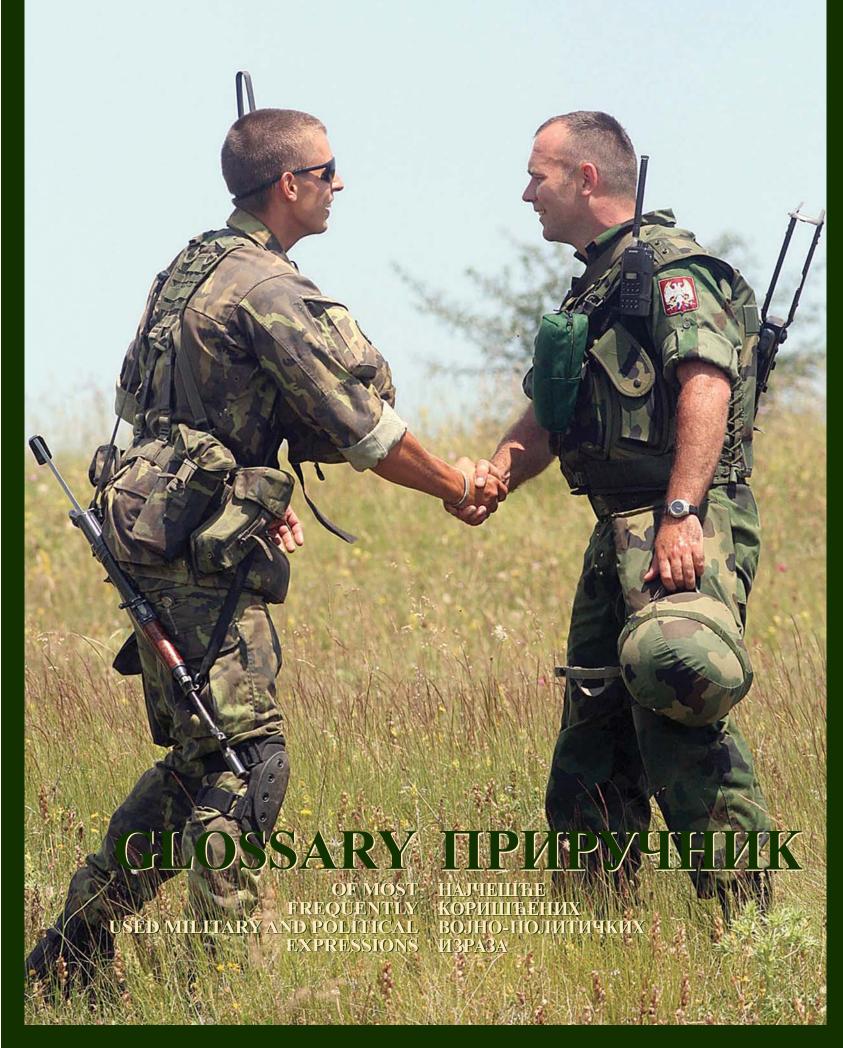
ОДБРАНА СПЕЦИЈАЛНИ ПРИЛОГ 22



GLOSSARY OF MOST FREQUENTLY USED MILITARY AND POLITICAL EXPRESSIONS

Note: The following glossary contains some of the terms most frequently used in missions around the world.

ПРИРУЧНИК НАЈЧЕШЋЕ КОРИШЋЕНИХ ВОЈНО-ПОЛИТИЧКИХ ИЗРАЗА

Напомена: Овај приручник садржи неке од термина који се најчешће користе у мисијама широм света.

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 \square A, a - Alpha – the first letter of the phonetic alphabet. ☐ ablution facility/unit/ module; ablutions (plural noun) – a room or building containing washing facilities (showers, mirrors, WCs, wash basins, urinals, hot water tanks, fans, electrical wirings and fittings etc.) for use by up to 30 people and often made of sandwich panel construction and washable surfaces. e.g. The ablutions were in a filthy way. (Покретни санитарни чвор је био неуредан.) □ access point – point on the buffer zone boundary, where the police stops vehicles to check the drivers' and passengers' passes. e.g. As we were reaching the access point, we saw that there were a lot of vehicles to be checked before us. (Како смо се приближавали улазном пункту, видели смо да испред нас има много возила за контролу.) ☐ acknowledge – a proword used by the originator of a communication requiring the addressee(s) to confirm that his communication has been received and is understood. e.g. A: Hello C20. This is C21. Message. Over. B: C20. Send. Over. A: C21. Message. Proceed to BIRKET Road. I spell bravo – india – romeo – kilo – echo – tango. Acknowledge. Over. (А: Хало Ц20. Овде Ц21. Порука. Пријем. Б: Ц20. Пошаљи. Пријем. А: Ц21. Порука. Наставите ка БИРКЕТ-у. Спелујем... Потврди. Пријем.) ☐ ACOS – assistant chief of staff; DCOS – deputy chief of e.g. There are several assistant chiefs of staff, e.g. ACOS administration and personnel (A &P); ACOS liaison; ACOS

operations (OPS). (Постоји неколико помоћника начел-

ника штаба, нпр. помоћник начелника штаба за адми-

нистративна и кадровска питања, помоћник начел-

ника штаба за везу, помоћник начелника штаба за

e.g. One of the duties of an ADC is administration. (Админ-

e.g. *The both sides have agreed to the proposed ADL.* (Обе стране су прихватиле предложену демаркациону ли-

□ ADL – armistice demarcation line – line (more formal than a ceasefire line) to which the parties have agreed in an armistice

☐ ADC – aide(s)-de-camp/adjutant – an officer (usually a cap-

tain) who acts as a personal assistant to a general.

истрација је једна од дужности ађутанта.)

agreement; it usually becomes a de-facto border.

оперативне послове.)

нију.)

□ advance guard/party/team/unit – a small military force which advances between the reconnaissance units and the main body of an advancing force, in order to engage the enemy force and occupy its attention while the main body deploys into attack formation. e.g. Advance units of the enemy have been seen. (Уочена је непријатељева претходница.) ☐ AFV – armoured fighting vehicle e.g. The category of AFV includes: main battle tanks, light tanks, armoured cars, infantry fighting vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, armoured command vehicles and combat engineer vehicles. (Категорија оклопних борбених возила укључује: основне тенкове, лаке тенкове, оклопне аутомобиле, борбена возила пешадије, оклопне транспортере, командна оклопна возила и борбена возила инжињерије.) ☐ AICV – armoured infantry combat/fighting vehicle – the essential difference between the AICV and the APC is that the former has firing ports through which the infantry can fire their weapons from inside the vehicle. e.g. WARRIOR is an armoured infantry fighting vehicle which has a crew of three men and it can carry seven men. (Вориор је оклопно борбено возило пешадије који има трочлану посаду и може да превезе седморо људи.) ☐ airdrop – the dropping of cargo or personnel from an aircraft which is flying. e.g. In logistics, an airdrop (for resupplying a unit) is sometimes called "vertical replenishment". (У логистици, истовар ваздушним путем /приликом снабдевања јединице/ понекад се назива "вертикална допуна".) ☐ air raid/strike – an attack by aircraft against a target on the e.g. The UN Council has authorized air strikes on the gun positions in the Demilitarized Zone. (Савет УН одобрио је ваздушне нападе на артиљеријске положаје у демилитаризованој зони.) Note: air raid - usually with bombs air strike – usually with air-to-ground missiles □ alert – a warning of a threat or danger. e.g. There is an NBC alert. (На снази је AБX приправност.)

Note: There are three levels of alert.

Yellow Alert - higher level of security

- high risk

Red Alert

Green Alert

- situation normal

☐ ammunition/ammo – a quantity of munitions (especially pro-

jectiles, such as bullets, shells, missiles). Note: no plural.

	e.g. We are going to run out of ammunition soon. (Ускоро ће нам понестати муниције.)		e.g. The tank was hit by a 120mm armour piercing round. (Тенк је погођен 120-милиметарским панцирним зр-
	ammunition dump/ammo dump – the place where ammunition is stored.		HOM.) area of influence
_	e.g. The ammo dump is located in the rear. (Складиште муниције се налази у позадини.)		e.g. Area of influence is the ground occupied by the enemy which will probably affect a unit's current operations. (Зона утицаја јесте област коју заузима непријатељ, а која
	AOI – area of interest		ће вероватно утицати на тренутна дејства јединице.)
	e.g. AOI is the ground occupied by the enemy that could probably affect unit's future		armour vest – a vest with a high protection level, which is achieved by the use of Kevlar or armor plates.
	operations. (Интересна зона јесте област коју заузима непријатељ, а која би могла да утиче на будуће операције јединице.)		e.g. An armour vest is part of the personnel equipment of each soldier. (Панцирни прслук је део личне опреме сваког војника.)
	AOL – area of limitation in (of) armaments / RWZ - restricted-weapons zone / SZ - security zone / weapons-limitation zone		assault course – a series of obstacles used by infantry training establishments to practice obstacle crossing.
	e.g. AOL is the area established beyond buffer zone and the usual arrangement is for the two sides to agree on equal numbers of small, lightly armed forces in the areas immediately		e.g. Assault course is one of the most significant activities during basic training. (Јуришни полигон јесте једна од најзначајнијих активности у току основне обуке.)
	adjacent to the buffer zone. (Зона ограничене употребе наоружања јесте област успостављена иза тампонзоне и уобичајена је процедура да се две стране до-		assembly area – a specified location where troops are gathered in order to prepare themselves for the next phase of an operation.
	говоре о једнаком мањем броју лако наоружаних снага у области непосредно уз тампон-зону.) AOO/AO – area of operation – that portion of an area of con-		e.g. All vehicles in the convoy will come under my command when we reach the assembly area. (Сва возила у конвоју биће под мојом командом када стигнемо до рејона
	flict necessary for the conduct of a peacekeeping operation.	П	прикупљања.) ATA – actual time of arrival; ATD - actual time of departure
	e.g. Area of operation is the geographical areas in which a commander has authority to direct the forces under his com-		- the time at which unit supply, etc. are actually arriving, departing.
	mand. (Зона дејства јесте географска област у којој командант има овлашћење да управља снагама које су под његовом командом.)		e.g. Our ATA at E1 was 0900 hrs. (Стварно време нашег доласка на Е1 било је 09.00 часова.)
	AOR – area of responsibility		At ease! – military command
	e.g. AOR is a defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement, and the conduct of operations. (Зона одговорности		e.g. After the commander ordered "At ease!", the soldiers started to talk about the yesterday's incident. (Пошто је командант наредио "Вољно!", војници су почели да причају о јучерашњем инциденту.)
	јесте дефинисана област у којој је командант одговоран за успостављање и одржавање објеката, кон-		ATO – air tasking order
	тролу кретања и руковођење дејствима.)		e.g. ATO is a daily programme of all air tasks, including routes, targets, frequencies, call signs, logistical details, etc. (Onepa-
	AOS – area of separation / ZOS/ZS – zone of separation / buffer zone – area between the forward line of the parties, into which they have agreed not to deploy military forces and which		тивна заповест јесте дневни распоред свих ваздухо- пловних задатака, укључујући руге, циљеве, фреквен- ције, позивне знакове, логистичке податке, итд.)
	may be placed under the control of a Peacekeeping Operation. e.g. Peacekeeping forces deployed in an area of separation or		attachment – the act of sending a person or sub-unit to work with another unit for a specific task.
	buffer zone. (Мировне снаге су се разместиле у зони раздвајања или тампон-зони.)		e.g. He was sent on attachment to the navy. (Привремено је укључен у састав морнарице.)
	APC – armoured personnel carrier – a lightly armoured,		attention – military command
	highly mobile, full tracked or wheeled vehicle, used primarily for transporting personnel and their individual equipment dur- ing tactical operations.		e.g. When the major entered the room, the sergeant ordered, "Attention!" (Када је мајор ушао у просторију, водник је наредио "Мирно!")
	e.g. The FV432 is an armoured personnel carrier which has a crew of two men and can carry eight men. Soldiers call it a battle taxi. (FV432 јесте оклопни транспортер који има		augmentation forces – forces that provide reinforcements to NATO forces already in a certain area.
	двочлану посаду и може да превезе осморо људи. Војници га зову борбени такси.)		e.g. Augmentation forces are always brought from Europe or North America. (Снаге за појачање увек долазе из Европе или Северне Америке.)
	appointment/assignment – a task or job		avenue of approach – an air or ground route taken by an attack-
	e.g. My first staff appointment, after a few field appointments, was in the human resources department. (Моја прва штабна		ing force and leading to its objective or to key terrain in its path. e.g. We must cover all the likely avenues of approach.
	дужност , после неколико теренских, била је у сектору за људске ресурсе.)		(Морамо да покријемо све могуће правце прилаза.)
	AP projectile/round/bullet – armour piercing projectile		AWACS – airborne warning and control system
	/round/bullet – high-speed projectile able to penetrate armour because of its speed.		e.g. AWACS comprises electronic equipment, carried in specially designed aircraft, which detects enemy aircraft or missi-

les at long ranges and coordinates their interception by friendly ☐ BDA – battle damage assessment aircraft or missiles. (Систем ABAKC обухвата електронe.g. BDA is an account of the damage done during a military ску опрему, смештену у специјално дизајнираном operation, using reports from commanders and intelligence inваздухоплову, која открива непријатељеве ваздухоformation. (Процена борбене штете је извештај о штеплове или ракете на великим удаљеностима и коорти која је нанета током војних дејстава, при чему се динира у њиховом пресретању сопственим ваздухокористе извештаји команданата и обавештајни попловима или ракетама.) даци.) ☐ **AWOL – absent without leave** – away from a military unit ☐ BDU – battle dress utilities (AmE); DPM – disruptive patwithout permission. tern material (BrE) – a camouflage combat uniform e.g. He's been AWOL for three days. (Одсутан је без дозвоe.g. He was wearing BDUs/DPMs. (Носио је маскирну ле већ три дана.) униформу.) □ BG – battle group e.g. A battle group is a combined arms grouping based on an armoured regiment or infantry battalion. (Тактичка/борбена група јесте здружена родовска групација чију ос-☐ B, b - Bravo – the second letter of the phonetic alphabet. нову сачињава оклопни пук или пешадијски батаљон.) □ backchannel diplomacy – secret lines of communication held open between two adversaries. ☐ BHP – battle handover point e.g. BHP is a point, during the passage of lines, where the passe.g. Backchannel diplomacy often goes through an informal ing unit takes over or, in the case of a rearward passage of lines, (non-diplomatic) intermediary or through a third party. (Таjна hands over responsibility for the battle. (Taчка смене jecte дипломатија се често одвија посредовањем неформесто где јединица, током проласка кроз борбене малног - недипломатског посредника или треће поретке, преузима или, у случају повлачења, предаје одговорност за борбу.) □ backstopping function – the overall direction, assistance and □ bladder tank – a huge inflatable rubber container, which is used guidance given by various departments and offices at Headto store fuel or water. quarters to peace-keeping operations. e.g. Bladder tanks come in various sizes and capacities (e.g. e.g. Backstopping function includes administrative, personnel 50,000 or 20,000, or 1,000 gallons, down to can-sized containand logistic support, purchasing, accounting, etc. (Штабно ers.) (Гумени резервоари постоје у различитим велируковођење мировним операцијама укључује админичинама и запреминама, нпр. од 50.000, 20.000 или стративну, кадровску и позадинску подршку, на-1.000 галона до резервоара величине конзерве.) бавку, рачуноводство, итд.) □ blank round(s)/blanks – training ammunition, consisting of □ bandoleer/bandolier – a belt which goes over one shoulder, the propellant but no projectile, which is designed to simulate designed to carry ammunition. the firing of a weapon. e.g. Every soldier has to wear his bandolier. (Сваки војник e.g. They were firing blanks. (Гађали су маневарским мемора да носи реденик.) цима.) □ barracks – a non-operational military base. □ blast - 1. a wave of heat and gases released by an explosion, e.g. Our barracks is at the outskirts of the city. (Наша касарand the debris carried by it. на је на периферији града.) e.g. The blast broke all the windows in the vicinity. (Ex-□ battle stress reaction / battle fatigue / battle shock reaction / сплозивни талас је разбио све прозоре у околини.) combat stress – the reactions to situations that place extraordi-2. an explosion nary pressure upon a soldier with stress symptoms. Symptoms e.g. Several people were killed in the blast. (Неколико људи are for example: burn out, flame out, personnel exhaustion, је погинуло у експлозији.) lethargic behaviour. □ blue on blue – friendly fire. e.g. Peace keepers are exposed regularly to both minor and major incidents which can result in battle stress reaction. (Приe.g. Blue on blue is an incident where friendly forces fire on падници мировних снага редовно су изложени маtheir own troops or vehicles by mistake. (Пријатељска ватра је инцидент у којем сопствене снаге грешком гађају њим или већим незгодама, које за последицу могу имати борбени стрес.) своје јединице или возила.) □ blue-water operations – patrol operations at sea. ☐ BCP – border crossing point e.g. Blue-water operations refer to the operations carried out e.g. A border patrol was sent out to the BCP to prevent any inat sea only. (Израз операције blue-water /plava voda/ коcursions. (Погранична патрола послата је на тачку ристи се само за операције које се изводе на мору.) прелаза ради спречавања евентуалних упада.) □ booby trap/mine – a hidden or harmless-looking device (often ☐ BCR – battle casualty replacement explosive) designed to kill or iwure anyone who touches it. e.g. BCR is a soldier who remains on stand-by in order to take e.g. A booby trap has been set under his car. (Мина изненаthe place of a soldier who is killed or wounded. (Борбена зађења је постављена испод његових кола.) мена јесте војник који је спреман да заузме место погинулог или рањеног војника.) □ boot camp – an army training establishment for new recruits. □ BCT – basic combat training (a period of training for new ree.g. A boot camp usually has a particularly harsh regime.

e.g. He has just completed his BCT. (Управо је завршио

основну борбену обуку.)

(Режим у центру за обуку је обично врло строг.)

boundary disclaimer (to disclaim = to deny) – a statement on a

map or chart that the status or alignment of international or ad-

ПРИРУЧНИК НАЈЧЕШЋЕ КОРИШЋ
ministrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation.
e.g. The units were deployed along the river which was marked as a boundary disclaimer. (Јединице су биле распоређене дуж реке која је била означена као незванична граница.)
breach – 1. to break through an enemy's line of defence.
e.g. After a heavy bombardment, they were still not able to breach the enemy's defences. (Ни након жестоког бомбардовања нису били у стању да пробију непријатељеве одбрамбене линије.)
2. clearing up mines or other obstacles in order to pass
e.g. As the breaching was carried out effectively, they continued to advance. (Пошто је пролаз успешно изведен, наставили су да напредују.)
brevity code – a code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening to messages rather than concealment of their content.
e.g. The message was written in brevity code. (Порука је написана $\mathbf{ckpahehum}$ кодом.)
bridge – military bridges are of 3 main types:
1. scissor-type launched bridges
e.g. Scissor-type launched bridges are foldable and often laid by an armoured vehicle. (Јуришни монтажни мостови су склопиви и најчешће их поставља оклопно возило.)
2. floating (or pontoon or ribbon) bridges
e.g. Floating bridges are formed by several flotation units assembled side by side to span a river. (Пловне мостове поставља неколико пловних јединица размештених у низу ради премошћивања реке.)
3. dry support bridges (e.g. Bailey bridges)
e.g. Dry support bridges are built of standardized panels and used for lines of communication (highways and railways). (Мостови за дренажу граде се од стандардизованих плоча и користе на комуникацијама – ауто-путеви и железничке пруге.)
bridgehead – a defensive position established on the enemy side of a river or other obstacle, which is used as a secure base for subsequent operations.
e.g. Your battalion has been tasked to secure a bridgehead over the river. (Ваш батаљон је добио задатак да обезбеди десантну основицу преко реке.)
brown-water operations – patrol operations in river mouths, or rivers.
e.g. Brown-water operations can be carried out in order to monitor a border. (Речне операције се могу изводити ради осматрања границе.)
$\label{eq:buddy-buddy-system-a} \textbf{buddy-buddy system} - \textbf{a philosophy where comrades look after each other's welfare and protect each other in battle.}$
e.g. Buddy-buddy system requires two (or more) persons to work together and give each other mutual protection and assistance. (Систем заједништва захтева од две или више особа да заједно раде и пружају узајамну заштиту и помоћ.)
BVR – beyond visual range – too far from an enemy aircraft to see it with the naked eye.

e.g. We'll have to use our BVR missiles. (Мораћемо да упо-

neutral space created by withdrawal of both hostile parties; a

demilitarized zone where the parties have agreed not to deploy

требимо наше ракете за дејство ван видног поља.)

☐ BZ – buffer zone/area of separation/zone of separation –

military forces; the cease-fire lines, marked and often fenced or wired on either side of the buffer zone, indicate the agreed forward limits of the contending forces.

e.g. BZ is observed, patrolled and perhaps occupied by the peace-keeping force. (Тампон-зону осматрају, њоме патролирају и заузимају је мировне снаге.)

□ **bypass** – to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or troops to maintain advantage.

e.g. We've been ordered to bypass the village and continue our advance. (Наређено нам је да заобиђемо село и наставимо напредовање.)

- □ C, c Charlie the third letter of the phonetic alphabet.
 □ call sign a combination of letters and numbers used to repre
 - sent certain persons, teams, operations or organizations, used in radio communications

 e.g. Call signs are used to identify a person or a unit on the ra-
 - e.g. Call signs are used to identify a person or a unit on the radio. (Позивни знаци се користе ради идентификације појединца или јединице радио-везом.)
- ☐ cannibalization/salvage removing serviceable parts and assemblies from an unrepairable vehicle or item of equipment, to be used to repair others; using personnel of one or more units to complete the authorized strength of another unit.
 - e.g. Cannibalization is a prolific source of spare parts in wartime. (Скидање употребљивих делова са неисправне материјалне опреме обилан је извор резервних делова у рату.)
- □ **cargo net** a large strong net, usually attached to a vertical frame, for people to climb up on an assault course.
 - e.g. Cargo net is always used in basic training. (**Теретна мрежа** се увек користи у основној обуци.)
- ☐ casualty someone who is killed or iwured.
 - e.g. Newspapers carried reports of heavy civilian casualties. (Новине су доносиле извештаје о тешким цивилним **губицима**.)
- ☐ CASEVAC casualty evacuation the movement of an iwured person to a place where he/she can receive medical treatment
 - e.g. We must arrange a casevac. (Морамо да организујемо евакуацију повређених.)
- ☐ **ceasefire/armistice/truce** an agreement to stop fighting.
 - e.g. The enemy have agreed to a ceasefire. (Непријатељ се сагласио са прекидом ватре.)
- ☐ CFL cease fire line
 - e.g. CFL is a forward limit of the positions occupied by the troops of the opposing sides at the suspension of hostilities. (Линија прекида ватре је предња граница положаја које заузимају супротстављене снаге у тренутку прекида непријатељстава.)
- ☐ CFV cease-fire violation
 - e.g. *CFV* involves the firing of weapons by either party. (**Нарушавање прекида ватре** подразумева да је неко од учесника у сукобу употребио оружје.)
- ☐ **chain of command/command channel** the succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.
 - e.g. Demoralization is evident throughout the entire chain of command. (Деморалисаност је очигледна на свим нивоима командовања.)

☐ CHP/CP – checkpoint

- 1. a place (usually on a road) where people or vehicles are stopped and inspected or searched.
- e.g. *The driver had to show his ID at the check point.* (Возач је морао да покаже своју личну карту на **контролном пункту**.)
 - 2. a place or feature on the ground which is used as a navigational reference point.
- e.g. Our next checkpoint is the track junction at grid 339648. (Наша следећа **референтна тачка** јесте раскрсница путева на координати 339648.)
- □ **choke point** a natural or man-made feature which restricts the movement of large numbers of people or vehicles.
 - e.g. *The valley is a potential choke point for enemy armour.* (Долина је потенцијална **тачка загушења** непријатељевих оклопних снага.)
- ☐ C-in-C/CINC Commander in Chief
 - e.g. C-in-C is the most senior commander. (Главнокомандујући је највиши командант.)
- □ CJTF combined joint task force a multinational task force which can be used rapidly as a peacekeeping force.
 - е.g. CJTF is a concept approved by NATO leaders in January 1994, under which US materiel and forces designated for NATO operations can now be made available for non-NATO activities in out-of-(NATO) area operations, such as those humanitarian relief or peacekeeping operations to deal with regional instabilities and ethnic conflicts. (Оперативна здружена јединица јесте концепт који су одобриле руководеће чланице НАТО-а у јануару 1994. године, а по коме амерички материјални капацитети и људство, намењени за операције НАТО-а, могу бити употребљени за активности које нису везане за НАТО у/или изван територије /НАТО/ операција, као што су хуманитарна помоћ или мировне операције у случају регионалне нестабилности и етничких сукоба.)
- □ **code of conduct/code of honour** set of principles to be followed by peace-keeping forces.
 - e.g. Some of the principles included in the code of conduct are avoidance of force, impartiality, transparency and clarity of purpose, firmness, reliability, anticipation of situations leading to violence and integration of different nationalities. (Неки од принципа кодекса понашања јесу избегавање употребе силе, непристрасност, транспарентност и јасни циљеви, одлучност, поузданост, предвиђање ситуација које воде ка сукобу и интеграција различитих нација.)
- □ **command and control** the exercise of command, the process through which the activities of military forces are directed, coordinated, and controlled to accomplish the mission.
 - e.g. Command and control encompasses the personnel, equipment, facilities, and procedures necessary to gather and analyze information, to plan for what is to be done, and to supervise the execution of operations. (Руковођење и командовање обухвата људство, опрему, објекте, те процедуре неопходне за прикупљање и анализу података, за планирање активности и надгледање извршавања операција.)

Note: C4I - command, control, communication, computer and intelligence

C3I - command, control, communication, intelligence

☐ CO – commanding officer

e.g. A CO leads a larger unit (a battalion or equivalent-sized grouping) than an OC (a company or equivalent-sized group-

ing). (Командант руководи већом јединицом – батаљоном или групацијом истог ранга него командир – четом или групацијом истог ранга.)

\square commissioned officer

- e.g. A commissioned officer is an officer appointed to the grade of second lieutenant or higher, while an NCO is an officer appointed to the grade of a corporal or higher. (Виши официр је онај који носи чин потпоручника или виши, док је нижи официр онај који носи чин десетара или виши.)
- □ COA course of action any sequence of activity that an individual member or a military unit may follow; a possible plan open to an individual or commander that would accomplish or is related to accomplishment of the mission
 - e.g. In wargaming, the possible COAs available to each warring party are explored along with their respective consequences and the reactions of the other parties. (У ратним играма могући начини дејства доступни свакој од зараћених страна проучавају се заједно са одговарајућим последицама и реакцијама осталих страна.)
- □ CON contingent a small military force which forms part of a larger grouping; it is normally used to describe the different members of a multinational force.
 - e.g. The BRITCON is made up of marines and reconnaissance units. (Британски контингент је састављен од маринаца и извиђачких јединица.)

☐ COP – contingency operation plan

e.g. COP is a formal directive designed to meet a contingency which is expected but not yet imminent. (Оперативни план могућих дејстава јесте званично упутство намењено извршавању дејстава која се очекују, али још увек нису извесна.)

☐ COS – chief of staff

e.g. COS is the most senior staff officer in a headquarters. (Начелник штаба је највиши официр у штабу.)

\square CP – command post

e.g. A CP is the place from which a unit or sub-unit is commanded. (Командно место је место са којег се командује јединици или потчињеној јединици.)

☐ CPX – command post exercise

- e.g. A *CPX involves only the command elements of a grouping.* (**Командно-штабна вежба** укључује само командне елементе групације.)
- ☐ **critical item** an essential item which is in short supply or expected to be in short supply for an extended period
 - e.g. Are there any critical items to be mentioned in the report? (Има ли дефицитарних производа које треба поменути у извештају?)
- ☐ **cross-servicing** work done by one service for another.
 - e.g. Cross-servicing is very important for the overall military organization. (Узајамно помагање је веома важно за целокупну војну организацију.)

☐ CSS – combat service support

е.g. CSS includes the elements of transport, maintenance, supply, construction, map services, as well as medical support, MP, chaplaincy, legal and financial services, physical education, and recreation and civil affairs. (Позадинско обезбеђење борбених јединица укључује елементе транспорта, техничког одржавања, набавке, изградње, топографије, те медицинску подршку, војну полицију, војно свештенство, правну и финансијску службу, физичко васпитање, рекреацију и цивилну администрацију.)

	CS – combat support - fire support and other types of operational assistance provided to combat elements.		deterrent strategy – discouraging someone from doing something through fear of unpleasant consequences.
	e.g. CS may include support from artillery, air defense, aviation, engineering, signals, electronic warfare units. (Heno-		e.g. His speech was a part of deterrent strategy. (Његов говор је био део стратегије застрашивања.)
	средно борбено обезбеђење јединица може укључивати подршку артиљерије, ПВО, авијације, инжињерије, везе, али и јединица за електронска дејства.)		$\operatorname{deploy} - 1.(\operatorname{strategically})$ to move to a war zone or area of operations.
	curfew – a regulation requiring people to be off the streets during a specified period, usually at night.		e.g. 7 Armoured Brigade deployed to the Gulf in October. (Седма оклопна бригада је дислоцирана у Залив у октобру.)
	e.g. The military commander ordered a dusk-to-dawn curfew.		2. (tactically) to adopt a battle formation
	(Војни командант је наредио полицијски час у трајању од сумрака до свитања.)		e.g. <i>The platoon deployed into extended line.</i> (Вод се разместио у рашчлањени поредак.)
	D		deployment – the movement of troops to a war zone or area of operations.
	D, d - Delta – the fourth letter of the phonetic alphabet.		e.g. The deployment to Germany was completed in 72 hrs. (Премештање у Немачку завршено је за 72 часа.)
	DAFT - daily allowance for troops - daily allowance to troops payable to each soldier in the field, to cover incidental personal		detach – to remove a soldier or sub-unit from their parent unit, in order to assign them to a separate mission or task.
	expenses. e.g. DAFT is distinct from travel and subsistence allowance		e.g. 6 Platoon has been detached to guard the hospital. (Шести вод је откомандован/послат да обезбеђује болницу.)
	payable for trips to points where food and lodging facilities cannot be provided. (Дневница за војнике разликује се од путних трошкова који се исплаћују за одредишта		DET – detachment – a part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.
	где смештај и храна нису обезбеђени.) dead ground — an area of ground which provides cover from view (e.g. the reverse slope of a hill).		e.g. Two detachments of sappers have arrived on the scene. (Две одвојене/истурене/откомандоване јединице минера су стигле на терен.)
	e.g. The company formed up in dead ground to the enemy posi-		DIBUA – defence in built-up areas
	tion. (Чета се распоредила у негађаном/мртвом простору у односу на непријатељев положај.)		e.g. DIBUA includes some specific elements. (Одбрана у насељеним рејонима укључује неке специфичне еле-
	debriefing/after-action review (reports) (AAR) — the procedure of extracting from a serviceman facts, comments, or recommendations concerning his previous assignment or experience. e.g. The debriefing was held at the conclusion of the exercise; the participants discussed their performance with the umpires. (Анализа/испитивање је одржано после завршетка вежбе; учесници су анализирали своје активности	_	Mehre.)
			discharge – 1. to release a person from duty. e.g. He was discharged from the army. (Отпуштен је из војске.)
			2. to carry out a duty.
			e.g. He has discharged his duties satisfactorily. (Извршава обавезе на задовољавајући начин.)
_	са посредницима.)		3. to fire a weapon.
	defaulter – someone who has been accused or found guilty of a military offence.	_	e.g. He discharged his weapon into the crowd. (Испразнио је оружје у масу.)
_	e.g. Defaulters will line up at 0745 hrs. (Преступници ће се постројити у 7.45 часова.)		displaced person/refugee – a person who is forced to leave his or her home as a result of war or some other disaster.
	defilade position – a position shielded from observation and direct fire by a natural or man-made obstacle.		e.g. One of the worst consequences of a war is a large number of refugees/displaced persons. (Једна од најтежих последица рата јесте велики број избеглица/расељених ли-
	e.g. Find yourself a defilade on the right and prepare to give us covering fire. (Нађите природни заклон са десне стране и припремите се да нам обезбедите заштитну ватру.)		ца.) disposition – the distribution of the elements of a command
	degrade (to) (someone's ability or efficiency) – to destroy military assets belonging to another state, in order to reduce that state's ability to mount offensive operations, i.e. degrading its		within an area, including usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it; the positioning of troops on the ground.
	combat effectiveness, weapons' performance, fighting ability, etc.		e.g. What is the current disposition of the peacekeeping forces in this area? (Какав је тренутни распоред мировних
	e.g. The objects of the air strikes was to degrade the country's offensive capability. (Циљеви ваздушних удара били су да се ослаби офанзивна способност земље.)		снага у овој области?) distress signal – a signal signifying that a person, ship or aircraft is in danger.
	delaying force – a small force used to slow down an enemy advance while the main force prepares or strengthens a line of defence.		e.g. Not long before the distress signal was sent, the aircraft crashed. (Убрзо пошто је послат сигнал за опасност, авион се срушио.)

e.g. He was engaged in the delaying force. (Био је ангажован у јединици за дејства задржавања/везивање не-

пријатеља.)

 $\hfill\Box$ $DMZ/DZ-demilitarized\ zone$ — area between the forward line

of the parties, into which they have agreed not to deploy military forces and which may be placed under the control of a PKO.

	e.g. DMZ is an area or region in which the presence of military forces is forbidden under the terms of a treaty or other interna-	спречавања или смањивања радио-извиђања и радио-ометања.)
	tional agreement. (Демилитаризована зона је област или	egress – a means or route out of a building or area.
	регион у којем је присуство војних снага забрањено према условима споразума или неког другог међународног договора.)	e.g. When UNMO come under sniper fire, they should radio for assistance and an armed armoured escort will be dispatched to
	DOW – died of battle wound (NATO uses 'died of wounds received in action'); DNBW – died of non-battle wound; DNBI casualty – disease and non-battle iwury casualty	protect their egress from the area. (Када су војни посматрачи УН изложени снајперској ватри, радио-везом треба да затраже помоћ и тада ће оклопна пратња бити послата да штити њихов излаз из рејона.)
	e.g. The report contains the number of those DOW, DNBW and DNBI. (Извештај садржи број оних који су погинули	electoral observer – a member of a PKO's electoral division. e.g. <i>An electoral observer is in charge of visiting polling sta-</i>
	у борби, настрадали ван борбе и преминули због болести.)	tions, observing the transport of ballot boxes and the counting process and preparing a post-referendum evaluation. (Посма -
	down time – 1. interval between the receipt of a request for supplies at a depot and their delivery to the troops (lead time);	трач избора је задужен за обилажење гласачких места, праћење преноса гласачких кутија и процеса
	e.g. We haven't expected the rations this morning since the down time is 24 hours. (Нисмо очекивали следовање	бројања гласова, те за припремање анализе избора.) ELINT – electronic intelligence
	јутрос пошто је рок испоруке 24 часа.)	e.g. ELINT comprises information on an enemy force, which is
	2. the time during which an equipment is not available because of maintenance (vehicle off the road days)	obtained through the monitoring of their electronic transmissions, usually by especially equipped aircraft. (Електронско прикупљање података садржи податке о непријате-
_	e.g. The down time for the armoured vehicles is a week. (Рок за ремонт оклопних возила је недељу дана.)	љевим снагама, који се добијају праћењем електронског преноса, обично специјално опремљеним
	DOP – drop-off point – a place where troops are dropped by helicopter (e.g. behind enemy lines); a place where soldiers leave their vehicles to continue an operation on foot.	авионима.) embed – to send a journalist to accompany a military unit dur-
	e.g. They arrived at the DOP in order to be collected by anoth-	ing fighting and to report on it, especially a unit which is operating in a combat zone.
_	er unit. (Стигли су на место искрцавања да би их пре- узела друга јединица.)	e.g. The TV reporter was embedded with an armoured unit in the Iraqi desert en route to Baghdad. (ТВ извештач је уба-
	dress rehearsal – a final rehearsal just before the operation starts.	чен са оклопном јединицом у ирачку пустињу на путу за Багдад.)
	e.g. When is the dress rehearsal going to take place? (Када ће се одржати генерална проба?)	enlist – to join the armed forces as a career.
	dry run/dummy run – a rehearsal for an operation.	e.g. He enlisted at the age of 18. (Ступио је у војну службу са 18 година.)
	e.g. There will be a dry run at 1400hrs. (Увежбавање је у 14.00. часова.)	entrenched/dug in – protected by trenches and other field fortifications.
	DZ – drop zone / dropping zone /(AmE LZ – landing zone) – area designated for the parachute insertion of airborne forces or stores.	e.g. The enemy was well entrenched to the north of the hill. (Непријатељ је био добро укопан северно од брда.)
	e.g. DZ is marked in the map. (Зона спуштања десанта је означена на мапи.)	EOD – explosive ordnance disposal – the disarming and safe destruction of explosive ordnance (such as booby traps, misfires, captured ammunition).
	T	e.g. EOD is carried out only by highly skilled personnel. (Неексплодирану муницију деактивира и уништава само врхунски обучено људство.)
	E, e - Echo – the fifth letter of the phonetic alphabet.	ERV – emergency rendezvous – the location where people assemble in the event of an emergency.
	EA – engagement area	e.g. ERV was at grid 375442. (Зборно место у случају ванредне ситуације било је на координати 375442.)
	e.g. EA is a location chosen for an engagement with an enemy force. (Рејон борбених дејстава јесте локација изабрана за сукоб са непријатељевим снагама.)	ETA – estimated time of arrival; ETD – estimated time of departure – the time when a vehicle, group of soldiers, etc., is
	eavesdrop - to listen secretly to a conversation between other people.	expected to arrive or depart. e.g. ETA is at 1400hrs. (Очекивано време доласка је 14
	e.g. We gathered a few crucial information by means of eaves-	часова.)
	dropping. (Прислушкивањем смо прикупили неко- лико суштински важних информација.)	exfiltration – the withdrawal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control.
	$\label{eq:eccm} \begin{split} ECCM-electronic \ counter-countermeasures; \ ECM-electronic \ countermeasures \end{split}$	e.g. Exfiltration is carried out by stealth, deception, surprise or clandestine means. (Излазак из окружења изводи се средствима која укључују скривање, обману, изне-
	e.g. ECM includes jamming and electronic deception. ECCM	нађење или тајност.)
	are actions taken to prevent or reduce the ECM. (Радио -извиђање и радио-ометање укључују ометање и елек-	extract – 1. to remove one object from another.
	тронско ометање. Мере за борбу против електронског ометања јесу дејства која се предузимају ради	e.g. He extracted the empty case from the gun. (Извукао је празну чауру из пушке.)

2. to move out of an area of operations. e.g. The patrol was extracted by helicopter. (Патрола је извучена хеликоптером.) ☐ EZ – exclusion zone/area – an area or region defined by a state or by international agreement, which the armed forces or shipping of another state are not allowed to enter. e.g. In 1982, the British Government declared a 400-mile exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands. (Британска влада је 1982. године прогласила забрањену зону површине 400 миља око Фокландских острва.) ☐ **F, f - Foxtrot** – the sixth letter of the phonetic alphabet. ☐ facilitator – in diplomacy, neutral person or country who brings warring parties or States to a meeting and helps them exchange views and maybe come to a preliminary agreement. e.g. Facilitator's role is less formal than that of a mediator or broker in negotiations. (Улога помоћника посредника је мање формална од улоге посредника у преговорима.) ☐ fall back – to withdraw (usually under strong pressure from the enemy or as a result of a strong enemy threat). e.g. 3 Brigade has fallen back towards Kabul. (Трећа бригада се повукла према Кабулу.) ☐ **fall in** – to take your place on a formal parade. e.g. The squad fell in in front of the mess. (Одељење се построило испред кантине.) ☐ **fallout** – the radioactive dust produced by a nuclear explosion. e.g. There was an enormous fallout following the nuclear blast. (Нуклеарну експлозију пратила је велика количина радиоактивне прашине.) ☐ **fall out** – to leave a formal parade. e.g. He fell out and went to his CO's office. (Изашао је из строја и отишао у командантову канцеларију.) ☐ **fall upon** – to attack. e.g. Government soldiers fell upon the refugee column. (Владине снаге су напале избегличку колону.) ☐ FCS – fire control system e.g. FCS performs the functions of target acquisition, tracking, data computation and engagement control, primarily using electronic means. (Систем контроле ватре има функције откривања циља, праћења, обраде података и контроле ангажовања, првенствено користећи електронска средства.) ☐ FDC – fire direction center e.g. FDC is in charge of selection of targets, concentration or distribution of fire and allocation of ammunition. (Центар за управљање ватром задужен је за избор циљева, концентрацију или расподелу ватре и доделу мунициje.) ☐ FEBA – forward edge of the battle area

e.g. FEBA is clearly designated in the map. (Предњи крај

одбране/зоне борбених дејстава јасно је назначен на

e.g. FIBUA requires special skills relating to combat in towns and villages. (Борба у насельеним рејонима захтева посе-

бне вештине везане за борбу у градовима и селима.)

карти.)

☐ FIBUA – fighting in built-up areas

☐ **field defence equipment/stores** – defence stores e.g. Field defence equipment includes: concertina wire, barbed wire, fence posts, sandbags, observation towers, gabions, T-walls, corrugated iron, timber, gates and chain link fences and barriers. (Пољска одбрамбена опрема укључује: жичану спиралу, бодљикаву жицу, стубове за ограду, вреће са песком, осматрачнице, кошеве, зидиће, валовити челик, балване, капије и ланчане ограде и препреке.) ☐ **field dressing station** – a medical aid station close to the locus of combat) e.g. He was taken to the field dressing station. (Пребацили су га у пољску санитетску станицу.) ☐ **fielding** – acquisition, delivery and distribution of new equipment to the units who are destined to use it. e.g. Fielding is going to take place tomorrow. (Пријем и испорука нове опреме обавиће се сутра.) **flank** – 1. the left-hand or right-hand side of a military force which is deployed in a defensive position or tactical formation. e.g. The right flank was exposed to fire. (Десно крило је било изложено ватри.) 2. to maneuver around the enemy's flank. e.g. The enemy tried to flank us on the right. (Непријатељ је покушао да нас нападне у десни бок.) 3. to be positioned next to. e.g. The president stood at the saluting base, flanked by several officers. (Председник је стајао на трибини, а поред је било неколико официра.) ☐ FLET – forward line of enemy troops e.g. Fire support coordination line is a real or imaginary line behind FLET. (Линија координације ватрене подршке је стварна или замишљена линија иза предњег краја непријатељевих снага.) ☐ FLOT – forward line of own troops e.g. FLOT is located not 5 miles north of the river. (Предњи крај сопствених снага налази се пет миља северно од реке.) **□** FMR – force mobile reserve e.g. FMR may be based on an armoured car unit or some similar unit of mobile, lightly armoured troops who are called upon to reinforce peacekeepers if needed. (Покретна резерва може се базирати на јединици оклопних возила или некој сличној јединици покретних, лако наоружаних војника, који се по потреби позивају да појачају мировне снаге.) \Box fog of war – a state of confusion on the battlefield. e.g. Fog of war is caused by smoke, noise and limited information. (Нејасну ситуацију изазивају дим, бука и непотпуне информације.) ☐ **follow up** – to take further action. e.g. We followed up the attack by shelling the enemy as they withdrew. (Наставили смо са дејствима пошто смо гранатирали непријатеља док се повлачио.) ☐ FPF – final protective fire – an immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement

across defensive lines or areas).

☐ FUP—forming-up point

e.g. The company commander called for his FPF. (Командир

чете је наредио баражну ватру пред предњим крајем.)

e.g. FUP is a place where soldiers or vehicles of a grouping get

into tactical formation prior to commencing the next phase of

an operation. (Полазни положај је место где се војници или возила одређене јединице постављају у тактичку формацију пре почетка следеће фазе операције.)

☐ furlough (AmE)/leave (BrE)

e.g. Furlough is a permission to be absent from your unit for a specific period. (Одсуство је удаљавање из јединице на одређени период са дозволом.)

G

- \Box G, g Golf the seventh letter of the phonetic alphabet.
- ☐ G1 the department of a headquarters responsible for personnel.
- ☐ G2 the department of a headquarters responsible for intelligence.
- ☐ G3 department of a headquarters responsible for operations and training.
- ☐ G4 department of a headquarters responsible for logistics.
- ☐ G5 department of a headquarters responsible for civil affairs.
- ☐ **gabion** boxes of wire mesh, filled with stones and used to build a variety of structures.
 - e.g. Gabion is used by engineer troops. (Инжињеријске јединице користе жичане кошеве напуњене камењем.)
- \square gain ground to move forwards.
 - e.g. We have gained a lot of ground since yesterday. (Прилично смо напредовали од јуче.)
- □ GCI ground controlled interception a ground-based radar. e.g. We destroyed a GCI site. (Уништили смо положај земаљског радара.)
- **give in** to admit that you have been beaten.
 - e.g. Groups of snipers are still refusing to give in. (Група снајпериста још увек одбија да се **преда**.)
- \square give up 1. to hand something over.
 - e.g. During our attack they gave up several kilometers of territory. (Током нашег напада они су предали неколико километара територије.)
 - 2. to admit you cannot do something.
 - e.g. After trying for six hours to capture the hill they gave up and retreated to base. (Пошто су шест сати покушавали да заузму брдо, одустали су и повукли се у базу.)
- □ good offices procedure when, for the maintenance of peace, a nation intervenes in a friendly manner between two powers whose differences might well lead to armed conflict, and offers its suggestions as to possible ways and means of settling the differences.
 - e.g. Good offices means the disinterested use of one's official position or office in order to help others settle their differences. (Добронамерна дипломатија подразумева непристрасну употребу службеног положаја ради помагања другима при решавању несугласица.)
- ☐ **green-water operations** patrol operations in inshore/littoral waters
 - e.g. Green-water operations are carried out at sea, but close to the shore. (Приобалне операције се изводе на мору, али у близини обале.)
- □ grid 1. GS grid system a system of numbered squares printed on a map in order to produce references to particular points.

- e.g. A map with a grid is the most important teaching aid in topography. (Мапа са координатном мрежом је најважније наставно средство у топографији.)
 - 2. a grid reference.
- e.g. *The bridge is at grid 423019*. (Мост је на **координати** 423019.)
 - 3. a framework of spaced parallel bars designed to prevent entry.
- e.g. *The entrance to the tunnel was protected by a metal grid.* (Улаз у тунел био је заштићен металном **решетком.**)
- ☐ **ground zero** a point on the ground directly under the explosion of a nuclear weapon.
 - e.g. The ground zero was not far from the populated area. (**Нулта тачка/епицентар нуклеарне експлозије/** није била далеко од насељене области.)
- ☐ **gunboat diplomacy** political negotiations supported by the threat of military action.
 - e.g. Gunboat diplomacy is the privilege of great powers. (Дипломатија са позиције силе јесте привилегија великих.)

H

- ☐ H, h Hotel the eighth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
- ☐ handover procedure/turnover transfer of POWs, bodies, mail and property (including domestic animals) through intermediaries, across no-man's land, United Nations buffer zones or areas of separation.
 - e.g. Handover procedure is carried out under supervision of peace-keeping forces. (Поступак примопредаје контролишу мировне снаге.)
- ☐ harassing fire random artillery fire mission directed at a likely area of enemy activity.
 - e.g. The aim of harassing fire is to disturb the enemy force's rest, disrupt its movements and inflict casualties, and so affect morale. (Циль ватре узнемиравања јесте да омете непријатеља и његове покрете, да нанесе губитке, те да тиме утиче на морал.)
- □ havoc great confusion.
 - e.g. Atmospherics caused havoc in our communications. (Атмосферске прилике проузроковале су **збрку** у нашим везама.)
- \square HE high explosive
 - e.g. HE is a powerful explosive substance used in bombs, grenades, etc. (Разорни/бризантни експлозив је моћна експлозивна супстанца која се користи у бомбама, гранатама, итд.)
- □ **headcount/head check** an act of counting people individually; a check to establish that everyone is present.
 - e.g. *The sergeant did a quick headcount.* (Водник је на брзину проверио **стварно бројно стање људства**.)
- ☐ HELEVAC helicopter evacuation/(AmE) 'dust-off'
 - e.g. We require HELEVAC at grid 342659. (Тражимо **евакуацију хеликоптером** на координати 342659.)
- ☐ **helipad** a prepared area designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters.
 - e.g. Helipad may be a circular or rectangular area, in or near a camp, which has been cleared of obstacles and marked for helicopter landings. (Платформа за хеликоптер може да буде округла или правоугаона површина, у бази или

	у њеној близини, на којој су отклоњене препреке и	T
_	која је обележена за слетање хеликоптера.)	1
	H-Hour – the specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences.	☐ I, i - India – the ninth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
	e.g. <i>H-Hour may be the commencement of hostilities.</i> (Час на- пада може означити почетак непријатељстава.)	☐ IA drill – immediate action drill – a standard procedure to b carried out in the event of something going wrong.
	hijack – to seize control of an aircraft or vehicle; in PKO context, it mostly refers to the abduction and holding of peacekeepers as hostages.	e.g. IA drill is performed in case of an ambush, weapon misfire equipment malfunction, etc. (Поступак тренутног дејства спроводи се у случају заседе, отказа паљења, квара опреме, итд.)
	e.g. Hijack drills are practiced by soldiers on peace-keeping	\square IC/i/c – 1. in command.
	missions. (Војници у мировним мисијама често уве- жбавају симулације отмица.)	e.g. He is 2IC. (Он је другопретпостављени.)
	hit and run – an attack followed by immediate withdrawal of	2. in command of or in charge of.
	troops.	e.g. He is i/c rations. (Он је задужен за следовање.)
	e.g. They used hit and run tactics. (Користили су тактику	☐ IFF – identification friend or foe – a system using electromag
	кратких удара.) HNS – host nation support – civilian and military assistance rendered by the host country to UN forces deployed within or	netic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for examples, by emitting puls es, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces.
	staging through that country.	e.g. IFF utilizes coded radio signals to identify other friendl
	e.g. HNS includes medical support: resources and infrastructure of the host country that is available to peace-keeping forces. (Подршка земље домаћина укључује медицинску	aircraft. (Систем идентификације пријатељ-непријател користи шифроване радио-сигнале ради иденти фикације авиона.)
	помоћ: ресурсе и инфраструктуру земље домаћина који су на располагању мировним снагама.)	☐ impact area – an area having designated boundaries within th limits of which all ordnance will detonate or impact.
	holding action – an operation intended to stop enemy forces from moving from their existing positions, in order to keep	e.g. <i>Impact area is a part of a live firing range.</i> (Pejoн уни штавања је део полигона за бојна гађања.)
	them away from another area of conflict or to cause them to use up supplies.	☐ INCREP – incident report – immediate report to inform the force or mission headquarters by the fastest means of an actual
	e.g. <i>Their holding action saved the refugee column.</i> (Њихова задржавајућа дејства спасила су избегличку колону.)	or potential breach of the peace. e.g. INCREP was sent immediately after two subsequent explo
	holding attack – an attack mounted to hold the advance of an enemy force and keep it occupied, while other friendly forces conduct operations elsewhere.	sions were heard. (Извештај о инциденту послат је не посредно пошто су се чуле две узастопне експлози је.)
	e.g. 5 Brigade will mount a holding attack around the village to enable the rest of the division to withdraw. (Пета бригада ће извести напад ради везивања непријатеља у околини	☐ incursion — an act of entering the territory of another state, with out the authorization or permission of that state (usually for of fensive purposes).
_	села, да би омогућила да се остатак дивизије повуче.)	e.g. They violated the ceasefire by several incursions into ou
	hold on - to wait for a short period. e.g. <i>Hold on, I haven't finished yet</i> . (Сачекај, још увек ни-	territory. (Нарушили су примирје с неколико упада на нашу територију.)
	сам завршио.) hold out – to continue to defend or resist.	☐ infestation team — a small special forces grouping, which oper ates behind enemy lines, directing artillery fire and air strikes.
	e.g. Small units of the enemy are holding out. (Мање непри- јатељеве јединице истрајавале су у одбрани .)	e.g. The infestation team avoided detection but failed to join up in order to attack an objective. (Тим за инфилтрацију избе
	HOM – head of mission – the person in charge of a national or international mission to a particular country.	гао је откривање, али није успео да се сакупи ради напада на циљ.)
	e.g. HOM refers to the Special Representative or to the Com-	☐ inflict – to do something unpleasant to another person.
	mander appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council. (Шеф мисије је специјални представник или командант којег поставља генерални	e.g. The enemy bombing inflicted heavy casualties on/upon th civilian population. (Непријатељево бомбардовање јинанело тешке губитке цивилном становништву.)
_	секретар, уз сагласност Савета безбедности.)	\Box in force – 1. (in strength) - in large numbers.
U	homing (of guidance systems and locating equipment) - guiding towards something (such as an emission of radiation, heat source, radio signal, etc.)	e.g. Enemy armour is crossing the border in force near Lana shut. (Непријатељеве оклопне јединице у великом броју прелазе границу близу Ландшата.)
	e.g. <i>This missile is designed for homing in on a heat source</i> . (Ова ракета је пројектована за навођење на топлот-	2. valid
	ни извор.) HUMINT – human intelligence – information about the ene-	e.g. <i>The regulations have been in force since Tuesday.</i> (Прав ила су на снази од уторка.)
٠	my obtained from people.	☐ information blackout – the act of withholding all information (Note: always singular) from the media and general public.
	e.g. HUMINT is gathered through friendly forces, agents, civilians, POWs. (Обавештајни подаци /од људи/ прикупљају се посредством сопствених снага, посредника, цивила и ратних заробљеника.)	e.g. Information blackout is sometimes necessary for reasons of security. (Блокирање информација је понекад неоп ходно због безбедносних разлога.)

	inoperable – impossible to carry out.	– force used by peacekeeping force to secure the withdrawal of opposing forces behind lines.
	e.g. The plan is now inoperable. (План је сада неизвод- љив .)	e.g. Interposition force is engaged in the first stage of the
	inoperative – not working properly.	negotiations concerning armistice demarcation line. (Снаге за обезбеђивање повлачења ангажују се у првој фази
	e.g. All our communications equipment was made inoperative by the nuclear explosion. (Сва наша комуникацијска	преговора који се односе на успостављање демарка-
	опрема постала је неисправна након нуклеарне ек-	ционе линије.)
_	сплозије.)	intersection – a junction.
	insubordinate – unwilling to carry out orders and show respect to your superiors.	e.g. Turn left at the next intersection. (Скрените десно на следећој раскрсници.)
_	e.g. He was quite insubordinate and had to be punished. (Био је прилично недисциплинован и морао је да буде кажњен.)	intervasion – intervention and invasion – invading a state's sovereign territory with the reluctant approval of that state's government in order to deal with hostile elements within the population.
	insurgency – armed resistance to the established government or foreign domination.	e.g. Intervasion is the only solution to some situations. (Упад
	e.g. The insurgency has to be suppressed as soon as possible. (Побуна мора бити угушена што је пре могуће.)	и интервенција јесу једино решење у неким ситуаци- јама.)
П	in-survey/marching-in survey – physical verification of all	ISB – intermediate staging base – an administration area lo-
_	contingent owned stores, equipment and vehicles and UN owned accountable items when a member nation's contingent	cated en route to a war zone or in the rear area. e.g. A deploying force can offload and assemble its equipment
	enters the mission area.	in ISB before moving forward to the front line. (Јединице у
	e.g. In-survey is carried out by the contingent as well as by UN experts who assess the actual value of the equipment as it enters	размештању могу да истоваре и склопе опрему у међубази пре напредовања ка првој линији фронта.)
	the mission area and is used by the UN as a basis for settlement	issue -1 . an act of supplying equipment, supplies, etc.
	of claims for reimbursement. (Преглед по размештају јединица врше сами припадници контингента и екс-	e.g. There will be an issue of rations at 1600hrs. (Следовање
	перти УН који процењују стварну вредност опреме	ће се издавати у 16 часова.)
	после доласка у рејон задатка, а УН га користе као основу за решавање одштете.)	2. on issue – provided by the logistical system. e.g. <i>These boots are no long on issue</i> . (Ове чизме више ни-
П	insert -1 . to put one thing into another.	cy 3a u3gabae.)
	e.g. <i>He inserted a new battery into his torch</i> . (Убащио је нову батерију у батеријску лампу.)	
	2. to move into an area of operations.	Ţ
	e.g. We will insert by helicopter. (Убацићемо се хеликоп-	
	тером.)	J, j - Juliet (AmE Juliett) – the tenth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
	interception – 1. the act of intercepting a person or vehicle.	J1 – the department of a JHQ responsible for personnel.
	e.g. <i>The aircraft interception was carried out according to the plan.</i> (Пресретање ваздухоплова је извршено по плану.)	J2 – the department of a JHQ responsible for intelligence.
	2. the act of locating and listening to another person's radio transmission.	J3 – the department of a JHQ responsible for operations and training.
	e.g. These countermeasures are designed to confuse the enemy	J4 – the department of a JHQ responsible for materiel.
	interception. (Ова противдејства су намењена за ометање непријатељевог радио-извиђања.)	J5 – the department of a JHQ responsible for civil/military relations.
	supply flows and if possible isolate specific zones or enemy	$\mathbf{jam} - 1$. to block the enemy's radio transmissions by causing interference.
	forces therein; preventing transportation of supplies, equipment and troops past a particular point or along some route, especially through the use of air power to destroy bridges, railway junc-	e.g. Our phone lines are being jammed. (Наше телефонске везе се ометају.)
	tions, etc.	2. (of automatic weapons) to stop firing because of a mechanical failure.
	e.g. Our principal role is the interdiction of the enemy railway network. (Наша првенствена улога јесте пресецање	e.g. The machine-gun jammed. (Митраљез је заблокирао.)
	/изоловање непријатељеве железничке мреже.)	3. (of road transport) to crowd.
	interfere -1 . to interfere (in) $-$ to involve oneself in another person's activity without being asked.	e.g. All the roads leading to the city have been jammed for hours. (Сви путеви ка граду закрчени су већ сатима.)
	e.g. He is always interfering in the running of my platoon. (Увек се меша у руковођење мојим водом.)	jeopardize – to place someone or something in a dangerous situation.
	2. to interfere (with) – to obstruct or hinder.	e.g. Your actions have jeopardized the entire mission. (Ваши
	e.g. These air strikes interfere with the enemy's supply system.	поступци угрозили су целокупну мисију.)
	(Ови ваздушни напади ометају непријатељев систем снабдевања.)	jettison – to throw objects out of an aircraft, ship or vehicle because they are no longer needed or are dangerous or in order to
	interposition force / inter-positional force / interposing force	cause they are no longer needed or are dangerous, or in order to lighten the load.

ПРИРУЧНИК НАЈЧЕШЋЕ КОРИШЋЕНИХ ВОЈНО-ПОЛИТИЧКИХ ИЗРАЗА e.g. The aircraft was forced to jettison its bombs. (Авион je Note: Kim's Game is taken from the adventure story "Kim" by Rudyard Kipling, in which the above exercise was used in the морао да избаци бомбе.) training of spies. ☐ JHQ – joint headquarters e.g. Kim's Game is extremely worthwhile, especially if prace.g. JHQ comprises the headquarters of a joint force, with staff tised on a regular basis. (Кимова игра је изузетно корисofficers and other personnel from all three arms (navy, army на, нарочито уколико се редовно вежба.) and air force). (Штаб здружених снага обухвата штаkit – equipment; a set of tools or other articles used for a specifбове здружених снага, са штабним официрима и ic purpose (e.g. cleaning kit, decontamination kit, first aid kit, осталим људством сва три вида, морнарице, КоВ и авијације). e.g. All the platoon's kit was left behind on the truck. (CBa \Box join – 1. to become a part of something... опрема вода је остала у камиону.) e.g. She joined the team after six months of medical treatment. ☐ klick/click – (informal) a kilometer (Прикључила се тиму после шест месеци лечења.) e.g. The bridge is three klicks down that road. (Mocт je удаto come together. љен три километра низ тај пут.) e.g. They joined us in the briefing room. (Придружили су \square knock out – 1. to destroy a vehicle. нам се у сали за састанке.) e.g. We knocked out three tanks. (Уништили смо три тен-3. to connect two objects to each other. ка.) e.g. He joined the wires together. (Спојио је жице.) 2. to make someone unconscious. \Box join up – to join the armed forces. e.g. He was knocked out by the blast. (Оборила га је екe.g. He joined up at the age of 18. (Ступио је у војну сплозија.) службу са 18 година.) ☐ **KP**- **key point** – a location or installation which is of strategic □ JTF – joint task force importance (such as docks, government or other administrative e.g. JTF is a large combined arms grouping involving different building, power installation, etc.). branches of the armed forces formed for a specific operation. e.g. Commandos are used to seize the key points. (Командоси (Оперативна здружена јединица је велика групација се ангажују ради заузимања кључних тачака.) здружених родова, која укључује различите родове ☐ KPH / km/h / kmph – kilometers per hour оружаних снага, а која се формира ради извођења специфичних операција.) e.g. *He was driving at 120КРН*. (Возио је брзином од 120 километара на час.) ☐ **K**, **k** - **Kilo** – the eleventh letter of the phonetic alphabet. L, I - Lima - the twelfth letter of the phonetic alphabet. □ kevlar – a synthetic fiber of very high tensile strength, woven ☐ laager/lager/leaguer - 1. an encampment of armoured vehiinto bulletproof vests, molded into solid sheets of lightweight cles; defensive position (especially one protected by armoured armour (from aircraft to helmets). vehicles) organized by a motorized force as it stops for a night e.g. Kevlar is used in the manufacture of body armour, helmets, or lesser period. and some types of vehicle armour. (Кевлар се користи у e.g. The laager was attacked during the night. (Привремени производњи оклопа за људство, шлемова и неких логор оклопно-моторизованих јединица нападнут је у врста оклопа за возила.) току ноћи.) ☐ key terrain – ground which you must occupy or control in or-2. to form a laager. der to achieve your mission. e.g. We will laager at grid 417339. (Формираћемо логор на e.g. Key terrain is any locality or area seizure, retention, or conкоординати 417339.) trol of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (Доминантан део земљишта је било који локалитет □ land - 1. to bring a flying aircraft back onto the ground. или област чије заузимање, задржавање или конe.g. The squadron has just landed. (Ескадрила је управо трола пружају значајну предност било којој страни.) слетела.) ☐ khaki – a brownish-green colour used for army uniforms and 2. to leave a ship and go back onto dry land. vehicle camouflage. e.g. We will start landing tomorrow morning. (Почећемо са

премао за војну вежбу која је требало да почне за сат носио је маскирну униформу.)

КІА – killed in action – killed during an engagement.

е.д. Are there any KIA reports? (Има ли извештаја о потинулима у борби?)

Кіт's Game – an activity designed to develop observation

e.g. As he was getting ready for the military exercise due to start

in an hour, he was wearing a khaki uniform. (Пошто се при-

☐ Kim's Game – an activity designed to develop observation skills. A selection objects are placed on the ground and covered with a blanket. The blanket is removed for a few seconds and then replaced again. The participants then have to remember exactly what they saw.

/жичном везом.)

□ landmark - a distinctive natural or man-made feature, which can be used as a reference point or as an aid to navigating.

☐ land-line - a telephone system which operates through electri-

e.g. I will call you on land-line. (Позваћу те земаљском

3. to deploy troops from aircraft or ships.

cal cable placed on, under or above the ground.

e.g. Enemy paratroopers are landing to the north of Arnhem. (Непријатељеви падобранци се **искрцавају** северно

искрцавањем сутра ујутру.)

од Арнема.)

e.g. It's easy to get lost when there are so few landmarks. (Лако e.g. The first leg is 520 metres, on a bearing of 3214 mils. (Πp ва деоница износи 520 метара, на курсу од 3.214 је изгубити се када има тако мало оријентира.) хиљадитих.) ☐ lane - 1. a narrow rural road. ☐ level I medical support – refers to the kind and level of mede.g. These lanes are not wide enough for tanks. (OBe crase ical care that is given at that level: casualty collection, triage нису довољно широке за пролазак тенкова.) and immediate life saving measures, preventive measures 2. a cleared route through a minefield or other obstacle. against disease, non-battle iwury and combat stress, routine sick e.g. The lane is marked with mine tape. (Пролаз је обележен calls; corresponds to NATO classification role I. траком.) e.g. Level I medical support is the responsibility of the national 3. one of several parallel routes. contingents. (За медицинску подршку нивоа 1 одговорни су национални контингенти.) e.g. The brigade advanced along three parallel lanes. (Бригада је напредовала дуж три паралелна правца кре-☐ **level II medical support** – refers to the kind and level of medтања.) ical care that is given at that level: evacuation from level I, triage resuscitation and stabilization, sustaining treatment for recognized route for aircraft or ships. those requiring further evacuation, reinforcement to level I ore.g. We must avoid the main shipping lanes. (Морамо избеganizations, centralization of medical supplies; corresponds to ћи главне линије кретања бродова.) NATO classification role II. ☐ Last Post - a bugle call blown in barracks and bases at bedtime e.g. Depending on the mission, level II medical support may be and also at military funerals. the responsibility of UN medical planning staff or of national e.g. Last Post is around 2200hrs. (Позивни знак/сигнал contingents. (У зависности од задатка, медицинску попред повечерје је око 22 часа.) дршку нивоа 2 може да пружи или особље УН за планирање медицинске подршке или национални □ launch - 1. to put a boat into the water (especially for the first контингенти.) time). e.g. The new destroyer was launched by the Queen. (Краљи-☐ level III medical support – refers to the kind and level of medца је поринула нови разарач.) ical care that is given at that level i.e. (command level): evacuation from levels I and II, triage, resuscitation and stabilization, 2. to fire a missile or rocket into the air. life and limb-saving surgery, diagnosis and treatment of serious e.g. They launched the rockets at the enemy position. (Ланdiseases, centralization of diagnostic resources and of specialist сирали су ракете на непријатељев положај.) surgical and medical capabilities. 3. to set an attack or other offensive operation in motion. e.g. Level III medical support is the responsibility of UN mede.g. The enemy launched a furious attack on the castle. (Heical planning staff. (За медицинску подршку нивоа 3 пријатељ је извео жесток напад на замак.) одговорно је особље УН за планирање медицинске подршке.) ☐ lay (lay-laid-laid) - 1. to place or position an object. ☐ level IV medical support – refers to the kind and level of mede.g. The engineers are laying mines. (Инжињерци постаical care that is given at that level: definitive care: specialist surвљају мине.) gical and medical procedures, reconstruction, rehabilitation and 2. (a gun) to aim an artillery piece at a target by adjusting convalescence. the direction and height of the barrel. e.g. Level IV medical support is usually provided in the country e.g. Our next task is to lay a gun properly. (Наш следећи заof origin (after repatriation). (Земља порекла /после датак је да прописно поставимо оружје.) репатријације/ обично пружа медицинску подршку ☐ LD - line of departure/start line - a real or imaginary line, the нивоа 4.) crossing of which marks the start of an advance, attack or other □ levy – soldiers who are forced to join the army. offensive operation. e.g. The army relies on levies from the provinces. (Војска се e.g. Our LD is formed by the main road. (Полазна линија је ослања на мобилисане из унутрашњости.) формирана уз главни пут.) ☐ lie (lie-lay-lain) – to be in or adopt a horizontal position. □ lead - 1. to move in front of others. e.g. He lay down on the floor. (Легао је на под.) e.g. B Company was leading. (Чета Б је ишла прва.) ☐ lie (lie-lied-lied) – to deliberately say something which is un-2. to command men by inspiring them and setting a good e.g. He lied to his superiors about the troop movements. (Лаe.g. He leads from the front. (Руководи с предњег пологао је своје претпостављене о кретању јединице.) жаја.) ☐ **lights out** – the time by which people in the armed forces are 3. to aim in front of a moving target. supposed to be in bed or asleep, or a signal indicating this. e.g. You don't lead your targets well enough. (He наводиш e.g. He was still outside the barracks when lights out was anциљеве довољно добро.) nounced. (Joш увек је био ван касарне када је наја-☐ leapfrog operation - moving in alternate bounds, with one perвљено повечерје.) son, vehicle or sub-unit stationary giving, or is prepared to give, ☐ **limit of exploitation** – a point on the ground beyond which the covering fire, while the other moves past to occupy a fire posiexploitation of a successful attack should not continue. tion beyond. e.g. Our limit of exploitation is the rear edge of the wood. e.g. Leapfrog operation was the best solution in such circumstances. (**Кретање у скоковима** било је најбоље реше-(Крајња линија развијања успеха је задња ивица ње у таквим околностима.) шуме.) □ leg - one section of a journey. \square link up – to come together.

	e.g. The battalion linked up with the armoured units on the left bank of the river. (Батаљон се спојио са оклопним јединицама на левој обали реке.)	_	e.g. I think there is a tank lurking in that wood. (Мислим да се тенк притајио у оној шуми.)
	liquidation (of peace-keeping mission) – activities executed in the closure of a field mission.		LZ – landing zone – an area of ground selected for the landing or pick-up of troops by helicopter or for the landing of troops by parachute.
	e.g. Liquidation includes the physical withdrawal of equipment, supplies and personnel from the AO, and the administrative closure action. (Ликвидација укључује физичко повлачење опреме, залиха и људства из зоне дејства, као и завршне административне послове.)		e.g. Has LZ already been designated? (Да ли је зона слета- ња/искрцавања већ одређена?)
	load - 1. to put a load or cargo onto an aircraft, vehicle or ship.		1 V1
	e.g. They were attacked as they were loading the ship. (Напа- днути су док су утоварали брод.)		M, m – Mike – the thirteenth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
	2. to put ammunition into a weapon or magazine.		MA – marshalling area – unit preparation area, close to departure airfields; a location where vehicles assemble before mov-
	e.g. Have you loaded your weapon yet? (Да ли сте већ на-		ing to another location or before deploying into formation.
_	пунили оружје?)		e.g. <i>The units are at stand-by in MA</i> . (Јединице су у приправности у рејону прикупљања .)
U	loan service – a temporary appointment of servicemen and servicewomen to the armed forces of a friendly foreign state, usually to provide military expertise or training.		Mach number – the speed of an aircraft or missile in relation to the local speed of sound.
	e.g. He has been in loan service for six months already. (На привременој је служби у страним оружаним снагама већ шест месеци.)		e.g. The Mach number of an aircraft or missile will vary at different altitudes. An aircraft which travels faster than Mach 1 is said to be supersonic. (Махов број авиона или ракете
	$\log - 1$. the official diary of a ship.		разликује се на различитим висинама. За авион који лети брзином већом од једног маха каже се да је
	e.g. The captain entered the ship's position in the log. (Капетан је унео позицију брода у бродски дневник.)		суперсоничан.) magazine – 1. (informal mag) a metal or plastic ammunitior
	2. a chronological record of events.		container, which is fitted to a gun and is designed to feed the
	e.g. <i>All radio operators must keep a log</i> . (Сви радио-оператери морају да воде дневник .)		rounds directly into the breech. e.g. Every man is to carry five extra magazines. (Сваки човек
	3. A record of journeys, maintenance, repairs, etc., for an aircraft, piece of equipment or vehicle.		треба да има пет резервних оквира/магацина.) 2. a building or a compartment in a ship, used for storing
	e.g. He inspected the vehicle's log. (Прегледаю је картон/књижицу возила.)		ammunition and explosives. e.g. We have captured an enemy magazine. (Заузели смо
	loot – any private property which is taken in wartime or during		непријатељево складиште.)
	a period of civil disorder. e.g. Several valuable paintings were discovered amongst the		 a building or compound, used for storing military supplies (such as ammunition, clothing, food, fuel,
	loot. (Међу ратним пленом је нађено неколико вредних уметничких слика.)		weapons, etc.) e.g. The enemy is resupplied by a network of magazines located
	loss – 1. an act of losing something.		<i>in his rear areas</i> . (Непријатељ се снабдева посредством мреже складишта која се налазе у позадини.)
	e.g. <i>He did not report the loss of his rifle</i> . (Није пријавио губитак пушке.)		Main – main headquarters.
	2. (plural) losses - casualties/personnel losses		e.g. Main is located at grid 675784. (Главни штаб се нала-
	e.g. The battalion suffered heavy losses. (Батаљон је претр-		зи на координати 675784.) maintenance – the inspection and repair of equipment and ma-
_	пео тешке губитке.)		teriel to make sure it is kept in working order, the repair and up-
U	low observables - stealth technology e.g. This aircraft design incorporates all the latest low observ-		keep of buildings and other facilities, and the continued supply of materiel to forces in the field.
	ables. (Овај авион укључује најновију технологију тешке уочљивости .)		e.g. Maintenance includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation
	LS – landing site – an area within a landing zone containing one or more places where helicopters can land or take off.		(Ремонт, оправка и одржавање укључују преглед, проверу, сервисирање, класификацију употребљивости, поправку, реконструкцију и рекламације.)
	e.g. The LS was not properly secured. (Место слетања није било прописно обезбеђено.)		malfunction – a failure to work properly.
	LUP – lie-up position		e.g. The accident was due to a malfunction in the steering system
	e.g. LUP is a concealed position where a patrol can rest, wait	_	(Узрок несреће био је квар у систему управљања.)
	or observe, before carrying out the next phase of a covert operation. (Заклон је сакривени положај где патрола мо-		man – to provide personnel to make something work. e.g. <i>The battery is manned by six gunners</i> . (Батерију попу -
	же да се одмори, чека или посматра пре него што изведе следећу фазу тајне операције.)	П	навају, /чине/ шесторица нишанџија.) man-management – the practice of getting the best out of your
	lurk – to wait in a concealed position in the hope that a target might present itself.	_	soldiers, by treating them with respect and looking after their welfare.

	е.g. <i>His man-management is very poor</i> . (Његова способ-ност руковођења људима је на веома ниском нивоу.)		MEDEVAC – medical evacuation – the evacuation of a person due to illness rather than iwury.
	man-pack – to transport something using people (as opposed to animals or vehicles or aircraft or boats).		e.g. We need to arrange a MEDEVAC in due time. (Треба да организујемо медицинску евакуацију правовремено.)
	e.g. <i>The ammunition will have to be man-packed</i> . (Наоружање ће морати да преносе људи .)		Note: (verb) e.g. <i>He was MEDEVACed because he had malar-ia</i> . (Евакуисан је јер је имао маларију.)
	man-portable – designed to be carried by one or more persons.		mess – 1. a place where servicemen and servicewomen of equal
	e.g. <i>The enemy is equipped with man-portable boats</i> . (Непри- јатељ је опремљен преносивим чамцима.)		or similar rank eat and relax together. e.g. <i>There is enough time for us to have a coffee in the mess.</i>
	MAPEX – map exercise – an exercise involving command ele-		(Йма довољно времена за кафу у кантини.)
	ments of a grouping in which a tactical scenario is played out		2. a meal.
	on a map. e.g. MAPEX is going to take place from August 5th – 15th.	_	е.g. <i>He's at mess.</i> (На доручку/ручку/вечери је.)
	(Штабна вежба на картама одржати ће се од 5. до		METT-T – mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time e.g. METT-T are factors which a commander must consider in
	15. abrycta.) marshal – to direct and organize vehicles at an assembly point or any other place where a lot of vehicles are gathered.		рlanning. (Задатак, непријатељ, терен, расположиве снаге, време су фактори које командант мора да узме у обзир при планирању.)
	e.g. We'll need some NCOs for marshalling the vehicles. (Биће		MIA – missing in action
	нам потребно неколико подофицира за прикупљање		e.g. MIA refers to a combatant of unknown whereabouts during
	возила.) matching arrangements — (peace-keeping) partnerships		<i>military operations.</i> (Нестао у дејствима – односи се на војника коме се губи траг у току војних операција.)
	arrangements between Member States with complementary strengths.		mission creep – alteration to an original mission, in response to
	e.g. Matching arrangements are established between those will-		a changing situation (for example: troops being deployed to a disaster area to help in the rescue work, and then having to as-
	ing to provide troops and those willing to provide equipment		sist the local authorities in restoring order because rioting has
	for deployment; such matching arrangements should extend to training, not exclusively on designated equipment. (Cnopasym		broken out over a shortage of food).
	о сарадњи успоставља се између оних који су вољ-		e.g. <i>Insurgency brought about a mission creep</i> . (Масовни отпор је довео до промене плана задатака .)
	ни да обезбеде снаге и оних који су вољни да обезбеде опрему за размештање; ово може да обухвати		MLC – military load classification – a standard system in
	и обуку, не искључиво из употребе планиране опре-		which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) repre-
_	Me.)		senting the load it can carry; vehicles are also assigned class number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft
	material – 1. any substance from which things can be made.		they are authorized to used.
	e.g. This armour is made of steel and other materials. (Овај оклоп се прави од челика и других материјала.)		e.g. Who is in charge of MLC? (Ко је задужен за класификовање носивости?)
	2. a fabric or cloth		momentum – the forward movement of an advance or attack.
	e.g. <i>The new uniforms are made of flame-resistant material</i> . (Нове униформе се праве од тканине отпорне на ватру.)		e.g. If do not take that position immediately, the whole attack will lose momentum. (Ако одмах не заузмемо тај положај, читав напад ће изгубити на силини/темпу.)
	3. information or data		mount – 1. (of attacks, campaigns, operations, etc.) to plan, pre-
	e.g. This material is classified secret. (Овај материјал спада		pare and carry out.
П	у поверљив.) materiel – equipment and supplies (as opposed to personnel).		e.g. This is the biggest operation which has ever been mounted by the allies. (Ово је највећа операција коју су савезни-
	e.g. Logistics involves the purchase, transport and storage of		ци икада извели.)
	materiel. (Логистика укључује набавку, транспорт и складиштење опреме и материјалних средстава.)		(of weapons and other equipment) to attach to a supporting structure.
	maul – to inflict a lot of casualties (Note: normally used in the passive.)		e.g. <i>This machine-gun can be mounted on a tripod.</i> (Овај митраљез може да се постави на троножац.)
	e.g. The brigade was badly mauled. (Бригада је претрпела		3. to get into a high vehicle.
_	велике губитке.)		e.g. He was shot as he was mounting his tank. (Погођен је
	MBA – main battle area – the part of a battlefield or operational area in which most of the activity is taking place.		док се пењао на тенк.) mounting area — a place where forces are assembled ready to
	e.g. Currently, MBA is 10km north of Kabul. (Тренутно, главна зона борбених дејстава налази се 10 km север-		be moved to the scene of an operation. e.g. ETD from the mounting area is 1000hrs. (Очекивано
	но од Кабула.)		време поласка из рејона прикупљања пред операцију
	MDPU – mail and diplomatic pouch unit	_	је 10 часова.)
	e.g. MDPU is in charge of the mail and documents dispatched		MOUT – military operations in urban terrain
	through the diplomatic pouch. (Одељење за дипломатску пошту задужено је за слање поште и докумената дипломатским каналима.)		e.g. MOUT is tactically complicated to carry out. (Војне операције у градској средини су тактички компликоване за извођење.)

	MRE – meal ready-to-eat – American-produced individual ration of food. e.g. How many MREs are supposed to be delivered to our unit?		("Хало 23 Делта, овде 2, да ли сте на положају, пријем?" "23 Делта, нисам , пријем".)
	с.g. ноw many мись аге заррозей то ве ценуегей то вы ини: (Колико готових оброка је предвиђено за нашу јединицу?)		negligence – a lack of attention or proper care; a failure to carry out correct procedure.
	muster - 1. to assemble troops.		e.g. The device malfunctioned because of negligence by the operator (Vinita) which was a few ways and the operator (Vinita) was a few ways a few ways and the operator (Vinita) was a few ways a
	e.g. They mustered all available forces. (Прикупили су све расположиве снаге.)		rator. (Уређај није исправно радио због немарности /пропуста оператера.)
	2. (of troops) to come together.		negotiated access – a process in which humanitarian organizations negotiate with one warring party the right to deliver a
	e.g. <i>B Company will muster at 0800hrs</i> . (Чета Б ће се оку- пити у 8 часова.)		specified number of aid shipments, along a specified route, to a population in need (usually in exchange for helping other
	mutiny – a rebellion by servicepeople against the military authorities.		groups less in need at the request of the warring party), instead of demanding unhindered access and delivery of relief aid strictly according to need.
	e.g. The mutiny has spread to other units. (Побуна се проширила на остале јединице.)		e.g. Negotiated access is sometimes criticized as it facilitates the incorporation of relief aid into military strategies. (Споразум-
	The T		ни приступ се понекад критикује јер олакшава укључивање хуманитарне помоћи у војну стратегију.)
	N, n – November – the fourteenth letter of the phonetic alpha-		$\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{next of kin}-a person closest living relative, who must be informed in the event of death or iwury or other misfortune. \end{tabular}$
	bet. NAAFI – Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (BrE) / NA-		e.g. For most married people, the next of kin is their wife. (Ве- ћини ожењених најближи сродник /коме се јавља за несрећан случај/ јесте супруга.)
	TEX – NATO Exchange / PX – Post Exchange (AmE) -1 . an organization responsible for the welfare of people in the services.		NGO – non-governmental organization – a humanitarian organization, which is not sponsored by any particular government, and can thus claim neutral status in a war zone.
	e.g. NATEX provides shops and other services for personnel on some NATO bases. (Војнотрговинска служба обезбеђује продавнице и остале услуге за састав у неким базама НАТО-а.)		e.g. Several NGOs are already established in the region. (Неколико невладиних организација је већ установљено у том региону.)
	2. a bar, canteen or shop which is run by the NAAFI/NATEX.		$\label{eq:nicknumber} \textbf{nicknumber} - a \ \text{number used to denote a location on the ground}.$
	e.g. <i>Let's have a NAAFI break</i> . (Хајдемо на паузу у канти- ну .)		e.g. Have you written down all the nicknumbers you might need? (Да ли си записао све бројчане ознаке које би ти могле бити потребне?)
	natural features – hills, ridges, rivers, valleys, woods, etc.		night-capable – able to be used in darkness.
	e.g. In tactical planning, we must consider both natural and man-made features of the terrain. (Приликом тактичког планирања морамо размотрити и природне и вешта-		е.g. This equipment is night-capable. (Ову опрему је могуће користити ноћу.)
П	чке одлике терена.) NBC suit/Noddy suit – special clothing, which provides pro-		Nissen hut – a semi-permanent structure with a curved roof of a corrugated iron which extends down to ground level.
_	tection from radioactive fallout and biological and chemical weapons.		e.g. Your objective is the group of Nissen huts at the northern end of the airfield. (Ваш циљ је група монтажних бара-ка на северном крају аеродрома.)
	e.g. <i>In case of high NBC state, NBC suits must be ready for use.</i> (У случају велике вероватноће АБХ напада, АБХ		NLT – not later than
	одела морају бити спремна за употребу.) NCO – non-commissioned officer – (informal) non-com – an		e.g. A Company requests fuel replenishment NLT 1645hrs. (Чета А захтева попуну горивом најкасније до 16.45 часова.)
	enlisted person promoted from the ranks, in any of the graduations of corporal or sergeant.		NODUF/noduf – radio terminology indicating that the message refers to a real situation rather than an exercise scenario.
	e.g. He sent a squad of men with an NCO to investigate. (Послао је одељење под командом подофицира да изврше истрагу.)		e.g. 22 has just sent a noduf message saying that someone has been shot. (22 је управо послао поруку о стварној ситуацији, у којој се каже да је неко погођен.)
	ND – negligent discharge/accidental discharge – the unintentional firing of a weapon.		no-go area – an area which is too dangerous for routine patrolling by security forces or peacekeepers.
_	e.g. He was killed by his comrade's negligent discharge. (Погинуо је од случајног метка свог саборца.)		e.g. The eastern part of the town is now a complete no-go area. (Источни део града је сада потпуно небезбедна зо-
	negative – 1. incorrect e.g. <i>That is negative.</i> (То није тачно.)	_	Ha.)
	2. (radio terminology) that is incorrect.	IJ	NTM – notice to move – a period within which a person or a unit must be ready to move.
	e.g. ,,Hullo 23D this is 2, are you in position, over?" ,,23D, negative, over"		e.g. We were at five minutes 'notice to move. (Имали смо петоминутно упозорење за покрет .)

□ nuclear deterrent/deterrence – the possession of nuclear e.g. The list of the officers of the watch is available in room 8. weapons in order to deter an attack by a foreign power (i.e. dis-(Списак дежурних официра доступан је у канцеларији број 8.) courage the enemy's attack). e.g. Nuclear deterrents are widely used in modern warfare. ☐ off limits/OOB – out of bounds – prohibited (to the persons (Претње нуклеарним оружјем веома су распростраspecified.) њене у модерном ратовању.) e.g. This pub is off limits to officers and NCOs. (Овај паб је □ **nuke** – a nuclear weapon; to attack with nuclear weapons. забрањен за официре и подофицире.) e.g. They threatened to nuke us. (Претили су да ће да нас \square O Group – Orders group – 1. a meeting, where a commander нападну нуклеарним оружјем.) issues operational orders to subordinate commanders. e.g. The O Group is at 2200hrs. (Cастанак командантске/командирске групе којој се издаје заповест јесте у 22.00 часа.) 2. people who attend an O Group. \Box O, o – Oscar – the fifteenth letter of the phonetic alphabet. e.g. The O Group was informed that the CO had been killed. □ **objective** – 1. something which must be accomplished or (Командантска група је обавештена да је командант achieved погинуо.) e.g. Our first objective is to improve radio security throughout □ OOTW – operations other than war – peacekeeping operathe brigade. (Наш први циљ/задатак јесте да побољtions. шамо радио-безбедност у целој бригади.) e.g. OOTW are military activities during peacetime and con-2. a location or position which must be destroyed or flict that do not necessarily involve armed clashes between two captured. organized forces. (Мировне операције/неборбена дејства e.g. Our next objective is the enemy OP at grid 668526. (Наш јесу војне активности у миру и рату које не подранаредни циљ јесте непријатељева осматрачница на зумевају оружане сукобе између две организоване координати 668526.) силе.) □ **obstacle course** – a training area where soldiers have to get past \square **OP** – **observation post** – 1. a covert position from which an various obstacles such as ditches or high walls as quickly as area of ground may be observed. possible. e.g. An enemy OP has been located at grid 882014. (Неприe.g. Obstacle course is a constituent part of BCT. (Полигон јатељева осматрачница је лоцирана на координати са препрекама јесте саставни део основне борбене 882014.) обуке.) 2. troops occupying an observation post. \square obstruct – 1. to make it difficult or impossible for a person or vehicle to pass. e.g. All of the OP were captured. (Целокупно људство на осматрачници је заробљено.) e.g. The road was obstructed by a burning tank. (Тенк који је горео блокирао је пут.) □ ORBAT – order of battle – identification, strength, command 2. to make it difficult or impossible for a person to carry structure and disposition of the personnel, units and equipment of any military structure. out a task or duty. e.g. He was constantly obstructed by his platoon commander. e.g. ORBAT is defined in tables of organization and equipment. (Стално га је ометао његов командир вода.) (Борбени поредак се дефинише у табелама организације и опреме.) □ OC – officer commanding – an officer commanding a company or equivalent-sized grouping. □ **ordnance** – military equipment and supplies in general; weapons and munitions. e.g. His OC showed great understanding concerning his personal problems. (Командир је показао велико разумеe.g. All the aircraft carried heavy ordnance. (Сви ваздуховање за његове личне проблеме.) плови су носили тешко наоружање.) \square offence – 1. (more often: offensive) an aggressive military ac-□ **outflank** – to maneuver around an enemy's flank. tion (such as advance, attack, invasion, etc.) e.g. The enemy are outflanking us on the left. (Непријатељ e.g. The country has been condemned for its use of offence to нас обилази с леве стране.) control the indigenous population. (Земља је доживела осу-□ **outpost** – a small detachment of troops placed at a distance from ду због употребе силе ради контроле над побуњеthe main force, in order to provide warning of an approaching ним становништвом.) 2. an illegal act. e.g. All the outposts have withdrawn to the main position. (CBe e.g. He has committed several offences. (Починио је некојединице предстраже повукле су се на главни полико преступа.) ложај.) \Box office – 1. room used for administrative and clerical work. □ out-survey/marching-out survey – physical verification of all e.g. The CO's office has to be redecorated. (Командантова contingent owned stores, equipment and vehicles and UN канцеларија мора да се преуреди.) owned accountable items upon rotation of a contingent. 2. an administrative or supervisory position within an e.g. Out-survey is carried out by the contingent as well as by organization. UN experts who assess the actual value of the equipment as it e.g. He is unsuitable for this office. (Неподесан је за тај поleaves the mission area. (Преглед после напуштања реложај.) јона обављају сам контингент и експерти УН-а, ко-

ји процењују стварну вредност опреме.)

□ **officer of the watch** – an officer on duty.

- \square P, p Papa the sixteenth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
- □ parade ground/square a large area near a barracks, where troops can parade.
 - e.g. The passing-out ceremony followed by a parade was held at the parade square. (Завршна церемонија и парада одржане су на зборном месту.)
- □ parole the release of a prisoner on the condition of a promise made by that prisoner (e.g. that they will no longer fight against the army which captured them).
 - e.g. He was released on parole. (Пуштен је условно.)
- \square pass (verb)1. to go past something.
 - e.g. We passed the fuel dump an hour ago. (Прошли смо поред складиште горива пре један сат.)
 - 2. to move on.
 - e.g. We passed through the village without stopping. (Прошли смо кроз село без заустављања.)
 - 3. to hand something to another person.
 - e.g. Pass me that map, please. (Додај ми ту карту, молим те.)
 - 4. to approve or allow something.
 - e.g. I have passed your application to join the Mortar Platoon. (Одобрио сам вашу молбу за премештај у минобацачки вод.)
 - 5. to complete an examination or test successfully.
 - e.g. You have passed the sergeants' exam. (Положио си подофицирски испит.)
 - (noun) 1. a document authorising the holder to do something.
 - e.g. Show me your leave pass, please. (Покажите ми вашу дозволу за излазак, молим вас.)
 - 2. a narrow route through mountainous country.
 - e.g. The enemy had blocked all the passes through the mountains. (Непријатељ је блокирао све пролазе кроз планину.)
 - 3. an approach flight towards a target made by an attacking aircraft.
 - e.g. We hit the tank on our second pass. (Погодили смо тенк у другом прелету.)
- \square path 1. a small track, which has been made artificially, or simply by people walking along it over a long period.
 - e.g. The guide led the group along steep mountain paths. (Bo-
 - дич је предводио групу уз стрме планинске стазе.)
 - 2. a line along which something travels.
 - e.g. The path of a missile has to be strictly designated. ($\Pi y \tau a$ ња ракете мора се јасно одредити.)
- \square patrol 1. a detachment of soldiers or vehicles sent out by a larger unit to carry out a specific task.
 - e.g. The patrol was ambushed as it entered the village. (Πa трола је упала у заседу док је улазила у село.)
 - 2. a covert or overt task carried out by a small detachment of soldiers or vehicles.
 - e.g. We will have to mount a patrol to check the route. (Moраћемо да изведемо акцију патролирања да бисмо проверили правац.)
 - 3. an act of walking or driving around an area on a regular basis in order to deter or prevent illegal or hostile activity.

- e.g. There are regular enemy patrols along this route. (Непријатељеве патроле су редовне дуж овог правца.)
- \square payload 1. ordnance and equipment carried by an aircraft.
 - e.g. This fighter is capable of carrying an enormous payload. (Овај ловац може да носи огроман корисни терет.)
 - 2. a type of ordnance delivered by a missile (such as bomblets, chemical agent, high explosive, etc.)
 - e.g. This missile is designed to carry a variety of payloads. (Ова ракета је пројектована за ношење различитих типова наоружања.)
- □ perimeter (defence) an outer boundary of a fortified or defended area.
 - e.g. They strengthened the perimeter fence with barbed wire. (Појачали су предњи крај кружне одбране бодљикавом жицом.)
- □ **PGM precision guided munitions** refers to bombs, missiles and artillery projectiles with a single-shot kill probabilities from ten to one hundred times greater than unguided munitions.
 - e.g. PGM reduce the circular error probability. (Прецизно вођена муниција смањује вероватноћу радијалне гре-
- □ **phase line** an imaginary line (often defined by a topographical feature, such as road), used as reference point or objective during movement.
 - e.g. The company crossed Phase Line Charlie at 1345hrs. (Чета је прешла регулативну/контролну линију у 13.45 часова.)
- \square picket/picquet 1. a small group of soldiers sent out to watch for the enemy or to cover the activities of other troops.
 - e.g. It was necessary to place pickets along the route. (Било је неопходно поставити /пред/стражу дуж пута.)
 - 2. a metal stake used in the revetting of trenches and other fortifications.
 - e.g. It is necessary to deploy pickets on the high ground. (Неопходно је да се постави коље на узвишењу.)
- **□** P-INFO public information.
 - e.g. P-INFO is a department responsible for dealing with the *media.* (Центар за односе са јавношћу одговоран је за контакте са медијима.)
- ☐ (the) Pink a document containing the planned or probable sequence of events for military exercise.
 - e.g. The Pink should be carefully considered. (Радни план треба пажљиво размотрити.)
- \square **plot** 1. to make a secret plan to carry out an illegal act.
 - e.g. They were plotting a coup. (Ковали су заверу о извођењу преврата.)
 - 2. to plan a course or route on a chart or map.
 - e.g. He plotted a course between the islands. (Означио је правац између острва.)
- \square **point** (noun) 1. a sharp or tapered end.
 - e.g. The point of my pencil has broken. (Врх моје оловке се сломио.)
 - 2. a location.
 - e.g. They found a suitable point to dump the ammunition. (Нашли су погодно место за складиштење муниције.)
 - 3. a precise moment.
 - e.g. It was at this point that he decided to withdraw. (Y OBOM тренутку решио је да се повуче.)
 - 4. the reason or purpose.

e.g. There was no point in continuing the patrol. (Huje било e.g. PSYOPS are designed to lower the enemy's morale (such as the use of leaflets, radio transmissions, etc.). (Психолосврхе/смисла наставити са патролирањем.) шка дејства примењују се ради смањења морала 5. an important factor. непријатеља, нпр. употребом летака, радио-емиe.g. The point is that we are short of ammunition. (Суштина сијама, итд.) је у томе да смо остали без муниције.) ☐ PT – physical training – activities and exercises designed to 6. the leading soldier, vehicle or unit in a formation. improve or maintain physical fitness. e.g. The point was hit in the first exchange of fire. (Претходe.g. PT is supervised by a PTI (physical training instructor). ница је погођена у првој размени ватре.) (Физичку обуку изводи инструктор.) (verb) 1. to indicate with finger, hand or other object. \square **pull back** – to withdraw. e.g. He pointed at the wood. (Показао је на шуму.) e.g. We were forced to pull back. (Били смо присиљени да се повучемо.) 2. to direct or aim a weapon. \square **pull out** – to abandon a position. e.g. He pointed his gun at the officer. (Усмерио је пушку на официра.) e.g. The enemy is pulling out. (Непријатељ се извлачи.) ☐ POL (service) – petroleum, oil and lubricants (service) □ **pursue** – to follow a retreating or withdrawing enemy force, with the intention of destroying or capturing as much of it as e.g. The term POL includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces. (Термин гориво и мазиво possible. укључује нафту и нафтне деривате које користе оруe.g. We were too exhausted to pursue the enemy into the mounжане снаге.) tains. (Били смо сувише исцрпљени да бисмо гонили непријатеља у правцу планина.) \square **post** – 1. to assign a serviceman or servicewoman to a new grouping or location. \square **push on** – to move forwards as fast as possible. e.g. I've been posted to Belgium. (Постављен сам на слуe.g. Our aim is to push on as fast as possible to capture the capжбу у Белгији.) ital. (Наш циљ јесте да напредујемо што брже можемо да бисмо заузели престоницу.) 2. to position soldiers for a task. e.g. The sentries have been posted. (Стражари су постављени на положаје.) \square **POW** – **prisoner of war** – a detained person as defined in the Geneva Convention. \square Q, q – Quebec – the seventeenth letter of the phonetic alphabet. e.g. A POW is the person captured by the armed forces of the ☐ quarter – (noun) 1. a house or flat provided for married personenemy while engaged in combat under orders of his govern*ment*. (Ратни заробљеник јесте особа коју, у периоду nel and their families. ангажовања у борби по налогу сопствене владе, e.g. We've got a lovely quarter. (Имамо диван смештај.) заробе непријатељсеве оружане снаге.) 2. sparing an enemy's life on condition that he surrenders. ☐ **pre-emptive strike** – an act of attacking a potential enemy force e.g. Quarter was neither suspected nor given. (Милост се before it attacks your own forces or territory. није ни очекивала, нити је дата.) e.g. They are getting ready for a pre-emptive strike. (Спрема-3. (plural) living accommodation on a military base ју се за превентивни напад.) e.g. He is in his quarters. (Он је у својим просторијама.) ☐ **prepositioning** – placing military units, equipment, or supplies (verb) 1. (someone on someone) – to provide accommoat or near the point of planned use or at a designated location. dation for someone in another person's house. e.g. Prepositioning is done in order to reduce reaction time, and e.g. He was quartered on the local priest. (Био је смештен to insure timely support of a specific force during initial phases код локалног свештеника.) of an operation. (Претпозиционирање се предузима да би се смањило време реаговања и да би се обезбе-☐ quartering – providing shelter for troops, headquarters, estabдила правовремена подршка одређених снага у поlishments and supplies. четној фази операције.) e.g. Who is in charge of quartering? (Ko je задужен за сме-☐ presence patrol – a patrol conducted for the purpose of remindштај?) ing people that there is a military presence in the area. ☐ **Q-matters** – logistics and battalion level (i.e. those dealt with He was engaged in the presence patrol. (Био је ангажован by the quartermaster or company quartermaster sergeants.) у патроли упозоравања на војно присуство.) e.g. Quartermaster service is in charge of Q-matters. (Интен-☐ **preventive diplomacy** – action to prevent disputes from arising дантска служба је задужена за интендантска питања.) between parties and prevent existing disputes from escalating ☐ quartermaster stores – accommodation equipment into conflicts. e.g. Quartermaster stores include: sleeping bags, cots, mosquie.g. Preventive diplomacy involves the peaceful resolution of disto netting, wardrobes, tables, desks, chairs, blankets, sheets, di-

sinfectants, fumigants, chemical toilets, paper products, garba-

ge bags, water and fuel cans, crockery, cutlery, batteries, buta-

ne gas, etc. (Интендантска опрема укључује: вреће за

спавање, пољске лежајеве, мреже против комараца,

ормаре, столове, клупе, столице, ћебад, постељину,

средства за дезинфекцију, санитарну опрему, папирне производе, корпе за отпатке, резервоаре за во-

ду и гориво, посуђе и есцајг, батерије, бутан гас, итд.)

putes before they develop into armed conflict. (Превентивна

дипломатија укључује мирно решавање неспоразума

operations activities in peace and war directed to enemy, friend-

ly, and neutral audiences in order to influence attitudes and be-

havior affecting the achievement of political and military ob-

☐ **PSYOPS** – **psychological operations** – planned psychological

пре него што они прерасту у оружани сукоб.)

jectives.

- □ ORA quick reaction alert an air force state of readiness. where aircraft are prepared to take off and go into action at very short notice. e.g. The squadron is on QRA. (Ескадрила је у стању бор
 - бене готовости.)

- \square R, r Romeo the eighteenth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
- ☐ radio silence a state when no one is allowed to transmit on the radio.
 - e.g. Radio silence was imposed at 1000hrs and lifted at 1400hrs. (Радио-ћутање /забрана радио-везе/ ступило је на снагу у 10.00 часова, а укинуто у 14.00 часова.)
- \square raise 1. to lift or put an object into a higher position.
 - e.g. The tank raised its gun barrel. (Топовска цев на тенку је подигнута.)
 - 2. to promote to a higher rank.
 - e.g. He was raised to corporal. (Унапређен је у чин десетара.)
 - 3. (radio terminology) to establish radio contact with another call sign.
 - e.g. I can't raise 22B. (Не могу да успоставим везу са 22Б.)
- ☐ rally to reassemble after a period of confusion.
 - e.g. The platoon rallied at the edge of the village. (Вод се сакупио на крају села.)
- \square range 1. the maximum distance that a weapon can fire.
 - e.g. This missile has a range of 100 kilometers. (Ова ракета има домет 100 километара.)

This tank is in/within range. (Овај тенк је у домету.) That tank is out of range. (Овај тенк је ван домета.)

- 2. the distance between a weapon and its target.
- e.g. He destroyed the tank at a range of 200 meters. (Уништио је тенк на удаљености од 200 метара.)
 - 3. an area of ground used for shooting practice.
- e.g. The shooting range is behind the main building. (CTpeлиште/полигон је иза главне зграде.)
- \square rank 1. an official title indicating a service person's position in the military hierarchy.
 - e.g. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel. (Има чин потпуковника.)
 - I'll have to pull rank on you over this matter. (Mopahy да се позовем на чин у вези са овим.)
 - e.g. He was reduced to the ranks. (Враћен је у нижи чин.)

He rose through the ranks to become a general. (Напредовао је до чина генерала.)

- 3. a parade formation, in which men stand side-by-side in a line.
- e.g. Form three ranks! (Формирајте три врсте!)
- ☐ RDF rapid deployment force described as short-notice contingency forces, RDFs can be formed both unilaterally and with partners, and be deployed in situations where their military organization, training, and equipment, such as transport and communications, enable them to cope with a totally civil situation; RDF is the generic term, whereas rapid reaction force is the name given to various specific formations.

- e.g. RDF activities range from disaster relief (earthquakes, floods etc), to humanitarian relief (famines), to operations to maintain the peace by separating warring sides, to actual warfare. (Активности снага за брзо размештање обухватају помоћ у случају природних катастрофа /земљотреса, поплава, итд./, те хуманитарну помоћ /проблем глади/, операције за очување мира раздвајањем зараћених страна и само вођење ратних дејстава.)
- □ **RECCE reconnaissance** 1. an examination or survey of ground or a specific location, in order to plan an operation or task; an act of examining terrain in order to identify suitable routes and give warning of natural and man-made obstacles.
 - e.g. He carried out a detailed reconnaissance of the enemy position. (Извршио је детаљно извиђање непријатељевог положаја.)

We need to carry out a recce of the bridge. (Треба да извршимо извиђање моста.)

- 2. an act of looking for the enemy.
- e.g. Reconnaissance by fire is the act of firing at likely enemy positions, in order to cause the enemy force to reveal their location by moving or by returning fire. (Извиђање ватром је гађање вероватних непријатељевих положаја да би се непријатељ изазвао да открије положај померањем или узвраћањем ватре.)
 - 3. reconnaissance units
- e.g. Enemy reconnaissance has been sighted to the east of the village. (Непријатељева извиђачка јединица/група уочена је источно од села.)
- \square recover 1. to become healthy after illness or iwury.
 - e.g. He's recovering from his wounds. (Опоравља се од рана.)
 - 2. to find and bring back.
 - e.g. The crew of the helicopter which was brought down have all been recovered. (Целокупна посада обореног хеликоптера је извучена.)
 - 3. to collect a damaged or broken-down vehicle and bring it back for repair.
 - e.g. *The tank has been recovered*. (Тенк је **извучен**.)
- \square redeploy 1. to deploy to a new location.
 - e.g. We redeployed to a position south of the hill. (Дислоцирали смо се на положај јужно од брда.)
 - 2. to deploy into a different tactical formation.
 - e.g. They redeployed into columns. (Прегруписали су се у колоне.)
- ☐ redeployment phase logistics; fifth and final phase in a peace-keeping operation, during which the mission is phased
 - e.g. Redeployment phase includes stores drawdown, out-survey procedures and transportation planning. (Фаза премештања укључује попис залиха, преглед и планирање транспорта.)
- ☐ rehearse to practise carrying out an operation or task, before doing it for real.
 - e.g. The brigade rehearsed the passage of lines in some fields outside the town. (Бригада је увежбавала пролазак кроз борбене поретке на пољима ван града.)
- \square release 1. to let a prisoner go free.
 - e.g. We captured the camp and released the prisoners. (3aузели смо логор и ослободили заробљенике.)
 - 2. to remove a control or restriction.

	e.g. He released the safety catch on his rifle. (Откочио је осигурач на пушци.)	ња/начини дејства ватром обухватају низ правила која се односе на гађање и употребу силе.)
	3. to allow a substance to come out.	roger (radio terminology) – 1. that is correct
	e.g. The missile released a chemical agent over our position. (Ракета је испустила хемијски агенс на наш поло-	e.g. 'Hello 22, this is 2, confirm that you are at the RV, over.' '2, roger, out.'
П	жај.) relief – 1. (aid) an act of providing assistance or support.	("Хало 22, овде 2, потврди да си на месту састанка, пријем"
_	e.g. Providing humanitarian relief is one of the most significant	,,2, све је у реду , крај.")
	aspects of PKO. (Пружање хуманитарне помоћи јесте	2. I have understood your instructions.
	један од најзначајних видова мировних операција.)	e.g. 'Hello 22, this is 2, move now, over.'
	an act of destroying or driving off an enemy force which has surrounded another friendly force or is besieging or investing a friendly town or city.	'2, roger, out.' ("Хало 22, овде 2, сада крени, пријем" "2, разумем, крај".)
	e.g. He took part in the relief of the city. (Учествовао је у ослобађању града.)	RPV – remotely piloted vehicle
	3. an act of taking over a duty or a task from another person or unit.	e.g. A RPV is controlled and directed from afar during its mission, whereas a UAV (an unmanned aerial vehicle) is preprogrammed for a mission and executes it without further inter-
	e.g. My relief is at 2000hrs. (Моја смена је у 20.00 часова.)	vention. (Летелица са далинским управљањем кон-
	replenishment/replen – an act of providing fresh supplies (such as ammunition, food and water, fuel, etc.)	тролише се и њом се управља из даљине у току операције, док је беспилотна летелица унапред програмирана за операцију и извршава је без даљих ин-
	e.g. Replenishment is most commonly carried out on a regular basis and sometimes on request. (Попуна залиха се најче-	тервенција.)
	шће обавља редовно, а понекад по захтеву.)	R&R – rest and recuperation – a period of holiday taken dur-
	requisition – to replenish stocks and obtain new items required	ing operational duty. e.g. American troops come to the resort for a period of R&R.
	by contingents. e.g. Requisition takes place at the service and supply points of	(Амерички војници су стигли у одмаралиште на
	the PK force. (Требовање се врши на сервисним и сна-	рекреативни опоравак.)
	бдевачким местима мировних снага.)	RRF – rapid reaction force – name of various specific formations: one set up by NATO, another created to support UNPRO-
	residual force – a small security force which remains in a war zone after hostilities have ended and the main force has withdrawn.	FOR, another proposed under UNSAS (UN Special Air Service); the generic term used for this type of formations is "rapid deployment force".
	e.g. The basic task of the residual force in this area is providing	e.g. RRF is a multinational combined-arms force under the
	security. (Основни задатак преосталих снага у овој области јесте обезбеђење.)	command of the EU. It's main role is peacekeeping. (Chare 3a
	retreat – 1. an act of retreating.	брзо реаговање су мултинационалне снаге здружених родова под командом ЕУ. Њихова основна уло-
	e.g. The enemy forces are in retreat. The retreat is accompanied	га је очување мира.)
	by huge losses. (Непријатељеве снаге су у фази повлачења. Повлачење је праћено огромним губицима.)	RTD – return to duty – (after completion of a medical treatment).
	a ceremony to signify the close of the working day in barracks (usually around 1800hrs.) when the flags are lowered.	e.g. Here's the RTD list for 7 battalion. (Ово је списак повратника у Седми батаљон.)
	e.g. If you are visiting a British barracks and you hear 'Retreat'	run – 1. to move quickly on foot.
	being blown on the bugle, it is good manners to stop what you	e.g. <i>He ran as quickly as he could.</i> (Трчао је што је брже могао.)
	are doing and stand still until the call has finished. (Уколико посетите британску касарну и чујете звук трубе који	2. to manage something.
	најављује повечерје, пристојно је прекинути са активностима и стати мирно док звук не престане.)	e.g. He is running the mortar course. (Води курс руковања минобацачима.)
	revetment; a protective wall (dirt, sandbags, etc.) for gun emplacements and other equipment or personnel; any earthwork that affords protection against explosive (tank dikes fuel tanks	RV – rendezvous – a place where people have agreed to meet up with each other.
	and ammo dumps); on an airfield, pad where combat aircraft are parked (outside of HAS (hardened aircraft shelter)), surrounded by concrete blast-walls or screens, or by earth mounds, as a protection against bomb blast.	e.g. We made a secret rendezvous at grid 735426. (Место на- шег тајног састанка било је на координати 735426.)
	e.g. Pickets are used in the revetment of trenches and other for-	S
	<i>tifications</i> . (Коље се користи за ојачавање ровова и других утврђења.)	S, s – Sierra – the nineteenth letter of the phonetic alphabet.
	ROE – rules of engagement – directives issued by PKO that	safe haven – a secure area in which members of an ethnic or
	specify the way how units in PKOs have to act with hostile par- ties and the population	sectarian minority can seek safety from the hostility of the main

e.g. *Their movement was limited to the safe haven.* (Њихово кретање је било ограничено на **сигурну зону.**)

e.g. ROE comprise a set of rules governing the firing of weapons and use of force by soldiers. (Правила ангажова-

	SALUTE – Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, Equipment e.g. SALUTE is an expression used to help soldiers remember the important things to note when observing a situation. ("Be-		self-sufficient – a force capable to feed, clothe and house itself during at least the initial period of a crisis or deployment; is distinct from "self-sustaining".
	личина, активност, локација, јединица, време, опрема" јесте израз који се користи да помогне војницима да запамте оно што је важно при осматрању ситуације.) SAR – search and rescue – an operation to look for someone		e.g. Peace-keeping forces are to be self-sufficient in food-ration items for a period of 60 days from their deployment. (Мировне снаге треба да буду самосталне/независне у снабдевању храном у периоду од 60 дана од дана разме-
	and rescue them.		штања.) self-sustaining – self-supporting
	e.g. SAR involves the use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. (Потрага и спасавање укључују употребу ваздухоплова, пловила, подморница, специјализованих спасилачких тимова и опреме ради трагања за угроженим људством на копну и на мору и њиховог спасавања.)		e.g. Self-sustaining – sen-supporting e.g. Self-sustaining concept includes a logistics support for troop contingents in a peace-keeping mission area whereby a country provides some or all logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis. (Концепт аутономности укључује логистичку подршку контингентима у зони мировних операција где нека земља обезбеђује део или целокупну логистичку подршку контингенту по
	say again (radio terminology) – to repeat a message.		принципу надокнаде.)
	Note: On the radio, repeat is only used when you want the artillery or mortars to repeat a fire-mission. It is never used when you want someone to repeat a message.		sentry – a serviceman or servicewoman assigned to guard a military base or installation; a soldier assigned to watch for any approaching enemy, while others rest or carry out other
	e.g. 'Hello 2, this is 22. Say again last message. Over.' ("Хало 2, овде 22. Понови последњу поруку. Пријем.")		tasks.
	scale – 1. the ratio of size between a map and the area of ground which it represents.		e.g. A sentry challenged us as we approached the perimeter fence. (Док смо се приближавали огради, стражар је повикао: "Ко иде?".)
	e.g. Most military maps have a scale of 1:50,000. (Већина		set up -1 . to assemble something.
	војних мапа има размеру 1: 50.000.) 2. a diagram representing distance, which is usually found		e.g. We will set up the mortar here. (Склопићемо миноба- цач овде.)
	on the key of a map.		2. to establish something at a location.
	e.g. Look at the scale to work out how far the village is from here. (Погледајте скалу/таблицу да бисте израчунали колико је село удаљено одавде.)	_	e.g. The RAP (regimental aid post) has been set up in the village. (Здравствена станица је успостављена у селу.)
	3. a quantity of ammunition, equipment or weapons,		SHOOTREP – shooting report e.g. <i>SHOOTREP includes date and time and location of inci-</i>
	which are allocated to a unit or grouping. e.g. Special forces have larger scales of ammunition than normal units. (Специјалне снаге имају веће норме муни-		dent, identity of originator, number and type of weapons used, nature of fire (rounds, bursts, spasmodic or sustained), etc. (Извештај о оружаном инциденту укључује датум,
	ције него обичне јединице.) scatter – 1. to throw or drop objects over a wide area.		време и место инцидента, идентитет особе која га је изазвала, број и тип употребљеног оружја, природу
	e.g. <i>These shells are designed to scatter leaflets over the enemy lines</i> . (Ове гранате су намењене за растурање летака		ватре /појединачна, рафална, спорадична или непрекидна/, итд.)
	изнад непријатељевих положаја.) 2. (of a group or crowd) to run away or take cover in		show of force – the deploying of military forces to deter a potential aggressor and to demonstrate UN resolve.
	different directions. e.g. The protesters scattered when we opened fire. (Побу-		e.g. Show of force turned out to be extremely useful in the area. (Демонстрација силе показала се изузетно корисном у тој области.)
	њеници су се разбежали када смо отворили ватру.)		sight – (noun) 1. the ability to see.
	secure – 1. (of ground) to capture or otherwise take possession of a location, and prepare it for defence.		e.g. They are out of sight. (Нису у видокругу.)
	e.g. <i>The objective has been secured.</i> (Циљ је утврђен .)		2. a device on a weapon, which is used by a the firer
	2. (of objects) to attach or fasten properly.		to aim at a target. e.g. <i>They are adjusting the sights as required.</i> (Подешавају
	e.g. He secured the field dressing to his webbing. (Причврстио је паковање на реденик.)		нишане по пропису.)
	3. to make sure that something happens.		(verb) 1. to see something for the first time. e.g. <i>The enemy destroyer was sighted on the horizon.</i> (Непри-
	e.g. The aim of the operation is to secure the release of the hostages. (Циљ операције је да се осигура ослобађање		јатељев разарач уочен је на хоризонту.) signals – communications (especially radio).
_	талаца.)		e.g. We have captured an enemy signals detachment. (3apo-
J	seize – 1. to capture. e.g. A Company has seized the objective. (Чета A je заузела		били смо непријатев одред везе .) site – a location which is selected for a particular purpose.
	циљ.)		e.g. <i>This would be a good site for the OP</i> . (Ово би била
	2. to take something by force.		добра локација за осматрачницу.)
	e.g. The security forces have seized a large quantity of explosives. (Снаге безбедности су одузеле велику количину експлозива.)		SITREP – Sit Rep – situation report – a verbal or written message describing everything of importance which is happening or has happened in a unit's AOR.

	e.g. Routine SITREPs are sent to summarize each day's events: number of shooting incidents, activity by the two sides and ir- regular forces, actions of peacekeeping force and relevant civil-		e.g. <i>B Company is standing by to give fire support.</i> (Чета Б је у приправности да пружи ватрену подршку.) <i>The battalion is on stand-by to deploy to the Gulf.</i> (Батаљон
	ian activity. (Рутински извештаји о ситуацији шаљу се ради сумирања свакодневних догађаја: броја оружа-	П	je спреман за размештање у Залив.) stand down – to stop standing by/to
	них инцидената, активности обеју снага и ирегуларних снага, дејстава мировних снага и релевантних цивилних активности.)		e.g. <i>The brigade was ordered to stand down</i> . (Бригада је добила наређење о престанку борбене готовости .)
	small arms – arms which can be carried, such as rifles, machine-guns and sub-machine guns.		stand fast – to stop what you are doing and wait for further instructions; military command (" CToj! ")
	e.g. Small arms use ammunition up to 20mm. (Лако наору- жање користи муницију до 20 милиметара.)		e.g. We were ordered to stand fast. (Наређено нам је да станемо.)
	SOC – special operations capable – having sufficient training and expertise to carry out specialised military tasks.		stand-off weapon - a weapon that permits the attacking aircraft to launch an attack on the target at a safe distance, usually out-
	e.g. He meets all the SOC criteria. (Задовољава све критеријуме оспособљености за специјалне операције.)		side the range of counterfire. e.g. One of the most commonly used stand-off weapons is SLAM (stand-off land attack missile). (Једно од најчешће ко-
	solution – 1. a mixture of a solid substance with a liquid.		ришћених оружја са даљине јесте даљинска ракета
	e.g. <i>He cleaned the wound with a solution of salt and water.</i> (Очистио је рану раствором соли и воде.)		за напад на земаљске циљеве.) stand to (of a unit or sub-unit) — to be awake and at battle sta-
	2. an answer to a problem.		tions, in order to receive an enemy attack; military command –
	e.g. We've got a solution to your supply problem. (Имамо решење за проблем снабдевања.)		(" K оружју! ") e.g. <i>Stand to is at 0545hrs</i> . (Узбуна је у 05.45 часова.)
	3. (also: acquisition/lock-on) - a moment when the operator of a guided weapon has the target in sights		strength -1 . a state of being strong; the number of troops, aircraft, ships or vehicles available to a grouping.
	and the guidance system is activated. e.g. <i>He achieved a solution on the leading plane</i> . (Ухва-тио/открио је водећи авион.)		e.g. This projectile will test the strength of the tank's armour. (Овај пројектил ће тестирати јачину тенковског оклопа.)
	SOP – standing/standard operating procedures – a set of instructions, produced by an arm, grouping or unit, which explain		What is the strength of the army measured by? (Чиме се мери снага војске?)
	exactly how various duties and tasks should be carried out. e.g. SOP detail the political and military situation in the area, staff duties, structure of force, the mandate and methods of operations, the rules applicable to the carriage of weapons, the use of force and the states of alert. (Стандардне оперативне процедуре садрже детаље о политичкој и војној ситу-		2. at full strength – having all the troops, aircraft, ships or vehicles which one should have.
			e.g. We've found out that all the units are at full strength. (Установили смо да су све јединице максимално формацијски попуњене.)
	ацији у одређеној зони, штабним дужностима, стру-		3. in strength/in force – in large numbers.
	ктури снага, трајању и начинима дејстава, правилима ношења оружја, употреби силе и стањима при-		e.g. <i>The enemy is crossing the river in strength</i> . (Велики број непријатељевих војника прелази реку.)
_	правности.)		4. on strength – available to a unit.
U	sortie – 1. an operational flight. e.g. We lost two aircraft in the last sortie. (Изгубили смо		e.g. We have 875 men on strength. (На располагању имамо 875 људи.)
	два авиона у последњем борбеном лету/авио-по-		supply -1 . an act of supplying something.
	летању.) 2. a small offensive operation mounted by troops who are		e.g. <i>He's responsible for the supply of food</i> . (Одговоран је за снабдевање храном.)
	occupying a defensive position. e.g. We made a sortie while the enemy were reorganizing. (Извршили смо јуриш/испад из одбрамбеног положа-		2. a quantity of equipment, materiel, etc., which is available for use.
	ја док се непријатељ реорганизовао.)		e.g. We have a large supply of fuel. (Имамо велику резерву горива.)
	SPG/SPH – self-propelled gun/howitzer		3. (plural) items which an army needs in order to carry
	e.g. SPG and SPH are artillery pieces, in the form of armoured fighting vehicles. (Самоходни топ и самоходна хаубица јесу артиљеријска оруђа у облику оклопног борбеног возила.)		out its tasks; the US distinguishes Class I supplies (subsistence), Class II (clothing, tentage, individual tools), Class III (POL), Class IV (construction), Class V (ammo), Class VI (equipment of troops), Class VII
	spoiling attack – an attack mounted on an advancing enemy force in order to disrupt its activities and prevent it carrying out its intentions.		(tanks, artillery, trucks, planes), Class VIII (medical supplies), Class IX (parts and assemblies), Class X (non-military programme supplies).
	e.g. H-hour was delayed when the enemy mounted a spoiling attack in 3 Brigade's sector. (Час напада је одложен када је непријатељ извршио превентивни напад/испад у		e.g. <i>The enemy is short of supplies</i> . (Непријатељ нема довољно залиха .) suppress/neutralize – to fire at an enemy force, in order to pre-
	сектору Треће бригаде.)		vent them using their weapons.

e.g. When suppressing enemy forces, it is not necessary to kill them. The object is simply to make them keep their heads down.

□ stand by – to be ready to do something; military command – ("На готовс!"/"На своја места!")

	(При сузбијању/неутралисању непријатељевих сна- га, није их неопходно убијати. Циљ је једноставно – не дозволити им да дигну главу.)		e.g. <i>He failed to complete his task</i> . (Није успео да изврши задатак .) (verb) to allocate a task.
	surveillance – 1. any method which can be used to locate the enemy force or observe their activities and movements or listen		e.g. <i>B Company has been tasked for this mission</i> . (Овај задатак је додељен чети Б.)
	to their radio transmissions. e.g. <i>The general places great importance on good surveillance</i> . (Генерал придаје велики значај добром извиђању ос-		teeth arms – branches of the armed forces which actually fight; opposite to supporting arms .
	матрањем.) 2. people or equipment involved in surveillance.		e.g. Armour, artillery and infantry are teeth arms. (Оклопне, артиљеријске и пешадијске јединице јесу борбени родови војске.)
	e.g. This manoeuvre is designed to confuse the enemy surveil- lance patrol. (Циљ овог маневра јесте да збуни непри- јатељеву осматрачку/извиђачку патролу.)		TF – task force – a temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.
	survival area – a concealed location, to which a unit deploys when war is imminent, because the unit's peacetime location is probably registered as a target and may be attacked as soon as hostilities begin.		e.g. <i>The government is sending a TF to the area</i> . (Влада шаље привремену оперативну тактичку групу у ту област.)
			threat – 1. something which is dangerous or hostile.
_	e.g. Survival area has to be determined for each unit. (Ратни распоред се мора одредити за сваку јединицу.)		e.g. The irregular forces are posing a major threat to our supply routes. (Нерегуларне снаге представљају главну опасност за наше правце снабдевања.)
	sustainability – the ability of a force to remain equipped and ready for action during the whole operation.		2. enemy forces.
	e.g. Mobility, survivability and sustainability of all mission contingents vary depending on tasks deployment areas and nation-		e.g. <i>The main threat is from the east.</i> (Главна претња долази са истока.)
	al support. Medical sustainability is the ability to maintain		3. a statement declaring a person's intention to do harm.
	quality and quantity of treatment and evacuation, and to resupply and replace personnel. (Покретљивост, способност преживљавања и издржљивост свих контингената разликује се у зависности од рејона размештаја и националне подршке. Медицинска издржљивост је способност да се одржи квалитет и квантитет лечења и евакуације, те да се људство попуни и замени.)		e.g. His threats scared everybody. (Сви су се плашили његових претњи .)
			threaten – 1. to maneuver against.
			e.g. The enemy is threatening our left flank. (Непријатељ угрожава наше лево крило.)
	sustainment phase – logistics.		2. to say that you intend to do harm to someone.
	e.g. Sustainment phase is the fourth phase in a peace-keeping	_	e.g. He threatened to kill her. (Претио је да ће да је убије.)
	operation, during which the logistic support of the contingents (once deployed) are arranged by the UN. (Фаза обезбеђивања јединица јесте четврта фаза мировних оп-		TOA – transfer of authority – the action of passing authority over forces from one commander to another, or from a national command to a NATO command.
	ерација, током које УН организују позадинску подршку размештених контингената.)		е.g. TOA from the UNPROFOR Commander to the IFOR Commander is planned for the next month. (Пренос надлежности са команданта УНПРОФОР-а на команданта ИФОР-а планиран је за следећи месец.)
	${f T}$		tow – to move a vehicle, aircraft or ship by pulling it.
	T, t – Tango – the twentieth letter of the phonetic alphabet.		e.g. We had to tow the tank (off) as it lost one of its tracks. (Морали смо да вучемо / извучемо/ тенк јер је изгубио једну гусеницу.)
П	tail – 1. the rear elements of a large military force or grouping.		track – (noun) 1. marks on the ground, made by the movement
	e.g. <i>The enemy's tail is now extremely vulnerable to air attack.</i> (Непријатељева позадина сада је изузетно рањива на ваздушни напад.)		of a person or vehicle (also: trail ; the actual path of an aircraft above, or a ship on, the surface of the earth.
	2. the rear end of an aircraft.		e.g. We followed the tracks of the convoy. (Пратили смо трагове конвоја.)
	e.g. Look out! There is a bogey on your tail. (Пази! На репу		2. (trail) rough path or road.
П	је непријатељев ловац.) tailing – a kind of vehicle patrol or mobile surveillance, in		e.g. There are several tracks through the wood. (Има неко-
_	which the military observers follow openly a vehicle of inter-		лико стаза кроз шуму.)
	est.		3. a railway line.
	e.g. <i>I was responsible for tailing and everything went well.</i> (Био сам задужен за пратњу и све је добро прошло.)		e.g. <i>The track has been blown up in several places</i> . (Пруга је разорена експлозијом на неколико места.)
	tailor – (of forces or units) to fit the need of a particular opera-		4. (caterpillar) a moving band of metal links fitted

around the wheels of a tank or other armoured vehicle,

enabling it to move over soft or uneven ground.

e.g. The tank came off the road when it lost a track. (Тенк je

(verb) 1. to follow the track of a person or vehicle.

слетео са пута када му је отпала гусеница.)

tion.

e.g. The next task will be to tailor the battalion for the opera-

tion next week. (Следећи задатак биће формирање ба-

таљона за операцију следеће недеље.)

 \square task – (noun) something which must be done.

e.g. The deserters were tracked to the local railway station. (Дезертери су праћени до локалне железничке станице.) 2. to follow the movement of an aircraft, vehicle or ship using surveillance equipment or a missile guidance system. e.g. We are being tracked. (Π pare Hac.) ☐ **train** – (noun) 1. several railway carriages towed by a railway e.g. The battalion will move by train. (Батаљон ће се транспортовати возом.) 2. a column of vehicles carrying supplies, which accompanies a military force. e.g. The enemy has captured our train. (Непријатељ је заробио нашу колону/композицију.) (verb) 1. to teach or instruct. e.g. He has been trained in the use of explosives. (Обучен je за употребу експлозива.) 2. (of artillery) to point a gun. e.g. They trained their guns on the town. (Усмерили су оружје према граду.) \square **transmit** – 1. to send a radio signal. e.g. We were unable to transmit the signal. (Нисмо били у стању да пошаљемо/емитујемо сигнал.) 2. to infect with a disease. e.g. The disease is transmitted by a parasite. (Та болест преноси се посредством паразита.) ☐ TRAP – tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel – a mission to recover an aircraft and its crew, after it has been shot down or crashed in enemy territory. e.g. They were issued TRAP order an hour ago. (Добили су наређење за тактичко извлачење авиона и посаде пре један сат.) \square **traverse** – 1. to move across an area of ground. e.g. We had to traverse 200m of open field. (Морали смо да пређемо 200 метара отвореног терена.) 2. (of guns) to move the barrel sideways when aiming or firing. e.g. Traverse left! (Окрени лево!) ☐ **triage** – evaluation and classification of casualties for purposes of treatment and evacuation, according to type and seriousness of iwury, and likelihood of survival. e.g. We'll set up triage over there. (Тамо ћемо успоставити тријажу/одвајање болесника-рањеника према потреби санитетске обраде.) \Box U, u – Uniform – the twenty-first letter of the phonetic alpha-

bet.

☐ UAV – unmanned aerial vehicle

на војној вежби.)

e.g. UAV is used for surveillance, targeting and bomb damage assessment. (Беспилотна летелица се користи за изви-

e.g. He was acting as umpire. (Имао је улогу посредника

ђање осматрање, гађање и процену штете.) ☐ umpire – a person assigned to observe a military training exercise and to assess the performance of those taking part.

☐ UNCLAS – unclassified – (of documents or information) – without a security classification (such as **confidential** – high security classification but flexible distribution; restricted – distribution limited to UN staff, **secret** – top security classification.) e.g. Unclassified information may be passed to the media and the general public. (Интерне информације могу се преносити медијима и јавном мњењу.) □ unconditional surrender – surrender where the side which is surrendering is not permitted to dictate any of its own terms or conditions. e.g. They demanded the unconditional surrender of the whole battalion. (Захтевали су безусловну предају целог ба- \square unit – 1. a military grouping with its own organization and command structure. e.g. In the army, a unit normally refers to a battalion or equivalent-sized grouping. (У војсци, јединицом се обично сматра батаљон или групација исте величине.) 2. a standard quantity. e.g. A kilometre is a unit of linear measure. (Километар је јединица линеарне мере.) \square unload – 1. to remove ammunition from a weapon. e.g. They were ordered to unload. (Наређено им је да испразне оружје.) 2. to remove a load from an aircraft, ship or vehicle. e.g. The enemy attacked while we were unloading the ship. (Непријатељ нас је напао док смо истоварали брод.) ☐ **unobtainable** – (radio terminology) not in radio contact. e.g. В Company is unobtainable at the moment. (Чета Б тренутно није у радио-домету.) □ untenable – impossible to defend. e.g. Our position is untenable. (Наш положај је неодржив.) □ **upgrading** – improving the design or capability of something; (of airstrips or roads) goes beyond repairing and returning an infrastructure to its initial state; for an airstrip, it often involves lengthening the landing strip, adding beacon lights and allweather landing guidance equipment, changing the tarmac to accommodate heavy cargo planes, etc. e.g. Upgrading the runway took three months. (Модернизација писте је трајала три месеца.) ☐ utility vehicle – a general purpose vehicle. e.g. Utility vehicles include cargo, water, fuel and recovery vehicles. (Возила опште намене укључују теретна возила, цистерне за воду и гориво и тегљаче.) ☐ **UXO** – **unexploded ordnance** – any bomb, missile, explosive projectile or other explosive device which has been dropped or fired or initiated and has failed to explode, either partly or come.g. They are doing UXO disposal in the village. (Уклањају неексплодиране гранате у селу.)

 \square V, v – Victor – the twenty-second letter of the phonetic alpha-

e.g. The bomb was hidden in a small white van. (Бомба je

 \square van – 1. a light motor vehicle designed for carrying goods.

сакривена у малом белом комбију.)

- 2. (vanguard) leading elements of the main body of an advancing force. e.g. The general was moving in the van(guard) of the advancing force. (Генерал је био у **првим редовима** напада.) □ vantage point – a place from which one can observe a thing or e.g. That hill is an excellent vantage point. (То брдо је одличан положај за осматрање.) □ VCP – vehicle check-point – a place on a road where soldiers or policemen stop vehicles in order to search them or to check the identity of the occupants. e.g. We set up a VCP at the crossroads. (На раскрсници смо поставили контролни пункт за возила.) □ **vehicular first-aid kit** – a first aid kit kept in a vehicle. e.g. We were fined for not having vehicular first-aid kit. (Платили смо казну јер нисмо имали комплет прве помоћи у возилу.) □ **veiled speech** – an act of speaking on a telephone or radio, in such a way as to conceal the true meaning of the conversation, without actually using a code. e.g. We had to resort to veiled speech as we got the impression of being tapped. (Морали смо да прибегнемо увијеном разговору пошто смо стекли утисак да нас прислушкују). □ **velocity** – the speed at which an object travels. e.g. We put these rounds under a velocity test. (Тестирали смо брзину ових зрна.) □ vet – to check a person's history and family and social connections, in order to establish whether they are suitable for a job or to have access to classified information. e.g. He will have to be vetted. (Мораће да буде проверен.) □ **vicinity** – an area which surrounds a place. e.g. Enemy special forces are operating in the vicinity of Kabul. (Непријатељеве специјалне снаге дејствују у близини Кабула.) □ vigilance – the action of guarding against a possible danger or threat. e.g. We need to show extra vigilance tonight. (Треба да покажемо изузетну будност вечерас.) □ **vigorous** – showing or demanding strong physical effort. e.g. Paratroops undergo a vigorous training course. (Падобранци пролазе кроз жестоку обуку.) □ volatile – likely to change suddenly, or likely to become violent and dangerous without warning. e.g. The situation in the capital is still extremely volatile. (Ситуација у престоници је још увек крајње неизвесна.) □ VOR – vehicle off (the) road – vehicle not available because it awaits repair, or needs other vital services. e.g. The number of VORs is important when determining the number of vehicles needed for a particular mission. (Bpoj Boзила ван употребе важан је при одређивању броја возила потребних за одређени задатак.) □ VRP – vehicle report(ing) point – predetermined point on a patrol route where the patrol calls in its position to base on the radio net. e.g. VRP is ten miles south of the village. (Контролна тачка за возила је десет миља јужно од села.) \square vulnerable – 1. (of people) easy to iwure or kill. e.g. We are extremely vulnerable in this position. (Изузетно смо рањиви на овом положају.)
- 2. (of things) easy to damage or destroy.
- e.g. *This vehicle is vulnerable to small-arms fire*. (Ово возило **може бити оштећено** ватром из лаког наоружања.)
 - 3. (of groupings) easy to outmaneuver or overrun.
- e.g. Our left flank is now extremely vulnerable. (Наше лево крило је сада изузетно угрожено.)

W

- □ W, w Whisky/Whiskey the twenty-third letter of the phonetic alphabet.
- □ wade to walk through water.
 - e.g. *The company had to wade the river*. (Шета је морала да **прегази** реку.)
- \square wage to fight a war against someone.
 - e.g. Germany, Italy and Japan waged war on Great Britain and its allies. (Немачка, Италија и Јапан су водили рат против Велике Британије и њених савезника.)
- □ wait out (radio terminology) I am too busy to give you further information at the moment, but I will call you as soon as I am able to.
 - e.g. 'Hello 3, this is 33, I am being shelled, wait out!' ("Хало 3, овде 33, гранатирају ме, чекајте настављање!")
- \square war 1. to declare war on someone to state officially that you are in a state of war with someone.
 - e.g. Germany declared war on Poland on Sept. Ist, 1939. (Немачка је објавила рат Пољској 1. септембра 1939. године.)
 - 2. **to be on a war footing** to be at full strength and fully equipped and prepared to fight a war.
 - e.g. *The battalion is now on a war footing*. (Батальон је сада **потпуно спреман за борбу**.)
- □ wargame (to) to simulate, by whatever means, a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation; to test the viability of an operational plan, by playing it out on a map and calculating likely enemy responses.
 - e.g. We wargamed several different scenarios. (Симулирали смо неколико различитих сценарија.)
 - Note: war game/exercise/maneuver (commonly used in plural form) a military training exercise.
- □ waypoint a place or feature on the ground which is used as a navigational reference point (especially with satellite navigation systems).
 - e.g. Our next waypoint is the church at grid 637921. (Наш следећи **оријентир** је црква на координати 637921.)
- □ WCP weapons collection point a location set up by a peacekeeping force to collect weapons from soldiers who have been involved in an armed conflict.
 - e.g. WCP has to be established in a suitable area. (Место прикупљања оружја мора да се успостави на погодном месту.)
- □ WIA wounded in action a battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an iwury due to an external agent or cause.
 - e.g. The term WIA encompasses all kinds of wounds and other iwuries incurred in action. (Израз "рањен у борби" обухвата све врсте рана и других повреда задобијених у дејствима.)

	wilco – will comply – (radio terminology) I understand and will carry out your instructions.		e.g. You will need a chest X-ray. (Биће вам потребан ренд- генски снимак грудног коша.)		
	e.g. 'Hello 22, this is 2, move now, over.'		(verb) 1. to produce an X-ray photograph.		
	'22, wilco, out.' ("Хало 22, овде 2, крени сада, пријем". "22, поступићу, крај.")		e.g. We will have to X-ray your leg. (Мораћемо да ти урадимо рендгенски снимак ноге.)		
	winch – to lift or drop from helicopter using a rope.		\mathbf{V}		
	e.g. The iwured man was winched to safety. (Рањеник је извучен на сигурно.)		Y, y – Yankee – the twenty-fifth letter of the phonetic alphabet.		
	Two crew members were winched down to the forward position. (Два члана посаде су спуштена на истурени положај.)		$\mathbf{yard} - 1$. (\mathbf{yd}) a unit of linear measure corresponding to 3 feet or 0.9144 meters.		
	wipe out – to kill all the members of a grouping.		e.g. <i>There are 1,760 yards in a mile</i> . (У једној миљи има 1.760 јарди .)		
	e.g. B Company has been almost wiped out. (Чета Б је гото-		2. an area of enclosed ground attached to a building.		
	во у потпуности ликвидирана .) withdraw/retire — to move away from the enemy; to move back towards your forces or territory. e.g. <i>The enemy withdrew across the border</i> . (Непријатељ се		e.g. The vehicles were parked in the yard next to HQ . (Возила су била паркирана у дворишту поред зграде штаба.)		
			yield – (noun) the amount of explosive power produced by a nuclear weapon.		
	повукао преко границе.)		e.g. The explosive yield of nuclear weapons is measured in kilo-		
	WMD – weapon of mass destruction e.g. WMD, usually nuclear, biological, or chemical, can cause huge devastation and loss of life. (Оружје за масовно уни-		tons or megatons. (Количина нуклеарног пуњења изражава се у килотонама или мегатонама.)		
			(verb) to yield ground – to withdraw, to go back from.		
	штење, обично нуклеарно, биолошко или хемијско,		e.g. The brigade was forced to yield the high ground in front of		
	може изазвати огромна разарања и људске жртве.)		the village. (Бригада је била присиљена да се повуче са узвишења испред села.)		
	* *		Y-junction/fork – a place where a single road divides into two.		
_	X		e.g. They came to a Y-junction and did not know where to go. (Дошли су до места рачвања пута и нису знали куда		
	X, x – X-ray – the twenty-fourth letter of the phonetic alphabet.		да крену.)		
	XO – executive officer – an officer responsible for coordinating staff functions within a headquarters.		7.		
	e.g. In many groupings, the XO is also the second in command		\mathbf{Z} , $\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{Zulu}$ – the twenty-sixth letter of the phonetic alphabet.		
	(2IC). (У многим јединицама начелник штаба јединице/заменик команданта такође је и другокомандујући.)		zed bag – a sleeping bag.		
			e.g. How many zed bags do we have for the exercise? (Колико		
	X-point – crossing point – a place where e.g. a river can be crossed.		врећа за спавање имамо за вежбу?) zero – to ensure that a weapon is accurate, by firing a few rounds		
	e.g. The incident occurred at the X-point B. (Инцидент се догодио на тачки прелаза $\overline{\mathbf{b}}$.)		at a target and then adjusting the sights as required.		
	X-ray – (noun) 1. electromagnetic radiation of a very short wavelength, which is able to pass through the human body and can thus produce photographs of internal iwuries. e.g. X-ray can be dangerous if done more frequently than recommended. (Рендгенско зрачење може бити опасно		e.g. 3 Section are zeroing their weapons. (Треће одељење испробава и подешава оружје.)		
			Zulu time – Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) – the local time on the meridian at Greenwich, London, which is used to calculate		
			international time. e.g. Zulu time is used by NATO forces on operations. (Bpeme		
	уколико се врши чешће него што се препоручује.)		по Гриничу користе снаге НАТО-а приликом изво-		
	2. an X-ray photograph.		ђења операција.)		
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