

# **SOLT French Module 2 Lesson 5**

## **Instructor Manual**



**The Armed Forces**



At the end of this lesson, you will be able to identify military specialties in the Armed Forces.

**Identify Military Ranks and Titles**

- Recognize military ranks
- Identify military insignias
- Compare military insignias
- Address officers and enlisted personnel by appropriate rank and protocol
- Compare military ranks with ranks in French-speaking Africa
- Identify ranks and specialties of a SF team

**Identify Military Specialties**

- Describe activities of different military specialties
- Request information about the MOS of the French African team members
- Provide information about the MOS of the US team members

**Discuss the Branches of the Armed Forces**

- Identify branches of services in French-speaking Africa
- Identify the branch insignia of the Armed Forces
- Discuss the differences between the US and French African military insignias and functions

**Tip of the day: The military service in Senegal**

The Senegalese population is mostly young. The population structure shows that 45% of the population is between the ages of 0 to 14. Even though women serve in the police and in the customs, the military service is not open to them yet. Males are eligible for the military service at the age of 18 and there is over 1, 000, 000 young males fit for military service currently. Young males can enlist in the army as volunteers for two years. However, the enlistment process is very selective and among the 96, 586 young adults coming up for eligibility each year, only a handful is picked for the voluntary service which screens further those who will be allowed to pursue a military career. Unlike most armies in West Africa, the Senegalese army is very well educated and ranks among the best-trained armies in Africa. It is in recognition of their professionalism and skills that the Senegalese armed forces have been allowed to serve as members of the United Nations peacekeeping forces for almost 30 years now.



**Des soldats sénégalais**

**Scenario:**

The following scenario presents new vocabulary for the different ranks in the military. Some of the verbs are given in the past tense. Pay more attention to the overall situation and terminology. As you read the scenario, pay attention to the order of ranks and how the superiors are addressed in military. New vocabulary or grammatical items are in bold.

*L'arrivée du général*



**Papa Khalilou Fall, Chief of Staff of the Senegalese Armed Forces.**  
*Le Général de Corps d'Armée Papa Khalilou Fall, chef d'Etat major des Armées.*

**Capitaine Momfort:** Sergent Laplace, vous **savez** que le Général de brigade Lebussier arrive demain matin à huit heures?

**Sergent Laplace:** Oui mon Capitaine!

**Capitaine Momfort:** Est-ce que tout a été prévu Sergent? Vous savez que votre **avancement** en dépend!

**Sergent Laplace:** Oui mon Capitaine! J'ai donné la **consigne** au Caporal Dupuis de partir pour la base **aérienne** dès six heures et d'attendre le Général là-bas.

**Capitaine Momfort:** Très bien, Sergent. Et ensuite?

**Sergent Laplace:** J'ai informé le quartier Général du regiment du train que le général du brigade Lebussier souhaitait s'y arrêter. Le Colonel Pavillon a prévu une visite des bureaux avec le Général de 8 heures à 10 heures, après quoi, il **accompagnera** le Général à votre bureau.

**Capitaine Momfort:** Et pour le déjeuner?

**Sergent Laplace:** J'ai réservé une table au Messe des officiers pour vous, le Général ainsi que son **aide de camp** et le Lieutenant Albert.

**Capitaine Momfort:** Parfait Sergent, vous **pouvez** désposer.

**Exercise 1 (Group Work)**

The class will be divided into groups for this exercise. As a group, study the military terminology (address, titles, etc.) in the scenario above. Compare the order of ranks (ones given here) in the French military with the order of ranks in the United States military. Talk about the similarities and differences. Then compare your results with the other groups.

<b>Answer Key:</b> Answers may vary.
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**Exercise 2**

Your instructor will ask two students to role-play the scenario. Prepare 2 questions to ask the presenters who will in turn ask you a question.

### Ranks and Insignia of the French Army

Even though a number of former French African colonies had to restructure their armies after independence, they, however, in their overwhelming majority, used the French basic military organization as a blueprint. The few modifications that took place here and there concerned mostly insignia changes or the elimination of certain military ranks. Since it would not be practical to look at the military organization of each individual country in French Africa, this lesson explores the structure of the French Army in an attempt to show how French African countries have organized their armies. To begin:





L'**armée française** comprend quatre armes principales :














- l'Armée de Terre
- la Marine nationale
- l'Armée de l'Air
- la Gendarmerie nationale

These are the American / French equivalents for the Armed Forces:



US Army (Armée de Terre) US Navy (Marine) US Air Force (Armée de l'Air) US Marine corps (Troupes de Marine) US Coast Guards (gardes côtes).

Below is a chart with ranks and insignias of *L'Armée de Terre* and equivalents of the US Army:

INSIGNE	GRADE	JE L'APPELLE...	US ARMY EQUIVALENT
	<b>Les hommes du rang</b>		<b>Privates</b>
	Soldat de première classe		<i>Private first class</i>
	Soldat de deuxième classe	Soldat	<i>Private E-2</i>
	Caporal	Caporal	<i>Specialist 4<sup>th</sup> class Corporal</i>
	Caporal-chef	Caporal-Chef	*
	<b>Les sous-officiers</b>		<b>N.C.O.s</b>
	Sergent (appelé)	*There are no more draftees in the French Army	<i>Sergeant</i>
	Sergent (engagé)	Sergent	<i>Sergeant</i>

	Sergent-chef	Sergent-Chef Chef Maréchal-des-logis-chef	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>
	Adjudant	Mon Adjudant	<i>Sergeant 1st Class</i>
	Adjudant-chef	Mon Adjudant	<i>Master Sergeant</i>
	Major	Major	<i>Sergeant Major</i>
	<b>Les officiers</b>		<b><i>Officers</i></b>
	Aspirant *officially “non-officer” personnel, aspirants are entitled to the same prerogatives as officers.	Mon Lieutenant	<i>Junior lieutenant (officer cadet, reserve officer candidate)</i>
	Sous-lieutenant	Mon Lieutenant	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant</i>
	Lieutenant	Mon Lieutenant	<i>1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant</i>
	Capitaine	Mon Capitaine (no “mon” if it is a female)	<i>Captain</i>
	<b>Les officiers supérieurs</b>		
	Commandant *le chef d’escadron ou le chef de bataillon	Mon Commandant	<i>Major</i>
	Lieutenant-colonel (yellow and white stripes may be inverted)	Mon Colonel	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>
	Colonel	Mon Colonel	<i>Colonel</i>
	<b>Les généraux</b>		
	Général de brigade	Mon Général	<i>Brigadier General</i>
	Général de division	Mon Général	<i>Major General</i>



	Général de corps d'armée	Mon Général	<i>Lieutenant General</i>
	Général d'armée	Mon Général	<i>General of the Army</i>



Insigne du Commandement des opérations spéciales (COS)

**Exercise 2 (Class Work)**

Repeat along with your instructor as s/he says aloud the following ranks. Next to the rank, repeat the address formula.

<b>Soldat de première classe</b>	
<b>Soldat de deuxième classe</b>	Soldat
<b>Caporal</b>	Caporal
<b>Caporal-chef</b>	Caporal-Chef
<b>Sous-lieutenant</b>	Mon Lieutenant
<b>Lieutenant</b>	Mon Lieutenant
<b>Capitaine</b>	Mon Capitaine (no “mon” if it is a female)
<b>Adjudant-chef</b>	Mon Adjudant
<b>Major</b>	Major

**Exercise 3 (Class Work)**

**What is the rank between ...?**

1. soldat et caporal chef? Caporal
2. sergent et adjudant? Sergent chef
3. adjudant et major? Adjudant chef
4. sous-lieutenant et capitaine? Lieutenant
5. lieutenant et chef de bataillon? Capitaine
6. lieutenant-colonel et général de brigade? Colonel
7. général de division et général d'armée? Général de corps d'armée

**What is the rank immediately above ...?**

8. soldat de première classe? Caporal
9. sergent? Sergent chef
10. capitaine? Commandant
11. lieutenant-colonel? Colonel
12. général de brigade? Général de division

What is the rank right below ...

13. sergent? Caporal chef
14. adjudant? Sergent-chef
15. lieutenant? Sous-lieutenant

**Exercise 4 (Pairs)**

Now that you have learned the entire ranking system, compare the French military ranks with the ranks of the US Army. What are the similarities? What are the differences? Share your answers with the class.


### Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Your instructor will hand you a list with all the military ranks in French. Write down beside each rank the equivalent in English. Your instructor will go over each rank and ask you to give the equivalent. S/he will then write it on the board.

### Military Address / Protocol

Listen to the instructor as s/he reads the following dialogue, and then working with a partner, decide whether each statement is true or false. Compare your results with other pairs.

*Colonel Diop runs into John and Amadou.*

	<p>Diop: Sergent Kourouma, qui est-ce? Amadou: C'est le sergent John Ryan, mon Colonel. Diop: D'où est-il? Amadou: Il est de Phœnix. Diop: Bienvenue à Dakar, Sergent. John: Merci Monsieur. Diop: Monsieur???!?!?</p>
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Why is Colonel Diop offended in the dialogue? While in the U.S. military, it is customary to address persons of higher rank with *Sir*, in French, *mon* (short for *Monsieur*) is used with the appropriate rank when addressing superiors of *adjudant* (master sergeant) rank or higher. The rank alone is used when addressing someone of lower rank.

Example:       Sergent: Bonjour mon Colonel  
                  Colonel: Bonjour Sergent

When introducing or talking about someone, the definite article **le** is used before the rank: Le lieutenant de la Compagnie B est de New York. *The lieutenant from Company B is from NY*

### Exercise 6

How will John greet the following military persons? Prepare oral answers.

1. Colonel Diop       Bonjour mon colonel
2. Caporal Niane     Bonsoir caporal
3. Soldat Kane        Bonjour soldat
4. Général Kourouma Bonsoir mon général

**Ranks and specialties of a SF team**



**Je suis chef de groupe.**  
*squad leader*



**Je suis chef de section**  
*platoon commander*



**Je suis chef de compagnie**  
*company commander*

John explains to Amadou the ranks and specialties of a SF team:

Il y a six détachements A dans chaque compagnie de **commandos**. Chaque détachement est **dirigé** par un capitaine, **assisté** par un **officier-technicien**. Il y a aussi un ou deux sous-officiers **formés dans un des domaines suivants**: armement, génie et démolition, médecine, transmissions, opérations et renseignements. Moi, je suis spécialiste en armement.

*SF / lead*  
*Assisted / warrant officer*  
*Trained in one of the*  
*following fields*

***Vrai ou Faux?***

1. Il y a 5 détachements dans une compagnie de commandos. F 6
2. Un officier-technicien dirige le détachement. F capitaine
3. John est spécialiste en armement. V

**Exercice 7**

Each student introduces himself by standing up and saying his rank and name. Then other students greet him according to their ranks (review French forms of address).

**Tip of the day:** The rank of warrant officer, while having no exact equivalent in French, is often translated by the term *officier-technicien*. Some dictionaries may list “adjutant” as sergeant first class (US), warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade).

**Composition d'un détachement A:** *team, A team*

Poste	Grade	Compétences professionnelles militaires MOS
Chef de détachement <i>team commander</i>	Capitaine <i>Captain</i>	18A
Sous-chef de détachement <i>assistant commander</i>	Officier-technicien <i>warrant officer</i>	180A
Sergent des opérations <i>operations sergeant</i>	<i>Master Sergeant</i>	18F
Sergent des renseignements <i>intelligence</i>	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class</i>	18F
Premier spécialiste en armement <i>weapons specialist</i>	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class</i>	18B
Second spécialiste en armement <i>assistant weapons specialist</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	18B
Sapeur-chef <i>Engineer</i>	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class</i>	18C
Sapeur <i>assistant engineer</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	18C
Infirmier-chef <i>medic</i>	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class</i>	18D
Infirmier <i>assistant medic</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	18D
Spécialiste en transmissions <i>communications specialist</i>	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class</i>	18E
Radio <i>radio operator, assistant communications specialist</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	18E

**Exercise 8 (Class Work)**

Students take turns in stating their specialty. Be prepared to introduce someone else to the class.

Example: *Moi, je suis infirmier. Et toi, quel est ton poste?*



**Un détachement de l'armée congolaise**

### Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

Pair up with a partner and read the following dialogue between a Senegalese (Amadou) and an American Special Forces soldier (John). Follow these steps:

A: Underline all the specialties of a Special Forces team.

B: Assume that you are the part of the A team. Introduce your team members to Sergeant Kourouma, mentioning the name, rank and MOS of each team member. Make sure to observe military protocol as you introduce. Reverse roles so each student gets a chance to complete the exercise.

### MOS Skills

*Amadou and John continue their conversation about the skills of an A team.*

<b>Amadou:</b> Que fait le spécialiste en armement <b>exactement</b> ?	<i>Exactly</i>
<b>John:</b> Le sergent en armement est un expert en <b>armes</b> d'infanterie et en armes <b>anti-char</b> . Il sait utiliser des armes <b>étrangères</b> et américaines.	<i>Weapons Anti-armor Foreign</i>
<b>Amadou:</b> Et les autres membres de l'équipe? Quelles sont leurs <b>compétences professionnelles militaires</b> ?	<i>MOS</i>
<b>John:</b> Le sergent sapeur utilise des explosifs pour <b>détruire des cibles</b> . Il sait également <b>construire des ponts</b> et des bâtiments. Le sergent infirmier est le médecin de l'équipe. Il <b>traite</b> également la population indigène. Le sergent en transmissions est responsable de toute communication en morse et de l' <b>entretien des appareils radio</b> . Le sergent des opérations et des services de renseignements <b>recueille</b> et analyse les renseignements, organise les opérations pour les missions. Il donne <b>des conseils</b> au capitaine.	<i>Destroy targets Build bridges Treats Maintenance of radio equipment / gathers Advice</i>

### Exercise 10 (Pairs)

Captain Lô has made a partial list of his team members and the things they have to bring. Based on this list, write the specialty of each member.

Sous-officier Kane: explosifs	<u>sapeur</u>
Sous-officier Sagna: médicaments	<u>infirmier</u>
Sous-officier Sembène: appareil radio	<u>spécialiste en transmissions</u>
Sous-officier Hamidou: armes	<u>spécialiste en armement</u>

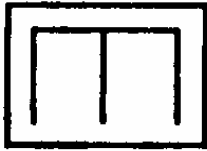
**Exercise 11 (Pairs)**

Describe this commando and include information about specific skills. Each person should write 5 sentences to use for a briefing in front of the class.

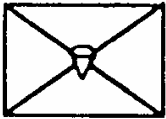


**Entrainement des commandos marine à Djibouti**

**Branches of service**



Le génie *engineer troops*



Les troupes  
aéroportées *airborne troops*



Les chasseurs alpins *mountain troops*



L'infanterie *infantry*



Les transmissions *signal troops*



Le service de santé *medical corps*




L'artillerie *artillery*



**Organization and formation of the Armed Forces**

John is explaining the organization and formation of the US army.

	<p>La mission de l'Arme Blindée est de détruire les forces ennemies par la puissance de feu, avec des chars et des véhicules blindés. L'Arme blindée est apte à mener des actions de choc, comme des actions de renseignement.</p>
	<p>L'Aviation forme les pilotes et équipages de toute l'armée.</p>
	<p>De tous temps et en tous lieux, le génie a démontré son savoir-faire et ses compétences face à toutes les situations. Les ingénieurs se spécialisent en démineurs, spécialistes du franchissement, bâtisseurs, ingénieurs, sapeur-pompier, spécialistes en traitement de l'eau, électromécaniciens, sauveteurs...</p>
	<p>L'infanterie sert à l'offensive au sol. L'infanterie de l'armée américaine peut être déployée en fantassins légers, blindés, parachutistes ou en hélicoptères.</p>
	<p>L'arme des transmissions est chargée de participer à la conception et à l'élaboration du système de communication fixe et mobile nécessaire à l'exercice du commandement.</p>

**Exercise 11 (Pairs)**

Match the following branches with the description of their mission. Your instructor will ask a few pairs to share with the class.

1. Les transmissions <u>c</u>	a. Il est composé de nombreux spécialistes, tels que les démineurs ou les sauveteurs.
2. Le génie <u>a</u>	b. Elle forme les pilotes.
3. L'infanterie <u>e</u>	c. Elles sont chargées du système de communication.
4. L'aviation <u>b</u>	d. Elle est composée de chars et de véhicules blindés.
5. L'arme blindée <u>d</u>	e. Elle peut être déployée en fantassins légers, blindés, parachutistes, ou en hélicoptères.

**Exercise 12 (Pairs)**

With your partner, practice saying the following divisions in French. Your instructor will ask different pairs to discuss some items.

**L'Armée de Terre française** est commandée par l'État major de l'armée de terre (EMAT).  
Les directions de l'Armée de Terre sont:

- Direction du personnel militaire de l'armée de terre (DPMAT)
- Commissariat de l'armée de terre
- Direction des transmissions
- Direction du matériel
- Direction du génie

**Elle est composée de 10 armes:**

- Infanterie
- Légion étrangère
- Cavalerie
- Artillerie
- Train
- Génie
- Transmissions
- Matériel
- Aviation légère de l'armée de terre (ALAT)
- Troupes de marin

**Stress (disjunctive) pronouns**

In English, we emphasize certain words by putting stress on them with our voice. In French, there are pronouns for stress. You have already been using stress pronouns when you return a question to someone by asking, “**Et toi?**” or “**Et vous?**” Here is the complete list:

moi	<i>I, me</i>
toi	<i>you</i>
lui	<i>him, he</i>
elle	<i>her, she</i>
soi	<i>one</i>
nous	<i>us, we</i>
vous	<i>you</i>
eux	<i>them, they (m)</i>
elles	<i>them, they (f)</i>

Stressed pronouns are used:

- to emphasize or reinforce a subject (s):
  - Je parle français, moi.
  - Moi, je suis sergent.
  - Lui, il est caporal.

**\*in compound subjects, the subject pronoun may or may not be used:**

Lui et elle (ils) font du tennis.  
Henri et moi (nous) marchons.

- before and after *et* and *ou*:
  - Eux et moi, nous sommes ami.
- in sentences (responses) without a verb:
  - Qui parle français? Moi! Pas toi!
- after prepositions like *pour*, *chez*, *avec*, *devant*, etc.:
  - Je travaille pour lui.
  - Vous étudiez avec eux.
  - Tu ne vas pas chez toi.
  - Tu vas chez moi.
  - Mamadou est devant elle.
- after “que” in comparison:
  - tu es plus sportif que (than) moi.
- after *c’est* and / or *ce n’est pas*:
  - C’est lui. Ce n’est pas moi.

### Exercise 1

Replace the nouns that are underlined with the appropriate stressed pronouns.

1. Marie est derrière Patricia et Sophie. Elles
2. Nous allons chez Marc et moi. Nous
3. Je suis devant Sophie et toi. Vous
4. Tu es à côté de Paul et Jean. Eux (Note that you'll have to say « d'eux »)
5. Jean est derrière Pierre. Lui

### Exercise 2

With your partner, take turns describing yourself using the adjectives listed and **plus**, **moins**, or **aussi** + stress pronoun.

Example: Je suis intelligent, moi. Oui, mais je suis plus intelligent que toi!

**amusant (e)**  
**fort (e)**  
**fatigué (e)**  
**sportif (ive)**  
**grand (e)**  
**sympa**

**Begin with :**  
**Je suis**  
**Je suis très**  
**Je ne suis pas**

### Exercise 3

Use your sentences from Exercise 2 and add one line that includes your military specialty. In other words, explain why you are more athletic, tired, and intelligent [etc.] than your partner. What does your training reinforce?

**Savoir and connaître (to know)**

*Savoir* and *connaître* are irregular verbs, both translating as *to know*. However, they are not interchangeable and can often be used together:

-Tu *connais* quelqu'un ici?

-Non je ne *connais* personne. Je ne *sais* pas où nous sommes exactement.

**Savoir** (*to know a fact or how to do something*)

Je sais

Tu sais

Il/elle/on sait

Nous savons

Vous savez

Ils/elles savent

**Connaître** (*to be familiar or acquainted with a person or a place*)

Je connais

Tu connais

Il/elle/on connaît

Nous connaissons

Vous connaissez

Ils/elles connaissent

**SUMMARY**

**SAVOIR**

⇒ used alone; je sais

⇒ + interrogative expressions:

je sais qui, comment, quand, pourquoi, où

⇒ + infinitive = to know how to do something:

Savez-vous faire la cuisine?

⇒ + si (if, whether):

Sais-tu si ...

⇒ + que (that):

Je sais que tu parles allemand.

⇒ + nouns :

Tu sais la réponse?

\*savoir indicates something learned, studied or memorized. See note below.

**CONNAITRE + nouns (direct objects)**

⇒ + people:

Je connais Marc.

⇒ + places:

Il connaît un bon restaurant.

⇒ + information :

Tu connais la réponse?

\*connaître indicates familiarity.

As a general rule, use *connaître* for people and places, and *savoir* for everything else.

However, note the difference between these two sentences:

Je connais ce poème *I've heard of it, I'm familiar with it*

Je sais ce poème *I've memorized it, I know it by heart*

**Exercise 3**

Fill in the blanks with *savoir* or *connaître*, as appropriate.

1. Savez-vous quel grade est au-dessus du grade de sergent?
2. Est-ce que tu connais le sergent Harkin?

3. Nous connaissons bien Paris.
4. Il sait à quelle heure est la réunion.
5. Elles savent faire du ski.
6. Je sais ma leçon de français par cœur.
7. Ils connaissent mes parents.

#### Exercise 4

With your partner, discuss the following sentences—savoir or connaître? Justify your answers.

1. I know Monsieur Sy. C
2. I know where he lives. S
3. I know that he speaks French. S
4. I know how to speak French and German. S
5. Do you know the Raleigh area? C
6. Do you know of a good restaurant there? C
7. We don't know him/her very well. C

#### The verbs *pouvoir* (can, to be able, may) and *vouloir* (to want)

These verbs are irregular, but their conjugations are similar:

<b>pouvoir</b> (can, to be able to)	<b>vouloir</b> (to want)
Je <b>peux</b>	Je <b>veux</b>
Tu <b>peux</b>	Tu <b>veux</b>
Il/elle <b>peut</b>	Il/elle <b>veut</b>
Nous <b>pouvons</b>	Nous <b>voulons</b>
Vous <b>pouvez</b>	Vous <b>voulez</b>
Ils/elles <b>peuvent</b>	Ils/elles <b>veulent</b>

#### **Pouvoir / Examples:**

Est-ce que tu peux faire les courses ?	Can you do the shopping?
Est-ce que je peux entrer ?	May I enter?
Il ne peut pas aller avec nous ce soir.	He isn't able (can't) go with us tonight.

#### **Vouloir / Examples:**

- Tu veux un Coca ?  
Est-ce que vous voulez faire une promenade ?  
\*The conditional form you've seen in previous lessons, « je voudrais » is more polite than « je veux »  
\*The –t in veut and veulent is pronounced ONLY in inverted forms:  
Veut -[t]-il Veulent -[t]-elles  
\*Vouloir may be followed by a noun or an infinitive.

**Note to instructor:** before introducing these exercises, have students move from singular to plural: je veux chanter → nous voulons chanter. You may also want to incorporate substitution exercises: Veut-on choisir un cadeau → Peut-on choisir un cadeau, etc.

### Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of *pouvoir* and *vouloir*

Jack est américain. Il est en Afrique depuis une semaine, et il ne sait pas encore parler français. Malheureusement, il ne peut rester que quatre mois. Il veut rester plus longtemps, mais il ne peut pas car sa femme ne peut pas vivre sans lui!

### Exercise 6

Redo these sentences with *vouloir* + infinitive.

1. Je finis le livre.                    Je veux finir...
2. Nous sommes à l'heure.        Nous voulons être ...
3. Vous faites un tour en vélo.   Vous voulez faire ...
4. Je travaille.                        Je veux travailler...
5. Tu ne passes pas les vacances en Italie ?    Tu ne veux pas passer ...

Adjudant (n.m)	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> class</i>
Adjudant-chef (n.m)	<i>Master Sergeant</i>
Artillerie (n.f)	<i>Artillery</i>
Aspirant (n.m)	<i>Junior Lieutenant</i>
Capitaine (n.m)	<i>Captain</i>
Caporal (n.m)	<i>Corporal, Specialist 4<sup>th</sup> class</i>
Commandant de bataillon (n.m)	<i>Battalion commander</i>
Chef de compagnie (n.m)	<i>Company commander</i>
Chef de section (n.m)	<i>Platoon leader</i>
Chef de troupe (n.m)	<i>Squad leader</i>
Colonel (n.m)	<i>Colonel</i>
Commandant (n.m)	<i>Major</i>
Général (n.m)	<i>General</i>
Général d'armée (n.m)	<i>General of the Army</i>
Général de brigade (n.m)	<i>Brigadier General</i>
Général de corps d'armée (n.m)	<i>Lieutenant general</i>
Général de division (n.m)	<i>Major General</i>
Génie (n.m)	<i>Engineer troops</i>
Hommes de troupe / du rang (n.m)	<i>Privates</i>
Infanterie (n.f)	<i>Infantry</i>
Infirmier (e) (noun)	<i>Assistant medic</i>
Infirmier-chef (n.m)	<i>Medic</i>
Lieutenant (n.m)	<i>Lieutenant</i>
Lieutenant-colonel (n.m)	<i>Lieutenant colonel</i>
Officier (n.m)	<i>Officer</i>
Officier spécialiste (n.m)	<i>Warrant officer</i>
Peloton (n.m)	<i>Platoon</i>
Renseignements (n.m.p)	<i>Intelligence, information</i>
Sapeur (n.m)	<i>Sapper, military engineer</i>
Sapeur-chef (n.m)	<i>Engineer</i>
Sergent (appelé) (n.m)	<i>Sergeant</i>
Sergent (engagé) (n.m)	<i>Staff sergeant</i>
Sergent chef (n.m)	<i>Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> class</i>
Service de santé (n.m)	<i>Medical corps</i>
Soldat de deuxième classe (n.m)	<i>Private 2<sup>nd</sup> class</i>
Soldat de première classe (n.m)	<i>Private 1<sup>st</sup> class</i>
Sous-lieutenant (n.m)	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant</i>
Sous-officier (n.m)	<i>N.C.O</i>
Spécialiste en transmission (n.m)	<i>Communications specialist</i>
Transmissions (n.f.p)	<i>Signals corps, troops</i>



Aérien (ne) adj.	<i>Aerial</i>
Antichar (adj.)	<i>Anti-armor</i>
Armement (n.m)	<i>Weapon</i>
Assister (verb)	<i>To Assist</i>
Avancement (n.m)	<i>Promotion</i>
Bâtiment (n.m)	<i>Building</i>
Chasseurs alpins (n.m)	<i>Mountain troops</i>
Cible (n.f)	<i>Target</i>
Connaître (verb)	<i>To know</i>
Conseil (n.m)	<i>Advice</i>
Consigne (n.f)	<i>Order</i>
Construire (verb)	<i>To build</i>
Démolition (n.f)	<i>Demolition</i>
Détachement (n.m)	<i>Detachment</i>
Détruire (verb)	<i>To destroy</i>
Diriger (verb)	<i>To lead, to direct</i>
Donner (verb)	<i>To give</i>
également	<i>Also, equally, too</i>
entretien (n.m)	<i>Maintenance, Interview</i>
équipe (n.f)	<i>Team</i>
établir (verb)	<i>To establish</i>
Étranger (e) adj.	<i>Foreign</i>
Exactement	<i>Exactly</i>
Former (verb)	<i>To form / to train</i>
Guerre (n.f)	<i>War</i>
Médecine (n.f)	<i>Medicine</i>
Mener (verb)	<i>To lead</i>
Non-fumeur (n.m) (adj).	<i>Non-smoker, Non-smoking</i>
Opérations (n.f)	<i>Operations</i>
Poème (n.m)	<i>Poem</i>
Pont (n.m)	<i>Bridge</i>
Préparer (verb)	<i>To prepare</i>
Prévoir (verb)	<i>To predict</i>
Recueillir (verb)	<i>To gather</i>
Traiter (verb)	<i>To treat</i>
Troupe aéroportée (n.f)	<i>Airborne troops</i>
Unité (n.f)	<i>Unit</i>
Utiliser (verb)	<i>To utilize</i>



**L'armée gabonaise**



**L'infanterie gabonaise**

### **The Police, Gendarmerie, and Army in Senegal**

Elements of the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Army can be easily distinguished from each other in Senegal by the color of their outfits. Soldiers are in green or camouflage uniforms, whereas the gendarmes are in blue and the policemen wear beige clothes.

These three law enforcement agencies are also distinguishable by their degree of corruption and their sympathy towards the general population. Overall, the Senegalese have a very good opinion of their army. Soldiers are viewed in the country as uncorrupt and very sympathetic- perhaps the main reason being that most of the country's army is made up of young people simply enlisted for the national service. They will gladly help you and provide you with important advice. The disappearance of 4 French nationals in Casamance in 1995 has brought a lot of heat on them. As a result, they might prevent you from going to certain places in that region if they see it as a dangerous undertaking. Do not take it personally. They only have your safety in mind.

Chances are that you will not run into many gendarmes in Senegal. Their number is very small and, as in France, they are under the Ministry of Defense. They are known to be unsympathetic and sometimes corrupt.

Finally, policemen are the rudest people one would encounter in Senegal. They are very corrupt and in case of a problem, you have to be very diplomatic if you don't want to spend several days at the police station. They can also work undercover. Be compliant as far as your documents are concerned and never get angry when you talk to them.

The following are some valuable tips when dealing with policemen:

source : [www.senegalaisement.com](http://www.senegalaisement.com)

- 1) Never let them take away your passport. Have them look at it in your presence. Only in case of a major incident or arrest should you let them be in possession of anything belonging to you.

- 2) If you happen to be searched coming out of a bar or café (believe me it happens once in a blue moon) in Dakar or Casamance, check your searcher's hands before he puts them in your pockets. There are stories of some policemen planting marijuana joints in people's pockets to accuse them later of possession of an illegal substance.



**African soldiers receiving training and material from French personnel**

### **French Influence**

French influence on the armies of its former African colonies is still very strong and most of these independent countries have adopted military structures that are very similar to that of the French army. Both military rankings and the insignias of French African countries are very close (if not identical) to that of the French military. French African armies have also adopted a discipline philosophy that is copied from the French and the interaction among the soldiers tends to be rigidly hierarchical.

France continues to be the main provider of military material to its former colonies of Africa. The 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, had witnessed a flow in military material donated or bought from the Eastern Bloc and China into Africa. This stream, however, has ebbed due to the demise of the Eastern Bloc and to the lack of expertise in Eastern European military material by African officers. Indeed, most of the French African officers receive their training in France or locally by French military personnel. Consequently, they tend to prefer French material because of the familiarity they have with it.

### Activity 1

Here are the ranks used in the French army. Put them in the proper order, starting with the lowest.

Capitaine	<u>1. Soldat de première classe</u>
Général de division	<u>2. Caporal</u>
Soldat de première classe	<u>3. Caporal chef</u>
Sergent chef	<u>4. Sergent</u>
Commandant	<u>5. Sergent chef</u>
Lieutenant	<u>6. Adjudant</u>
Général d'armée	<u>7. Adjudant chef</u>
Adjudant chef	<u>8. Major</u>
Caporal	<u>9. Aspirant</u>
Sous-lieutenant	<u>10. Sous-lieutenant</u>
Général de brigade	<u>11. Lieutenant</u>
Sergent	<u>12. Capitaine</u>
Adjudant	<u>13. Commandant</u>
Lieutenant-colonel	<u>14. Lieutenant-colonel</u>
Colonel	<u>15. Colonel</u>
Caporal chef	<u>16. Général de brigade</u>
Général de corps d'armée	<u>17. Général de division</u>
Aspirant	<u>18. Général de corps d'armée</u>
Major	<u>19. Général d'armée</u>

### Activity 2

Look at the pictures and tell the rank of each soldier.



général français



colonel



General from Cameroon














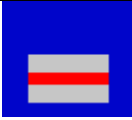







sergent



**Activity 3**

Match the insignia with the ranks they represent by writing the number of the rank next to its insignia. Prepare oral answers.

<b>Les hommes du rang</b> Soldat de deuxième classe	
Soldat de première classe	
1. Caporal	 18
2. Caporal-chef	 12
<b>Les sous-officiers</b> 3. Sergent (appelé)	 1
4. Sergent (engagé)	 14
5. Sergent chef	 11
6. Adjudant	 9
7. Adjudant chef	 16
8. Major	 2
<b>Les officiers</b> 9. Aspirant	 19
10. Sous-lieutenant	 5

11. Lieutenant	 15
12. Capitaine	 6
13. Commandant	 8
14. Lieutenant-colonel	 3
15. Colonel	 10
<b>Les généraux</b>	
16. Général de brigade	 13
17. Général de division	 4
18. Général de corps d'armée	 7
19. Général d'armée	 17

#### Activity 4

Fill in the missing ranks and share with the class.

##### **Les hommes du rang**

Soldat de deuxième classe

Soldat de première classe

Caporal

Caporal chef

##### **Les sous-officiers**

Sergent (appelé)

Sergent (engagé)

Sergent chef

Adjudant

Adjudant chef

Major

##### **Les officiers**

Aspirant

Sous-lieutenant

Lieutenant

Capitaine

Commandant

Lieutenant-colonel

Colonel

##### **Les généraux**

Général de brigade

Général de division

Général de corps d'armée

Général d'armée



Une femme  
sous-officier  
au Tchad



### Activity 5

Class activity. Your instructor will assign each student a rank by taping a card representing an insignia on your shoulder. Greet each other appropriately. Be careful! You will be promoted or demoted as you complete the task correctly or not.

### Activity 6

Fill in the blanks with the pronouns necessary to emphasize the subjects of the following sentences.

1. Moi, je suis soldat.
2. Elle, elle habite à Dakar.
3. Nous, nous sommes sénégalais.
4. Eux, ils sont en mission au Tchad.
5. Toi, tu es sergent.
6. Lui, il vient du Mali.
7. Elles, elles habitent à Abidjan.
8. Vous, vous étudiez le français.

### Activity 7

Look at the pictures and write the specialty of each soldier



infirmier/infirmière



radio/ spécialiste en transmissions

### Activity 8

Match the specialties with their descriptions.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Il sait utiliser des armes étrangères et américaines. <u>b</u>   | a. Le sergent des opérations   |
| 2. Il utilise des explosifs pour détruire des cibles. Il sait également construire des ponts et des bâtiments. <u>e</u> | b. Le sergent en armement      |
| 3. Il est responsable de toute communication en morse et de l'entretien des appareils radio. <u>d</u>                   | c. Le sergent infirmier        |
| 4. Il est le médecin de l'équipe. <u>c</u>  | d. Le sergent en transmissions |
| 5. Il analyse les renseignements et organise les opérations pour les missions. <u>a</u>                                 | e. Le sergent sapeur           |

### Activity 9

Listen to the following greetings from a soldier and say who has the higher rank.

Script:	Higher rank
1. Bonjour sergent	<u>speaker</u> / person greeted
2. Au revoir, mon lieutenant	speaker / <u>person greeted</u>
3. A bientôt, colonel	<u>speaker</u> / person greeted
4. Bonsoir, mon capitaine	speaker / <u>person greeted</u>

### Activity 10

● Sous-off. retraité 33 ans, spécialité "logistique", cherche poste à responsabilité, étudie ttes proo-positions Tél. 94.45.27.

● Officier retraité, 1.80 m., mince, distingué, non fumeur, désire renc. vue mariage dame mince, sportive, ayant élégance, charme, équilibre, hab. de préf. l'arrière pays.

Read the following ads and check the right statement. Then translate one of the ads + present.

- These two men are both
- a. officers
  - b. retired
  - c. looking for a wife

### Activity 11

Read the following book excerpt about the formation of the French commandos and check whether the statements that follow are true or false. Correct the ones that are false. Use the true / false questions to begin a class discussion.

**Nés de la guerre de l'an quarante, les commandos ont étonné le monde. Surprenant par leurs techniques froidement efficaces, leurs armes redoutables et leur résolution farouche, rien ne put alors barrer leur route, que ce soient les falaises inaccessibles, les blockhaus, les mines, les canons ou les mitrailleuses. La vigilance de divisions entières et de corps d'armée était prise en défaut et la détermination d'adversaires courageux, brisée.**

**« Les commandos étaient devenus dans le monde entier un sujet de mystère et leurs actes d'audace et de folie étaient déjà légendaires », raconte Kieffer.**

**C'était à peine au lendemain des raids de Norvège. L'histoire, en s'emparant d'eux, allait faire de leur aventure cette odyssée qui dépasse de beaucoup l'imagination des romanciers les plus inventifs. Et les personnages, tels que nous les avons découverts à travers leurs exploits, n'avaient nullement besoin d'être sublimés.**

**A l'origine, ils étaient pourtant des hommes bien ordinaires.**

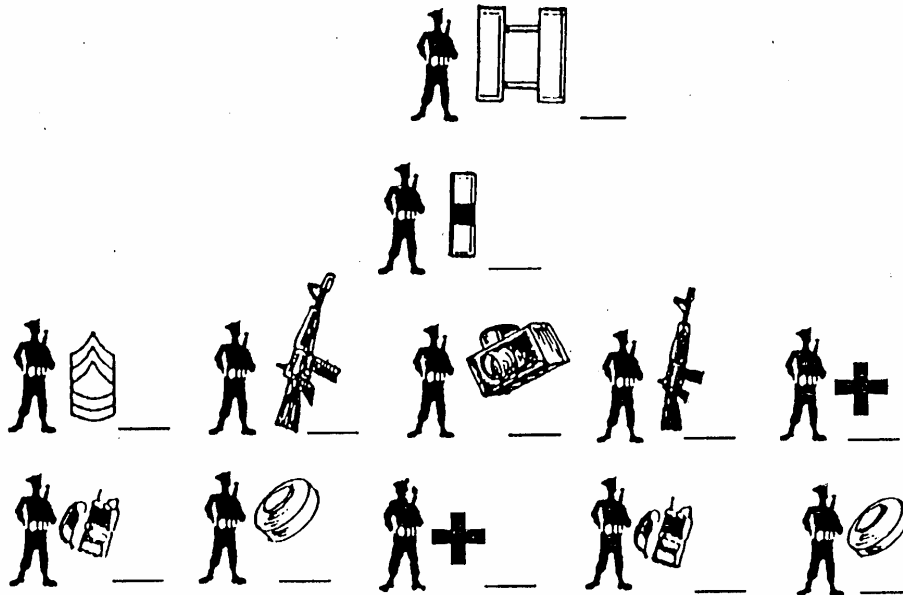
**« Il y avait de tout, des mécaniciens et des juristes, des étudiants et des plombiers, des boulangers et des marins, des nobles et aussi des fils de pasteur. »**

1. The French commandos were created in 1941. T / F 1940
2. The first French commandos fought during WWII. T / F
3. The men who joined the first commandos were a diverse group, from different backgrounds and professions. T
4. Some of the men who joined the first commandos were plumbers. T / F
5. The commandos became legendary in France only. T / F in the world

**Activity 12**

Use the number corresponding to each specialist to fill in the A team chart.

**A Team**



- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Officier spécialiste         | 7. Sapeur                           |
| 2. Infirmier                    | 8. Infirmier-chef                   |
| 3. Sergent des opérations       | 9. Chef de détachement              |
| 4. Le radio                     | 10. Premier spécialiste en armement |
| 5. Sergent des renseignements   | 11. Sapeur-chef                     |
| 6. Spécialiste en transmissions | 12. Second spécialiste en armement  |

### Activity 13

Look at the composition of a French SF team during WWII, and answer the questions.

ORDRE DE BATAILLE DU GROUPE DE « COMMANDOS DE FRANCE » AU DÉPART D'AFRIQUE DU NORD		PREMIER COMMANDO	
ETAT-MAJOR	<i>Chef de bataillon</i> : Commandant Vallon <i>Adjoint</i> : Commandant de Foucaucourt <i>1<sup>er</sup> et 4<sup>e</sup> bureau</i> : Capitaine Rheims <i>2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> bureau</i> : Capitaine Ruais <i>Liaison</i> : Lieutenant Galand <i>Renseignements</i> : Sous-lieutenant Saint-Mleux Sergent Romagnino	<i>Commandant de Commando</i> : Capitaine Renon <i>Adjoint</i> : Lieutenant Du Bellay <i>Section de transmission</i> : Adjudant Peronnette <i>Comptable</i> : Sergent-chef Hirschprung <i>Armurier</i> : Adjudant-chef Richard <i>Médecin</i> : Médecin auxiliaire Bloede	
TRANSMISSION	<i>Lieutenant</i> : Belard <i>Adjudant-chef</i> : Amiel <i>Radio (284)</i> : Sergent Levasseur Chasseurs Sanchez, Courte, Gelesnikoff <i>Téléphoniste</i> : Chasseur Loisel	1 <sup>er</sup> PELTON	2 <sup>e</sup> PELTON
SERVICE GENERAL	<i>Caporal-chef</i> : Louis Chasseur : Chabannes	<i>Chef de peloton</i> : Lieutenant Vervelle <i>Adjoint</i> : S/Lieutenant Gérard <i>1<sup>re</sup> Section</i> : Aspirant Salaun <i>Chefs d'Escouade</i> : Sergent Rosamana Caporal-chef De Mere <i>2<sup>e</sup> Section</i> : Aspirant Lanusse <i>Chefs d'Escouade</i> : Sergent-chef Querrec Caporal Escario	<i>Lieutenant</i> Lamothe D'Argy S/Lieutenant Riquet Aspirant De Bodinat Sergent Bailly Caporal Bougoin Aspirant Ledoux Sergent De Meursolle Caporal Walter
GROUPE DE SERVICE	<i>Médecin</i> : Lieutenant Deficis <i>Officier des détails</i> : Lieutenant Forest	3 <sup>e</sup> PELTON	4 <sup>e</sup> PELTON
ESCOUADE DE PROTECTION	<i>Sous-lieutenant</i> : Mosseri <i>Adjudant-chef</i> : Lefebvre Caporal : Dougnac Chasseurs : Durand Delca (chiffreur), Pasternack Caporal : Alibert Chasseur Jacques (conducteur), Pickolek (secrétaire) Caporal-chef : Trompette (conducteur mécanicien) Chasseur : Giacobbi	<i>Chef de Peloton</i> : S/Lieutenant Boris <i>Adjoint</i> : S/Lieutenant Fanfard <i>5<sup>e</sup> Section</i> : Aspirant Blum <i>Chefs d'Escouade</i> : Sergent Le Gall Caporal Reig <i>6<sup>e</sup> Section</i> : Aspirant De Miribel Sergent Guillemé Caporal Gambs	<i>Lieutenant</i> Milbert S/Lieutenant Le Gall Aspirant Tanneau Caporal-chef Lelièvre Caporal-chef Bellair S/Lieutenant Garrugi Aspirant Paulhan Sergent Weil Caporal Fabre

from *Les Commandos de France*, by Maja Destrem. Paris: Fayard, 1982.






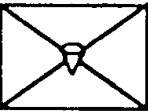

1. What is the highest rank in the staff headquarters? Commandant
2. What are the ranks of the soldiers in the transmissions team? Lieutenant, adjudant-chef, sergent
3. How many troops or platoons are in this Commando? 4

### Activity 14

Discuss the excerpt above with the class.

**Activity 15**

Enter the letter that links the branch of service to its corresponding symbol on the left.

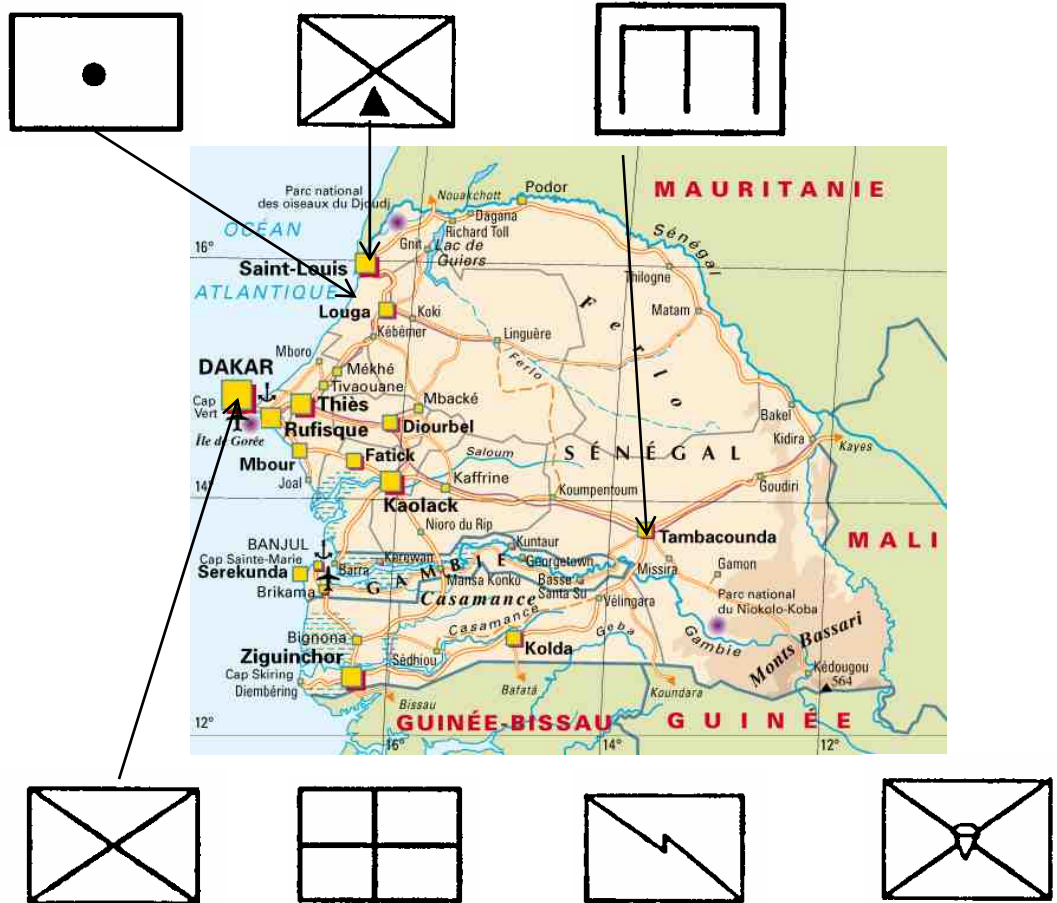
1. <u>e</u> 	a. L'artillerie
2. <u>a</u> 	b. Le génie
3. <u>g</u> 	c. Les troupes aéroportées
4. <u>f</u> 	d. Les chasseurs alpins
5. <u>b</u> 	e. L'infanterie
6. <u>c</u> 	f. Les transmissions
7. <u>d</u> 	g. Le service de santé

**Pair Activity, Student A**

**Activity 1**

Ask questions to your partner to find out the information you are missing.

Example: *Où l'artillerie est-elle en garnison?*  
*L'artillerie est en garnison à Louga.*



**Pair Activity, Student B**

**Activity 1**

Ask questions to your partner to find out the information you are missing.

Example: *Où l'artillerie est-elle en garnison?*  
*L'artillerie est en garnison à Louga.*

The map shows Senegal and parts of Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea-Bissau. Major cities like Saint-Louis, Louga, Dakar, Thiès, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, and Ziguinchor are marked. The symbols are placed as follows:

- Square with a dot: Louga
- Square with an X and a triangle: Fatick
- Square with three vertical bars: Kaolack
- Square with an X: Ziguinchor
- Square with a 2x2 grid: Kolda
- Square with a lightning bolt: Kédougou
- Square with an envelope-like shape: Kolda



### Activity 2

Pair activity. Take turns discussing some of the duties and skills required for at least 3 military positions given in this lesson. Compare your answers with the rest of the class.

### Activity 3

Pair activity. Use the English cues provided below to role-play the dialogue between an A Team member and another person with your partner. The first item is done as an example.

A: Ask whether B is a platoon leader. *Etes-vous chef de section?*

B: Respond negatively.

A: Ask whether B is a squad leader.

B: Respond negatively. Say that you are the team commander and that you are a captain.

A: Ask how many men are in the team.

B: Say that there are 12 men in the team.

A: Ask what they do.

B: Say that there is an assistant team commander, an operations sergeant, two weapons specialists, two medics, two communications specialists, and an intelligence specialist.

A: Ask if the team has a master sergeant.

B: Say yes.

A: Ask how many sergeants 1<sup>st</sup> Class the team has.

B: Say it has six.

A: Ask how many staff sergeants the team has.

B: Say that it has three staff sergeants.

A: Ask where the team is currently stationed.

B: Say that it is stationed in Chad.

### Activity 4

Pair activity. Review the verb section and ask your partner if s/he *can* do the following things:

1. être chef de compagnie
2. faire son service militaire au Sénégal
3. faire la cuisine pour toute la compagnie
4. réussir (succeed) à l'examen de français

Then ask him/her if s/he is willing to do the things s/he said s/he could do. Be prepared to report to the class.

### Activity 5

Everyone in the classroom assumes a military rank of their choice. Circulate around the classroom and ask each other what is your military rank, then tell each other what military rank you hope to achieve in your career. Brief the class on your findings.

### Activity 6

Pair activity. One of you will play the role of a Senegalese officer and the other will play the role of an American officer. You work together because you need information about the different branches in the two armed forces: the Senegalese and the American. Ask and answer each other about the branches of the Armed Forces as well as their responsibilities. Prepare a written report in French of your debriefing; be sure to include information about your counterpart's rank and responsibilities. Write at least 7 sentences to present.

### Activity 7

Class activity. Two students will play the roles of Mr. Niang and Mr. Kane who are going to join the team temporarily as observers. Their real job is as budget people. They want to see whether the training that their people are going to get justifies the cost. They're not negative, just skeptical. In their introductions to the team, they state that they had previously served in the military. This seems to be a great opportunity to get them to "see the light". The plan is to ask them about their military service to re-orient them to the importance of training. The rest of the class will play the roles of the team. They will ask *simple* questions to get these two gentlemen to reminisce about their military days. After ten minutes, two other students will re-play the roles, but they cannot repeat information that has already been given. Continue until everyone gets the chance to ask and respond to simple questions about ranks, branches of service, history, experiences, etc.

### Activity 8

Group activity. The class will work together as a group. Each student will assume a military rank of his choice. Each student will create a mini-biography about that person. Then, students will "attend" a social engagement created in the classroom during which they are expected to mingle. Their task is to meet as many people as possible at the function and create note cards containing as much information as they were able to elicit about each individual they met at the party. Continue the engagement for as long as students require socializing with one another. Afterward each student will go in front of the class and relate the actual data that they disseminated. Students can self-correct any information that was misunderstood.

**Activity 9**

Group activity. You are responsible for a group of soldier's training. First, before the training starts, you would like to know their background. One person in the group writes a list of questions and the rest of the group will answer the questions. Take turns asking and answering questions.

**Activity 1 Track 29**

CD. Listen to the passage where Ciré explains the mission of Special Forces Groups. Then select the correct statement for each sentence.

**Script:** Notre mission, c'est de prévoir, préparer, et mener des guerres non-conventionnelles, assurer la défense intérieure à l'étranger et la reconnaissance stratégique et les opérations de raid. Nous travaillons directement avec les forces militaires étrangères. Nous pouvons donc établir une relation de confiance avec leur personnel.

1. SF
  - a. plan non-conventional warfare
  - b. prepare non-conventional warfare
  - c. lead non-conventional warfare
  - d. all of the above
2. SF deal with
  - a. interior defense
  - b. foreign defense
  - c. foreign interior defense
3. SF
  - a. don't work directly with foreign military
  - b. work directly with foreign military

**Activity 2 Track 30**

CD. Listen to Rama report facts given by several soldiers who introduced themselves. Fill in the missing information.

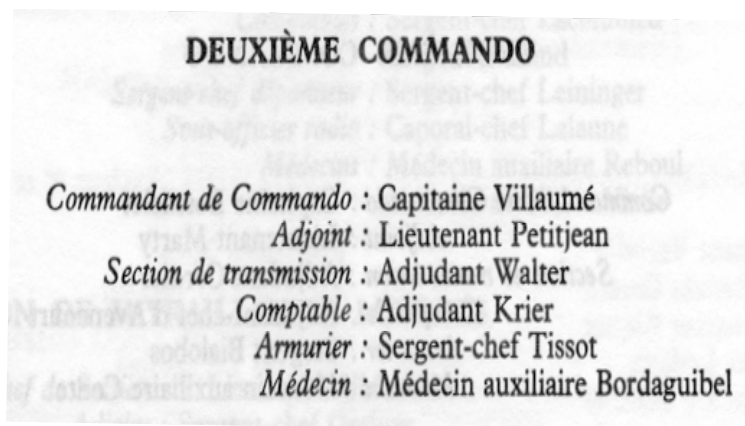
**Script:** 1. Je suis le sergent Dieng. Je suis chef de section dans l'artillerie. Mon unité est en garnison à Conakry.  
 2. Je suis le caporal Diatta. Je suis en garnison à Dakar. Je suis dans l'infanterie.  
 3. Je m'appelle Ibou Diouf. Je suis adjudant-chef dans le génie, à Saint-Louis.  
 4. Je me présente: Lieutenant N'Diaye, service de santé, actuellement en garnison à Bamako.  
 5. Je m'appelle Laye Camara. Je suis soldat dans les troupes aéroportées. Mon unité est en garnison à Nouakchott.

Nom de famille	grade	branche	garnison
Diatta	<u>caporal</u>	<u>artillerie</u>	Dakar
Dieng	sergent	artillerie	<u>Conakry</u>
Camara	<u>soldat</u>	<u>troupes aéroportées</u>	Nouakchott
N'Diaye	lieutenant	<u>service de santé</u>	<u>Bamako</u>
<u>Diouf</u>	Adjudant-chef	<u>génie</u>	Saint-Louis

### Activity 3

Look at the composition of a French SF team during WWII and answer the question.

Underline the specialty that is not on this team:  
Weapon  
Medic  
Transmissions  
Engineer



### Activity 4

Look at the composition of a French SF team during WWII and answer the question.

Underline the specialty that is not on this team:  
Medic  
Transmission  
Weapons  
engineer

### DEUXIÈME COMMANDO D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT

*Commandant de Commando* : Lieutenant Vinciguerra  
*Adjoint* : S/Lieutenant Leonelli  
*Chef de Section* : Adjudant Lucas  
*Comptables* : Sergent-chef Lacombed  
Sergent Durand  
*Sergent-chef dépanneur* : Sergent-chef Leininger  
*Sous-officier radio* : Caporal-chef Lalanne  
*Médecins* : Médecin auxiliaire Reboul  
Médecin auxiliaire Vialle

from *Les Commandos de France*, by  
Maja Destrem. Paris: Fayard, 1982

**Activity 5**

Write a short bio where you detail your rank, specialty, and give some explanation about the skills you've acquired for that specialty.

**Activity 6**

You just arrived in Senegal for a joint exercise. Be ready to introduce yourself at the first meeting with the Senegalese army. Mention your name, rank, and function or position within your A team.

	<i>French</i>	<b>Sénégal</b>	<b>Niger</b>
		<i>Wolof</i>	<i>Hausa</i>
black	noir	nuul	bak'i
blue	bleu	bulo	shudi
brown	marron	xeereer	k'asa-k'asa
green	vert	ngeel	kore
orange	orange	mbaasan	ruwan goro
red	rouge	xonxx	ja
yellow	jaune	puur	rawaya
white	blanc	weex	fari
Sunday	dimanche	dibeer	Lahadi
Monday	lundi	altine	Litinin
Tuesday	mardi	talaata	Talata
Wednesday	mercredi	allarba	Laraba
Thursday	jeudi	al xames	Alhamis
Friday	vendredi	aljuma	Jumma'a
Saturday	samedi	gaawu	Asabar
January	janvier	*In Wolof, months can be linked to various religious festivals and celebrations.	Janairu
February	février		Fibrairu
March	mars		Maris
April	avril		Afrilu
May	mai		Mayu
June	juin		Yuni
July	juillet		Yuli
August	août		Agusta
September	septembre		Satumba
October	octobre		Oktoba
November	novembre		Nuwamba
December	décembre		Disamba
0	zéro	dara/neen	sifili
1	un	benn	d'aya
2	deux	naar	biyu
3	trois	nett	uku
4	quatre	nent	hud'u
5	cinq	juroom	biyar
6	six	juroom benn	shida
7	sept	juroom narr	bakwai
8	huit	juroom nett	takwas
9	neuf	juroom nent	tara
10	dix	fukk	goma