
Directorate General I Central Administration, Human Resources, Law	Defence Staff

Generalstabsdirektion	Sektion III (SIII) Bereitstellung	Sektion IV Einsatz
Defence Staff Directorate General	Directorate General III Assets Provision	Directorate General IV Operations

Kommanden	Commands
Kommando Streitkräfte (KdoSK)	Joint Forces Command
Kommando Streitkräftebasis (KdoSKB)	Joint Support Command

Akademien	Academies
Landesverteidigungsakademie (LVAk)	National Defence Academy (NDA)
Militärakademie (MilAk)	Military Academy
Heeresunteroffiziersakademie (HUAk)	NCO and Warrant Officer Academy

Schulen	Schools
ABC-Abwehrschule (ABCAbwS)	CBRN Defence School*
Flieger- und Fliegerabwehrtruppenschule (FIFIATS)	Aviation and Air Defence School
Führungsunterstützungsschule FüUS)	Command Support School
Gesundheits- und Krankenpflegeschule (GKPS)	Nursing School
Heereslogistikschule (HLogS)	Armed Forces Logistics School
Heerestruppenschule (HTS)	Land Forces School
Sanitätsschule (SanS)	Armed Forces Medical School

* The old term was NBC.

Ämter	Agencies
Heeresnachrichtenamt (HNaA)	Austrian Strategic Intelligence Agency
Abwehramt (AbwA)	Armed Forces Security Agency
Amt für Rüstung und Wehrtechnik (ARWT)	Armaments and Defence Technology Agency (ADTA)
Heerespersonalamt (HPA)	Armed Forces Personnel Agency
Militärisches Immobilien Management Zentrum (MIMZ)	Military Real Estate Management Centre

Militärstrategisches Konzept 2017	Military Strategy Concept 2017
Teilstreitkräfte/Waffengattungen	services/branches
Landstreitkräfte	land forces
Artillerietruppe	artillery troops/branch
Aufklärungstruppe	reconnaissance troops/branch
Infanterietruppe	infantry troops/branch
Panzertruppe	armour troops/branch
Pioniertruppe	engineer troops/branch
Luftstreitkräfte	air force
Bodengebundene Luftabwehr	ground-based air defence troops/branch
Flugmeldetruppe	air control and reporting troops/branch
Luftunterstützungstruppe	air support troops/branch
Kampffliegertruppe	air combat troops/branch
Cyber-Kräfte	cyber forces
Cyber-Truppe	cyber troops/branch
EloKa-Truppe	electronic warfare troops/branch
IKT-Truppe	IT troops/branch
Informationskräfte	information technology forces
Kommunikationstruppe	communications troops/branch
PSYOPS-Truppe	PSYOPS troops/branch
Spezialeinsatzkräfte*	special operations forces
Jagdkommandotruppe	special operations forces troops/branch

* The Military Strategy Concept (MSC) states that the special operations forces play a similar role to the other services, but is not really considered a service.

Sonstige Kräfte	other forces
Logistikkräfte	logistics forces
Versorgungstruppe	logistics troops, supply troops
Sanitätstruppe	medical troops
Querschnitt	cross-functional forces
ABC-Abwehrtruppe	CBRN defence troops
Ordnungstruppe	military police troops
Domäne	domain
Land	land
Luft	air
Meer	sea
Weltraum	space
Cyber-Raum (immaterielle Domäne)	cyberspace (immaterial domain)
Informationsumfeld (immaterielle Domäne)	information environment (immaterial domain)
Infanterietruppe - Ausprägungen	infantry troops - specialisations
mechanisierte Infanterie	mechanised infantry
motorisierte Infanterie	motorised (or light) infantry
hochgebirgsbewegliche Infanterie	mountain infantry (units and troops without "high")*
luftbewegliche Infanterie	air-mobile infantry
operative Einsatzverfahren	types of operations
Schutzoperation	security operation
Abwehroperation	defence operation
Luftraumsicherungsoperation	airspace security operation
Evakuierungsoperation	evacuation operation**

3. Jägerbrigade (Brigade Schnelle Kräfte)	3 rd Infantry Brigade (Rapid Forces Brigade)
4. Panzergrenadierbrigade (4.PzGrenBrig)	4 th Mechanised Infantry Brigade
6. Gebirgsbrigade (6.GebBrig)	6 th Mountain Brigade
7. Jägerbrigade (7.JgBrig)	7 th Infantry Brigade
ABC-Abwehr Zentrum	CBRN Defence Centre
Abteilung	Division
Adjutant des Bundespräsidenten	Military Advisor to the Federal President
Adjutantur	Military Office of the Federal President
Amt für Rüstung und Beschaffung (ARB)	Armaments and Procurement Agency
Amtswirtschaftsstelle (AWiSt)	General Administrative Office
Ausbildungs-/Lehrkompanie	Training Company
Auslandsdienste	International Services
Auslandseinsatzbasis (AusLEBa)	Austrian Armed Forces International Centre (AUTINT)
Bundespräsident	Federal President
Büro der Parlamentarischen Bundesheerkommission (BürPBHK)	Office of the Parliamentary Commission on the Austrian Armed Forces
Büros der Verteidigungsattachés	Offices of the Defence Attachés
Chef des Generalstabes (ChGStb)	Chief of Defence Staff (CHODS)
Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik (DionSihPol)	Directorate for Security Policy
Direktion Rüstung und Beschaffung (DionRB)	Armament & Procurement Directorate
Elektronische Drohnenabwehr (EIDroAbw)	Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C-UAS)
Entminungsdienst (EMD)	Demining Service
European Union Battle Group, EU-Kampfgruppe	European Union Battle Group (EUBG)

Fachbereich	Department
Flieger-	aviation
Führungsunterstützungszentrum (FüUZ)	Command Support Centre
Generalstabsabteilung (GStbAbt)	Defence Staff Division
Gruppe Ausbildungswesen (GrpAusbW)	Training Directorate
Gruppe Einsatzgrundlagen (GrpEGL)	Operational Requirements Directorate
Gruppe Grundsatzplanung (GrpGSPI)	Strategic Planning Directorate
Gruppe laufende Einsätze (GrpLE)	Current Operations Directorate
Gruppe Steuerung und Haushalt (GrpStrgHH)	Budget Steering Directorate
Gruppe Logistik (GrpLog)	Logistics Directorate
Gruppe Strukturen und Organisation (GrpStruktOrg)	Capability Development Directorate
Heer	army
Heeresbild- und Filmstelle (HBF)	Armed Forces Photo and Video Production Service
Heeresdruckzentrum (HDruckZ)	Armed Forces Printing Centre
Heeresgeschichtliches Museum (HGM)	Museum of Military History
Heereslogistikzentrum (HLogZ)	Armed Forces Logistics Centre
Heeresmunitiansanstalt (HMunA)	Armed Forces Munitions Depot
Heeressportzentrum (HSZ)	Armed Forces Sports Centre
Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologie & Cybersicherheitszentrum (IKT&CySihZ)	CIS & Cyber Defence Centre (Communications and Information Systems & Cyber Defence Centre)
Institut	Institute
Kampfgruppe	battle group (EU), task force (U.S.)
Katastrophenhilfeeinheit (AFDRU)	Austrian Forces Disaster Relief Unit (AFDRU)
Kommando Einsatzunterstützung	Joint Service Support Command
Kommando Jagdkommando	Special Operations Forces Command
Kommando Luftraumüberwachung (KdoLRÜ)	Airspace Surveillance Command
Kommando Luftunterstützung (KdoLuU)	Air Support Command
Kommando Militärpolizei	Military Police Command
Lehrabteilung	training division
Lehrgruppe	training section
Marine	navy
Materialstab Luft (MSL)	Air Materiel Staff
Militärberatungen in NEW YORK, WIEN	Military Liaison Offices NEW YORK, VIENNA
Militärhochschule (MHS)	Academy of Military Science & Leadership (AMSL)
Militärhundezentrum (MilHuZ)	Military Working Dog Centre
Militärkommando (MilKdo)	Provincial Military Command
Militärkommando (z. B. Wien)	(Vienna) Provincial Military Command
Militärmedizinisches Zentrum	Military Medical Centre
Militärordinariat	Office of the Military Vicar General
Militärvertretung BRÜSSEL (MVB)	Military Representation Brussels
Milizbüro***	Office for Ready Reserve Affairs
nachgeordnet	subordinated
Nachrichtendienstliche Abwehr (ndAbw)	Military Security
Nachrichtendienstliche Aufklärung (ndAufkl)	Strategic Intelligence
Österreichische Militärbibliothek (ÖMB)	Austrian Military Library
Redaktion Truppendienst (RedTD)	Editorial Office of the "Truppendienst" Military Journal
Referat	Section
Sanitätszentrum Ost, Süd, West	Military Medical Centre East, South, West

Streitkräfte	armed forces
Streitkräftebasis	Joint Forces Base
Theresianische Militärakademie (TherMilAk)	Theres(i)an Military Academy (TMA)
Versorgungsregiment 1 (VR1)	1 st Logistics Regiment
Waffen- und Fachschulen	branch schools

* In Austria, we distinguish between “low mountains” (*Mittelgebirge*) up to approximately 2,000 metres and “high mountains” (*Hochgebirge*). Many armed forces do not make this distinction and only use the term “mountain”, especially when naming troops. NATO is aware of extreme geographical differences, but uses the following classification: “low mountains” up to 2,500 metres, “high mountains” from 2,500 to 5.500 metres and “extremely high mountains” above 5,500 metres.

** In international operations this is usually called “non-combatant evacuation operation” (NEO).

*** Find further information on “militia” on the PSO wordlist!

Notes:

Chapter 4: Barracks and Daily Routine

“A barracks is a building or group of buildings where soldiers or other members of the armed forces live and work. ‘Barracks’ is the singular and plural form.” – *Collins Cobuild*

Task 1 Barracks ^(IT) – Read and discuss!

A **barracks** is a facility for the permanent housing of troops. In Austria, most barracks are used to house young recruits during their basic training. These barracks include the facilities needed for soldiers to work, live, and also to spend their spare time. The barracks also have facilities, such as garages and depots, in order to park military vehicles and store equipment.



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip:* “Barracks” is the singular AND plural form, so we count one barracks, two barracks etc.

Task 2 “Let’s get talking”!



Task 3 What objects, buildings, and people connected with the four categories below, can you find in a barracks? Try to find at least three words per category!

spare time/welfare	
buildings	
personnel	
security	

Task 4 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Sportplatz	guardhouse
Speisesaal	armoury
Soldatenheim	main gate
Wachgebäude	medical centre
Kaserne	mess hall
Waffenkammer	all-ranks mess
Krankenrevier	boom gate
Haupttor	sports ground
Kommandogebäude	quarters
Schranke	garage
Garage	barracks
Wachlokal	headquarters building
Unterkunft	guardroom

Task 5 Arriving at the barracks – Read and discuss!

To do their national service, conscripts report at a barracks. They enter the barracks through the **main gate**.

At the main gate they show their ID and call-up notice to the **sentry**. The sentry is the soldier standing guard in front of the **guardhouse**. The **guards** all report to the **duty officer**. Sometimes, the duty officer stands at the main gate to check the ID because the sentry also has to open the **boom gate** for vehicles.

The new recruits are gathered together by a non-commissioned officer (NCO) and are led to the **company square** for roll call. After roll call, a duty corporal leads them to their **quarters**^(1T). Here, each recruit gets a bunk to sleep on and a locker to store clothing and equipment.



^(1T) **Insiders' Tip:** In the military, we always use “quarters” which means “rooms or buildings for people to live in”. “Quarter” means “part of a city” like in “I visited the Latin Quarter when I was in Paris.”



Task 6 Fill in the correct terms!

Recruits have a bunk and a locker in their

The person who stands guard is called a

You enter the barracks through the


Roll call is held on the

The sentry stands guard in front of the

A permanent housing for troops is called a

If a vehicle wants to leave the barracks, the sentry opens the

The guards report to ^(IT) the

 *^(IT) Insiders' Tip: In the civilian world, "to report" means "giving information" while in the military it means "being subordinate to". So, it is "unterstellt sein" in German!*

Task 7 Match the words from the box to the pictures!

sentry	guardhouse	boom gate	duty officer
quarters	main gate	barracks	company square



Task 8 A walk through the barracks – Read and discuss!

SGT Huber and his squad of new recruits are on a walk through the Krobotin Barracks. They are walking in a column of twos towards the **medical centre**. The SGT tells them that this is where they can see a doctor and get treatment, if they feel sick.


Next stop is the main gate. At the guardhouse they take a look at the **guardroom**. The guardroom is the office of the guards on duty.

They walk on reaching the **armoury**. The SGT tells them that they will receive their assault rifle here. A short walk later, they reach the building of the battalion **headquarters** ^(IT) (HQ). The battalion commander (BNCDR) has his office here.

Last stop before lunch, is the **sports ground**. The SGT tells them that they can train for their 2,400 metres run here.

Two minutes later, they are at the **mess hall**. The SGT says, "Queue up for lunch now. If you need to wash your hands, or go to the toilet, the lavatory is inside to the right. If you want to buy anything to drink, the **all-ranks mess** is on the first floor.

"At 1300 everybody is in their quarters. Are there any questions? You are dismissed!"

 *^(IT) Insiders' Tip: Like barracks, headquarters always has an -s, even in the singular form!*



Task 9 Match the facilities on the left with the statements on the right!

Facilities	Statements	Answers
1. headquarters	a) you get your assault rifle there	1
2. medical centre	b) you can practise your 2,400 m run there	2
3. main gate	c) you can buy something to drink there	3
4. mess hall	d) you find the office of the BNCDR there	4
5. armoury	e) the place where you enter the barracks	5
6. guardroom	f) you can see a doctor there	6
7. sports ground	g) you can have meals there	7
8. all-ranks mess	h) is the office of the guards on duty	8

Task 10 Match the words from the box to the pictures!

guardroom	armoury	medical centre	headquarters
mess hall	all-ranks mess	sports ground	guardhouse





Task 11 Fill in the blanks!

- 1) After duty you can buy a drink in the
- 2) Vehicles enter the barracks through the
- 3) You can practise your 2,400 m run at the
- 4) Soldiers eat their meals in the
- 5) You can see a doctor at the
- 6) A permanent housing for troops is a
- 7) The office of the guards is called the
- 8) Assault rifles are stored in the

Daily Routine

Task 1 Daily routine in barracks – Read and discuss!

After lunch, the SGT instructs the recruits in the quarters' rules. "You must keep your quarters clean and tidy at all times", he tells them. The company commander may do a room inspection at any time. He also says, "When you leave the quarters, lock your **lockers** and switch off the lights."

The SGT tells them about their daily duty. This can be seen on the weekly **duty schedule**. "Two **duty corporals** are on a 24-hour duty at the company entrance. **Reveille** is at 0600 ^(IT), this is the time to get up. A duty corporal shouts reveille to wake you and makes sure that you get out of your **bunk**. You have time to go to the **lavatory** and to wash yourself. After getting dressed, you can go to the mess hall for breakfast. After breakfast, make your bunk and then tidy up and clean the quarters.



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: In the military, we express timing differently from the civilian world. If there is a "0" in the beginning, we say "zero", if there are two "00" in the end, we say "hundred". Then we can say "hours" or omit this for brevity. So, in this case we say "zero six hundred (hours)".

"Sick call is at 0700. A duty corporal leads the sick recruits to the medical centre to see the doctor. At 0730 **roll call** is held on the **company square**. Don't forget to yell 'present' when you hear your name", the SGT says.

Basic training is done the rest of the day. Duty normally ends at 1545 after the **retreat formation**. In the first weeks of national service the daily duty can last longer. At 2200 it's time for "**lights out**" and the duty corporal checks that the lights are switched off. "**Taps**" is at 2400 and everybody has to be in their bunk. This is a recruit's daily routine.

Task 2 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Tagwache	bunk
WC	retreat formation
Stockbett	locker
Kompanieantreteplatz	roll call
Unterkunft	lavatory
Befehlsausgabe	company square
Standeskontrolle	duty corporal
Spind	reveille
Zapfenstreich	quarters
Dienstplan	taps
Charge vom Tag	duty schedule



Task 3 Fill in the crossword puzzle!

			1		L						2			
2					3						3			
							4		O					
	5													
5			6						7		6			
			V		7	G				9				
											10		11	
8											R			
9														
												10		
							11					Y		

ACROSS

- 1) Buy something to drink here
- 2) The place in barracks where recruits live
- 3) Acronym of "Improvised Explosive Device"
- 4) Opened by the sentry for vehicles to pass
- 5) The building where you find the guards
- 6) At 2400, the day ends with this
- 7) A place to park vehicles
- 8) You can see a doctor here
- 9) Held at 0730 on the company square
- 10) Acronym of "Rules Of Engagement"
- 11) You receive your assault rifle here

DOWN

- 1) Acronym of "After Action Review"
- 2) You enter the barracks here
- 3) Acronym of "Explosive Ordnance Disposal"
- 4) Acronym of the U.S. "Battle Dress Uniform"
- 5) A bed for soldiers
- 6) Wake-up call at 0600
- 7) Acronym of "Exercise Planning Guide"
- 8) Acronym of "Main Supply Route"
- 9) Acronym of "End Of Tour"
- 10) Stands guard at the main gate
- 11) A place to store clothing and equipment

Task 4 Match the words from the box to the pictures!

medical centre	bunk	mess hall	all-ranks mess	roll call
duty corporal	lavatory	boom gate	reveille	duty schedule
guardroom	sentry	armoury	main gate	lockers











Task 5 Fill in the blanks!

- 1) Recruits can go to the toilet and wash their hands at the
- 2) The time to get out of bed is called
- 3) If you feel sick you go to the
- 4) At 2200 it is time for
- 5) At 0730 the platoon leader does the
- 6) Reveille is at 0600 and you are woken by the
- 7) When leaving their quarters, soldiers should lock their
- 8) In the military, 2400 hrs is called
- 9) Soldiers have a bunk and a locker in their
- 10) A time plan that shows you your daily duty, is called a
- 11) You can practise your 2,400 m run at the
- 12) Soldiers can buy something to drink at the

Task 6 Discussion

If you were tasked to design the “ideal” barracks, which buildings and facilities would you include?

Which personnel would you need to run the barracks?

What daily routine do you have at work?

Notes:

Barracks and Daily Routine

as at AUG 16

Antrag, Anfrage	request (e.g. for information, RFI)
Antrag, Bewerbung, Meldung (z. B. zu Kurs)	application
Bataillonskommandant	battalion commander (BNCDR)
Bataillonskommando	battalion headquarters (BNHQ)
beaufsichtigen	supervise
beauftragen	assign
Befehlsausgabe (Führungsverfahren)	order issue, order issue brief
Befehlsausgabe (Soldatenalltag)	retreat formation
Bekleidungskammer	clothing depot
Betreuungseinrichtungen	welfare facilities
Betriebsstaffel	service support element
Bettwäsche	(bed) linen
Bücherei	library
Charge vom Tag	duty corporal
Dienst	duty
Diensteinteilung	duty roster
Dienstplan	duty schedule (e.g. weekly schedule)
Dienstreise	duty trip
Dienstwechsel ChvT	duty corporal HOTO
Dienstwechsel OvT	duty officer HOTO
Dienstzuteilung	temporary duty (TDY)
Exerzierplatz	parade ground
Fitnessraum	exercise room
Flaggenmast	flagpole
Flaggenparade	salute to the colours
Garage	garage
Garnison	garrison
Garnisonskommandant	garrison commander
Gruppenkommandant	squad leader (SQDLDR)
Haupttor	main gate
Hindernisbahn	obstacle course
Infrastruktur	infrastructure
Jägerkompanie	rifle company (RFLCOY)
Kampfbahn	assault course
Kaserne	barracks
Kasernenordnung	barracks rules
Kommandogebäude	headquarters building
Kompanieantreterplatz	company square
Kompaniekommandant	company commander (COYCDR)
Körperausbildung	physical training (PT)
Krankenrevier	medical centre
Lager	camp
Laufbahn	track
Ledigenheim	bachelor quarters
Lehrsaal	lecture hall
Löschteich	fire water pond
Meldung	report
Munitionsbunker	ammunition bunker
Nachtruhe	lights out
Offizier vom Tag (OvT)	duty officer
Offizierskasino	officers' mess
Parkplatz	car park
Pause	break

Poststelle	post office
Schießplatz	firing range
Schmutzwäsche	(dirty) laundry
Schranke	boom gate
Soldatenheim	all ranks mess
Speisesaal	mess hall
Spind	locker
Sporthalle	gymnasium
Sportplatz	sports ground
Stabskompanie	headquarters company (HQCOY)
Standeskontrolle	roll call
Stockbett	bunk
Tagwache	reveille
Tankstelle	filling station
Überstunden	overtime
Untergebener	subordinate
Unterkunft	quarters
Unteroffizier vom Tag (UOvT)	duty NCO*
Unteroffiziersmesse	NCO's mess*
Vermittlung	telephone exchange (TX)
Wachdienst	guard duty
Wache	guard
Wachgebäude	guardhouse
Wachhütte	sentry box
Wachkommandant	guard commander
Wachlokal	guardroom
Wachposten	sentry
Waffenexerzieren	rifle drill
Waffenkammer	armoury
Wäscherei	laundry
Waschraum	lavatory, washroom
WC	toilet
Werkstatt	workshop
Zapfenstreich	taps
Zimmerdurchgang	room inspection
Zugskommandant	platoon leader (PLTLDR)

* The Austrian term “*Unteroffizier(e)*” refers to “non-commissioned officers and warrant officers”. Usually, we abbreviate the English form to “non-commissioned officers” (NCOs). NATO also states that “For NATO purposes, OR-5 to OR-9 inclusive are considered Non-Commissioned Officers”.

Chapter 5: Rifle Company

“Whoever said the pen is mightier than the sword obviously never encountered automatic weapons.” – *Douglas MacArthur*

Task 1 Organisation and personnel – Read and discuss!

A **rifle company** (RFLCOY) may have the role of light infantry, mechanised infantry, mountain infantry or air-mobile infantry. In Austria, infantry battalions ^(IT) and their rifle companies, especially the stand-by forces, can differ considerably in their individual table of organisation and equipment (TOE). A TOE shows the unit's structure and the different jobs and equipment found in it. A rifle company trains soldiers in the skills of a **rifleman** (RFLM).



(IT) Insiders' Tip: The Austrian “Jäger” is usually translated to “infantry” (battalion level and above), but up to company level we use “rifle” as in RFLCOY, rifleman etc.



This is the tactical symbol for a rifle company. The person in charge is the **company commander** (COYCDR). The COYCDR and the deputy company commander, also called the **executive officer** (XO), form the **company headquarters** (COYHQ).

Apart from rifle platoons, the following command and support elements can be found in a rifle company.



This is the tactical symbol for a **command squad** (CMDSQD). It is led by the **command sergeant major** (CMDISM). The squad also comprises the **signal NCO** (SIGNCO) and a number of **driver/radio (telephone) operators** (DVR/RTO).



This is the tactical symbol for a supply squad (SUPSQD). The **company sergeant major** (COYSM) is in charge. The **supply NCO** (SUPNCO), the **medical NCO** (MEDNCO), the **administration/quartermaster NCO** (ADMIN/QMNCO), and the **motor transportation NCO** (MTNCO) are members of the supply squad.

Each NCO has an **assistant/driver** (ASST/DVR) to help them. In the medical team, the MEDNCO is assisted by two medics and a driver/radio operator.

Task 2 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

Dienstführender UO	command sergeant major
Krafftfahrer/Funker	administration/quartermaster NCO
Kanzlei/Wirtschafts-UO	executive officer (XO)
Nachschub-UO	driver/radio (telephone) operator
Krafftfahr-UO	company commander
Kommandogruppenkommandant	company sergeant major
Fernmelde-UO	motor transportation NCO
Kompaniekommandant	medical NCO
SanUO	signal NCO
stvKpKdt	supply NCO

Task 3 Use the terms from the box and fill in the blanks!

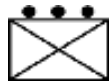
MEDNCO	company sergeant major	radio operator	CMDSM
assistant/driver	SIGNCO	motor transportation	rifleman

- 1) The command squad is led by the
- 2) The leads the supply squad.
- 3) NCOs in the supply squad have an to help them.
- 4) The is also a member of the command squad.
- 5) A rifle company trains soldiers in the skills of a
- 6) In the medical team you can find a driver/
- 7) The leads the medical team.
- 8) MTNCO stands for NCO.

Organisation and personnel

Three platoons form the backbone of a rifle company.

This is the tactical symbol for a **rifle platoon** (RFLPLT). The platoon leader is in charge. The platoon headquarters comprises the deputy and a **radio operator/messenger** (RTO&M).



This is the tactical symbol for a rifle squad (RFLSQD). A squad leader is in charge. A deputy and about six riflemen make up the rest of the squad. Every rifleman is trained to work as a machine-gun crew member. A machine gun crew consists of a **machine gunner** (MGNR) and an **assistant gunner** (AG). A rifle squad, mounted on an armoured personnel carrier (APC), has a driver / RTO and an (on-board) gunner.



In international contexts, a rifleman can be equipped with an assault rifle, but may also have a close combat missile system (CCMS), or a designated marksman rifle (DMR). A rifleman equipped with a light machine gun is called an “automatic rifleman”.

The first squad of a modern rifle platoon maybe a **support squad** (SSQD) because it has machine guns on tripods and **light anti-tank weapons** (LAW) ^(IT), or a regular rifle squad.



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: Also modern 150 mm “shoulder-launched munitions” are considered “light” and are called “light anti-tank weapons”.

In a modern RFLCOY, there is also a **combat support platoon** (CSPLT).



This is the tactical symbol for a CSPLT. It may consist of **combat support squads**, also called CSSQDs (with machine guns, heavy machine guns and LAWs), **sniper squads**, abbreviated SNPRSQDs (with medium sniper rifles), LAW squads (LAWSQDs) or heavy machine gun squads (HMSQDs). Bear in mind that there are only two squads in the CSPLT, so they are larger than regular rifle squads! *

* In other armed forces, infantry squads with special weapons are often called “weapons squad”.



This is the tactical symbol for a sniper squad with medium sniper rifles.

Some RFLCOYs may also still include an anti-tank guided missile platoon (ATGMPLT). Generally, this platoon is now found in the combat support company.



This is the tactical symbol for an anti-tank guided missile platoon.

On-board gunners, who operate partially unprotected, get increasingly substituted by gunners who operate **remote weapon stations** (RWS) from the inside of the vehicle.

Task 4 What do the abbreviations stand for!

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1) COYSM: | 7) RWS: |
| 2) RFLCOY: | 8) MTNCO: |
| 3) SUPSQD: | 9) CMDSQD: |
| 4) RFLM: | 10) COYCDR: |
| 5) ASST/DVR: | 11) CSPLT: |
| 6) ADMIN/QM NCO: | 12) RFLPLT: |

Task 5 Match the German terms with their English equivalent!

PAR	combat support platoon (CSPLT)
Gruppenkommandant	sniper (SNPR)
Funker/Melder	gunner
Krautfahrer	squad leader (SQDLDR)
Scharfschütze	LAW
Kampfunterstützungszug	assistant machine gunner (AG)
Maschinengewehrschütze 2	rifleman (RFLM)
Richtschütze	radio operator and messenger (RTO&M)
Zugstrupp	platoon HQ
Unterstützungsgruppe	driver (DVR)
Jäger	support squad (SSQD)



Task 6 Answer the questions!

- 1) What does the abbreviation SNPRSQD stand for?
- 2) What does a machine gun crew consist of?
- 3) Who makes up the rifle platoon HQ?
- 4) Which soldiers are in a regular rifle squad?
- 5) Which anti-tank weapon can you find in a rifle company?

Task 7 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences!



The anti-tank weapon of a rifle platoon is called a
.....



A combat support platoon has a
.....



The person in charge of a rifle company is the
.....



A rifleman is trained to be a machine gunner and an
.....



A person in charge of seven riflemen is a
.....



The deputy platoon leader is part of the
.....




The rifleman in the PLTHQ has the job of a
.....



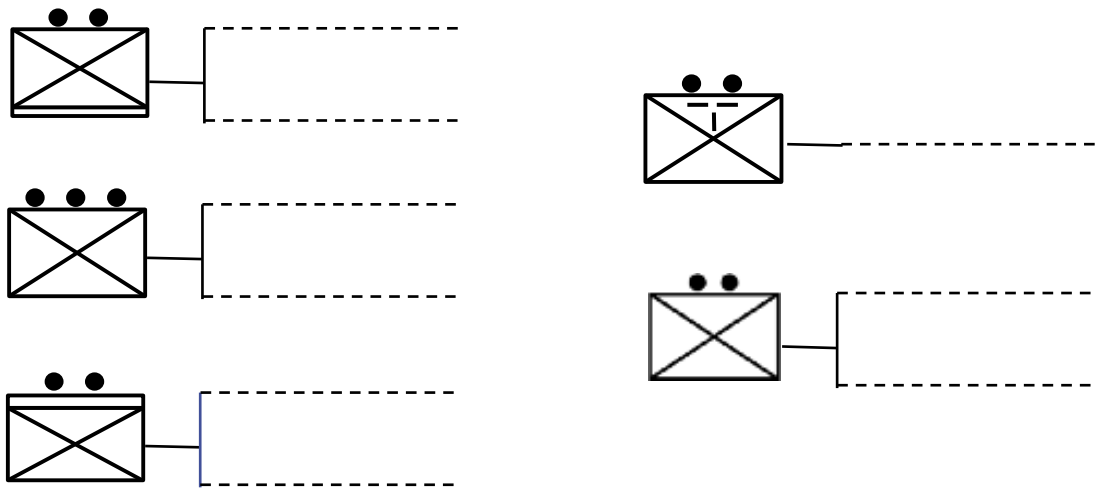
Task 8 Match the person to the unit!

medical NCO	rifle squad
SNPR	supply squad
MTNCO	platoon HQ
signal NCO	sniper team
radio operator & messenger	company HQ
machine gunner	medical team
platoon leader	command squad
company commander	rifle platoon

 *(IT) Insiders' Tip: Did you notice the use of "leader" and "commander"? As we have seen in "National Service and Units", we use "leader" up to platoon level and "commander" on company level and above.*

Task 9 Use the terms from the box and name the personnel found in the org element!

CMDSM	signal NCO	RTO&M
assistant gunner	SNPR	assistant/driver
MGNR	supply NCO	deputy platoon leader





Task 10 Complete the crossword puzzle!

		1			4					2					3
3								5							
		4											5		
	6			8			6		8				Q		
7		9					G					10			
T															
										11					
			9			V									
							A					12			13
		11					10			N					
	13														

ACROSS

- 1) The squad commanded by the COYSM
- 2) Person in charge of a platoon
- 3) Acronym of "Estimated Time of Arrival"
- 4) A unit of about eight riflemen
- 5) Acronym of "Austrian Armed Forces"
- 6) Person in charge of the supply squad
- 7) A job every rifleman is trained to do
- 8) The COYCDR is found in this element
- 9) This rifleman operates a vehicle
- 10) The person in charge of the medical team
- 11) Acronym of "Rules of Engagement"
- 12) Abbreviation of sniper
- 13) Abbreviation of rifleman

DOWN

- 1) Acronym of "Search and Rescue"
- 2) A unit of 30 to 40 soldiers
- 3) A job trained by soldiers in a rifle company
- 4) Acronym of "Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants"
- 5) Abbreviation of squad
- 6) The smallest unit in an ATGMPLT
- 7) The NCO responsible for vehicles
- 8) A team of precision shooters
- 9) Abbreviation of company
- 10) Acronym of "Radio Telephone Operator"
- 11) An NCO in the command squad
- 12) Acronym of "Special Operations Forces"
- 13) Acronym of "Remote Weapon Station"

Task 11 Form simple, but full sentences to answer the questions!

Here is an example: **Who is in command of a rifle company?**
The *COYCDR* is in command of a rifle company.

1) Who **is in charge of the supply squad**?

The

2) Which soldiers **form a machine gun team**?

A

3) Who **leads the medical team**?

The

4) What does **LAW stand for**?

LAW

5) Who **is in charge of a rifle platoon**?

The

Notes:

Rifle Company

as at JUL 20

Ablauflinie	line of departure (LD)
Abschussvorrichtung (PAL 2000)	launcher
absitzen	dismount (from) sth.
angreifen	attack
Angriff	attack
Angriffsziel	objective (OBJ)
aufklären, erkunden	reconnoitre, recon
Aufklärung, Erkundung	reconnaissance, recon
aufsitzen	mount sth.
Auftrag	mission (e.g. to accomplish the mission)
Aufträge an Unterstellte	tasks
Ausrüstung	equipment
Bataillonskommandant (BKdt)	battalion commander
Befehl	order
begünstigen	support (e.g. the terrain supports tank movement)
behindern	hamper (e.g. the terrain hampers tank movement)
Beobachter	observer (spotter)
Bereitstellungsraum	attack position
Beurteilung der Lage	evaluation of factors
Bordschütze	on-board gunner
Dienstführender Unteroffizier (DfUO)	company sergeant major (COYSM) ①
Dreibein, Lafette (z. B. Lafette 74, Dreibein M3)	tripod
Dreieck (Gefechtsform des Zuges)	triangle (platoon formation)
entwickeln	deploy
erreichen	occupy
Feldstecher	binoculars
Fernmeldeunteroffizier (FMUO)	signal NCO
Feuereröffnungslinie	open fire line (U.S. also "trigger line")
Feuerstrahl (PAR)	back blast (LAW)
Funker & Melder	radio (telephone) operator and messenger (RTO&M)
Funkgerät	radio
Funktrupp	radio team
Gefechtsform	manoeuvre formation
Gefechtsstreifen	sector
Gehilfe (z. B. WiUO-Gehilfe)	assistant to (e.g. assistant to the quartermaster NCO)
Gelände	terrain
Geländebeurteilung	terrain evaluation
gewinnen	secure
Granatgewehr	grenade launcher
Granatgewehrschütze	grenade launcher operator
Granatwerfer	mortar
Gruppenkommandant (GrpKdt)	squad leader (SQDLDR)
halten	retain
Handgranate	hand grenade
Hochgebirgsausbildung	high-mountain training (adjectives with "high") ②
hochgebirgsbewegliche Infanterie	mountain infantry (units and troops without "high") ②
Infanterietruppe, Jägertruppe	infantry

Jägerbataillon	infantry battalion
Jägerbataillon (Hochgebirge) ②	mountain battalion (units and troops without "high") ②
Jägergruppe (JgGrp)	rifle squad
Jägerkompanie	rifle company
Jägerzug	rifle platoon
Kaderpräsenzeinheit (KPE)	stand-by forces
Kampfanzug	battle dress uniform
Kampfdeckung	fighting position
Kampfgruppe	task force (e.g. battalion-sized task force)
Kampfhandschuhe	combat gloves
Kampfhelm	combat helmet
Kampfschuhe	combat boots
Kampfunterstützungsgruppe	combat support squad ③
Kampfunterstützungskompanie	combat support company ③
Kampfunterstützungszug	combat support platoon ③
Kanzleiunteroffizier (KzIUO)	admin NCO
Kartensatz	map series
Kommandoebene	echelon
Kommandogruppe	command squad (sometimes also "HQ squad")
Kommandogruppenkommandant (Kdt KdoGrp)	command sergeant major (CMDSM) ①
Kompanie	company (COY) ④
Kompaniebreitkeil	company vee
Kompaniekeil	company wedge
Kompaniekolonne	company column
Kompaniekommandant (KpKdt)	company commander
Kompanieviereck	company rectangle ⑤
Krafftfahrer/Munitionsschütze	driver and ammunition bearer
Krafftfahrunteroffizier (KUO)	motor transportation NCO (MTNCO)
Lafette, Dreibein (z. B. Lafette 74, Dreibein M3)	tripod
Leuchtpistole	flare gun
luftbewegliche Infanterie	air-mobile infantry
Magazin	magazine
Maschinengewehr	machine gun
Maschinengewehrschütze 1 (MGSch 1)	(machine) gunner
Maschinengewehrschütze 2 (MGSch 2)	assistant (machine) gunner
mechanisierte Infanterie	mechanised infantry
motorisierte Infanterie	motorised (or light) infantry
Nachschubunteroffizier (NUO)	supply NCO (SUPNCO)
Nachtsichtbrille	night vision goggles
Nebelgranate	smoke grenade
nehmen	seize
Orgplan	org chart
Panzerabwehrlenkwaffenzug	anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) platoon
Panzerabwehrrohr	light anti-tank weapon (LAW)
Panzerabwehrrohrladeschütze	light anti-tank weapon (LAW) loader
Panzerabwehrrohrrichtschütze	light anti-tank weapon (LAW) operator
persönliche Ausrüstung	individual equipment
Pistole	pistol
Plan der Durchführung	operation overlay
Richtschütze	gunner
Sanitätsunteroffizier (SanUO)	medical NCO
Scharfschütze	sniper
Scharfschützengewehr	sniper rifle

Schreiber	clerical assistant
Schrotflinte	shotgun
schützen	protect
Schützenkette	squad line
Schützenmulde	hasty fighting position
Schützenpanzer	armoured personnel carrier (APC)
Schützenreihe	squad column
sich eingraben	dig in (irr., dig in - dug in - dug in)
sichern	provide tactical security
Spähtrupp	reconnaissance patrol
Sperre	obstacle
Staffel z.B. rechts (Gefechtsform)	echelon (e.g. echelon right)
Stellung	position
Stellung (mannschaftsbediente Waffen, Artillerie, ...)	emplacement
Stellungsraum	battle position (BP)
Streife	patrol
Sturmgewehr	assault rifle
stvBKdt	executive officer (XO) (e.g. XO, 12th INFBN)
stvGrpKdt	deputy squad leader
stvKpKdt	executive officer (XO) (e.g. XO, A COY)
stvZgKdt	deputy platoon leader
Tarnanzug (für Scharfschützen)	ghillie suit
Tarnanzug („neu“)	camouflage uniform
Tarnnetz	camouflage net
Tarnstift	camouflage stick
Taschenlampe	flashlight (AE), torch (BE)
Traggerüst	webbing
Trupp	team
Unterkunft	quarters
unterstützen mit Feuer	support by fire
Unterstützungsgruppe	support squad
Verfügungsraum	assembly area (AA)
Versorgungsgruppe	supply squad
verteidigen	defend
Verteidigung	defence
Vorderster Rand der Verteidigung (VRV)	FEBA (forward edge of the battle area)
Waffenmeister	armourer
Waffenstation	remote weapon system, remote weapon station (RWS)
Wirtschaftsunteroffizier (WiUO)	quartermaster NCO (QMNCO)
Zielfernrohrgewehrschütze	designated marksman
Zug	platoon
Zugskommandant (ZgKdt)	platoon leader
Zugtrupp	platoon headquarters

- ① U.S.: CSM is used for both, company sergeant major and command sergeant major!
- ② In Austria, we distinguish between “low mountains” (*Mittelgebirge*) up to approximately 2,000 metres and “high mountains” (*Hochgebirge*). Many armed forces do not make this distinction and only use the term “mountain”, especially when naming troops. NATO is aware of extreme geographical differences, but uses the following classification: “low mountains” up to 2,500 metres, “high mountains” from 2,500 to 5.500 metres and “extremely high mountains” above 5,500 metres.
- ③ U.S.: weapon squad, (heavy) weapons platoon, weapons company
- ④ Never say “coy”, always say “company”!
- ⑤ This is Austrian terminology! US company formations also include company file, company line and echelon left/right!

Chapter 6: Drill and Ceremonies

“Troops who march in an irregular and disorderly manner are always in great danger of being defeated.” – *Vegetius*

Task 1 Drill ^(IT) – Read and discuss!



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip:* In general, “drill” means doing things again and again in order to get better. In the military “formal drill”, or in short form just “drill” is also used for training precise static and marching movements.

Drill allows you to move troops from A to B in an organised way. It is also good for discipline, self-confidence, concentration, and comradeship. In international operations and exercises we often participate in opening and closing ceremonies or medal parades, and for this purpose we need to master English drill commands actively and passively.

Similar to Austrian drill, there is a so-called **preparatory command** and a **command of execution**. Both, may consist of parts of words, words or various words. Preparatory commands need to be lengthened and stressed, while commands of execution (in our lists always in **bold type**) need to be short and “snappy”. Basically, we make a distinction between static drill and marching drill. Static drill includes falling in and out, turns, reports, etc., while marching drill deals with formations on the move. In order to move formations in columns of twos or more, we use two different commands. “Forward, **March**” is used from the position of attention and results in a formation marching in step. “At Ease, **March**” is used either from the position of attention or at ease and results in a formation moving without keeping step.

You will learn about marching drill in detail during the Military English Course 2A.

Task 2 Use the wordlist “Drill Cheat Sheet” and fill in the missing terms!

Situation A:

Your English language trainer tasks you to conduct static drill with the 18 students of your class. You take command with the instructions, “Class on my, I will address you as (appropriate unit).”

Situation B:

You are the deputy SQDLDR. You have been tasked to conduct PT with the 2nd SQD. You take charge by ordering “2nd Squad” Then, you bring the squad into a two-line formation with the following instructions, “2nd Squad!, Fall in” ^(IT). You get the soldiers aligned with the commands, “....., Dress”, “Attention”, and “.....”. Then, you have the SQD turn right to form a column of twos with the command “.....”. You order them into a relaxed position with the command, “Squad,”. Finally, you have them move in formation without keeping step, with the command, “At Ease,”.



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip:* The command of execution is always short, snappy, and contracted even if it consists of various words. So, in this case it sounds like a short “FALLIN”.

A *t t e n-tion* consists of a preparatory command and a command of

Situation C:

You are a CPL performing static drill with your squad. You have just formed a two-line formation. To practise turns in static drill you use the commands, “.....”, and “Left, Face”, for 90° turns and “.....” for 180° turns. The SQD performed a right turn, but PTE Bean turned to the left, so you had to order him to “.....”. You have the soldiers face the front again.

The PLTLDR signals you that he wants to assemble the platoon. You dismiss your squad to stay in the immediate vicinity with the command, “Squad,”.

Situation D:

You are the PLTLDR and your platoon has just fallen in and is now standing at ease. The COYCDR is on his way and you will have to report to him. You first command “.....”, and as soon as the COYCDR appears, you command “....., Right”. You report to the COYCDR and ask for permission to carry on. You have the soldiers face the front again with the command “.....” PTE Miller is to be promoted and has to come out and stand in front of the COYCDR, so you order “PTE Miller, Front and”.

The COYCDR leaves. You instruct the platoon, “Room inspection in 10 mins”. You then command, “Platoon,” and the soldiers go to their quarters.

Task 3 If instructed by your language trainer, role-play the situations on the company square!

Drill Cheat Sheet

Abtreten Vom Dienst/zum Dienst/zur Pause etc. – abtreten!	From duty/for duty/for a 5-minute break etc. - Squad/Platoon/Company/Battalion/Formation, Dismissed.
Abtreten Auf der Stelle – abtreten!	Squad/Platoon/Company/Battalion/Formation – Fall out*
Ankündigungsteil	preparatory command
Auf mein Kommando!	On my command
Aufdecken!	Cover
Ausführungsteil	command of execution
Austreten	Fall out
Eingeteilte Kommandanten bei mir sammeln!	Squad leaders/Platoon leaders/Company Commanders – Gather around me.
Eingeteilte Kommandanten Gruppen übernehmen!	Squad leaders – Take charge.
Eintreten	Fall in
Habt – acht!	Attention
Herstellt!	As you were
Ich spreche Sie an als ...	I will address you as ...
Kehrt – Euch!	About, Face
Linie zu ... Gliedern	Line/Line of twos/threes/fours etc.
Links – um!	Left, Face
Nachkommen	Follow suit
Rechts – schaut!	Eyes, Right
Rechts – um!	Right, Face
Rechts richt – Euch!	Dress Right, Dress
Ruht!	At Ease
Vergatterung!	Fall in
Vortreten!	Front and centre

This is a typical platoon drill example for English reports:

Class – On my command.

I will address you as first platoon.

First Platoon!

Line of threes – Fall in!

Dress Right, Dress!

Attention!

Cover!

Eyes, Right!

Sir, Sergeant Brown ... reports ... soldiers ready for ...

Attention!

At Ease!

General Drill Terminology

Abschlussfeier, Closing Ceremony	closing ceremony
Abtreten	falling out
Ankündigungsteil	preparatory command
Antreten	falling in
Ausführungsteil	command of execution
Eröffnungszeremonie, -feier, Opening Ceremony	opening ceremony
Exerzieren mit Ortswechsel	marching drill
Ich spreche Sie an als ...	I will address you as ...
Medal Parade, Ehrenveranstaltung mit Medaillenüberreichung	medal parade
Ohne Meldung!	No report!
weitermachen	carry on
Wendungen	turns

Notes:

Chapter 7: Vehicles and Aircraft

“The only time you have too much fuel is when you are on fire.” – *Anonymous*

Task 1 Vehicles – Read and discuss!





Every branch in the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) has vehicles for general and special purposes. These range from small commercial pattern vehicles, light and heavy military trucks, up to armoured combat vehicles (ACVs).

Light trucks, such as the Mitsubishi L-200 “Pickup” **utility vehicle**, are used throughout the branches to transport soldiers and material. Two-door and four-door versions of this vehicle are in use. Both versions have a canopy-covered loading bed.

In the infantry branch, trucks such as the Unimog U-4000 are used. They have an exchangeable body. That is why this type of truck is called a **swap-body truck**. The infantry also uses the **light multi-role vehicle (LMV)** produced by IVECO, called “Husar”. This vehicle is lightly armoured and is equipped with a 12.7 mm remote weapon station.

In other branches, such as the engineer and supply branch, heavy trucks with cranes are used in order to lift heavy loads. Most military vehicles have **cross-country** capabilities.

Label the pictures with the correct vehicle tag!

heavy cross-country truck with crane		
utility vehicle	(Unimog U-4000) geländegängiges Fahrzeug mit Wechselaufbausystem	(IVECO „Husar“) geschütztes Mehrzweckfahrzeug
cross country, swap-body truck		
light multi-role vehicle (LMV)		
	(Mitsubishi L-200 „Pickup“) Mehrzweckfahrzeug	(ÖAF) geländegängiger S-LKW mit Kran

Task 2 Tanks and armoured vehicles – Read and discuss!

Armoured combat vehicles* (ACVs) are mainly used in the arms of combat- and combat support troops.

The only armoured vehicle of the AAF considered as a “*tank*” ^(IT) is the “Leopard” 2A4, which is used in the armour branch. This **main battle tank** (MBT) is heavily armoured and its main weapon is a 120 mm cannon.

The infantry branch uses the “Pandur” as an **armoured personnel carrier** (APC) to transport rifle squads. The APC has an on-board heavy machine gun. The infantry focuses on dismounted combat and receives fire support by the APC.

The mechanised infantry branch uses the “Ulan” **infantry fighting vehicle** (IFV) to transport its soldiers. The “Ulan” is armed with a 30 mm machine cannon. The mechanised infantry focuses on fighting anti-tank weapons at longer ranges and on thrust. Once dismounted, the IFV supports the soldiers in combat.



*(IT) Insiders' Tip: “Tank” is only the short form of “main battle tank” in English (“Kampfpanzer” in German). Most other vehicles are just called “vehicles”.**

The M-109 **self-propelled howitzer** (SPH) is used in the artillery branch. Although, the main weapon of the M-109 is a 155 mm howitzer, it also features a 12.7 mm machine gun for self-protection. Its main task is to provide support fire to friendly forces.

Other branches use armoured vehicles to construct roads and bridges, to clear barriers and obstacles, or to MEDEVAC wounded soldiers.

Label the pictures with the correct vehicle tag!

self-propelled howitzer (SPH)		
main battle tank (MBT)		
infantry fighting vehicle (IFV)		
armoured personnel carrier (APC)	Panzerhaubitze (M-109)	Schützenpanzer („Ulan“)

Task 3 Aircraft ^(IT) – Read and discuss!



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: "Aircraft" is a collective noun and means "all different types of aircraft", like e.g. balloons, planes, airships, drones etc. This already expresses a plural, so there cannot be a plural -s. When counting aircraft, we say "one aircraft", "two aircraft", etc.

The AAF use a number of **fixed-wing** and **rotary-wing** aircraft.

The largest fixed-wing aircraft is the C-130 "Hercules". This **transport aircraft** is used to transport soldiers and cargo to destinations inside and outside of Austria.

The fastest fixed-wing aircraft is the Eurofighter EF-2000. It operates as an **interceptor** and can fly faster than Mach 2.

Currently, the AAF has four types of rotary-wing aircraft. The wings of these aircraft are called rotors. Rotors are formed by a number of rotor blades. These aircraft are known as **helicopters**. The largest is the S-70 "Black Hawk" **utility helicopter**. This multi-purpose helicopter can transport up to 25 personnel or 4,000 kg of cargo.

The only armed helicopter is the Bell OH-58 "Kiowa". A six-barrel chain gun is mounted on one side. The "Kiowa" is an **armed, light liaison** helicopter.

Label the pictures with the correct aircraft tag!

- armed, light liaison helicopter
- transport aircraft
- interceptor
- utility helicopter

	
(S-70 „Black Hawk“) Mehrzweckhubschrauber	(Eurofighter EF-2000) Abfangjäger
	
(Bell OH-58 „Kiowa“) bewaffneter leichter Verbindungshubschrauber	(C-130 „Hercules“) Transportflugzeug

Task 4 Use the terms from the box to identify the objects!



self-propelled howitzer

interceptor

main battle tank

light multi-role vehicle

swap-body truck

infantry fighting vehicle

utility helicopter

transport aircraft

armoured personnel carrier

utility vehicle



Task 5 Complete the crossword puzzle!



												1				2
		1					5					2				
4																
			3		6			Y								
											S		7			
4										R						C
5									8			S		9		
					7											
6	10				11							9				
											10				12	
			11													
	R		12													K

ACROSS

- 1) The name of a utility helicopter
- 2) Acronym of "In Order To"
- 3) Any helicopter is this type of aircraft
- 4) Most military vehicles have this capability
- 5) Acronym of "Armoured Personnel Carrier"
- 6) A large vehicle for heavy loads
- 7) The name of a light multi-role vehicle
- 8) Small motor vehicles
- 9) Acronym of "Partnership for Peace"
- 10) The name of an Austrian APC
- 11) The main weapon of a SPH
- 12) A "Leopard" 2A4 is this type of vehicle

DOWN

- 1) Parts of an aircraft
- 2) The Eurofighter operates as such
- 3) Acronym of "Remote Weapon Station"
- 4) Vehicles that can fly
- 5) The name of a C-130 transport aircraft
- 6) Acronym of "Tactical Operations Centre"
- 7) The name of a main battle tank
- 8) Trucks use this to load heavy material
- 9) Acronym of "Search and Rescue"
- 10) Blades that form the wings of a helicopter
- 11) The name of an armed helicopter
- 12) The name of an infantry fighting vehicle



Task 6 Complete the sentences using the terms from the box!

multi-role vehicle	aircraft	infantry fighting vehicle
main battle tank	utility vehicle	fixed-wing
light liaison	helicopter	self-propelled howitzer
interceptor	swap-body	armoured personnel carrier

- 1) The OH-58 “Kiowa” is an armed helicopter.
- 2) The C-130 “Hercules” is a transport
- 3) The EF-2000 operates as an
- 4) The artillery branch uses the M-109 (SPH).
- 5) Infantry soldiers are transported by an (APC).
- 6) The “Husar” is a light (LMV).
- 7) The “Leopard 2A4” is a (MBT).
- 8) The mechanised infantry branch uses the “Ulan” (IFV).
- 9) A rotary-wing aircraft is also called a
- 10) The Mitsubishi L-200 “Pickup” is a
- 11) The fastest aircraft of the AAF is the EF-2000 interceptor.
- 12) The Unimog U-4000 is a truck.

Task 7 Discussion

- Which of the vehicles mentioned do you have in your organisational structure?
 Are they suitable for your organisational tasks? Why? Why not?
 Are there any vehicles that you think would be better suited and why so?
 What do you think of the vehicle situation in the AAF in general?

Notes:

AAF Vehicles, Aircraft and Weapon Systems

as at JUL 20

ABC-Dekontaminationsfahrzeug	CBRN decontamination vehicle
ABC-Spürfahrzeug	CBRN detection vehicle
Abfangjäger „Eurofighter EF 2000“	interceptor “Eurofighter EF 2000”
AC-Aufklärungsfahrzeug „Dingo 2“	NC reconnaissance vehicle “Dingo 2”
Allschutzfahrzeug „Dingo 2“	all-protected vehicle (APV) “Dingo 2”
Aufklärungs- und Zielzuweisungsradar (AZR)	surveillance and target allocation radar (STAR)
Bergepanzer „Greif/M-88“	armoured recovery vehicle (ARV) “Greif/M-88” ①
bewaffneter leichter Verbindungshubschrauber „OH-58 Kiowa“	armed light liaison helicopter “OH-58 Kiowa”
Düsenschul- und Identifizierungsflugzeug „Saab 105OE“	jet trainer and air policing aircraft “Saab 105OE”
Faltstraßengerät	folding roadway system
Feuerleitgerät „98 Skyguard“	fire-control system “98 Skyguard”
Großraumradarstation	stationary long-range radar
Hakenladesystem MAN 38.440 8x6, 8x8	hook-loading system MAN 38.440 8x6, 8x8 ②
Kampfpanzer „Leopard 2A4“	main battle tank (MBT) “Leopard 2A4” ③
Kommandofahrzeug	command vehicle
leichte Fliegerabwehrenkwaffe „Mistral“	MANPADS (man portable air defence system) “Mistral”
leichtes Mehrzweckfahrzeug „Husar“	light multi-role vehicle (LMV) “Husar”
leichter Verbindungs- und Transporthubschrauber „Alouette III“	light liaison and transport helicopter “Alouette III”
Mannschaftstransportpanzer „Pandur“	armoured personnel carrier (APC) “Pandur”
Mehrzweckfahrzeug	utility vehicle
Mehrzweckhubschrauber „S-70 Black Hawk“	utility helicopter “S-70 Black Hawk”
Mitsubishi L-200 „Pickup“	Mitsubishi L-200 “Pickup”
mittlerer Transporthubschrauber „AB 212“	medium transport helicopter “AB 212”
mobile Radarstation	mobile radar
Nissan „Pathfinder“	Nissan “Pathfinder”
Panzerabwehrenkwaffe „2000“	anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) “2000”
Panzerhaubitze „M-109 A5Ö“	self-propelled howitzer (SPH) “M-109 A5OE”
Patrouillenfahrzeug für Spezialeinsatzkräfte „Sandviper“	interim fast attack vehicle (IFAV) “Sandviper”
Pionierbrücke „2000“	engineer bridge “2000”
Pionierpanzer	combat engineer vehicle (CEV)
Rechenstellenpanzer M-109	armoured fire direction centre M-109
Rette- und Bergefahrzeug	rescue and recovery vehicle
Sanitätskraftwagen (SankW) Pinzgauer (712, 718, etc.)	(field) ambulance vehicle Pinzgauer (712, 718, etc)
Sanitätspanzer „Pandur“	medical evacuation vehicle “Pandur” (MEV)
Schulflugzeug „PC-7“	trainer aircraft “PC-7”
Schulungsflugzeug Diamond Aircraft „DA40 NG“	trainer aircraft “DA40 NG” (N ew G eneration)
Schützenpanzer „Ulan“	infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) “Ulan”
schwerer Granatwerfer „86“	heavy mortar “86”
schweres Pioniergerät	heavy excavator
Tieffliegererfassungsradar	low-altitude air defence radar
Tieflader	low-bed trailer, AE also “lowboy”
Transport- und Verbindungsflugzeug „PC-6“	transport and liaison aircraft “PC-6”
Transportflugzeug „C-130 Hercules“	transport aircraft “C-130 Hercules”

Universalgeländefahrzeug BvS 10 „Hägglunds“	all-terrain vehicle (protected), ATV(p) BvS 10 “Hägglunds”
Zielzuweisungsradar (ZZR)	target allocation radar
35 mm Zwillingsfliegerabwehrkanone „85“	35mm twin anti-aircraft machine cannon “85”
General Terminology	
Aufklärungsflugzeug	reconnaissance aircraft
Amphibienfahrzeug	amphibious vehicle
Beobachtungspanzer	armoured artillery observation vehicle
bodengestütztes Fliegerabwehrsystem	GBAD (ground-based air defence) system
Brückenlegepanzer	armoured bridge layer (ABL)
Drehflügler	rotary-wing aircraft
Drohne	unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), coll. "drone"
Erdkampfflugzeug	ground attack aircraft
Fliegerabwehrkanonenpanzer	self-propelled anti-aircraft gun (SPAAG)
Fliegerabwehrlenkwaffe	surface-to-air missile (SAM)
Fliegerabwehrmaschinenkanone	anti-aircraft machine cannon
Fly-by-Wire (FBW), elektronische Flugsteuerung	fly-by-wire (FBW)
Granatwerfer	mortar
Haubitze, gezogen	towed howitzer
Hubschrauber	helicopter
Jagdbomber	fighter-bomber
Jagdpanzer	tank destroyer
Kampfhubschrauber	attack helicopter (AH)
Kurzstart und -landung	short take-off and landing (STOL)
Luftfahrzeug(e)	aircraft
Mehrfachraketenwerfer	multiple rocket launcher (MRL)
Minenräumpanzer	armoured mine clearing vehicle (AMCV)
Minenverlegepanzer	armoured minelayer (AML)
Panzerabwehrhubschrauber	anti-tank helicopter
Panzerabwehrrohr	light anti-tank weapon (LAW) ^④
Raketenjagdpanzer	(guided missile) tank destroyer
Rotor	rotor
Rotorblatt	rotor blade
Senkrechtstart und -landung	vertical take-off and landing (VTOL)
Selbstfahr-	self-propelled
Spähpanzer	armoured reconnaissance vehicle (ARV) ^①
Spähwagen	reconnaissance vehicle (RV)
Starrflügler	fixed-wing aircraft
Transporthubschrauber	cargo helicopter (CH), transport helicopter
Wasserfahrzeuge	watercraft

① ARV is the abbreviation for both armoured recovery vehicle AND armoured reconnaissance vehicle.

② Usually just called “hook loader”.

③ “Tank” is the abbreviation of “main battle tank”. In English, it never refers to IFVs or APCs!

④ Rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) or anti-tank grenade launcher (ATGL) in former Eastern Bloc countries.

Chapter 8: Radio Communication ^(IT)

“A good radio operator will enhance command and control at platoon through brigade level.” – Jeffrey W. Foley, Brigadier General.



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: Probably you already master the Austrian radio communication. In this chapter we focus on international radio communication based on the appropriate NATO document.*

International operations and exercises require standardised voice procedure in order to facilitate communication. Voice procedure is designed to provide the fastest and most accurate method of speech transmission. Transmission brevity is very important in radio nets. So-called procedure words (prowords) are used to standardise and abbreviate certain procedures. They play a central role in voice procedure and must not be altered. The first use of a **PROWORD** is indicated by a combination of **bold type** and CAPITAL LETTERS.

Whenever you have difficulty understanding the originator, use the proword **SPEAK SLOWER!**

Phonetic Alphabet and pronunciation

Letter	Phonetic	Spoken as	Letter	Phonetic	Spoken as
A	ALFA	<u>AL</u> -FAH	N	NOVEMBER	NO- <u>VEM</u> -BER
B	BRAVO	<u>BRAH</u> -VO	O	OSCAR	<u>OSS</u> -CAH
C	CHARLIE	<u>CHAR</u> -LEE	P	PAPA	PAH-PAH
D	DELTA	<u>DELL</u> -TAH	Q	QUEBEC	<u>KEH</u> -BECK
E	ECHO	<u>ECK</u> -OH	R	ROMEO	<u>ROW</u> -ME-OH
F	FOXTROT	<u>FOKS</u> -TROT	S	SIERRA	<u>SEE</u> -AIR-RAH
G	GOLF	GOLF	T	TANGO	<u>TANGO</u>
H	HOTEL	HOH- <u>TELL</u>	U	UNIFORM	<u>YOU</u> -NEE-FORM
I	INDIA	<u>IN</u> -DEE-AH	V	VICTOR	<u>VIK</u> -TAH
J	JULIETT	<u>JEW</u> -LEE-ETT	W	WHISKEY	<u>WISS</u> -KEY
K	KILO	<u>KEY</u> -LOH	X	XRAY	<u>ECKS</u> -RAY
L	LIMA	<u>LEE</u> -MAH	Y	YANKEE	<u>YANG</u> -KEY
M	MIKE	MIKE	Z	ZULU	<u>ZOO</u> -LOO

This alphabet is based on the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) Alphabet and is therefore, the international standard. For this reason, in some cases the spelling is different from Standard English: alternate spelling is used in Alfa, Juliett, and Xray. In pronunciation, the underlined portion is stressed. Be particularly careful with the pronunciation of Hotel, Quebec, Victor, Whiskey, Xray, and Zulu!

Note: Whenever you make a mistake, the language trainer will use the proword **CORRECTION** and expects you to find the mistake. You then say CORRECTION and use the corrected version in order to practise.

When radio conditions are satisfactory, transmission is in normal speech. However, the following rules must be considered, especially under difficult radio conditions.

Rules for Spelling

- Unpronounceable words or groups e.g. UTFX
- Unusual words e.g. cricothyroidotomy

<p>A. Pronounceable word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - say word - say I SPELL (and spell phonetically) - say word 	<p>B. Unpronounceable word or group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I SPELL,
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Examples

JAVAKLAMM, I SPELL , Juliett-Alfa-Victor-Alfa-Kilo-Lima-Alfa-Mike-Mike. JAVAKLAMM.	I SPELL , Uniform-Tango-Foxtrot-Xray
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

Task 1 Spelling – Phonetic Alphabet

Basic rule: one person spells, all others take notes!

Use **I SPELL**

Spell one of the following items:

- your first name
- your surname
- your place of birth
- a country you have visited
- a hobby

Figures in Radio Communication

1	One
2	Two
3	Tree
4	Fourer
5	Fife

6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Niner
0	Zero

When radio conditions are satisfactory, numbers may be spoken as in normal speech. Similar to letters, numbers/figures sometimes have to be spelt phonetically. The proword **FIGURES** warns that figures follow immediately. Be advised that the pronunciation and the spelling of the figures in **bold** differs considerably from Standard English.

Example	Number	Satisfactory Conditions	Difficult Conditions
	17	Seventeen	FIGURES one seven
	69	Sixty-nine	FIGURES six niner
	230	Two hundred and thirty	FIGURES two tree zero

Common words such as AND, BUT, FOR, IN, ON and THE, should be eliminated during transmissions unless essential to the meaning.

Task 2 Rules for Spelling – Figures

Basic rule: one person spells, all others take notes!

Use **FIGURES**

Spell phonetically:

- your social security number, including your date of birth (DOB)
- the telephone number of your barracks/COY/office
- any of the following sequences: 379956, 0664622, 185121, 430465, 23403

Mixed Groups

They require both, **I SPELL** and **FIGURES**.

Example

Mixed group
AC 31

Satisfactory Condition
AC thirty-one

Difficult Conditions
I SPELL, alfa, charlie, FIGURES, tree, one

Task 3 Rules for Spelling – Mixed Groups

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| ➤ ARV88 | ➤ 30 degrees | ➤ MTW1218 |
| ➤ ACP 125 | ➤ STOL92 | ➤ 6400 mils |

You always spell the following letters and figures, but without the proword **I SPELL** or **FIGURES**:

- Call signs and Net Identification Signs (NIS)
- UTM grid references (e.g. **GRID** 33TUP...)
- Target Reference Points (TRPs)
- DTG (e.g. **TIME** 230900BJUN19)
- Authentication – challenge to identify station
- Encrypted text (e.g. **BJE** = attack – Code from an Austrian code book/tactical terms)

The most frequently used prowords are:

THIS IS - immediately followed by your call sign.

ROGER - means “I have received your transmission satisfactorily”.

OVER - indicates the end of a transmission, but a response is expected.

OUT - indicates the end of a transmission and no response is required ^(IT).



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: Therefore, OVER and OUT are not to be used together!*

WAIT - means a brief pause of up to five seconds, e.g. IOT fetch a pencil or a piece of paper etc. The transmission is still ongoing and other stations are not to interrupt.

WAIT, OUT - indicates a pause of more than five seconds. This means the end of the transmission and you have to call again as soon as you are ready.

Radio Check

A **RADIO CHECK** can be conducted as the initial call. This is done by the net control station (NCS). The **RADIO CHECK** serves to transmit the following two elements: the **signal strength** and the **readability**. The substations should answer in the correct order within five seconds.

This is a full list of all the options ^(IT):

signal strength

- LOUD
- GOOD
- WEAK
- VERY WEAK
- FADING

readability

- CLEAR
- READABLE
- UNREADABLE
- DISTORTED
- WITH INTERFERENCE
- INTERMITTENT



^(IT) *Insiders' Tip: Although all combinations of signal strength and readability are possible, we suggest using one of the following three combinations:*

Loud and clear.

Weak, but readable.

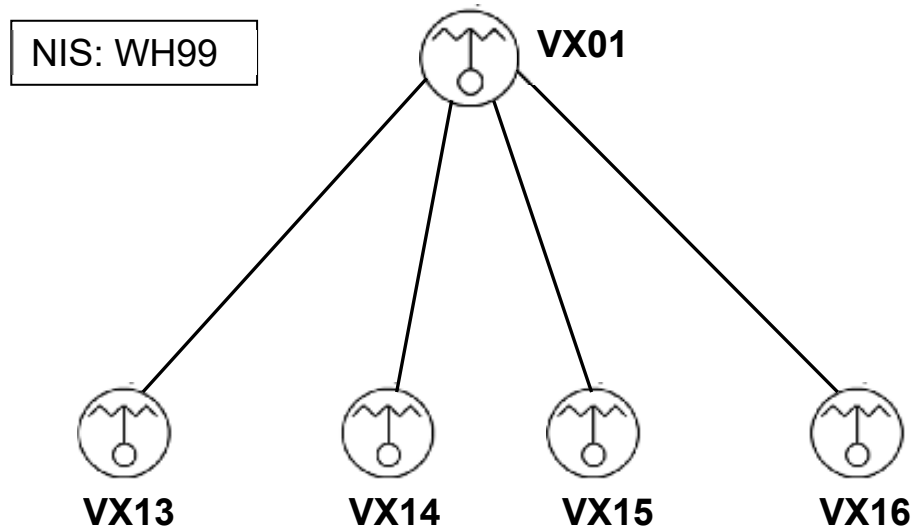
Very weak and unreadable.

The proword **NOTHING HEARD** is used if no communication can be established. Substations have 5 sec. to answer, if they miss this time slot, then they call in as last.

Task 4

Divide the class into two halves as instructed by your language trainer. Do the following exercises!
Exercise Dockets A: exercises 1-5
Exercise Dockets B: exercises 1-5

Use the net diagram below and perform task 4!




Why is the NIS so important?

Task 5 Spelling – Military Timing

The proword **TIME** precedes all DTGs and time groups. These are usually spelt phonetically, whereas other military timings are usually pronounced as words.

e.g. 1645 hrs = sixteen forty-five hours



(IT) Insiders' Tip: A full DTG looks like this (DDTTTTZMMYY).

date → 24 0846 Z MAY 20

time time zone year month

Also, here we recommend the use of capital letters for all abbreviations. Remember, there are no spaces in a DTG!

- 1700 hrs
- 0400Z
- 1930 hrs
- 171045ZFEB19
- 1315B
- 151200BJUN18
- 2100 hrs
- 031455A



Task 6 What to do if you do not understand...

SAY AGAIN means that you did not understand and you need a repetition of a transmission or portions thereof. Try to keep transmissions as short as possible, so do only request the repetition of absolutely necessary portions by using “**WORD AFTER**”, “**WORD BEFORE**”, “**ALL AFTER**”, “**ALL BEFORE**” and “**FROM ... TO**”.

I SAY AGAIN is the response to the above-mentioned request.

And of course, there is the proword “**SPEAK SLOWER**”, which we have seen in the beginning.

Repetition Exercise

You did not understand the element in brackets. Use the words in *italics* as a reference!

- [...] *-sized* ENY elements sighted near OBJ Red.
- Issue of orders at *battalion* [...]
- Friendly troops seized [... ..] *at* TIME 1900 hrs.
- SQDLDR is to report to the PLTLDR *at* [...]
- *Message*: [... ..]
- Good *morning!* [... ..]
- [... ..] *bunker* was completely destroyed. .

Notes:

NATO Prowords – Allied Communications Publication 125(G) NOV 16

This is a list of NATO prowords in accordance with ACP 125 (G). The prowords most commonly used in the Military English Courses 1B and 2A, are in **bold type**.

ALL AFTER	The portion of the message to which I am referring is all that follows
ALL BEFORE	The portion of the message to which I am referring is all that precedes
AUTHENTICATE	The station called is to reply to the challenge which follows.
AUTHENTICATION IS	The transmission authentication of this message is
BREAK	This point indicates the separation of text from other portions of this message.
CLEAR	The quality of your transmission is excellent.
CORRECT	You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.
CORRECTION	An error has been made in this transmission. Transmission will continue with the last word correctly transmitted. An error has been made in this transmission (or message indicated). The correct version is That which follows is a corrected version in answer to your request for verification.
FIGURES	Numbers to follow.
FLASH FLASH (spoken 3 times)	Precedence FLASH. I am breaking-in to your conversation to transmit a FLASH message.
GOOD	Your signal strength is good.
GRID	The portion following is a grid reference.
I AUTHENTICATE	The group that follows is a reply to your challenge to authenticate.
I SAY AGAIN	I am repeating transmission or portion indicated.
I SPELL	I shall spell the next word phonetically.
IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE (spoken three times)	Precedence IMMEDIATE I am breaking-in to your conversation to transmit an IMMEDIATE message.
LOUD	Your signal is very strong.
MESSAGE	A message requiring to be written down is about to follow (this proword is not used on nets primarily employed for conveying messages. It is intended for use when messages are passed on tactical or reporting nets).
NEGATIVE	No.
NO PLAY	The message text that follows concerns a real activity and is not to be considered as exercise play (typically used to distinguish a real emergency, such as a casualty report, from exercise traffic).
NOTHING HEARD	To be used when no reply is received from a called station.
OUT	This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required or expected.
OVER	This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary. Go ahead, transmit.
PRIORITY PRIORITY (spoken three times)	Precedence PRIORITY I am breaking-in to your conversation to transmit an IMMEDIATE message.
RADIO CHECK	What is my signal strength and readability?
READABLE	The quality of your transmission is satisfactory.

REPORTING INTO THE NET	Calling station is joining an established net or returning after having been closed down.
REPORT STRENGTH AND READABILITY	Report to me how you are receiving all other stations on the net.
ROGER	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily. The quality of your transmission is satisfactory.
ROUTINE	Precedence ROUTINE.
SAY AGAIN	Repeat all of your last transmission. Repeat a portion of your last transmission (when used in conjunction with ALL AFTER, ALL BEFORE, WORD AFTER, WORD BEFORE, FROM or TO, or specific direction where appropriate).
SEND	I am standing by to receive (or continue to receive) your message.
SEND YOUR	I am prepared to receive the message (format or precedence) that you have offered.
SERVICE	The message that follows is a SERVICE message.
SPEAK SLOWER	Your transmission is too fast, reduce speed of transmission.
.... SPEAKING	Appointment title is speaking.
THIS IS	This transmission is from the station whose call sign immediately follows.
TIME (as a component of a message) TIME (in relation to a time check)	That which immediately follows is the time or date-time group of the message. The time I am transmitting is exact as at the moment I said TIME.
USE ABBREVIATED CALL SIGNS	Call signs are to be abbreviated until further notice.
USE ABBREVIATED PROCEDURE	As conditions are normal, all stations are to use abbreviated procedure until further notice.
USE FULL CALL SIGNS	Call signs are to be transmitted in full until further notice.
USE FULL PROCEDURE	As conditions are not normal, all stations are to use full procedure until further notice.
WAIT	I must pause for up to five seconds before continuing/responding, no other station is to transmit during this period.
WAIT OUT	I must pause for longer than five seconds before continuing/responding, in the meantime other stations can transmit as normal.
WEAK	Your signal strength is weak.
WILCO	I have received your message, I understand it and I will comply with it (only used by the addressee. Since the meaning of ROGER is included in that of WILCO the two prowords are not used together).
WORD AFTER	The word to which I am referring follows
WORD BEFORE	The word to which I am referring precedes
WRONG	Your last transmission was incorrect. The correct version is

Punctuation and Special Characters ^(IT).



^(IT) Insiders' Tip: Whenever possible omit punctuation and special characters in radio communication. But also, be especially careful with commas and decimal points in figures because in English they mean the opposite.

ae, oe, ue, ss	ä, ö, ü, ß	German umlauts and "sharp S"
- , -	hyphen, dash	Bindestrich, Gedankenstrich
,	comma	Komma
.	decimal, dot, full stop*	Dezimal(punkt), Punkt, Punkt
: ;	colon, semicolon	Doppelpunkt, Strichpunkt
“ ”	quotation mark(s)**	Anführungszeichen
␣	space	Abstand
!	exclamation mark	Rufzeichen, Ausrufezeichen
?	question mark	Fragezeichen
()	brackets on, brackets off	Klammer auf, Klammer zu
'	apostrophe	Apostroph
+/-, =, x	plus/minus, equals, times***	Plus/Minus, Gleichheitszeichen, malnehmen
&, @, §	ampersand, at, section sign	Et-Zeichen, At-Zeichen, Paragraphenzeichen
_	underscore (no letter over line)	Unterstrich
/, \	slant/slash, backslash	Schrägstrich, umgekehrter Schrägstrich
*, %, ‰	asterisk, percent, per mil	Sternchen (Asterisk), Prozentzeichen, Promillezeichen
xyz	bold	Fettdruck
<u>xyz</u>	underline, underlined	unterschreiben, unterstrichen
<i>xyz</i>	italics	Kursiv

* Decimal in figures, dot in URLs, emails etc. and full stop at the end of a sentence.

** In English there are two differences to German: the first, they look like tiny “⁶⁶ 99” signs in most fonts, and second, all quotation marks are elevated.

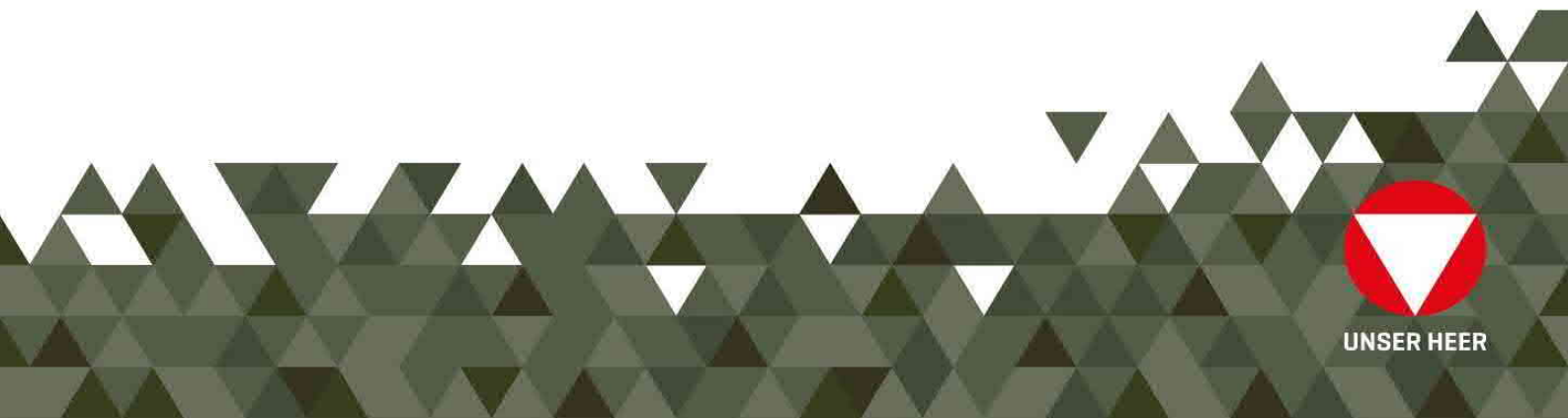
*** Multiplication sign can be read as “times”, “multiplied by” or just “by”.

Congratulations!

You have concluded the Military English Training on 1B level!

“If you only read the books that everyone else is reading,
you can only think what everyone else is thinking.”

– *Haruki Murakami*



UNSER HEER