

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (N. SOTHO)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (N. SOTHO)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	khutsofatšo ya <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> , e lego mokgatlo wa go thuša makgoba a bjala.
abrasions	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Abrasions are caused when the superficial layer of the skin (the epidermis) is removed or injured as a result of friction against a rough surface, for example when a person is dragged over a rugged surface (also see <i>contusions/bruises</i> , <i>lacerations</i> , <i>incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	go kgoboga	ye nngwe ya mehuta ye mehlano ya dintho yeo e ka bonwago go batšwasehlabele ba dikgaruru. Go kgoboga go bakwa ge letlalo la ka godimo (iphitemisi) le tlošwa goba le gobatšwa ka lebaka la go gohlana le lefelo la makgwakgwa, go fa mohlala ge motho a gogwa lefelong la makgwakgwa (bona gape go khumoga/ <i>letswabadi</i> , <i>kgagogo</i> , <i>dintho tša go hlabja/mengwapo</i> le <i>dintho tša dinkoti</i>).
adult criminality	adult criminality is behaviour than an adult person (18 years or older) engages in that is in contravention of or forbidden by criminal laws.	bosenyi bja motho yo mogolo	bosenyi bja motho yo mogolo ke maitshwaro ao motho yo mogolo (wa mengwaga ye 18) a a dirago ao a tshelago molao goba a ilešwago ke melao ya bosenyi.
aggressive behaviour	aggressive behaviour comprises acts that are hostile and violate the rights of others. It may include physical violence such as hitting, kicking or pushing, verbal hostility such as sending threatening messages through social media, shouting or swearing, and/or non-verbal intimidation such as making threatening gestures.	maitshwaro a dikgaruru	maitshwaro a dikgaruru ke ditiro tšeo di sego tša loka le tšeo di gatakago ditokelo tša ba bangwe. A ka akaretša dikgaruru tše di dirwago mmeleng tša go swana le go betha, go raga goba go kgototša, go omanyana go swana le go romela melae tša ya go tšhošetša ka kgašo ya setšhaba, go kgalema goba go roga, le/goba tšhošetšo ye e sego ya molomo ya go swana le go bolela ka ditho tša mmele e le ge o tšhošetša yo mongwe.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>	mokgatlo wo o fago makgoba a bjala thekgo.
alleged crime	a criminal act that someone has been accused of but the person has not yet been through a trial process and the accusation has therefore not been proved in a court of law. The phrase is often used in media reporting to show that the reporting is fair and unbiased.	bosenyi bjo gononwago	tiro ya bosenyi yeo motho a pharwago molato ka yona eupša a se a hlwe a sekišwa gomme ka go realo go mo phara ka molato fao ga se gwa hlwa go tiišetšwa ke kgoro ya tsheko. Lefokwana le gantši le šomišwa ka kgašong go laetša gore go bega go lokile ebile ga go tšeye lehlakore.
alleged offence	a criminal act that someone has been accused of but the person has not yet been through a trial process and the accusation has therefore not been proved in a court of law. The phrase is often used in media reporting to show that the reporting is fair and unbiased.	molato wo o gononwago	tiro ya bosenyi yeo motho a pharwago molato ka yona eupša a se a hlwe a sekišwa gomme ka go realo go mo phara ka molato fao ga se gwa hlwa go tiišetšwa ke kgoro ya tsheko. Lefokwana le gantši le šomišwa ka kgašong go laetša gore go bega go lokile ebile ga go tšeye lehlakore.

anomie	a state in society in which the norms are no longer effective in regulating behaviour. It is a condition that provides vague or little moral guidance to people. The concept anomie was first used by Emile Durkheim in the context of criminology to explain criminal behaviour as the consequence of a disconnection between people's aspirations and their ability to achieve their goals during times of rapid social change, such as periods of drastic economic growth.	anomi	seemo sa ka setšhabeng fao e lego gore melawana ya tlwaelop ga e sa šoma go ka laola maitshwaro. Ke seemo seo se fago tlhahlo ye e sa kwagalego goba tlhahlo ya maitshwaro ye nnyane go batho. Lereo le la anomi le thomilwe go šomišwa ke Emile Durkheim ka kwešišo ya thutabosenyi go hlaloša maitshwaro a bosenyi bjalo ka seo se bakwago ke go hloka kgokagano gareng ga ditlhogelo tša batho le bokgoni bja bona bja go fihlelela dinepo tša bona ka dinakong tša phetošo ye kgolo ya setšhaba, go swana le dinakong tša kgolo ye kgolo ya ekonomi.
antisocial	something that is contrary to the laws and customs of society; in other words, something that is opposite to prevailing norms, for example skipping school because it deviates from societal expectations.	kgahlanong le setšhaba	selo seo se thulanago le melao le ditlwaedi tša setšhaba; ka mantšu a magwe, selo seo se thulanago le melawana ye e beilwego, go fa mohlala, go tlogela sekolo ka ge seo se fapana le dimelelo tša setšhaba.
antisocial behaviour	actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others. It includes a wide range of behaviours that can vary between minor socially unacceptable behaviours, such as swearing or creating a noise disturbance, to more serious criminal acts, such as physical assault.	maitshwaro a kgahlanong le setšhaba	ditiro tše di senyago goba tše di hlokago temogo ya go phela gabotse ga batho ba bangwe. Se se akaretša mehutahuta ya maitshwaro ao a ka fapanago gareng ga maitshwaro a mannyane ao a sa amogelegego setšhabeng, go swana le go roga goba go dira lešata leo le šitišago ba bangwe, go fihla go ditiro tše šoro tša bosenyi, go swana le go betha motho.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	kgethologanyo	tshepedišo ya kgethologanyo go ya ka merafe goba kgethologanyo ye e tsentswego tirišong ka Afrika Borwa ke National Party ka go dira melao ya go e thekga go tloga ka 1948-1994.
assault	the unlawful and intentional application of force onto the person of another, or creating the belief in another person that force is about to be applied to them. The crime constitutes the actual application of force to the human body and mind. This means that creating fear in the mind of a person that they are about to suffer physical harm, also constitutes assault.	go betha	tiro ya maikemišetšo ye e sego molaong yeo e šomišago maatla go motho yo mongwe, goba go hlama tumelo go motho yo mongwe ya gore maatla a kgauswi le go dirwa go bona. Bosenyi bo bopša ke tirišo ya makgonthe ya maatla mmeleng le monaganong wa motho. Se se ra gore go tliša letšhogo ka monaganong wa motho yo a lego kgauswi le go kwešwa bohloko, le gona go bopa go betha.

assessment report	takes on a number of forms in the context of criminology. A pre-sentence assessment report provides an individualised perspective of a specific offender to assist the judiciary in deciding on an appropriate sentence. A post-sentence assessment report aims to provide guidance pertaining to the treatment and management of the offender in terms of the interventions that may be used for rehabilitation and to effectively manage the offender during incarceration. This ensures the safe, secure and individualised treatment of the offender.	pego ya tshekatsheko	e dirwa ke mekgwa ye mmalwa ka kwešišong ya thutabosenyi. Pego ya pele ga go golega motho e fa maikutlo a motho ka ga mosenyi yo a itšego ka nepo ya go thuša ba tirelo ya toka go tšea sephetho ka go romela motho kgolegong ka maleba. Pego ya ka morago ga kgolego e ikemišeditše go fa tlhahlo ka ga go swara le go laola mosenyi go latela ditsenogare tšeo di ka šomišwago go mo sokolla le go laola mosenyi gabotse nakong ya ge a le ka kgolegong. Se se netefatša gore go ba le tshwaro ye e bolokegilego le ye e šireletšegilego ya mosenyi yoo.
ballistics	scientific study of the use, movement, effect and construction of projectiles such as bullets, shells and bombs. The field of study is divided into internal ballistics, which is concerned with the motion of projectiles inside a firing device, exterior ballistics, which focusses on the flight of the projectile after it has left the device until the projectile is halted by something, like the target, and terminal or wound ballistics, which is devoted to the examination of the effect of the impact of the projectile on the target (also see <i>firearm identification</i>) .	tlhahlobodikolo	dinyakišišo tša mahlale ka ga tšhomišo, mosepelo, seabe le go aga ga didirišwa tša gos wana le dikolo, magapi a dikolo le dipomo. Lefapha le la dinyakišišo le arotšwe ka tlhahlobodikolo ya ka gare, yeo e šomago ka mosepelo wa dikolo ka gare ga phaephe ya sethunya, tlhahlobodithunya ya ka ntle, yeo e lebeletšego kudu go sepela ga kolo ka morago ga ge e tlogile ka sethunyeng go fihla ge kolo yeo e emišwa ke se sengwe, go swana le selo seo e se thuntšego, le tlhahlobodikolo ya seabe goba ya dintho, yeo e šomago ka go hlaloba seabe sa kolo go seo e se thuntšego (bona gape <i>go tseba sethunya</i>) .

black feminism	proponents of this perspective focus on the experiences of black women and view the oppression of women as the product of concurrent gender, class and race-based inequality and discrimination. The focus is on the limited access of black women to adequate education and employment as a result of racism, classism and sexism, which place black women in a disadvantaged position. Proponents also highlight the discriminatory treatment of black women in the criminal justice system (also see the other major feminist perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism</i> and <i>postmodern feminism</i>) .	bolwelatokologobasadi	batho bao ba tšwetšago se pele ba lebeletše kudu maitemogelo a basadi ba bathobaso le go bona kgatelelo ya basadi bjalo ka seo se bakwago ke ba bong bja go fapana le bjona, tlhokego ya tekatekano ya maemo le morafe le kgethologanyo. Ba lebeletše kudu phihlelelo ye e nago le mellwane ya basadi ba bathobaso go thuto ya maleba le go hwetša mešomo bjalo ka seo se bakwago ke semorafe, kgethologanyo go ya ka maemo, e lego seo se beago basadi ba bathobaso maamong ao a sa kgahlišego. Bao ba lwelago se ba bolela ka ga tshwaro ya kgethologanyo ya basadi ba bathobaso ka tshepedišong ya toka (bona gape maikutlo a mangwe a balwelatokologo ya basadi ao a tšweletšego: <i>bolwelatokologo ya basdi bja bolokologi, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ye tseneletšego, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ya Marxist, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ya tša leago le bolwelatokologo ya basadi ya ka morago ga sebjalebja</i>) .
bodily harm	any intentional, hostile and/or aggressive physical force/action (even touching), which interferes with the health and comfort of another person against their will, or the threatening of such force/action.	kgobalo ya mmeleng	tirišo/tiro efe goba efe ya maatla yeo e lego ya maikemišetšo, ye šoro le/goba ye bogale yeo e dirwago mmeleng (le ge e ka ba go kgoma), yeo e šitišago maphelo le boipshino bja motho yo mongwe kgahlanong le thato ya gagwe, goba go tšhošetša ka maatla/ka tiro yeo.
burglary	unlawful entry of a building to commit a crime such as theft of property. A burglary might turn into a robbery if a burglar encounters the occupant of the premises and uses force to steal.	bohodu	go tsena ka moagong ka fao go sego molaong ka nepo ya go dira bosenyi bja go swana le go utswa thoto. Bohodu bo ka feletša ka bohlaodi ge e le gore lehodu le ka hwetša motho wa ka ntlong gomme a šomiša maatla go utswa.
carbon monoxide	a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, which renders it difficult to detect. It is less dense than air, and toxic to humans when too much is inhaled, resulting in death. It is produced in domestic and industrial settings by motor vehicles that run on gasoline and diesel, gas heaters and cooling devices that are powered by carbon-based fuels.	khaponemonoksaete	gase ya go hloka mmala ya go se be le monkgo le ya go hloka tatso, yeo e dirago gore go be boima go e tseba. Ga se ya teteana kudu go swana le moya, ebile e na le mpholo go batho ge e ka hengwa ka bontši, gomme se se ka feletša ka lehu. E tšweletšwa magaeng le ka diintastering ke difatanaga tšeo di sepelago ka pheterole le tesele, ke dihithara tša gase le difodišamoya tšeo di sepetšwago ka makhura ao a dirwago ka khaponetaeoksaete.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	bosenyi bjalo ka mošomo	seemo seo letseno le hwetšwago ka ditiro tša bosenyi.

cartridge case	container/shell/packaging of a projectile such as a bullet. It is usually made of metal and cylindrical in shape containing primer, powder charge and the projectile.	khatheritšhi	setšhelo/legapi/sephuthelo sa pulete. Ka tlwaelo se dirwa ka metale gomme se na le sebopego sa silintara seo se nago le phorimara, se na le lerole ebile se na le ntlha.
causation	the ability of one factor (X) to influence another (Y), for example one factor (X) brings another factor (Y) into existence or the factor (X) causes the other factor (Y) to vary.	sebaki	bokgoni bja feketshara e tee (X) go huetša ye nngwe (Y), go fa mohlala feketshara e tee (X) e tliša feketshara ye nngwe (Y) go ba gona goba feketshara (X) e baka gore feketshara ye nngwe (Y) go fapana.
Cesare Lombroso	Italian physician and criminologist who was born in 1835 and died in 1909. Dominated late 19 th and early 20 th century thinking about criminal behaviour and is often credited as the father of scientific criminology, because he was able to direct crime causation ideas away from debates pertaining to free will and personal responsibility (classical school of criminology or indeterminism), to the notion that certain factors predisposed individuals to commit crime (positivistic school of criminology or determinism). In his early career he was strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution, essentially believing that crime is inherited (no free will) and that born criminals or atavists could be identified by physical attributes or stigmata such as prominent frontal sinuses, excessively large jaws and cheekbones and unusually small or large ears.	Cesare Lombroso	Ngaka ya ka lthali le yo a nyakišišago ka tša bosenyi yo abelegwego ka 1835 gomme a hlokofole ka 1909. O ile a tuma kudu go ya mafelelong a bo ngwagokgolo wa bo 19 th le mathomong a ngwagokgolo wa bo 20 th gomme a nagana ka ga maitshwaro a bosenyi ebile gantši o hlomphele bjalo ka bohlopi wa dithuto tša mahlale a tša bosenyi, ka ge a ile a kgona go phamoša dikgopolo tšeo di bakago bosenyi go tloga go dingangišano tša mabapi le go dira ka boithatelo le maikarabelo a motho (sekolo sa kgale sa dithuto tša bosenyi goba tša gore ditragalo ga di bakwe ke se sengwe), go ya go kgopolo ya gore mabaka a dira gore batho ba dire bosenyi (sekolo sa bosenyi sa gore tsebo e go tlhago goba tiragalo e bakwa ke mabaka a itšego). Mathomong a mošomo wa gagwe o ile a huetšwa kudu teori ya Darwin ya phetogo, a dumela kudu gore bosenyi ke leabela (ka ntle ga boithatelo) le gore bosenyi bao ba belegwago le bjona goba bao ba ka bonwago le bjona ba kgona go bonwa ka semelo goba ka dika tša go swana le disaenase tša ka pele tšeo di lego phatlalatša, tšeo kudukudu e lego mehlagare ye megolo le mahlala le ditsebe tše nnyane kudu goba tše kgolo ka fao go sego gwa tlwaelega.

Child Justice Act	the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 provides the regulatory and procedural framework for the sections of the South African Constitution that specifically deal with children who find themselves in conflict with the law, entrenching children's rights to family (or appropriate) care, to be protected from maltreatment and to be protected from practices that will endanger their well-being and development. Intended as an early intervention strategy to break the cycle of crime and prevent children from re-offending, the objective of the Act is to divert children from the criminal justice system, and in doing so to ensure their effective rehabilitation and reintegration. Informed by the principle of restorative justice, emphasis is placed on children taking responsibility and being held accountable for the crime in order to foster respect for human rights and the involvement of victims, parents and families, as well as communities, in their reintegration.	Molao wa Toka ya Bana	Molao wa Toka ya Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008 o hlalisha tlhako ya taolo le ya tshepedišo tša dikarolo tša Molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa tšeo di šomago ka bana bao ba ikhwetšago ba thulana le molao, wo o tšwetšago pele ditokelo tša bana go tlhokomelo ya lapa (goba ya maleba), gore ba šireletšwe go tlaišo le go šireletšwa go ditiro tšeo di tlogo tsenya kotsing go phela gabotse ga bona le go gola ga bona. O ikemišeditše go ba leano la tsenogare ya ka pela go fediša bosenyi bja leboelela le go thibela bana gore ba se ke ba dira bosenyi gape, maikemišetšo a molao wo ke go tloša bana go tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi, gomme ka go realo ke go netefatša gore ba swaolla ka maleba le go ba bušetša setšhabeng. Ka ge o laolwa ke tirišo ya toka ya tshwaollo, kgatelelo e go bana bao ba rwalago maikarabelo le go rweša maikarabelo go bosenyi ka nepo ya go dira gore go be le tlhompho ya ditokelo tša botho le go akaretša batšwasehlabele, batswadi le ba lapa, gammogo le ditšhaba, le go ba bušetša setšhabeng.
child justice court	any court that is provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act that deals with children's bail applications, pleas, trials or sentencing hearings.	kgorotsheko ya toka ya bana	kgorotsheko efe goba efe yeo e dirišwago ka go Molao wa Tshepedišo ya Bosenyi yeo e šomago ka dikgopelo tša peila tša bana, boipobolo, ditsheko goba ditheeletšo tša kahlolo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	mošomi wa thobalano wa ngwana	motho wa mengwaga ya ka fase ga ye 18 yo a dirago ditiro tša thobalano ka nepo ya go fiwa tefo.
circumstantial evidence	one of two sources of information in a criminal investigation. In a criminal investigation circumstantial evidence is often also referred to as objective, mute or indirect evidence. It includes all the information of a physical nature such as blood, fingerprints, and semen in rape cases, that are presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute (also see <i>subjective evidence</i>) .	bohlatse bja tiišetšobosenyi	o mongwe wa methopo ye mebedi ya tshedimošo ka dinyakišišong tša bosenyi. Ka dinyakišišong tša bosenyi bohlatse bja tiišetšobosenyi gape bo bitšwa bja maikemišetšo, bja setu goba bjo e sego bja thwii. Bo akaretša tshedimošo ka moka bja go bonwa ka mahlo bja go swana le madi, dikgatišo tša monwana, le peu ya bonna ka melatong ya go kata, tšeo di tlišago kgorotshekong go rarolla thulano (bona gape <i>bohlatse bja go se sekasekwe</i>) .
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	kopanafatšo ya <i>Molao wa Toka ya Bana</i> .

classical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which assumes that humans are rational beings who possess free will (indeterminism) and can consequently be persuaded not to break the law through the painful consequences of punishment (deterrence). The approach dominated thinking about crime during the Enlightenment in the 18th century, but was abandoned in favour of a positivistic approach, which took root in the 19th century. However, the basic assumptions of the approach regained prominence in the 1980s with the rational choice theory of Cornish and Clarke (also see <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>critical criminology</i> , <i>interactionist criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	bosenyi bja sekgale	ye nngwe ya mekgwa ye megolo ye mehlano ya diteori tša bosenyi, tšeo di tšeago gore batho ke ke diphedi tša go ba le menagano bao ba nago le go dira ka boithatelo (go se laolwe ke mabaka) gomme ba ka huetšwa gore ba se ke ba tshela molao ka go fiwa kotlo ye bohloko ya ka moragonyana (kotlo). Mokgwa wo o šomišitšwe kudu go kgopolo ya bosenyi ka nakong ya Tlhagišoleseding ka ngwagakgolong wa bo 18, gomme o ile wa tlogelwa gomme wa šomišwa mokgwa wa gore tsebo e tšwa go tlhago, yeo e tšwago go ngwagakgolo wa bo 19. Le ge go le bjale, ditšhišinyo tša motheo tša mokgwa wo di ile tša tuma kudu ka mengwageng ya bo 1980 gomme go dirišwa teori ya kgetho ye e kwagalago ya Cornish le Clarke (bona gape <i>bosenyi bja gore tsebo e go tlhago</i> , <i>bosenyi bja tebeledišišo</i> , <i>bosenyi bja poledišano le bosenyi bjo kopantšwego</i>).
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	bosenyi bja ditšhelete	bjosenyi bjo bo sego bja dikgaruru bjo bo dirwago go ikhola ka ditšhelete, go akaretšwa boradia, bofora, go šomiša ditšhelete bošaedi le go di senya.
common law	the body of law established by court decisions and customs, and not by means of statutes enacted by a legislative authority. South African common law is founded on the Roman-Dutch legal system as modified and interpreted by judicial precedent. Common law crimes are acts that have been considered crimes for many centuries such as murder, theft and robbery (also see <i>statutory law</i>).	molaosetlwaedi	sehlopha sa melaeo seo se hlomilwego ke diphetho le ditlwaedi tša kgorotsheko, ebile e sego ka go diriša lekgotlatheramelao. Molaosetlwaedi wa Afrika Borwa o theilwe go tshepedišo ya molao wa Roma le Dutch ka ge e fetošitšwe le go hlathollwa ke melao ya peleng. Bosenyi bja molaosetlwaedi ke ditiro tšeo di bonwego bjalo ka bosenyi go mengwagakgolo go swana le go bolaya, bohodu le bohlakodi (bona gape <i>molao wo o ngwadilwego</i>).
community justice	a proactive, problem-solving strategy expressly aimed at including communities in organised activities that are aimed at the prevention, control and reduction of crime and reparation of the harm that crime has caused. Essentially it builds or enhances partnerships in communities and endeavours to create safe, just and healthy communities by improving the quality of life of all members of the community.	toka ya setšhaba	mokgwa wa go ithomela wa go rarolla mathata wo o ikemišeditšego go akaretša ditšhaba ka go ditiro tše di rulagantšwego tšeo di ikemišeditšego go thibela, go laola le go fokotša bosenyi le go lefela tshenyoye e bakilwego ke bosenyi. E a aga goba ya maatlafatša dilekane ka ditšhabeng ebile e ikemišeditše go hloma ditšhaba tše di bolokegilego, tša toka le tšeo di phetšego gabotse ka go kaonafatša boleng bja bophelo bja maloko a setšhaba ka moka.

computer crime	any criminal activity in which computers or computer networks are used to commit an offence which is usually aimed at economic/financial gain (also known as <i>cybercrime</i>).	bosenyi bja khomphutheng	tiro efe goba efe ya bosenyi yeo go yona dikhomphutha goba dinetweke tša khomphutha di šomišwago go dira bosenyi bjo ka tlwaelo bo ikemišeditšego go tliša kholego ya ekonomi/ ya ditšhelete (gape e tsebja bjalo ka <i>bosenyi ya inthaneteng</i>).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	kamanothobalano ye dumeletšwego	kamano gareng ga batho bao ba ikemišeditšego, ba nyakago, ba kgonago ebile ba na le menagano ye e feletšego go ka dumelelana le dikamano tša thobalano gareng ga bona.
contusion/bruises	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Contusions are caused by blunt force injuries that cause the rupture of capillaries and veins, which cause the blood to escape into the tissues beneath the skin, although the skin does not break (also see <i>abrasions, lacerations, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	letswabadi/tlebolotšega	ye nngwe ya mehuta ye mehlano ya dintho tšeo di ka bonwago go batswasehlabele ba dikgaruru. Go ba le letswabadi go bakwa ke dikgobalo tša tirišo ya maatla tšeo di bakago go phatloga ga mešifa le ditšhika, tšeo di bakago gore madi a tšwe a tsene ka gare ga dithišu ka fase ga letlalo, le ge e le gore letlalo ga le phatloge (bona gape go <i>kgoboga, dintho tša go hlabja, dintho tša go phulwa/mengwapo le dintho tša go tsenelela</i>).
corporate crime	crimes like tax evasion, fraudulent bankruptcy and tender fraud which are committed by officials who work or act on behalf of a company in the interest of the company for the primary purpose of making a profit or benefit the company.	bosenyi bja dikhamphani	bosenyi bja go swana le go tšhabela go lefa motšhelo, go bolela maaka gore o wele le momenetša bja dithentara tšeo di dirwago ke bahlankedi bao ba šomago goba ba dirago legatong la khamphani kgahlegong ya khamphani yeo ka nepo ya go dira poelo goba go hola khamphani yeo.
correctional centre	any place established under the Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998 to receive, detain, confine, train or treat offenders who are liable for detention in custody (also known as a <i>prison</i>).	lefelo la bagolegwa	lefelo lefe goba leo leo le hlomilwego ka fase ga Molao wa Ditirelo tša Tshokollo ya Bagolegwa wa 111 wa 1998 gore ba hwetše, ba ba golege, ba dule fao, ba ba hlahle goba ba sware basenyi bao ba rwelego maikarabelo a go dula ka kgolegong (gape e tsebja ka <i>kgolego</i>).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi	maitshwaro ao a tshelago melaosetlwaedi le yeo e ngwadilwego ya ka nageng.
crime control	specific actions by law enforcement officials and community leaders to control the behaviour of people with a predisposition for committing crime. This includes long-term crime control strategies such as installing streetlights or short-term crime control strategies such as increasing police patrols and establishing neighbourhood watches (also see <i>crime prevention</i>).	taolo ya bosenyi	ditiro tše itšego tšeo di dirwago ke bahlankedi ba phethagatšo ya molao le baetapele ba setšhaba go laola maitshwaro a batho bao go nago le kgonagalo ya gore ba ka dira bosenyi. Se se akaretša mekgwa ya taolo ya bosenyi ya lebaka le letelele ya go swana le go go hloma mabone a mebileng goba mekgwa ya taolo ya bosenyi ya lebaka le lekopana ya go swana le go oketša bohlapetši ka maphodisa le go oketša tlapetšo ka setšhaba (bona gape <i>thibelo ya bosenyi</i>).

crime detection	the process of confirming a crime that has been reported to the police or of exposing criminal activity through the collection of direct and indirect information to identify and prosecute the perpetrator of the crime.	khwetšo ya bosenyi	tshepedišo ya go tiišetša bosenyi bjo bo begilwego maphodiseng goba ya go utolla tiro ya bosenyi ka go kgoboketša thwii le ka tsela ye nngwe tshedimošo ya go tseba le go sekiša modirabosenyi.
crime investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes by gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements, and an indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> , <i>criminal investigator</i> or <i>investigator</i>).	monyakišiši wa bosenyi	mohlankedi wa phethagatšo ya molao yo mošomo wa gagwe e lego go nyakišiša bosenyi ka go kgoboketša tshedimošo ya thwii/bja go se bonwe, go swana le ditatamente tša batšwasehlabelo, le bjo e sego ya thwii/bja go bonwa, go swana le dikgatišo tša menwana, go lokiša dipego tša tshepedišo ya bosekiši le go hlagiša bohlatse ka gare ga kgoro tshoko (gape o tsebja bjalo ka <i>letseka la maphodisa</i> , <i>monyakišišabosenyi</i> goba <i>monyakišiši</i>).
crime legislation	the body of law that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society. It is a description of conduct that is prohibited by common and statute law. Also known as criminal law.	melao ya bosenyi	sehlopha sa melao yeo e laolago maitshwaro a setšhaba le go gapeletša badudi go tlogela maitshwaro ao a senyago dikgahlego tša setšhaba. Ke tlhalošo ya maitshwaro ao a ileditšwego ke molaosetlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego (gape e tsebja bjalo ka molao wa bosenyi).
crime prevention	a long-term goal which places the responsibility on society in general to socialise, influence and shape the behaviour of the citizenry in a positive and law-abiding manner through coordinated efforts by government, the criminal justice system and civil society. Key role-players include primary socialisation agents such as parents and teachers. An example of this is a parenting skills programme offered by social workers at a local clinic during which parents are learn more about effective conflict resolution, communication and child discipline (also see <i>crime control</i>) .	thibelo ya bosenyi	nepo ya lebaka le letelele yeo e beago maikarabelo setšhabeng ka kakaretšo ka nepo ya go ophedišana, go huetša le go bopa maitshwaro a badudi ka mokgwa wo mokaone el wa go obamela molao ka masolo ao a kgokagantšwego ke mmušo, tshepedišo ya toka ya setšhaba le setšhaba sa badudi. Bakgathatema ba bohlokwa ba akaretša bahlankedi ba poledišano ba bohlokwa ba go swana le batswadi le barutiši. Mohlala wa se ke lenaneo la bokgoni bja batswadi leo le abjago ke badirelaleago ka klinikeng ya kgauswi leo batswadi ba ithutago tše ntši ka ga tharollo ya thulano ye e šomago gabotse, poledišano le go kgalema bana (bona gape <i>taolo ya bosenyi</i>) .
crime rate	the ratio of recorded crime over a specific period of time in an area to the population of the area; typically expressed per 1 000 of the population in a specific year.	dipalopalo tša bosenyi	kelo ya bosenyi bjo bo gatišitšwego mo lebakeng le itšego la nako lefelong le itšego leo go dulago batho; ka tlwaelo e hlagišwa ka 1 000 ya setšhaba mo ngwageng wo itšego.

crime scene	the area where an unlawful act occurred and the starting point from where visible and hidden information may be uncovered of both a direct/subjective and indirect/objective nature.	lefelo la bosenyi	lefelo leo go lona go diregilego tiragalo ye e sego moloang le mathomo fao tshedimošo ye e bonagalago le ye e khutilego di ka hwetšwago gona tša sebopego sa thwii/sa go bonwa le seo e sego sa thwii/sa go se bonwe.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	mosenyi	motho yo a dirilego tiro ye e iletšwago ke molaosetlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	tiro ya bosenyi	maitshwaro ao a ileditšwego ke melao ya setlwaedi le melao ye e ngwadilwego ka nageng.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	maitshwaro a bosenyi	maitshwaro ao a tshelago melao ya setlwaedi le melao ye e ngwadilwego.
criminal investigation	a systematic search for the truth aimed at discovering facts of a direct/subjective and indirect/objective nature in order to determine if a crime has been committed, identify the perpetrator, apprehend the perpetrator and prove the guilt of an accused person.	dinyakišišo tša bosenyi	go nyaka nnete fao go ikemišeditšego go utolla dintlha tša sebopego sa thwii/ sa go bonwa le seo e sego sa thwii/sa go se bonwe ka nepo ya go tseba ge eba bosenyi bo dirilwe, go tseba mosenyi, go golega mosenyi le go fa bohlatse bja gore motho yo a pharwago ka molato o tloga a le molato.
criminal investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements and indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> or <i>crime investigator</i>).	monyakišiši wa bosenyi	mohlankedi wa phethagatšo ya molao yo mošomo wa gagwe e lego go nyakišiša boenyi ka go kgoboketša tshedimošo ya sebopego sa thwii/sa go bonwa, go swana le ditatamente tša batšwasehlabelo le tšeo e sego tša thwii/tša go se bonwe, tša go swana le dikgatišo tša menwana, go ngwala dipego tša go tlo šomišwa nakong ya tshekišo le go hlagiša bohlatse ka gare ga kgorotsheko (gape o tsebja bjalo ka <i>letseka la maphodisa</i> goba <i>monyakišišabosenyi</i>).
criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	kgatotema bosenyeng	go kgata tema ga motho ka maitshwarong ao a iletšwago ke ke melao ya setlwaedi le ye e ngwadilwego ya naga.
criminal justice process	the process of criminal justice is set in motion when a crime is committed with an ensuing criminal investigation, and ends when a convicted offender is released from correctional detention.	tshepedišo ya toka go bosenyi	tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi e a diragatšwa ge bosenyi bo dirilwe gomme gwa ba le dinyakišišo tša bosenyi, gomme ya fela ge mosenyi yo a bonwego molato a lokollwa ka kgolegong.
criminal justice system	the set of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who break the law. The South African criminal justice system is overseen by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and included under their governance are all policing structures, the courts and correctional services.	tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi	sehlopha sa ditheo le ditshepedišo tšeo di hlomilwego ke mebušo go laola bosenyi le go fa dikotlo go bao ba tshelago molao. Tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi ya Afrika Borwa e laolwa ke Kgoro ya Toka le Tlhabollo ya Molaotheo, gomme ka fase ga taolo ya yona ke dibopego tša melawana ka moka, dikgorotsheko le ditirelo tša tshokollo ya bagolegwa.

criminal law	the body of law in a specific country that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society. It is crime legislation which describes the conduct that is prohibited by common and statute law (also known as <i>crime legislation</i>).	molao wa bosenyi	sehlopha sa melao ka nageng ye itšego yeo e laolago maitshwaro a setšhaba le go gapoeletša badudi go tlogela go dira ditiro tšeo di senyago dikgahlego tša badudi. Ke melao ya bosenyi yeo e hlalošago maitshwaro ao a ileditšwego ke molao wa setlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego (gape o tsebja bjalo ka <i>melao ya bosenyi</i>).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	molato wa bosenyi	tiro ye e ileditšwego ke molao wa setlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego.
Criminal Procedure Act	the purpose of the South African Criminal Procedure Act no. 51 of 1977 (With Amendments) is to regulate procedures and related matters in criminal proceedings; it governs the handling of criminal cases in South African courts of law.	Molao wa Tshepedišo ya Bosenyi	nepo ya Molao wa Tshepedišo ya Bosenyi wa Afrika Borwa wa nomoro ya 51 wa 1977 (Ka ge o Fetošitšwe) ke go laola ditshepedišo le merero ye e amanago le yona ka ditshepedišong tša bosenyi; o laola go swarwa ga melato ya bosenyi ka dikgorotshekong tša molao tša Afrika Borwa.
criminalistic value	the value of information or the weight it carries when it is offered as evidence to a court of law in order to settle a factual dispute.	boleng go tša bosenyi	boleng goba boima bja tshedimošo ge e fiwa bjalo ka bohlatse ka kgorotshekong ya molao ka nepo ya go rarolla thulano go ya ka dintlha.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	mabakatsheny	maemo, mabaka goba maemo ao a bakago goba a felago a baka bosenyi goba tsheny.
criminologist	a professionally trained person in criminology whose occupation and earnings mainly stem from the scientific study and analysis of crime phenomena and criminal behaviour (also see <i>criminology</i>).	setsebi sa tša bosenyi	motho wa sepohrofešenale yo a hlahlilwego ka bosenyi yo mošomo wa gagwe le letseno la gagwe di tšwago go dinyakišišo tša mahlale le tshakatsheko ya tiragalo ya bosenyi le maitshwaro a bosenyi(bona gape <i>thutabosenyi</i>).
criminology	a discipline that gathers and analyses empirical data from actual events to explain crime phenomena, criminal behaviour and the community's reactions to it (also see <i>criminologist</i>).	thutabosenyi	thuto yeo e kgoboketšago le go sekaseka tshedimošo ya nyakišišo go ditiragalo tša makgonthe go hlaloša tiragalo ya bosenyi, maitshwaro a bosenyi le diphetolo tša setšhaba go bjona (bona gape <i>setsebi sa tša bosenyi</i>).

critical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which calls into question our conventional understanding of crime and expose false beliefs about crime and the criminal justice system. The approach gained popularity in the 1960s and 1970s with supporters in general challenging the manner in which the state defines crime by arguing that the behaviour of the powerless in society is more readily criminalised than the behaviour of the powerful. The point of departure is that the state should accept responsibility for the occurrence of crime. Also referred to as radical, new or Marxist criminology (see <i>classical criminology</i> , <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>interactional criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	thutabosenyi ya tsinkelo	ye nngwe ya mekgwa ye mehlano ya diteori tša thutabosenyi, yeo e botšišago kwešišo ya rena ya bosenyi le go bea nyanyeng ditumelo tša maaka ka ga bosenyi le tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi. Mokgwa wo o ile wa tuma kudu ka bo 1960 le bo 1970 gomme bathekgi ba ona ka kakaretšo ba hlohla ka fao mmušo o hlalošago bosenyi ka go bolela gore maitshwaro ao bao ba hlokago maatla ka setšhabeng a šetše a le a bosenyi go feta maitshwaro a bao ba nago le maatla. Mathomo ke gore mmušo o swanetše go amogela maikarabelo go go hlaga ga bosenyi. Gape e bitšwa thuytabosenyi bja tshekatsheko, goba thutabosenyi ye mpsha goba thutabosenyi ya Marxist (bona bosenyi bja sekgale, bosenyi bja gore tsebo e go tlhago, bosenyi bja poledišano le bosenyi bjo kopantšwego).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	seabekakaretšo	ge mabaka a kotsi ya bosenyi mmogo a na le seabe seo se fetago palomoka ya diabe tša lebaka le tee la kotsi.
dactyloscopy	the surface of the human hand palm and foot sole, including the fingers and toes, is covered with a special kind of skin known as friction skin. The skin consists of minute ridges known as papillary ridges. Dactyloscopy is the analysis and classification of the patterns of friction ridge formations for the purpose of identification. The basis of the science is the morphological study of the human skin.	tshekatshekokgatišomenwana	bogodimo bja bokagare bja seatla sa motho le serethe sa motho, go akaretšwa menwana ya matsogo le ya maoto, bo pipilwe ka mohuta wo itšego wa letlalo leo le bitšwago letlalo la makgwakgwana. Letlalo le le na le merungwana ye mennyane ye e bitšwago meromo ya phaphilari. Tshekatshekokgatišomenwana ke tshekatsheko le go hlopha diphethene tša merungwana ya makgwakgwana ka nepo ya go tseba motho. Motheo wa mahlale ke thuto ya mofolotši wa letlalo la motho.
DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	DCS	Kgoro ya Ditirelo tša Tshokollo ya Bagolegwa ke kgoro ya mmušo yeo e lego ka go Kgoro ya Toka ka Afrika Borwa gomme e rwele maikarabelo go go golega batho ka fao go hlokago mathata, ka fao go bolokegilego le ka botho le go sokolla bagolegwa ka morago ga ge dikgorotsheko di file kotlo, gammogo le go bušetša bagolegwa setšhabeng ka morago ga go lokollwa.

delinquent	in general used to refer to behaviour that is antisocial. In criminology it is most often used to refer to the antisocial and/or criminal acts of young people (also see <i>juvenile delinquency</i>).	moitshwaragampe	ka kakaretšo e šomišwa go ra maitshwaro ao a thulanago le a setšhaba. Ka go thutabosenyi gantši e šomišwa go ra ditiro tšeo di thulanago le setšhaba le/goba ditiro tša bosenyi tšeo di dirwago ke bafsa (bona gape <i>boitshwaragampe ba bafsa</i>).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	tsebo ka meno	go tseba batho bao ba sa tsebjego (ba phela goba ba hlokošetše) ka go diriša dimelo tša go swana di nnoši tša meno a bona.
desistance	the ending of offending/criminal behaviour or other antisocial behavioural patterns. It is when an offender eventually stops offending. It should be noted that desistance from crime is not a moment in time, but rather a process.	phedišomaitshwarompe	go fedišwa ga maitshwaro a go dira molato/a bosenyi goba mekgwa ye mengwe ya go thulana le setšhaba. Ke ge mosenyi a tlogela go dira bosenyi. Go swanetše go lemogwa gore go fediša go dira bosenyi ga se tiragalo e tee ka nakong ye itšego, eupša ke tshapedišo yeo e tšeago lebakanyana.
deterrence	the notion that offenders and potential offenders can be persuaded to abstain from the commission of crime with the threat or the actual application of punishment. The basic tenet of deterrence theory is that human beings are rational and will avoid behaviour (crime) that has unpleasant or painful consequences (punishment). General deterrence is based on the assumption that individuals other than the person who receives punishment for illegal behaviour, will be persuaded not to offend because the punishment is perceived as unpleasant and something that they would rather avoid. In other words, the offender who is punished is used as an example for others that may in future contemplate the commission of illegal acts. Specific deterrence (also known as special, individual and particular deterrence) is aimed at discouraging the individual who is the recipient of the punishment to desist from criminal behaviour in the future. In other words, punishment is intended to teach the person who has offended a lesson.	thibelotirobosenyi	kgopolo ya gore basenyi le bao ba ka bago basenyi ba ka huetšwa go tlogela go dira ditiro tša bosenyi ka go ba tšhošetša goba ka go diriša kotlo. Motheo wa teori ye ya thibelotirobosenyi ke gore batho ba na le mogopolo gomme ba ka efoga maitshwaro (a bosenyi) ao a nago le ditlamorago tša go se kgahliše goba tše bohloko (kotlo). Thibelotirobosenyi ya kakaretšo e theilwe go kwešišo ya gore batho sebakeng sa motho yo a hwetšago kotlo ya maitshwaro ao a sego molaong, o tla huetšwa gore a se dire bosenyi ka gobane kotlo e bonwa bjalo ka selo seo se sa kgahlišego le bjalo ka selo seo go ka bago bokaone gore ba se efoge. Ka mantšu a mangwe, modirabosenyi yo a otlwago o šomišwa bjalo ka mohlala go ba bangwe bao ka moso ba ka nyakago go dira ditiro tše di sego molaong. Thibelotirobosenyi ye e kgethegilego (yeo gape e tsebjago bjalo ka thibelotirobosenyi ye e kgethegilego, ya motho, ye itšego) e ikemišeditše go thibela motho yo a hwetšago kotlo go tlogela go dira maitshwaro a bosenyi ka moso. Ka mantšu a mangwe, kotlo e ikemišeditše go ruta motho yo a sentšego thuto.
deviance	inclusive of conduct or behaviour that breaks formal laws (crime) as well as violations of unwritten or informal rules, expectations and standards of a given society, such as swearing in public.	go tshela molao	e akaretša maitshwaro goba mekgwa yeo e tshelago melao ya setlwaedi (ya bosenyi) gammogo le go tshela melawana ye e sego ya ngwalwa goba ye e sego ya setlwaedi, dikemelo le maemo a setšhaba se itšego, go swana le go rogana phatlalatša.

deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	yo a tshelago molao	bona go <i>tshela molao</i> .
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	maitshwaro a go tshela molao	bona go <i>tshela molao</i> .
disputed hair	a hair sample in forensic hair examinations that raises various questions. A hair sample discovered at a crime scene remains disputed until forensic hair experts can, for example, determine whether it is a human or animal hair, from which part of the body it originates, what the race, sex and age of the person is to whom the hair belongs and whether the hair was pulled out violently.	moriri wo ganetšwago	sampole ya moriri ka ditlhabobong tša forensiki wo o tlišago dipotšišo tše mmalwa. Sampole ya moriri ye e hweditšwego ka tiragalong ya bosenyi e dula e ganetšwa go fihla ge setsebi sa meriri sa forensiki se ka kgona, go fa mohlala, tseba ge eba ke moriri wa motho goba wa phoofolo, gore o tšwa sethong sefe sa mmele, ke wa morafe ofe, gore moriri woo ke wa motho wa bong bofe le wa mengwaga efe le ge eba moriri o ntšhitšwe ka dikgaruru.
diversion	a strategy used as a means to prevent people from being exposed to the adverse effects of the formal criminal justice system. It involves the referral of cases (deflection/redirection) away from the formal criminal court procedures. Section 51 of the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 for the first time regulates diversion in the criminal justice system for children in South Africa. The objectives are to deal with children outside the criminal justice system in appropriate cases, to encourage accountability in the child for the harm they had caused, to meet the needs of individual children, to promote reintegration of children in conflict with the law back into families and communities, to prevent stigmatisation, to reduce potential for re-offending, to prevent children from having criminal records, and to promote the dignity and well-being of children.	phamošomolato	mokgwa wo o šomišwago bjalo ka tsela ya go thibela batho gore ba se angwe ke diabe tše šoro tša tshepedišo ya toka go bosenyi ye e tlwaelegilego. E akaretša go romela melato (go e phamoša/go e lebiša leswa) go tloga go ditshepedišo tša kgorotsheko tše di tlwaelegilego. Karolo ya 51 ya Molao wa Toka ya Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008 ke la mathomo o laola go phamošwa ga tshepedišo ya toka go bosenyi ya bana ka Afrika Borwa. Maikemišetšo a se ke go šomana le melato ya bana ka ntle ga tshepedišo ya toka go bosenyi ka melato ya maleba, go hlohleletša boikarabelo go ngwana go tsenyo ye ba e bakilego, go fihlelela dinyakwa tša bana, go tšwetša pele go bušetša bana bao ba tshetšego molao ka malapeng le ditšhabeng, go thibela bogoboga, go fokotša kgonagalo ya gore ba ka dira molato gape, go thibela bana go ba le dipego tša bosenyi, le go tšwetša pele seriti le go phela gabotse ga bana.
DNA analysis	a forensic technique used to identify people according to the characteristics of their deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). DNA stores the genetic information inherited from both parents and each person's DNA is therefore unique and like a genetic blueprint (also known as <i>DNA fingerprinting, profiling, testing or typing</i>).	Tshekatsheko ya DNA	mokgwa wa forensiki wo o šomišwago go tseba batho go ya ka dimelo tša bona tša teoksiribonyutleikiesiti (DNA). DNA e boloka tshedimošo ya ditšini ye e hweditšwego go batswadi ka bobedi gomme DNA ya motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe ka fao e swana e nnoši le go swana le mohlala wa ditšini(gape e tsebja bjalo ka <i>kgatišomenwana ya DNA, go phrofaela, go dira diteko goba go tlanya</i>).

domestic law	the unique body of law in a specific country that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society; in other words, domestic law describes the conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws.	molao wa ka nageng	sehlopha seo se kgethegilego sa melao ka nageng ye itšego yeo e laolago maitshwaro a setšhaba le go gapeletša badudi go tlogela maitshwaro ao a senyago dikgahlego tša setšhaba; ka mantšu a mangwe, molao wa ka nageng o hlaloša maitshwaro ao a ileditšwego ke melao ya setlwaedi le melao ye e ngwadilwego.
domestic violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings; also called family violence. The South African Domestic Violence Act no 116 of 1998 defines it as physical abuse, such as slapping, kicking, biting, or threats thereof, sexual abuse, and emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, including a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct, insults and/or threats, name-calling, obsessive possessiveness and jealousy, that occur in family/domestic relationships. Also included are economic abuse, such as unreasonably depriving family members of economic and financial resources that they are legally entitled to, unreasonable refusal to share money, pay or share rent or a mortgage bond for a shared home, and selling or giving away household property, intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, entry into a person's residence without consent where family members do not share the same residence, and any other controlling or abusive behaviour towards a family member which causes harm or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of the family member (also see <i>family violence</i>) .	dikgaruru tša ka malapeng	lereo la kakaretšo leo le akaretšago dikgaruru tša baratani, tlaišo ya bana, tlaišo ya batšofadi le dikgaruru gareng ga bana ba motho; gape e bitšwa dikgaruru tša ka lapeng. Molao wa Dikgaruru tša ka Malapeng wa Afrika Borwa wa nomoro ya 116 wa 1998 o e hlaloša bjalo ka go betha mmeleng, go swana le go betha ka legoswi, go raga, go loma, goba ditšhošetšo, tlaišo ya tša thobalano, le tlaišo ya maikutlo, ya thogako le ya ka monaganong, go akaretšwa mekgwa ya go maitshwaro a go nyenyefatša goba a go goboša, go roga le/goba matšhošetšo, go bitša ka maina a go se loke, go duma dilo le tšeo e sego tša gago le go ba le tseba, tšeo di hlagago ka lapeng/ ka dikamanong tša ka malapeng. Tšeo gape di akaretšwago ka fa ke tlaišo go tša ekonomi, go swana le go gana maloko a lapa methopo ya ekonomi le ya ditšhelete ka fao go sa kwagalego le ge e le gore ba na le maswanedi a go di hwetša, go gana go fana ka tšhelete ka fao go sa kwagalego, go lefa goba go lefa rente mmogo goba ponte ya ntlo, le go rekiša goba go fana ka dithoto00 tša ka ntlong, go tšhošetša, go tlaiša, go tshwenya, go senya thoto, go tsena madulong a motho yo mongwe ka ntle le tumelelo ya gagwe fao e lego gore maloko a lapa a sa dulego ka fao lefelong leo, le maitshwaro afe goba afe a go laola goba a go tlaiša go wa leloko la lapa e lego seo se tsenyago polokego ya gagwe kotsing, maphelo goba go phela gabotse ga leloko la lapa (bona gape <i>dikgaruru tša ka lapeng</i>) .
embezzlement	a crime that typically occurs in employment and corporate settings, which involves the fraudulent taking or theft of assets in the form of money or property, by a person who occupies a position of trust or is responsible for the assets.	tšhomišobošaedi	bosenyi bjo ka tlwaelo bo hlagago mošomong le ka khamophaning, bjo bo akaretšago go tšea dithoto ka bomenetša goba ka bohodu ka mokgwa wa tšhelete goba wa thoto, ke motho yo a lego maemong ao a botilwego go ona goba yo a rwelego maikarabelo a dithoto tšeo.

espionage	when confidential or secret information is acquired clandestinely without the permission of the person or entity that is in possession of such information. The concept is used in general to refer to governments who gather information about other governments, primarily for military or political purposes, and also when competing corporations in the business environment commit industrial espionage to gain a competitive edge in the market place.	bohodutshedimošo	ge tshedimošo ya sephiri goba ya lekunutu e hwetšwa ka mokgwa wo o sego wa maleba ka ntle le tumelelo ya motho goba ya sehlolongwa seo se swerego tshedimošo. Lereo le le šomišwa ka kakaretšo go ra mebušo yeo e hwetšago tshedimošo ka ga mebušo ye mengwe, ye bohlokwa go mašole goba mabakeng a dipolotiki, le gape ge dikhamphani tšeo di phadišanago ka kgwebong di utswa tshedimošo ya ka intastering go hwetša monyetla wa phadišano ka lefelong la mošomo.
evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	boleng bja bohlatse	bohlokwa goba boima bjo tshedimošo efe goba efe bo nago le yona ge e hlagišwa go kgorotsheko go rarolla dithulano tša mabaka.
exploitation	taking unjust, cruel or illegal advantage of something such as animals or the environment, or someone, such as vulnerable people like the very young, poor or infirm who may be forced to engage in criminal activity, most often for financial gain.	go šomiša bošaedi	go šomiša monyetla wo o sego wa loka, wo šoro goba wo o sego molaong wa se sengwe sa go swana le diphoofolo goba tikologo, goba motho yo mongwe, go swana le batho bao ba lego kotsing ba go swana le bana, bahloki goba ba gapeletšwa go tsenela ditiro tša bosenyi, gantši go ikhola go tša ditšhelete.
extortion	putting pressure on someone to provide a benefit or advantage as a trade for acting or failing to act in a particular manner. The pressure can take on various forms such as threats, intimidation or threatening to withhold something such as providing an essential service. The focus is on the victims being threatened with negative consequences if they do not cooperate. The benefit or advantage can take on various forms, such as money or something that can be converted into monetary value or something that cannot be readily converted into monetary value such as sexual favours or pass marks for examination papers.	kgapeletšotefo	go gapeletša motho go fana ka kholego goba ka monyetla bjalo ka kgwebišano gore a dire goba go dira ka mokgwa wo itšego. Kgatelelelo ye e ka ba ya mehuta ye e fapanego go swana le go tšhošetša, matšhošetši goba go tšhoša motho gore a se ke a fana ka se sengwe sa go swana le tirelo ye bohlokwa. Go lebeletšwe kudu batšwasehlabelelo ge ba tšhošetšwa ka gore ba tla lebana le ditlamorago tša go se loke ge ba sa dirišane. Kholego goba monyetla o ka ba wa mohuta o mongwe, go swana le tšhelete goba se sengwe seo se ka fetošetšwago go ba sa boleng bja tšhelete goba se sengwe seo se ka se kgonego go fetošetšwa go ba tšhelete semeetseng go swana le go tsenela thobalano ka go lefa goba meputso ya go tšwelela ka ditlahlolong.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>) .	dikgaruru tša ka lapeng	lereo la kakaretšo leo le akaretšago dikgaruru tša baratani, tšaišo ya bana, tšaišo ya batšofadi le dikgaruru gareng ga bana ba motho (bona gape <i>dikgaruru tša ka malapeng</i>) .
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi bja basadi	bosenyi bjo bo dirwago ke batho ba bong bja bosadi, bjo bo tshelago melao ya setlwaedi le ye e ngwadilwego ya ka nageng.

female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi ka basadi	maitshwaro a batho ba bong bja basadi, bjo bo tshelago melao ya setlwaedi le ye e ngwadilwego ya ka nageng.
feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	molweladitokelo tša basadi	motho yo a nyakago go hlaloša le go fihlelela ditokelo tša sepolotiki tša basadi, tša semolao, tša ekonomi, tša sephiri le tša leago le tekatekano go basadi.
feminist criminology	a broad school of thought in the discipline of criminology, which gained prominence in the late 1960s in reaction to the general disregard of women, and discrimination against them, in the study of crime. Proponents of the school of thought assert that the social world is fundamentally gendered, which means that men and women have different life experiences which are shaped by cultural, historical and societal processes and closely intersect with race and class inequalities. It should, however, be noted that feminist criminology does not refer to a single unitary theory. Instead it is an umbrella term for a variety of perspectives, which hold different assumptions about the source of gender inequality and the oppression of women. The following major perspectives have emerged: liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	thutabosenyi ya go lwela ditokelo tša basadi	kgopolo ya kakaretšo ka lefapheng ka thutabosenyi, yeo e tumilego ka moragonyana mengwageng ya bo 1960 go fetola nyenyefatšo ya basadi ka kakaretšo, le go ba kgethologanya, ka thutong ya bosenyi. Bao ba thekgago kgopolo ye ba bolela gore lefase la tša leago le tletše ka bong, go rago gore banna le basadi ba na le maitemogelo a bophelo ao a fapanego ao a otlollwago ke ditshepedišo tša setšo, tša histori le tša setšhaba ebile si sepelelana mmogo le go se lekalekane ga merafe le maemo a batho setšhabeng. Le ge go le bjale, go swanetše go lemogwa gore thutabosenyi ya go lwela ditokelo tša basadi ga e re teori e tee ye e kopanego. Sebakeng seo ke lereo la kakaretšo go šupa mehutahuta ya mafapha, ao a nago le ditšhišinyo tše di fapanego ka ga mothopo wa go se lekalekane ga methopo le go gatelela ga basadi. Dikarolo tše di latelago tše kgolo di ile tša tšwelela: bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bolokologi, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ye tseneletšego, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ya Marxist, bolwelatokologo ya basadi ya tša leago, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bathobaso.

FGC	family group conference is a restorative justice process during which families, victims and communities are involved in making decisions about individuals who are accused of having committed a crime. It is a process that is mostly used to deal with children who are in conflict with the law and in South Africa it is specifically mentioned as a diversion and sentencing option in the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The family group conference is a meeting of all people who are significant in the child's life, as well as the victim and the persons who are supportive of the victim. The victim plays a central role by taking the opportunity to voice how they had been affected or harmed by the child's actions. The main aim of the meeting is to decide how best to correct the wrong that was caused by the criminal conduct and how to prevent a recurrence of the incident. The intention is to intervene in the child's life in order to halt what may become a criminal career. A precondition is that the child accepts responsibility for the harm that he or she had caused (also see <i>Child Justice Act, diversion and restorative justice</i>).	FGC	khonferense ya sehlopha sa malapa ke tshepedišo ya toka ya phošollo yeo go yona ba lapa, batšwasehlabele le ditšhaba tšeo di kgathago tema go tšea diphetho ka ga batho bao ba pharwago molato ka gore ba dirile bosenyi. Ke tshepedišo yeo e šomišwago gantši go šoma ka bana bao ba thulanago le molao ka Afrika Borwa. E bolelwa ka fao go kgethegilego bjalo ka phamošo goba kgetho ya kahlolo ka go Molao wa Toka ya Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008. Khonferentshe ya sehlopha sa malapa ke kopano ya batho ka moka bao ba lego bohlokwa bophelong bja motho, gammogo le batšwasehlabele le batho bao ba thekgago motšwasehlabele. Motšwasehlabele o raloka tema ye bohlokwa ka go šomiša sebaka sa go tšweletša ka fao ba amegilego ka gona goba ba kwešetšwego bohloko ke ditiro tša ngwana. Maikemišetšomagolo a kopano ye ke go tšea sephetho sa ka fao ba ka phošollago diphošo tveo di bakilego ke maitshwaro a bosenyi le ka fao ba ka thibelago maitshwaro ao gore a se ke a direga gape. Maikemišetšo fa ke go tsena gare bophelo bja ngwana ka nepo ya go thibela seo se ka fetogago mošomo wa bosenyi bophelong bja gagwe. Seo se tlogo pele ke gore ngwana o amogela maikarabelo go tshenyoye yeo yeo a e bakilego (bona gape <i>Molao wa Toka ya Bana, phamošo le toka ya phošoll</i>).
fingerprints	the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).	dikgatišo tša menwana	mekgwa ya go swana e nnoši ya dibopego tša mesehlwana tšeo di bonwago letlalong la motho, kudukudu menwaneng (bona gape <i>tshekatshokokgatišomenwana</i>).

firearm identification	the scientific study of the marks and grooves on bullets acquired from the barrels of the firearms through which they were fired. The number, direction, width, sloping and spacing of marks and grooves are unique to the barrel of the firearm that fired the bullet. It can therefore be used for a positive identification of the firearm that fired the bullet, or several bullets. Even bullets recovered from separate crime scenes can be positively linked to the same firearm and ultimately the specific firearm, that fired the bullets (also see <i>ballistics</i>) .	go tseba sethunya	dinyaišišo tša mahlale ka ga maswao le mengwapo ye e lego dikolong tšeo di hweditšwego go diparele tša sethunya tšeo di tšwelego go tšona. Palo, boyo, bophara, go theoga le sekgoba sa maswao le sa mengwapo ke dilo tša go swana di nnoši tša go parele ya sethunya seo se thuntšhitšego kolo. Ka fao e ka šomišwa go tseba sethunya gabotse seo se thuntšhitšego kolo, goba dikolo tše mmalwa. Le dikolo tšeo di utollotšwego mafelong a bosenyi ao a fapanego di ka amantšwa gabotse le le sethunya seo gomme mafelelong le sethunya se itšego, seo se thuntšhitšego dikolo (bona gape <i>tlhahlobodikolo</i>) .
forensic criminalistics	a scientific approach to the integrated investigation of crime which includes the identification of the criminal act and the persons involved, the fieldwork methods, and techniques of the criminal investigator and forensic experts in their laboratory analyses.	tshekatshekobosenyi ka forensiki	mokgwa wa mahlale go dinyakišišo tšeo di kopantšwego tša bosenyi tšeo di akaretšago go tseba tiro ya bosenyi le batho bao ba amegago ka bosenying, mekgwa ya mešomo ya dinyakišišo, le mekgwa yeo e šomišitšwego ke monyakišiši wa bosenyi le ditsebi tša forensiki ka ditshekatshekong tša bona tša ka laporathoring.
forensic pathology	a subdivision of medical science that uses medical knowledge within a legal framework to resolve problems in law. The effects of violence, traumatic injury or non-natural disease on the human body are studied, particularly in the context of criminal, accidental and suicidal deaths.	tirišokalafimolaong	karolo ya dithutamahlale tša kalafo yeo e šomišago tsebo ya kalafo ka molaong go rarolla mathata ka molaong. Diabe tša dikgaruru, kgobalo ya kgatelelo ya monagano goba bolwetši bjo bo sego bja tlhago mmeleng wa motho di a nyakišišwa, kudukudu ka seemong sa mahu ao a bakilwego ke bosenyi, a kotsi le a go ipolaya.

forensic psychologist	a subdivision of psychology that involves the application of psychological knowledge to the field of criminal investigation and the law. In South Africa it is not yet possible to register officially as a forensic psychologist. The specific registration category is currently under review by the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) in order to define the field of specialisation and demarcate the scope of practice. Currently the route through which forensic psychology can be practised in South Africa is to qualify as a clinical psychologist and then to focus one's practice on forensic psychology. Forensic psychologists serve the criminal justice system with their expert knowledge in a number of ways, including being able to interact appropriately with presiding officers in a court case such as magistrates or judges, as well as attorneys and other legal professionals. They may, for example, be called upon to assess the competence of a defendant to stand trial, to assess the state of mind of a defendant at the time of the criminal offence or to provide sentencing or treatment recommendations in court cases. In addition, they are often involved in court cases that have a bearing on children by conducting child custody evaluations, investigating child abuse allegations and conducting visitation risk assessments. Moreover, forensic psychologists are also involved in the training and evaluation of police and other law enforcement officials and compiling psychological or criminal profiles to assist during criminal investigations.	mošomi wa tša menagano wa forensiki	karolo ya thutamenagano yeo e akaretšago go diriša tsebo ya tša menagano ka lefapheng la dinyakišišo tša bosenyi le molao. Ka Afrika Borwa ga se gwa hlwa go kgonagala go ingwadiša semmušo bjalo ka mošomi wa tša menagano wa forensiki. Legoro la ngwadišo le itšego mo lebakeng le le sa lekodišišwa ke Lekgotla la Diphrofešenale la tša Maphelo la Afrika Borwa (HPCSA) ka nepo ya go hlaloša lefapha leo le kgethegilego le go aroganya mollwane wa phethagatšo ya mošomo. Mo lebakeng le tsela yeo thutamenagano ya forensiki e ka dirišwago ka gona ka Afrika Borwa ke go ba le mangwalo a dithuto a mošomi wa tša menagano yo a dumeletšwego le go šoma fela mošomo o tee wa thutamanegano ya forensiki. Bašomi ba tša menagano ba forensiki ba šomela tirelo ya tša toka ka tsebo ya bona ka mekgwa ye e fapafapanego, go akaretšwa go kgonagala go šomišana ka maleba le bahlankedi ba ba sepedišago melato ka molatong wa kgorotsheko go swana le bomaseterata goba baahlodi, gammogo le baboleledi ba tša molao le bašomi ba bangwe ba tša molao ba sephrofešenale. Ba ka, go fa mohlala, bitšwa go tla go sekaseka bokgoni bja yo a sekišwago go bona ge eba a ka sekišwa, go sekaseka seemo sa monagano sa yo a sekišwago ka nakong ya ge a dira molato wa bosenyi goba go mo golega goba go šišinya pele ga kgorotsheko gore a alafše. Godimo ga fao, gantši ba kgatha tema ka melatong ya kgorotsheko yeo e amanago le bana ka go sepediša
forensic science	draws on the knowledge, techniques and methods of mainly the biological, natural and physical sciences such as physics, biology, chemistry, pharmacology and physiology, and is focused on the recognition, identification and evaluation of physical (objective/indirect/circumstantial) information in criminal investigations and the presentation of findings pertaining to physical evidence to a court of law.	dithutamahlale tša forensiki	di theilwe go tsebo, mekgwa le maano a kudukudu dithutamahlale tša payolotši, tša tlhago le tša leemo tša go swana le fisiksi, payolotši, khemistri, famakholotši le fisiolotši, ebile e lebeletše kudu go tseba, go utolla le go sekaseka tshedimošo ya leemo (ya go se bonwe/ye e sego ya thwii/ya mabaka) ka dinyakišišong tša bosenyi le tlhagišo ya dikutollo le tlhagišo ya dikutollo tša mabapi le bohlatse bja mmeleng pele ga kgorotsheko.
forensic toxicology	forensic science concerned with the study of the toxic or harmful effects of chemicals, substances or poisons on the human body to aid medical or legal investigations of death, poisoning and drug use.	forensiki ya mpholo	dithutamahlale tša forensiki tšeo di amanago le dinyakišišo tša mpholo goba tša diabe tše kotsi tša dikhemikhale, tša dilo goba tša mpholo mmeleng wa motho go thuša dinyakišišo tša kalafo goba tša molao go lehu, go mpholo le go tšhomišo ya diokobatši.

forgery	individual who creates, alters or makes imitations of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive (also see <i>forgery</i>) .	modirabofora	Batho bao ba hlkamago, ba fetošago goba ba dirago dikekišo tša dilo, dipalopalo goba tša dingwalwa ka maikemišetšo a go dira bomenetša goba go radia (bona gape <i>bofora</i>) .
forgery	the creation, altering or imitation of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive, such as creating a false written document, making alterations to a genuine document or making a copy of an object so that it resembles the original article such as a painting or a piece of jewellery (also see <i>forgery</i>) .	bofora	go hlama, go fetoša goba go ekiša dilo, dipalopalo goba dingwalwa ka maikemišetšo a go dira bomenetša goba go radia, go swana le go hlama sengwalwa sa maaka, go fetoša dilo tša makgonthe goba go dira khopi ya selo gore se swane le sa makgonthe go swana le go se penta goba go dira dibenyane tša bofora (bona gape <i>modirabofora</i>) .
formal criminal justice	the set of formal agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who break the law. The South African criminal justice system is overseen by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and all the policing structures, the courts and correctional services fall under their governance.	toka ya bosenyi ya semmušo	sehlopha sa dihlongwa tša semmušo le ditshepedišo tše di hlomilwego ke mmušo go laola bosenyi le go fa dikotlo go bao ba tshelago molao. Tshepedišo ya toka go bosenyi ya Afrika Borwa e laolwa ke Kgoro ya Toka le Tlhabollo ya Molaotheo gomme makala ka moka a bohlapetši bja maphodisa, dikgorotsheko le mafelo a tshokollo ya bagolegwa a wela ka afse ga pušo ya yona.
fundamental criminology	a subfield of the discipline of criminology aimed at introducing novice students to the scientific study of the crime phenomenon and its causes.	thutabosenyitheo	lekala la thutabosenyi leo le ikemišeditšego go tsebiša baithuti bao ba sa tsebego ka tša bosenyi go dinyakišišo tša mahlale tša bosenyi le tšeo di bakago bosenyi.
gangs	a group of more than three people with a collective or shared identity, name and/or other identifier, such as a sign, symbol and/or clothing, engaged in a pattern of criminal activities, including violence.	digongwana	sehlopha sa batho ba go feta ba bararo bao ba nago le maikemišetšo a go swana goba ao ba ka a dirago mmogo, leina le/goba dišupi tše dingwe, go swana le leswao, seka le/goba diaparo, bao ba dirago ditiro tša bosenyi tše itšego, go akaretšwa dikgaruru.
gender-based violence	all acts perpetuated against women, men, girls and boys on the basis of their sex, which cause or could cause them physical, psychological, emotional or economic harm, including the threat to commit such acts, as well as the arbitrary deprivation of liberty or freedom, whether occurring in public or private life. It is an umbrella term that includes among others domestic violence, sexual harassment in the workplace, rape, genital mutilation or other traditional practices that may be harmful to individuals and human trafficking.	dikgaruru go bong	ditiro ka moka tšeo di dirwago kgahlanong le basadi, banna, basetsana le bašemane go lebeletšwe bong bja bona, gomme di ka ba gobatšago mmeleng, monaganong, maikutlong goba ekonoming, go akaretšwa tšhošetšo ya go dira ditiro tšeo, gammogo le go ba gana ka tokologo goba bolokologi, di ka direga phatlalatša goba bophelong bja sephiri. Ke lereo la kakaretšo leo le akaretšago dikgaruru tše dingwe tša ka malapeng, tlaišo ya tša thobalano mošomong, go kata, go sega ditho tša bong goba ditiro tše dingwe tša setšo tšeo di ka bago kotsi go batho le go gweba ka batho.

grievous bodily harm	a type of assault that is intended by the perpetrator to cause serious or major injury to the human body, in general perpetrated with some kind of weapon, not necessarily a knife or gun but something like an iron pipe, a brick, a bottle, a broomstick and even a cup of hot coffee or tea thrown into the face of another person and which can cause serious injuries.	kgobatšokgolommeleng	mohuta wa go betha wo o o ikemišeditšego ke mosenyi go gobatša motho goba go dira kgobalo ye kgolo mmeleng wa motho, wo ka kakaretšo o dirwago ka mohuta wa sebetša, seo e sego thipa goba sethunya eupša se sengwe sa go swana le phaephe ya tšhipi, setena, lepotlelo, phate ya leswielo le ge e ka ba komiki ya kofi ya go fiša goba teye yeo e tšhollelwago sefahlegong sa motho yo mongwe yeo e ka bakago dikgobalo tše kotsi.
hate crime	a criminal offence committed against a person, group of persons or their property as a result of the offender's bias, prejudice or intolerance towards the victim because of the victim's characteristics, or perceived characteristics, which include the victim's race, gender, sex, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, religion, belief, culture, language, birth, disability, HIV status, nationality, gender identity, albinism and occupation or trade.	bosenyi bja lehloyo	molato wa bosenyi wo o dirwago kgahlanong le motho, go sehlopha sa batho goba go thoto ka lebaka la go tšea lehlakore la mosenyi, ka go tšea lehlakore goba ka lebaka la go se kgotlelele motšwasehlabele ka lebaka la semelo sa mosenyi, goba ka lebaka la semelo seo se naganelwago, seo se akaretšago morafe wa motšwasehlabele, bong, tša thobalano, mohlobo goba setšhaba seo a tšwago go sona, mmala, seemo sa tša thobalano, sedumedi, tumelo, setšo, polelo, matswalo, bogole, maemo a HIV, naga ya gabo, bong bja gagwe, bohwehle le mošomo goba kgwebo ya gagwe.
homicide	the killing of one human being by another. South African law distinguishes between murder (not homicide), which is the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being, and manslaughter (culpable homicide), which is the negligent killing of another human being. In other words, murder requires intent and culpable homicide requires negligence.	polao ka motho	polao ya motho ka yo mongwe. Molao wa Afrika Borwa o farologanya gareng ga polao (e sego polao ka motho), e lego go bolaya ga motho yo mongwe fao go sego molaong le ka maikemišetšo, le polao ye e sego ya maikemišetšo (polao ye e sego ka boomo), yeo e lego polao ka lebaka la go hloka šedi ga motho yo mongwe. Ka mantšu a mangwe, polao e nyaka maikemišetšo gomme polao ye e sego ka boomo e nyaka go hloka šedi.
human behaviour	the full range of actions that human beings engage in during their lifetime, which is shaped by factors like culture, attitudes, beliefs, emotions, authority, society, religion, values, morals, ethics and/or genetics.	maitshwaro a motho	mehutahuta ya ditiro tšeo batho ba di dirago nakong ya bophelo bja bona, tšeo di laolwago ke mabaka a go swana le setšo, mekgwa, ditumelo, maikutlo, bolaodi, setšhaba, sedumedi, boleng, mekgwa, maitshwaro le/goba leabela.

hypostasis	the post mortem (after death) pooling or accumulation of fluid such as blood in the most dependent (lower) parts of the human body as a result of the force of gravity and poor circulation. The value of the post mortem change in the human body is that it may assist in determining the time of death, possible movement of the body and, to some extent, the cause of death (also known as <i>livor mortis</i> or <i>post mortem lividity</i>).	seelašaledi	seela sa ka morago ga tlhahlobo ya setopo (ka morago ga lehu) goba go kokotlela ga seela go swana le madi ka dikarolo tšeo di ikemego kudu (tša fasana) mmeleng wa motho ka lebaka la tšhomišo ya maatla goba go se ele ga madi. Boleng bja tlhahlobo ya setopo bo a fetoga ka mmeleng wa motho ka ge se se ka thuša go tseba nako ya lehu, kgonagalo ya mosepelo wa mmele le, go fihla go gongwe, seo se bakilego lehu (seo gape se tsebjago bjalo ka <i>livor mortis</i> goba <i>seemo sa tlhahlobo ya ditopo</i>).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	go swara makgwakgwa	tshwaro ye mpe, ye e sego ya loka, ya go se loke, ye e sego ya setho, ye e sego ya maleba ya motho ka motho yo mongwe.
imprisonment	a legal penalty in the form of limiting a person's freedom of movement through their admittance to, confinement and detention in a correctional facility, which in South Africa may be a prison or rehabilitation centre, for a period of time.	go golega	kotlo ya semolao ka mokgwa wa go fokotša tokologo ya motho ya go sepela ka go mo tsenya ka go, ka kgolegong le go mo golega lefelong la bagolegwa, leo ka mo Afrika Borwa le ka bago lefelo la tshwaollo ya bagolegwa, mo nakong ye itšego.
incest	broadly seen it is sexual activity between family members and close relatives. According to South African law it is acts of sexual penetration between persons who are related lineally (one person is a direct descendant of the other, such as parents and biological children), between one person who is a direct descendant of a parent of the other, including siblings and between uncles/aunts and their nieces/nephews, where one person is the direct descendant of the spouse of the other person, and between adoptive parents and adoptive children.	thobalanokaseloko	ka kakaretšo e bonwa bjalo ka tiragalo ya tša thobalano gareng ga maloko a lapa le ba leloko ba kgauswi. Go ya ka Molao wa Afrika Borwa ke ditiro tša thobalano gareng ga batho bao ba tswalanego ka madi (motho o tee ke setlogolo sa thwii sa motho yo mongwe, go swana le batswadi le bana ba madi), gareng ga motho yo e lego setlogogolo sa motswadi wa motho yo mongwe, go akaretšwa bana ba geno le gareng ga bomalome, borangwane/borakgadi, bommane le ditlogolo/bomotswala ba bona, fao e lego gore motho ke setlogolo sa thwii sa molekane wa motho yo mongwe, le gareng ga batswadi bao ba godišago ngwana le bana bao ba ba godišago.
incised wounds/cuts	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Incised wound/cuts are caused by a sharp-edged instrument, for example a knife, when it is drawn across the surface of the skin and its length is usually greater than the depth (also see <i>abrasions</i> , <i>lacerations</i> , <i>contusions/bruises</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	dintho tša go hlabja/mengwapo	o mongwe wa mehuta ye mehlano ya dintho tšeo di ka bonwago go batšwasehlabele ba dikgaruru. Dintho tša go hlabja/mengwapo e bakwa ke didirišwa tše bogale tša dintlha, go fa mohlala thipa, ge e sepetšwa letlalong gomme botelele bja gona bo feta bja go tseenelela (bona gape go <i>kgoboga</i> , <i>kgagogo</i> , go <i>tlebolotšega/go khumuga</i> le <i>dintho tša dinkoti</i>).

individual criminality	explanation of criminal behaviour rooted in individual personality traits, which is believed to shape the emotional and existential (real lived) aspects of a person's life. Supporters of this approach believe that personality traits define how a person perceives their own world and that this can be used to predict outcomes.	bosenyimothong	tlhalošo ya maitshwaro a bosenyi ao a ikepetšego go semelo sa motho, ao go dumelago gore a laola maikutlo le dilo tša go phela (tša bophelo bja makgonthe) bophelong bja motho. Bathekgi ba mokgwa wo ba dumela gore semelo sa motho se hlaloša ka fao motho a tšeago bophelo bja gagwe ka gona gomme se se ka šomišwa go akanya dipelo.
informal criminal justice	the resolution of disputes and the regulation of social conduct by parties that are not part of the judicial system as established by law.	toka ya bosenyi ye sego ya semmušo	tharollo ya dithulano le go laola maitshwaro a setšhaba ke mekgatlo yeo e sego karolo ya tirelo ya toka ka ge di hlomilwe ke molao.
informants	individuals who provide information to law enforcement officials about criminals, ongoing criminal activities or planned criminal activities, but who are not complainants, witnesses, victims or suspects. An example of this would be a barman who overhears a group of people planning a bank robbery and conveys this information to the police.	ditshebi	batho bao ba fago bahlankedi ba phethagatšo ya molao tshedimošo ka ga basenyi, ka ga ditiro tša bosenyi tše di tšwelago pele goba ditiro tša bosenyi tše di rulagantšwego, eupša bao e sego balli, dihlatse, batšwasehlabelelo goba bagononelwa. Mophala wa se e ka ba morekiši wa bjala yo a kwelego sehlopha sa batho se rulaganya go hula panka gomme a botša maphodisa tshedimošo ye.
inmates	individuals, regardless of conviction, who are detained in custody in a correctional facility, being transferred in custody or are in transit from one facility to another, which in South Africa could be a prison or rehabilitation centre. In other words, it includes individuals who have received a prison sentence for a period of time as punishment for committing a crime and individuals who are waiting to be processed by the courts, whether it is for a bail application or awaiting trial because bail was denied or could not be paid.	bagolegwa	batho, go sa lebelelwe gore ba pharwa ka molato ofe, bao ba golegilwego ka lefelong la bagolegwa, ba fetišetšwa kgolegong goba bao ba nameditšwego sefatanaga go tloga kgolegong ye nngwe go ya go ye nngwe, yeo ka Afrika Borwa e ka bago kgolego goba lefelo la tshokollo ya bagolegwa. Ka mantšu a mangwe se se akaretša batho bao ba rometšwego kgolegong lebaka le itšego bjalo ka kotlo bja gore ba dirile bosenyi le batho bao ba emetšego go ngwadišwa ke dikgorotshoko, e ka ba kgopelo ya peila goba bao ba emetšego go sekišwa ka ge ba ganeditšwe ka peila goba peila e se ya lefša.
international crime	an umbrella term for violations of international law, including crimes, which are considered so heinous and disgraceful that it justifies international agency intervention and prosecution. Examples include genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, torture and forced disappearances.	bosenyi bja boditšhabatšhaba	lereo la kakaretšo leo le rago go tshela molao wa boditšhabatšhaba, go akaretšwa bosenyi, bjo bo bonwago e le bjo bošoro kudu le bja go šiiša bjo bo nyakago gore setheo sa boditšhabatšhaba bo tsene bosenyi bjoo ka bogare le go sekiša mosenyi. Mehlala e akaretša polao ya batho ka bontši, bosenyi bja dintwa, bosenyi kgahlanong le batho, go thotšhara le go gapeletša batho go tšwa ka dinageng tša gabobona.

interpersonal violence	intentional use of physical force, power or control against oneself such as suicide and self-harm, against another person such as domestic violence and child negligence, or against a group or community such as xenophobic attacks, in the form of physical, sexual or emotional acts, or threats thereof, and which results in, or has the potential to result in physical injury, death, emotional harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.	dikgaruru go seng	tšhomišo ya maatla, ka kgapeletšo goba taolo ye e lego ya maikemišetšo kgahlanong le motho ka boyena go swana le go ipolaya le go ikgobatša, kgahlanong le motho yo mongwe go swana le dikgaruru tša ka malapeng le go se hlokomele bana, goba kgahlanong le sehlopha goba le setšhaba go swana le ditlhaselo tša batšwantle, ka go diriša ditiro tša tlhaselo ya mmele, tša thobalano goba tša maikutlo, goba matšhošetši, gomme tšona di feleletša ka, goba di na le kgonagalo ya go feletša ka kgobatšo mmeleng, lehu, kgobatšo ya maikutlo, go se gole gabotse goba go tima motho dilo tše itšego.
Interpol	the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is an international intergovernmental organisation, which aims to facilitate international police cooperation. The organisation functions as an administrative liaison between the law enforcement agencies of approximately 190 member countries, with its head office in Lyon, France. However, the South African Police Services (SAPS), similar to most law enforcement agencies of member countries, has a local National Crime Bureau (NCB) of Interpol that maintains a globally connected computer system, including databases for DNA, fingerprints, and names and photographs of wanted or missing persons, which assists SAPS in combatting transnational crimes. The focus of Interpol is devoted to the combating of crimes that occur across the borders of countries like terrorism, crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, environmental crime, organised crime, piracy, illicit trafficking in art, drugs, firearms and humans, as well as money laundering, child pornography, computer/cybercrime and corruption.	Interpol	Mokgatlo wa Maphodisa wa Boditšhabatšhaba (Interpol) ke mokgatlo wa boditšhabatšhaba wa mebušo ye e fapafapanego, wo o ikemišeditšego go sepediša tirišano gareng ga maphodisa maamong a boditšhabatšhaba. Mokgatlo wo o šoma bjalo ka mokgatlo wo o kgokaganyago tshepedišo gareng ga ditheo tša phethagatšo ya molao tša dinagamaloko tše 190, gomme dikantorokgolo tša yona di ka Lyon, France. Le ge go le bjale, Tirelo ya Maphodisa ya Afrika Borwa (SAPS), go swana le ditheo tše ntši tša phethagatšo ya molao tša dinagamaloko, e na le Biro ya tša Bosenyi ya Bosetšhaba (NCB) ya Interpol yeo e laolago tshepedišo ya dikhomphutha ye e kgokagantšwego le tša lefase ka bophara, go akaretšwa DNA, dikgatišo tša menwana, le maina le dinepe tša batho bao ba nyakwago le bao ba timetšego, e lego seo se thušago SAPS go fediša bosenyi bja dinaga tša mehutahuta. Nepišo ya Interpol e lebešitšwe go go lwantšha bosenyi bjo bo dirwago go putlaganya mellwane ya dinaga go swana le botšhošetši, bosenyi kgahlanong le batho, polao ya batho ka bontši, bosenyi bja dintwa, bosenyi go tikologo, bosenyi bjo bo rulagantšwego, bofora bja kopišo, go rekiša ditšweletšwa tša bokgabo ka fao go sego molaong, diokobatši, go gweba ka dithunya le ka batho, gammogo le go sepediša tšhelete ka bonokwane gomme e bewa ka pankeng, bosenyi bja dikhomphutheng/bja inthaneteng le bomenetša.

investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature such as victim statements, and indirect/objective nature such as fingerprints, prepare reports for the prosecution process and present evidence in court. Also known as a police detective, crime investigator or criminal investigator.	monyakišišii	mohlankedi wa phethagatšo ya molao yo mošomo wa gagwe e lego go nyakišiša bosenyi ka go kgoboketša tshedimošo ya thwii/ye e ka bonwago go swana le ditatamente tša batšwasehlabele, le tše e sego tša thwii/tša go se bonwe tša go swana le dikgatišo tša menwana, go lokiša dipego tša tshekišo le go hlagiša bohlatse ka gare ga kgorotsheko (gape e tsebja bjalo ka letseka la maphodisa, monyakišiši wa bosenyi goba monyakišiši wa tša tshenyo).
Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services	an independent statutory oversight body in South Africa established to facilitate the inspection of correctional centres to report on the treatment of inmates and conditions in correctional centres. The aim of the inspectorate is to protect the human rights of inmates in correctional centres by ensuring that all inmates are detained under humane conditions, treated with human dignity and effectively prepared for a dignified reintegration into the community upon their release.	Lekala la Toka la Ditirelo tša Tshokollo ya Bagolegwa	sehlongwa seo se ikemego ka Afrika Borwa seo se nolofatšago go hlaloba dikgolego go fa pego ka ga go swarwa ga bagolegwa le maemo ka dikgolegong. Maikemišetšo a lekala le ke go šireletša ditokelo tša botho tša bagolegwa ka dikgolegong ka go netefatša gore bagolegwa ka moka ba golegilwe ka fase ga maemo ao a swanetšego go dula batho, ba swarwa ka seriti sa batho e bile ba lokišetšwa go tla go bušetšwa setšhabeng ge ba se na go lokollwa.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	JICS	khutsofatšo ya <i>Lekala la Toka la Ditirelo tša Tshokollo ya Bagolegwa</i> .
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	toka	tšhomišo ya melao go ahlola le go otlala bosenyi le basenyi ka mokgwa wa maleba.
justice process	the processes established by governments to respond to crime and impose penalties on those who break the law. The process of criminal justice is set in motion when a crime is committed with an ensuing criminal investigation and ends when a convicted offender is released from correctional detention (also known as <i>criminal justice process</i>).	tshepedišo ya toka	tshepedišo ye e hlomilwego ke mebušo go arabela bosenyi le go fa dikotlo go bao ba tshelago molao. Tshepedišo ye ya toka ya bosenyi e phethagatšwa ge bosenyi bo dirwa gomme ka morago ga fao gwa dirwa dinyakišišo tša bosenyi gomme tša fela ge ge mosenyi yo a bonwego molato a lokolwa kgolegong (e tsebja gape bjalo ka <i>tshepedišo ya toka ya bosenyi</i>).

juvenile court	according to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, a child justice court is any court provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, dealing with a bail application, plea, trial or sentencing of a child. This means that even a High Court which is applying the provisions of the Child Justice Act is a child justice court. The term 'juvenile court' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice court'.	kgorotsheko ya bana	go ya ka Molao wa Toka ya Bana wa Afrika Borwa wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008, toka ya bana ke kgorotsheko efe goba efe ye e hlagišwago ka go Molao wa Tshepedišo ya Bosenyi, yeo e šomago ka dikgopelo tša peila, boipiletšo, tsheko goba go romela ngwana kgolegong. Se se ra gore le Kgorotsheko ya Godimo yeo e dirišago ditlhagišo tša Molao wa Toka ya Bana ke kgorotsheko ya toka ya bana. Lereo le 'kgorotsheko ya bana' le bonwa kudu bjalo ka lereo la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao. Lereo leo le ratwago ke 'kgorotsheko ya toka ya bana'.
juvenile crime	acts that are prohibited in common and statute law and are committed by individuals who are under the age of 18 years (children). The term 'juvenile crime' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. the preferred term for referring to this subfield of criminology is 'children in conflict with the law'.	bosenyi bja bana	ditiro tšeo di ileditšwego ka go molao wa setlwaedi le ka go molao wo o ngwadilwego tšeo di dirwago ke batho bao ba nago le mengwaga ya ka fase ga ye 18 (bana). Lereo le 'bosenyi bja bana' gantši le bonwa e le la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao. Lereo leo le ratwago go ra karolo ye ya thutabosenyi ke 'bana bao ba thulanago le molao'.
juvenile delinquent	a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile delinquent' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who commits crime. The preferred term is 'child in conflict with the law' (also known as juvenile offender).	ngwana yo a tshetšego molao	motho wa mengwaga ya ka fase ga ye 18 (ngwana) yo a dirilego tiro ye e iletšwego ke molao wa setlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego, eupša a se yo mogolo ka fao go lekanego go ka bona motho yo mogolo go ya ka molao. Lereo le 'ngwana yo a tshetšego molao' gantši le bonwa e le la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao. Lereo leo le ratwago ke 'ngwana yo a thulanago le molao' (yo gape a tsebjago bjalo ka ngwana yo e lego mosenyi).
juvenile justice	the area of criminal law that applies to individuals who have committed acts that are prohibited in common and statute law, but are not old enough to be legally considered adults, in other words children. In South Africa juvenile justice is legislated by the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The term 'juvenile justice' is mostly considered archaic because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice'.	toka ya bana	lefapha la molao wa bosenyi leo le dirišwago go batho bao ba dirilego ditiro tšeo di iletšwego ke molao wa setlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego, eupša a se yo mogolo ka fao go lekanego go ka bona motho yo mogolo go ya ka molao, ka mantšu a mangwe ke bana. Ka Afrika Borwa toka ya bana e laolwa ke Molao wa Toka ya Banaa wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008. Lereo le 'toka ya bana' gantši le bonwa e le la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao. Lereo leo le ratwago ke 'toka go bana'.

juvenile offender	a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile offender' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who commits crime; the preferred term is 'child in conflict with the law' (also known as juvenile delinquent).	ngwana yo e lego mosenyi	motho wa mengwaga ya ka fase ga ye 18 (ngwana) yo a dirilego tiro ye e ilešwago ke molao wa setlwaedi le molao wo o ngwadilwego, eupša a se yo mogolo ka fao go lekanego go ka bona motho yo mogolo go ya ka molao. Lereo le 'ngwana yo e lego mosenyi' gantši le bonwa e le la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao; Lereo leo le ratwago ke 'ngwana yo a thulanago le molao' (yo gape a tsebjago bjalo ka ngwana yo a tshetšego molao).
juvenile	a young person who is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. According to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, it is a person under the age of 18 years, and the Act refers to such a person as a child. The term 'juvenile' is mostly considered archaic, because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law.	ngwana wa mosenyi	motho yo monnyane yo a sego yo mogolo go ka bonwa bjalo ka motho yo mogolo. Go ya ka Molao wa oka ya Bana wa Afrika Borwa wa nomoro ya bo 75 wa 2008, ke motho wa mengwaga ya ka afse ga ye 18, gomme Molao wo o ra motho wa ngwana. Lereo le 'ngwana wa mosenyi' gantši le bonwa e le la sekgale ebile le fela le goboša le go nyatša ngwana yo a tshelago molao.

La Cosa Nostra	an influential organised crime syndicate with its roots in the Sicilian Mafia which emerged in the poor Italian immigrant neighbourhoods of New York and New Orleans in the United States of America (USA). The first known member of the Sicilian Mafia who immigrated to the USA was Giuseppe Esposito in the 1870s. The organisation is shrouded in secrecy and became known as La Cosa Nostra in the 1930s. Also known as the LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia or The Mob. The LCN specialises in drug-trafficking, murder, assault, gambling, extortion, loan-sharking, labour racketeering, money laundering, arson, selling contraband cigarettes, firearm smuggling, prostitution and infiltration of legitimate business enterprises. Much of the criminal organisation's reach and influence were wiped out by targeted law enforcement efforts in the mid-1980s. Currently the LCN is most active in the North-eastern parts of the USA and has diversified its criminal activities through their involvement in more modern types of crimes like health insurance fraud, credit card fraud and computer fraud/cybercrime. The Enterprise is a new name the LCN goes by (also see <i>mafia</i>) .	La Cosa Nostra	senokwane seo se nago le khuetšo sa bosenyi bjo bo rulagantšwego seo se tšwago go <i>Sicilian Mafia</i> seo se tšweletšego ka boagišane bja bohloki bja ka Italy bja kgauswi le New York le New Orleans ka United States of America (USA). Leloko la matho leo le ilego la tsebja la <i>Sicilian Mafia</i> leo le ilego la falalela ka USA e bile Giuseppe Esposito ka bo 1870. Mokgatlo wo o be o phethagatšwa ka sephiring gomme wa tla wa tsebja ka La Cosa Nostra ka bo 1930. Gape o tsebja bjalo ka LCN, <i>American Mafia</i>, <i>Italian Mafia</i> goba <i>The Mob</i>. LCN e šoma kudu ka go gweba ka diokobatši, polao, go betha, go betša, go nyaka ditefo tšeo di sego molaong, mašonisa, go gweba ka bašomi, go hlwekiša tšhelete yeo e utswitšego, go tšhuma, go rekiša disekerete tša bofora, go utswa dithunya, go gweba ka mebele le go tsenya dikgweba tše di sego molaong ka nageng. Bontši bja khuetšo le phihlelelo ya mekgatlo ya bosenyi e ile ya fedišwa ke masolo a phethagatšo ya molao ka bogareng bja bo 1980. Mo lebakeng le LCN e šoma kudu ka dikarolong tša Leboabodikela bja USA gomme e farologantšhitše ditiro tša yona tša bosenyi ka go mehuta ya sebjalebja ya bosenyi go swana le bomenetša bja inšorentshe ya maphelo, bomenetša bja dikarata tša khretiti le bomenetša bja khomphutheng/ bja inthaneteng. Leina le <i>Enterprise</i> ke leina le leswa leo LCN e bitšwago ka lona matšatšing a (bona gape <i>mafia</i>) .
lacerations	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Lacerations are caused by the tearing or overstretching of the skin and underlying tissue, for example when a person is hit with a blunt instrument and the skin ruptures as a result of the pressure exerted (also see <i>abrasions</i>, <i>contusions/bruises</i>, <i>incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>) .	dintho tša go hlabja	o o mongwe wa mehuta ye mehlano ya dintho tše di ka bonwago go batšwasehlabele ba dikgaruru. Dintho tša go hlabja di bakwa ke go gagola goba ngaga letlalo kudu le ga diithišu tša ka gare, go fa mohlala ge motho a bethwa ka selo seo e sego se bogale gomme letlalo la phatloga ka lebaka la kgatelelo yeo e tšwelelago (bona gape go <i>kgoboga</i>, <i>dintho tša go hlabja</i>, <i>dintho tša go phulwa/mengwapo le dintho tša go tsenelela</i>) .

liberal feminism	supporters of the perspective argue that gender role socialisation is the cause of women's oppression in society and their resultant subordinate position. They believe that boys and girls are socialised into different masculine identities (competitive and aggressive) and feminine identities (nurturing and passive) and that masculine identities are afforded more social status and power in society. Followers advocate for political, social, legal and economic equality between men and women. They believe that women's offending behaviour is the product of gender role socialisation, gender role expectations, the manner in which crime is defined, and that the crime rate of women is lower than that of men because their socialisation provides them with fewer opportunities to commit crime. Also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bolokologi	bathekgi ba kgopolo ye ba bolela gore mošomo wa bong setšhabeng ke seo se bakago kgatelelo ya basadi setšhabeng le maemo a bona a ka fase setšhabeng. Ba dumela gore bašemane le basetsana ba fiwa ditšhupo tše di fapanego tša bonna (tša phadišano le tša tšhomišo ya mmele kudu) le tša bosadi (tša go hlokomela bana le tša go se šome) le gore banna ba fiwa maemo a godimo setšhabeng le maatla. Balatedi ba se ba tšwetša pele tekatekano ya sepolotiki, ya tša leago, ya semolao le ya ekonomi gareng ga banna le basadi. Ba dumela gore maitshwaro a go senya go basadi ke seo se bakilwego ke mešomo ya bong ka setšhabeng, ka tšeo di emetšwego go bong, ka fao bosenyi bo hlalošwago ka gona, le gore kelo ya bosenyi go basadi e fase go feta go banna ka gobane go phela gabona setšhabeng go ba fa dibaka tše nnyane tša gore ba ka dira bosenyi. Bona gape dikgopolo tše dingwe tše kgolo tše di tšweletšego: bolwelatokologo ya basadi bjo bo tseneletšego, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja Marxist, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja leago, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja le bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bathobaso.
mafia	an umbrella term used to refer to organised crime syndicates loosely based on the ethnic, family or cultural backgrounds of its members, for example the Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia and Japanese Mafia(also see <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).	mafia	lereo la kakaretšo leo le šomišwago go ra dinokwane tša bosenyi bjo bo rulagantšwego bjo bo theilwego go mohlobo, ba lapa goba go setšo seo ba tšwago go sona sa maloko a bona, go fa mohlala, <i>Russian Mafia</i>, <i>Albanian Mafia</i>, <i>Nigerian Mafia</i>, <i>Israeli Mafia</i>, <i>Mexican Mafia</i>, <i>Pakistani Mafia</i> le <i>Japanese Mafia</i> (bona gape <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).

Marxist feminism	proponents of this perspective trace the oppression of women back to the disproportionate location of economic power among men. They argue that the ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies causes the imbalance of power between men and women. Capitalist societies serve the interests of the male elite, because they subjugate women to roles of sexual and domestic service. They believe that women in capitalist societies are victims of double oppression in the sense that, just like men from the proletariat, women are oppressed economically, but unlike men, women are also subjugated by their domestic roles. They believe that the subordinate class status of women may force them to commit crime as a means of financial survival (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja Marxist	bao ba thekgilego kgopolo ye ba latišiša kgatelelo ya basadi go tekanetšo ya maatla a ekonomi ao a gatelelago basadi ka banna. Ba bolela gore beng ba mokgwa wa tšweletšo ke ditšhabeng tša bokapitale go baka tlhokego ya tekatekano go maatla gareng ga banna le basadi. Ditšhaba tša bokapitale di direla dikgahlego tša banna, ka gobane di fa basadi mešomo ya tša thobalano le ya ka gae. Ba dumela gore basadi bao ba lego ka ditšhabeng tša bokapitale ke batšwasehlabele ba dikgatelelo tše pedi ka gore, go swana le banna ka legorong la bašomi, basadi ba gateletšwe go tša ekonomi, eupša go fapana le banna, basadi gape ba gatelelwa ke mešomo ya bona ya ka gae. Ba dumela gore maemo a fase a basadi a ka ba gapeletša go dira bosenyi ka nepo ya go ikweletša tšhelete (bona gape dikgopolo tše dingwe tše kgolo tšeo di tšweletšego: <i>bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bolokologi, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bjo bo tseneletšego, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja leago, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja le bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bathobaso</i>).
penetrating wounds	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Penetrating wounds are caused by a sharp or pointed object, for example a knife, and the depth of the wound is greater than the length of the wound (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i>).	dintho tše di tseneletšego	o mongwe wa mehuta ye mehlano ya dintho tšeo di ka bonwago go batšwasehlabele ba dikgaruru. Dintho tše di tseneletšego di bakwa ke selo se bogale goba sa ntlha, go fa mohlala mphaka, gomme go tsenelela ga ntho go feta botelele bja ntho (bona gape go <i>khumoga/letswabadi, dintho tša go hlabja go khumuga, le dintho tša go phulwa/mengwapo</i>).

postmodern feminism	proponents of this perspective question the existence of any one truth, including the oppression of women. The notion that rationalism and science are superior in explaining the way things are, is rejected. In essence postmodern feminists believe that truth is not purely objective. They reject fixed categories and challenge universal, socially-constructed concepts such as 'crime' and 'justice', suggesting that our understanding of such concepts is dominated by definitions constructed in a male culture and through positivist means of obtaining knowledge and truth. They also argue that knowledge and methods used in criminology are gendered, thus rendering positivist criminology incapable of understanding the diversity of gender constructions. Instead, followers are in favour of multiple truths and believe that there are many ways to pursue the truth. Supporters view knowledge in egalitarian terms with equal consideration given to every individual person's understanding of the world. It is believed that knowledge construction requires many voices, particularly those that have been marginalised by racism, sexism and class privilege (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja	bathekgi ba kgopolo ye ba botšiša go ba gona ga nnete e tee, go akaretšwa kgatelelo ya basadi. Taba ya gore maikutlo le ditoro di swanetše go thewa go lebaka le mahlale ke dilo tše kgolo go hlaloša ka fao dilo di lego ka gona, e a ganetšwa. Gabotse bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja bo dumela gore nnete ga e tšeye lehlakore ka moka ga yona. Ba ganetša magoro a go se fetoge le go hlohla dikgopolo tša kakaretšo ya bohle, dikgopolo tšeo di hlamilwego setšhabeng tša go swana le 'bosenyi' le 'toka', ba šišinya gore kwešišo ya rena ya dikgopolo tšeo e tletše kudu ka ditlhalošo tšeo di hlamilwego ke tlhago ya banna le ka mekgwa ya kholofelo go dilo ya go hwetša tsebo le nnete. Gape ba bolela gore tsebo le mekgwa ye e šomišwago ka go thutabosenyi di theilwe go bong, go realo se se dira gore thutabosenyi ya kholofelo e palelwe ke go kwešiša go farologana ga ga tša bong. Sebakeng seo, balatedi ba kgopolo ye ba rata dinnete tše ntši ebile ba dumela gore go na le mekgwa ye mentši ya go nyaka nnete. Bathekgi ba bona tsebo go ya ka kwešišo ya gore batho ka moka ba a lekana gomme go motho yo monhgwe le yo mongwe a swarwa ka go lekana ka go kwešiša lefase. Go dumelwa gore tlhamo ya tsebo e nyaka maikutlo a mantši, kudukudu go tšwa go bao ba bego ba gateletšwe ke semorafe, kgethollo ya bong le maemo a godimo setšhabeng (bona gape dikgopolo tše dingwe tše kgolo tšeo di tšweletšego: <i>bolwelatokologo ya</i>
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radical feminism	proponents of this perspective single out patriarchy (male dominance) and human reproduction as the fundamental causes for the oppression of women in society. They believe that social relations and social interactions are shaped by male power and privilege. Proponents further assert that it is part of the biological nature of men to be aggressive and domineering. Consequently crime is seen as an expression of men's need to dominate and control others, but especially women by forcing them into motherhood and sexual slavery. They are particularly focussed on crimes against women and how patriarchy plays a pivotal role in domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and pornography. They stress that offending behaviour by women is most often preceded by men victimising women. In other words, female crimes are seen as female survival strategies which are necessitated by a patriarchal society that subjugates women (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwelatokologo ya basadi bjo tseneletšego	bathekgi ba kgopolo ye ba bona taolo ya setlogo ka banna (taolo ka banna) le go tswala ga batho bjalo ka dilo tša motheo tšeo di bakago kgatelelo ya basadi setšhabeng. Ba dumela gore dikamano tša leago le ditirišano tša setšhaba di laolwa ke maatl'a a banna le menyetla ye ba nago le yona. Bathekgi ba kgopolo ye ba tšwela pele go bolela gore karolo ya tlhago ya semelo sa banna ke gore ba bogale ebile ba na le kgatelelo. Ka morago bosenyi bo bonwa bjalo ka taetšo ya banna ya gore ba nyaka go gatelela le go laola ba bangwe, kudukudu go laola basadi ka go ba gapeletša go belega bana le go tsenela thobalano ya bokgoba. Ba lebeletše kud u bosenyi kgahlanong le basadi le ka fao taolo ka banna e ralokago tema ye kgolo ka dikgarurung tša ka malapeng, ka go kateng ga absadi, ka tlaišong ya thobalano le ditaetšo tša mapona. Ba gatelela gore maitshwaro ao a senyago ao a dirwago ke basadi gantši a etilwe pele ke ge banna ba gobatša basadi. Ka mantšu a mangwe, bosenyi bja basadi bo bonwa bjalo ka mekgwa ya go phologa ga basadi yeo e dirwago ke setšhaba seo se laolwago ke banna seo se gatelelago basadi (bona gape dikgopolo tše dingwe tše kgolo tšeo di tšweletšego: <i>bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bolokologi</i>, <i>bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja Marxist</i>, <i>bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja leago</i>, <i>bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja le bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bathobaso</i>).
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socialist feminism	supporters of the perspective attempt to merge radical and Marxist feminist views by arguing that the oppression of women is the result of concurrent gender and class-based inequalities. They examine the interrelated and interdependent forces of capitalism and patriarchy that lead to the crime of men and the oppression, subordination and dependency of women. This means that they believe that class and gender work together to structure society and they prioritise neither class nor gender. They assert that the powerful position that men hold in society provides them with greater opportunities to commit crime and to create harm, whereas the subordinate position of women in society not only gives them fewer opportunities to offend, but also limits them from benefiting from legitimate opportunities (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja leago	bathekgi ba kgopolo ye ba leka go kopanya bolwelatokologo ya nasadi bjo bo tseneletšego le bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja Marxist ka go bolela gore kgatelelo ya basadi ke ka lebaka la go se lekalekane ga bong mo go ipušeletšago le ga maemo a batho setšhabeng. Ba sekaseka dilo tšeo di amanego le tšeo di laolanago tša bokapitale le bja taolo ka banna tšeo di feletšago ka bosenyi bja banna le go gatelela, go nyatša basadi le go se ipote ga basadi. Se se ra gore ba dumela gore maemo a batho setšhabeng le bong di šoma mmogo go beakanya setšhaba ebile ga ba beye pele maemo a setšhabeng goba bong. Ba bolela gore maemo a maatla ao banna ba lego go ona setšhabeng a ba fa dibaka tše kaone tša go dira bosenyi le go dira tshenyo, mola ka go le lengwe maemo a fase a basadi ka setšhabeng a sa ba fe fela dibaka tše nnyane tša gore ba senye, eupša gape di ba thibela gore ba holege go dibaka tšeo di lego molaong (bona gape dikgopolo tše dingwe tše kgolo tšeo di tšweletšego: bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bolokologi, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bjo bo tseneletšego, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja Marxist, bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja ka morago ga sebjalebja le bolwelatokologo ya basadi bja bathobaso).
subjective evidence	one of two types of information in a criminal investigation. In a criminal investigation, subjective evidence is also often referred to as direct evidence and includes all the information gathered from people directly or indirectly involved in the crime such as victims, eyewitnesses, suspects, informants etc., that is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute (also see <i>circumstantial evidence</i>).	bohlatse bja go se sekasekwe	ye nngwe ya mehuta ye mebedi ya tshedimošo ka dinyakišišong tša bosenyi. Ka dinyakišišong tša bosenyi, bohlatse bja go se sekasekwe gape bo bitšwa bohlatse bja thwii gomme bo akaretša tshedimošo ka moka yeo e kgobokeditšwego go batho thwii goba ka fao e sego thwii bao ba dirago bosenyi go swana go batšwasehlabele, go dihlatswe, go bagononelwa, go ditshebi, bjaobjalo, bjo bo hlagišwago pele ga kgorotsheko ya molao go rartolla thulano ya mabaka (bona gape <i>bohlatse bja tiišetšobosenyi</i>).
vehicle hijackers	individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).	bahulafatanaga	batho bao ba tšeago difatanaga ka kgang go motho yo mongwe ka ntle le tumelo ya gagwe (gape ba tsebja bjalo ka lehodu la difatanaga goba mohuladifatanaga).

vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	go hula difatanaga	tšeago difatanaga ka kgang go motho yo mongwe ka ntle le tumelo ya gagwe (gape go tsebja bjalo ka khulo ya difatanaga goba khulodifatanaga).
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