

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (SETSWANA)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (SETSWANA)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	khutshwafatso ya <i>Mokgatlho wa tshegetso wa batho ba ba nwang bojalwa phetelela, ka go ba letla ba arogana maitemogelo a bone le ba bangwe</i> .
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, lacerations, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	dikgobogo	mongwe wa mefuta e le tlhano ya dintho tse di supiwang mo batswasethabelong ba tirisodikgoka. Dikgobogo di bakwa ke llaga e e mo godimo ya of letlalo (nnerefe) e tloisiwa kgotsa e gobala ka ntsha ya go gotlhana le boalo jo bo magwata, sekai fa motho a gogwa mo godimo ga boalo jo bo sa lekalekaneng (leba gape le <i>ditetelo/matsadi, dintho tse di boteng, dintho tse di segilweng/mesego le dintho tse di tlhabetsweng kwa teng</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 jwa bagolo	bosenyi jwa bagolo ke maitsholo a motho yo mogolo (wa dingwaga tse 18 kgotsa go feta) yo o tsayang karolo mo go one a a tloang kgotsa a a kganetsweng 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.	maitsholo a dikgoka	maitsholo a dikgoka a akaretsa ditiro tse di se nang botsalano le tse di tloang ditshwanelo tsa batho ba bangwe. A ka akaretsa tirisodikgoka ya mmele e e jaaka go itaya, go raga kgotsa go kgorometsa , go tlhoka botsalano ka tiriso ya mafoko go go jaaka go romela melaetsa e e matshosetsi ka mafaratlhatlha a botsalano a inthanete, go goeletsa kgotsa go thapatsa, le/kgotsa matshosetsi a e seng a mafoko a a jaaka go tshosetsa ka go dirisa puo ya diatla.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	Mokgatlho wa tshegetso wa batho ba ba nwang bojalwa phetelela, ka go ba letla ba arogana maitemogelo a bone le ba bangwe	mokgatlho o o tlamelang tshegetso go matagwa.
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 jo bo belaelwang	tiro ya bosenyi e motho mongwe a latofadiwang ka yone mme motho yoo a ise a tsene tsheko mme ka jalo tatofatso e ise e rurifadiwe mo kgotlatshkelo ya molao. Gantsi polelwana e dirisiwa mo pegelong ya bobegakgang go bontsha gore pegelo ga e gobebele e bile ga e tseye lethakore.
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.	tlolomolao e e belaelwang	tiro ya bosenyi e motho mongwe a latofadiwang ka yone mme motho yoo a ise a tsene mo tshekong mme ka jalo tatofatso e ise e netefadiwe mo kgotlatshkelong ya molao. Gantsi polelwana e dirisiwa mo pegelong ya bobegakgang go bontsha gore pegelo ga e gobebele e bile ga e tseye lethakore.
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 mo setshabeng a mo go one melawanatheo ya setho e sa tsholeng e nonofile mo go laoleng maitsholo. Ke mabaka a a tlamelang kaelo e e sa tlhologanyesegeng kgotsa e nnye ya setho mo bathong. Kgopolo ya anomi e dirisitswe lwa ntsha ke Emile Durkheim mo maemong a thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi go tlhalosa maitsholo a bosenyi jaaka ditlamorago tsa go tlhoka kgolagano fa gare ga dikeletso tsa batho le bokgoni jwa bone jwa go fithelela maikaelelo a bone ka dinako tsa phetogo ya ka bonako ya loago, jaaka dipaka tsa kgolo ya ka bonako ya ikonomi.
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.	-sa amogelesegeng mo setshabeng	sengwe se se kgatthanong le melao le ditlwaello tsa setshaba; ka mafoko a mangwe, sengwe se se kgatthanong le melawanatheo e e leng teng, sekai go lofela sekolo gonne go fapaana le ditsholofelo tsa setshaba.

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.	maitsholo a a sa amogeleseeng mo setšhabeng	ditiro tse di gobatsang kgotsa tse di tlhaelang go akanyetsa boitekanelo jwa ba bangwe. Di akaretsa mefutafuta e e anameng ya maitsholo a a ka fapaanang fa gare ga maitsholo a le potlana a a sa amogeleseeng mo setšhabeng, a a jaaka go rogana kgotsa go baka modumo o o itayang ba bangwe tsebe, go filtha ka ditiro tse di masisi tsa bosenyi, tse di jaaka go thasela motho.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	tlhalele	tsamaiso ya kgethololo ka lotso kgotsa kgaoganyo e e neng e gatelelwa mo Aforikaborwa ke National Party ka tiriso ya peomolao go simolola 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.	thaselo	tiriso ya dikgoka e e seng mo molaong le ya ka bomo mo mothong yo mongwe, kgotsa go tlhola tumelo mo mothong yo mongwe gore go tloga go dirwa sengwe sa kgapeletso mo go bone. Bosenyi bo akaretsa tiriso tota ya dikgoka mo mmeleng le monagano wa motho. Se se raya go tlhola letshogo le poifo mo monaganong wa motho gore o tloga a itemogela kgobalo ya mmele, le gone go bopa thaselo.
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.	pegelo ya tlhathobo	e tsaya mefuta e le mmalwa mo maemong a thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi. Pegelo ya tlhathobo ya pele ga katholo e neela nthatebo ya ka nosi ya motlalamolao yo o rileng go thusa boathodi ka go tsaya tshwetso ka ga katholo e e maleba. Pegelo ya tlhathobo ya morago ga katholo e ikaelela go neela kaelo malebana le go tsholwa le taolo ya motlalamolao malebana le ditsenogare tse di ka dirisetwang tsosoloso le go laola ka nonofo motlalamolao ka nako ya tlhathelo kwa kgolegelong. Se se netefatsa go tsholwa go go babalesegileng, go go sireletsegileng le ga motho ka nosi ga motlalamolao.
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>) .	thuto ya tshuto ya dilo tse di latihelwang mo moweng	thutopatlisiso ya saentifiki ya tiriso, tshuto, ditlamorago le kago ya diporojekethaele tse di jaaka marumo, dišele le dibomo. Lephata la thuto le arogantswe ka dithuto tsa ka fa gare tsa dilo tse di latihelwang kgotsa tse di thuntshetswang mo moweng le le ka ga tshuto ya diporojekethaele mo teng ga sediriswa sa thuno, dithuto tsa kwa ntle tsa dilo tse di latihelwang kgotsa tse di thuntshetswang mo moweng, le le tsepamisang mo go fokeng ga porojekethaele morago ga go tswa mo sedirisweng go fithelela porojekethaele e emisiwa ke sengwe, jaaka setotwa, le thuto ya tshuto ya dilo tse di latihelwang mo moweng ya theminale, e e ineetseng mo tlhathobong ya ditlamorago tsa porojekethaele mo setotweng (leba gape <i>tshupo ya 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>) .	tshagetso ya tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi ba bantsho	babueledi ba nthatebo e ba tsepamisa mo maitemogelong a basadi ba bantsho mme ba leba kgatelelo ya basadi jaaka sengwe se se dirwang ke go sa lekalekane go go leng teng ga bong, maemo a loago le lotso le kgethololo. Tsepamiso e mo phithelelong e e lekanyeditsweng ya basadi ba bantsho mo thutong e e lekaneng le go dira ka ntsha ya bosemorafe, kgaoganyo ka maemo a loago le bong, tse di bayang basadi ba bantsho mo maemong a a se nang ditšhono tse dintsi. Babueledi ba gatelela gape ntsha ya go tsholwa ka tsela e e kgethololang basadi ba bantsho mo tsamaisong ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi leba gape le dintsha tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng tsa tshagetso ya tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi: <i>tshagetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le ditlhopho tsa bone, tshagetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tiwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshagetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshagetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fithelelwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi le tshagetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditiro tse dintsi, ka nthatebo ya sešweng</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.	kgobatso ya mmele	tiro/kgapeletso epe ya ka bomo, e e se nang botsalano le/kgotsa ya dikgoka e e dirwang mo mmeleng (le fa e le go ama), e e kgoreletsang boitekanelo le thokgamo ya motho yo mongwe kgatthanong le thato ya gagwe, kgotsa go tshosetsa ka tiro/kgapeletso ya go nna jalo.
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.	bogodu	go tsena ka tsela e e seng mo molaong mo kagong go dira bosenyi jaaka go utsiwa ga thoto. Bogodu bo ka nna go thuba mo ntlong fa legodu le kopana le motho yo o nnang mo lefelong mme a dirisa dikgoka 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.	khabonemonokosaete	gase e e se nang mmala, e e se nang monko le moutlwalo, e go seng bonolo go e lemoga. Ga e a kitlana thata jaaka mowa, mme e kotsi mo bathong fa e hemilwe ka bontsi, mo go feleletsang go bakile loso. E ntshiwa mo mafelong a fa gae le a kwa diintasetering ke dikoloi tse di tsamayang ka peterole le disele, dihitara tsa gase le didiriswa tsa tsidifatso tse di dirang ka dituki tse di nang le khabone.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	bosenyi jwa tiro	lotsenologolo lwa ditšhelete lo lo amogelwang ka ditirwana tsa 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.	kheise ya khateritšhe	setshodi/šele/pakana ya porojekethaele e e jaaka lerumo. Gantsi e dirilwe ka metale mme e na le sebopego sa selenere e e nang le tšhupu e e tsenyang sethunyi, poeri e e tšhatšhang dirisetswang go thunya le porojekethaele.
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.	go baka tlhologo ya sengwe	bokgoni jwa lebaka lengwe (X) jwa go tlhotlheletsa le lengwe (Y), sekai lebaka le le lengwe (X) le dira gore lebaka le lengwe (Y) le nne teng kgotsa lebaka (X) le baka gore lebaka le lengwe (Y) le fapaane le a mangwe.
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 mankge le mosekaseki wa bosenyi wa Moitalia yo o belegweng ka ngwaga wa 1835 le go tlhokafala ka 1909. O ne a fekeetsa kakanyo ya ngwagagolo ya bo19 le go sa le gale ka ngwagagolo ya bo20 ka ga maitsholo a bosenyi mme gantsi o ne a bonwa jaaka motlhodi wa thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi, gonne o ne a kgona go ntsha dikakanyo tsa ka tlhamalalo tse di bakang tlhologo ya bosenyi mo dipuisanong tse di malebana le thato le maikarabelo a sebele (sekolo se se tlasiikhale sa thuto ya bosenyi kgotsa go sa thomamiso), mo kgopolong ya gore mabaka a a rileng a tlhotlheletse batho ka nosi go dira bosenyi (lephata le le ikaegileng ka dintlha tse di ka neelwang bosupi la thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi kgotsa la thomamiso). Mo tirong ya gagwe go sale gale o ne a tlhotlhelediwa thata ke tiori ya ga Darwin ya ebolusi, a dumela gore bosenyi bo a gotsiwa (e seng ka boithatelo) le gore batho ba ba belegweng e le disenyi kgotsamaikutlo a motheo a batho ba nnang le one go tloga bogologolo ba ka supiwa ka dipharologantsho tsa mmele kgotsa kgethololo e e jaaka disanaenase tse di bonalang tsa kwa pele, ditlhaa tse dikgolo mo go feteletseng le mangana le ditsebe tse dinnye kgotsa tse dikgolo ka moo go sa twaelegang ka teng.

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 Bosiamisi jwa Bana	Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008 o neela lethomeso la taolo le la mokgwatsamaiso mo dikarolong tsa Molaotheo wa Aforikaborwa tse di samaganang segolo bogolo le bana ba ba iphithelang ba tlola molao, mme o itsetsepitse ka ditshwanelo tsa bana tsa go bona tlhokomelo ya balelapa (kgotsa e e maleba), go sirelediwa mo kgokgontshong le go sirelediwa mo mekgwatirisong e e tlaa tsenyang boitekanelo le kgolo ya bone mo kotsing. O ikaelela jaaka togamaano ya go sa le gape ya tsenogare go thuba poeletso ya bosenyi le go thibela bana gore ba se ke ba tlola molao gape, maikaelelo a Molao ke go faposa bana mo tsamaisong ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi, mme ka go dira jalo e le go netefatsa tsosoloso le pusetso manong e e nonofileng. Go ya ka molawanatheo wa bosiamisi jwa pusetso manong, go bewa kgatelelo mo goreng bana ba tshwanetse go rwala maikarabelo a bosenyi e le go rotloetsa tlotlo ya ditshwanelo tsa botho le botsayakarlo jwa batswasethabelo, batsadi le balelapa, ga mmogo le setšhaba, mo pusetso manong ya bone.
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.	kgotlatshekelo ya bosiamisi ya bana	kgotlatshekelo epe e e neelwang tšhono ya go nna teng mo Molaong wa Mokgwatsamaiso wa Bosenyi o o samaganeng le dikopo tsa topololo ya bana, diipopolo, ditsheko kgotsa ditheetso tsa katlholo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	modiri yo o dirang ka thobalano mme e le ngwana	motho yo o nang le dingwaga tse di ka fa tlase ga tse 18 yo o dirang ditiro tsa thobalano ka thefosanelo ya mofuta mongwe wa tuelo.
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>) .	bosupi go ya ka seemo	mongwe wa metswedi e mebedi ya tshedimosetso mo patlisong ya bosenyi. Mo patlisong ya bosenyi bosupi go ya ka seemo gantsi bo kaiwa jaaka bosupi jo bo se nang boitebo, jo bo didimetseng kgotsa jo e seng jwa tlhamalalo. O akaretsa tshedimosetso yothle ya mmele wa motho e e jaaka madi, dikgatiso tsa menwana, le peo ya bonna mo dikgetheng tsa petelelo, jo bo thagisiwang mo kgotlatshekelo ya molao go rarabolola kganetsano e e nang le dintlha tse di utlwalang (leba gape le <i>bopaki jwa boitebo</i>).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	khutshwafatso ya Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana.
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, critical criminology, interactionist criminology and integrated criminology</i>) .	thuto ya bosenyi ya tlelasikhale	mongwe wa mekgwatebo e le methano e e anameng ya ditiro mo thutong ya saentifiki ya bosenyi, o o tsayang gore batho ke ditshedi tse di akanyang ka tsela e e utlwalang ba ba nang le boithatelo (go sa tseye tshwetso e e tlhomameng) le gore ba ka tlhotlhelediwa kwa bofelong gore ba se tlole molao ka ditlamorago tse di bothoko tsa kotlhaao (thibelo). Mokgwatebo o fekeeditse kakanyo ka ga bosenyi ka nako ya <i>Enlightenment</i> mo ngwagakgolo wa bo18, mme o ne wa tlogelwa ka go ne go ratwa mokgwatebo o o ikaegileng ka dintlha tse di ka neelwang bosupi, o o theilweng mo ngwagakgolong wa bo19. Le fa go ntse jalo, maithomo a motheo a mokgwatebo a simolotse go tuma gape ka dingwaga tsa bo1980 ka tiori ya tlhopho e e dirwang ka mabaka ya ga Cornish le Clarke (leba gape le <i>thuto ya bosenyi e e ikaegileng ka dintlha tse di ka neelwang bosupi, thuto ya bothokwa ya bosenyi, thuto ya bosenyo e e ka ga tlhotlheletsano le thuto e e kopaneng ya bosenyi</i>).
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	bosenyi jwa kgwebo	bosenyi jo bo akaretsang

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>).	molao wa boatlhodi	lephatana la molao le le tlhomilweng ke ditshwetso tsa kgotlatshekelo le bothati jwa peomolao. Molao wa boatlhodi wa Aforikaborwa o theilwe mo tsamaisong ya semolao ya Seroma le Holannere jaaka o fetotswe le go tthalosiwa ke sekao sa boatlhodi. Bosenyi jwa molao wa boatlhodi ke ditiro tse di tsewang e le bosenyi mo dingwagakgolong tse dintsi jaaka polao, bogodu le go thuba mo matlong (leba gape le <i>molao wa palamente</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.	bosiamisi jwa baagi	togamaano e e tlang phetolo, ya tharabololo ya bothata ka tsela e e utlwalang e e ikaelelang go akaretisa baagi mo ditrong tse di rulagantsweng tse di lebisitsweng mo thibelong, taolo le phokotso ya bosenyi le paakanyo ya tshenyo e e bakwang ke bosenyi. Ka tsela ya bothokwa e aga kgotsa e oketsa ditirisano mo baaging le maiteko a go leka maiteko a tlhola merafe e e babalesegileng, e e siameng e e itekanetseng ka go tokafatsa boleng jwa botshelo jwa maloko othe a setshaba.
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 jo bo dirwang ka khomphiutha	tiro epe ya bosenyi e mo go yone go dirisiwang dikhomphiutha kgotsa dineteweke tsa khomphiutha go dira tlolomolao e gantsi e nang le maikaelelo a go nna le poelo ya ikonomi/ditšhelete (e gape e itseng jaaka <i>bosenyi jo bo dirwang ka inthanete</i>).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	kamano e go nang le tumelano ya thobalano	kamano fa gare ga batho ka nosi ba ba iketleeditseng, ba ba ikemiseditseng, ba ba kgonang e bile ba ikutlwa sentle ya go dumelana go nna le dikamano tsa thobalano fa gare ga bone.
contusions/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>).	ditetelo/matsadi	mongwe wa mefuta e le metlano ya dintho tse di ka supiwang mo batswasetlhabelong ba tirisodikgoka. Ditetelo di bakwa ke dikgobalo tsa kgapeletso ka sengwe se se seng bogale thata tse di bakang go kgaoga ga ditshikana le ditlisamadi, tse di bakang gore madi a tshabele mo teng ga ditogwa (dithišu) tse di mo tlase ga letlalo, le fa letlalo le sa gagoga (leba gape le <i>dikgobogo, dintho tse di boteng, dintho tse di segilweng/mesego</i> le <i>dintho tse di tlhabetsweng kwa teng</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 jwa fa tirong	bosenyi jo bo jaaka go efoga lekgetho, botšhoni jwa tsietso le tsietso ya dithenere e e dirwang ke batlhankedi ba ba dirang mo boemong jwa setlamo mo kgaatlhegolong ya setlamo ka lebakalegolo la go direla setlamo seo poelo kgotsa tshiamelo e e rileng.
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 kgopololo	lefelo lepe le le tlhomilweng mo tlase ga Molao wa Ditirelo tsa Kgopololo wa 111 wa 1998 go amogela, go tlathela, go kganela, go katisa kgotsa go tshwara batlolamolao ba ba tshwanetsweng ke go tshwarwa ba le mo tlhokomelong (le gape le itsegeng jaaka <i>kgolegelo</i>).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi	maitsholo a a tloang melao ya boatlhodi le ya palamente ya naga.

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 tse di rileng tse di di dirwang ke bathhankedi ba kgatelelo ya molao le baeteledipele ba setšhaba go laola maitsholo a batho ba ba nang le kgonagalo ya go dira bosenyi. Se se akaretsa ditogamaano tsa pakatelele tsa taolo ya bosenyi tse di jaaka go tsenya mabone a mo mebileng kgotsa ditogamaano tsa pakakhutshwane tsa taolo ya bosenyi tse di jaaka go oketsa badisi le bathhokomedi ba sepodisi le go tlhoma balebeledi ba mo tikologong (leba gape le <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.	temogo ya bosenyi	tirego ya go tlhomamisa bosenyi jo bo begilweng kwa mapodising kgotsa jwa go senola tiro ya bosenyi ka go kgobokanya tshedimosetso ya tthamalalo kgotsa e e seng ya tthamalalo go supa le go sekisa modiri wa bosenyi.
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>).	mmatlisisi wa bosenyi	mothhankedi wa kgatelelo ya molao yo tiro ya gagwe e leng go battisisa bosenyi ka go kgobokanya tshedimosetso ya mofuta o o tthamaletseng/ya sebele, le ya mofuta o o sa tthamalalang/wa boitebo, jaaka dikgatiso tsa menwana, go baakanyetsa dipegelo tsa tirego ya tshekiso le go tthagisa bopaki mo kgotlatshekelo (yo gape o itsegeng jaaka <i>letseka</i> , <i>mmatlisisi wa bosenyi</i> kgotsa <i>mmatlisisi</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.	peomolao ya bosenyi	lephatana la molao le le laolang maitsholo a batho le go gapeletsa baagi go ikgapah mo maitsholong a a senyang dikgatlhego tsa setšhaba. Ke tthaloso ya maitsholo a a kganetsweng ke molao wa boathodi le molao wa palamente. E itsege gape jaaka 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	maikaelelo a pakatelele a a bayang maikarabelo mo setšhabeng ka kakaretso go kopana, go tlhotlheletsa le go bopa maitsholo mo baaging ka mokgwa o o siameng wa kobamelo ya molao ka tirisio ya maiteko a a gokagantsweng ke puso, tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi le baagi ba selegae. Batsayakarolo ba bagolo ba akaretsa baemedibagolo ba kopanyo ya setšhaba ba ba jaaka batsadi le barutabana. Sekai sa seno ke lenaneo la bokgoni jwa go godisa bana le le neelwang ke badirediloago kwa tleliniking ya selegae le mo go lone batsadi ba ithutang go le gontsi ka tharabololo e e nonofileng ya tharaano, tthaeletsano le kotlhao le go laya bana (leba gape le <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.	seelo sa bosenyi	seelo sa bosenyi jo bo rekotilweng mo pakeng e e rileng ya nako mo kgaolong fa go bapiswa le baagi ba kgaolo ya go nna jalo; se ka tswaelo e leng go ya ka baagi ba le 1 000 mo ngwageng o o rileng.
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	kgaolo e mo go yone go diragetseng tiro e e seng mo molaong le tshimologo e mo go yone go upololwang tshedimosetso e e bonalang le e e fithegileng ya mofuta wa tthamalalo/wa sebele le ya mofuta o e seng wa tthamalalo/wa boitebo.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	sesenyi	motho mongwe yo o dirileng tiro e e sa letlelelweng mo molaong o o tswaelegileng le molao mogolo.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	tiro ya bosenyi	maitsholo a a sa letlelelweng ke melao ya boathodi le ya palamente ya naga.

criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.		maitsholo a a tloang melao ya common and statute laws ya naga.
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.	patlisiso ya bosenyi	go batla ka thulaganyo e e rileng nnete ka maikaelelo a go fithelela dintlha tsa mofuta o o tthamaletseng/wa sebele le mofuta o e seng wa tthamalalo/wa boitebo e le go tthomamisa gore a bosenyi bo dirilwe, go supa modiri wa bosenyi, go tshwara modiri wa bosenyi le go neela bopaki jwa molato wa molatofadiwa.
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>).	mmatlisisi wa bosenyi	motlankedi wa kgatelelo ya molao yo tiro ya gagwe e leng go batlisisa bosenyi ka go kgobokanya tshedimosetso ya mofuta o o tthamaletseng/wa sebele, jaaka diteitente tsa batswasethabelo le mofuta o o tthamaletseng/wa boitebo, jaaka dikgatiso tsa menwana, go rulaganya dipegelo tsa tirego ya tshekiso le go tthagisa bopaki kwa kgotlatshekelo (o itsege gape jaaka letseka kgotsa mmatlisisi wa bosenyi).
criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.		go tsaya karolo ga motho mo maitsholong a a kganetsweng ke melao ya boathodi le ya palamente 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.	tirego ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi	tirego ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi e simololwang go dirisiwa fa bosenyi bo dirwa le go latelwa ke patlisiso ya bosenyi, le go khutla fa motlalomolao yo o bonweng molato a gololwa mo thathelong ya kgopololo.
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.	tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi	sete ya mekgathlo le ditirego tse di tthomilweng ke dipuso go laola bosenyi le go gapeletsa dikotlhafo mo go ba ba tloang molao. Tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi ya Aforikaborwa e okametswe ke Lefapha la Bosiamisi le Tlhabololo ya Molaotheo, mme go akareditswe mo tlase ga taolo ya yone ke dikarolo tsotlhe tsa sepodisa, dikgotlatshekelo le mafelo a kgopololo.
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	lephata la molao la mo nageng e e rileng le le laolang maitsholo a batho mo loagong le le le gapeletsang baagi go emisa go dira maitsholo a a senyang dikgathhegelo tsa setšhaba. Ke peomolao ya bosenyi e e tthalosang maitsholo a a kganetsweng ke molao wa boathodi kgotsa wa palamente (o gape o itsegeng jaaka <i>peomolao ya bosenyi</i>).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	tlolomolao ya bosenyi	tiro e e kganetsweng ke molao wa boathodi kgotsa wa palamente.
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 Mokgwatsamaiso wa Bosenyi	maikaelelo a Molao wa Mokgwatsamaiso wa Bosenyi wa Aforikaborwa wa bo51 wa 1997 (O o nang le Dipaakanyo) ke go laola mekgwatsamaiso le dikgetse tse di amanang le one mo dithulaganyong tsa bosenyi; o laola tshekatsheko ya dikgetse tsa bosenyi mo dikgotlatshekelo tsa molao tsa Aforikaborwa.
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 jwa thuto ya bosenyi	boleng jwa tshedimosetso kgotsa selekano se e nang le sone fa e neelwa jaaka bosupi mo kgotlatshekelo ya molao go rarabolola kganetsano e e nang le dintlha tse di utwalang.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	-bakang bosenyi	maemo, mabaka kgotsa seemo tse di bakang kgotsa tse di nang le go ka baka bosenyi.

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>) .	mosekaseki wa bosenyi	motho yo o katisitsweng ka tsela ya porofesenale mo thutong ya saentifiki ya bosenyi yo tiro ya gagwe le dikamogelo tsa gagwe di tswang segolo thata mo thutopatlisisong ya saentifiki le tshekatsheko ya tiragalo ya bosenyi le maitsholo a bosenyi (leba gape le <i>thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi</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>) .	thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi	lekala le le kgobokanyang le go sekaseka data e e ikaegileng ka diteko le maitemogelo go tswa mo ditiragalong tsa mmatota go tlhalosa ditiragalo tsa bosenyi, maitsholo a basenyi le ditsibogo tsa morafe mo go yone (leba gape <i>mosekaseki wa 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>) .	thuto ya bothokwa ya bosenyi	mongwe wa mekgwatebo e le methano e e anameng e e ikaegileng ka tiori mo thutong ya saentifiki ya bosenyi, o o botsolotsang ka go tlhloganya ga rona go go tlwaelegileng ga bosenyi le go senola ditumelo tse di fosagetseng ka ga bosenyi le tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi. Mokgwatebo o simolotse go tuma ka dingwaga tsa bo1960 le tsa bo1970 ka batshegetsi ka kakaretso ba ba neng ba gwetlha mokgwa o puso e tlhalosang bosenyi ka one ka go ganetsa gore maitsholo a batho ba ba se nang maatlha mo setšhabeng a fetolwa go nna a bosenyi ka bonako go na le maitsholo a batho ba ba nang le thata. Nthakgolo ke gore puso e tshwanetse go amogela maikarabelo a go direga ga bosenyi. Gape e kaiwa jaaka thuto ya bosenyi ya bothokwa, e ntšhwa kgotsa ya ga Marx (leba le <i>thuto ya bosenyi ya tlelasikhale</i> , <i>thuto ya bosenyi e e ikaegileng ka dintlha tse di ka neelwang bosupi</i> , <i>thuto ya bosenyi ya botsayakarolo le thuto e e kopaneng ya bosenyi</i>) .
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	koketsego	fa kopanyo ya mabaka a kotsi ya bosenyi mmogo a na le ditlamorago tse di kwa godimo go na le palogotlhe ya ditlamorago ka nosi.
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.	dakethilosekhopi	karolo e e mo godimo ya legofi la motho le karolo e e kwa tlase ga lenao, go akaretse menwana ya seatla le ya maoto, e khurumeditse ka mofuta o o kgethegileng wa letlalo o o itseng jaaka letlalo la kgothano. Letlalo le na le makwakwapa a mannye a a itsegeng jaaka ditselana tse di makwakwapa tsa sepapila (thoko). Dakethilosekhopi ke tshekatsheko le pharologantsho ya diphethene tsa dipopego tsa kgothano go direla mabaka a boitshupo. Motheo wa saense ke thuto ya popego ya 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	Lefapha la Ditirelo tsa Kgopololo ke lefapha la puso le le fitlhelwang mo Lefapheng la Bosiamisi mo Aforikaborwa mme le rwele maikarabelo a kgolego e e nonofileng, e e babalesegileng le e e leng ya setho le tsosoloso ya batshwarwa morogo ga dikgotlatshekelo di se na go neela kotlhao, ga mmogo kopanyo ya dikamano tsa batho ya batlolamolao fa ba gololwa le go boela mo setšhabeng.
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>) .	seganana	ka kakaretso e dirisiwa go kaya maitsholo a a sa amogelesengeng mo setšhabeng. Mo thutong ya saentifiki ya bosenyi e dirisiwa gantsi thata go raya ditiro tse di sa amogelesengeng mo setšhabeng le/kgotsa ditiro tsa bosenyi tsa batho ba bannye (leba gape le <i>ngwana wa sesinyi</i>) .
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	tshupo ya meno	tshupo ya batho ka nosi ba ba sa itsiweng (ba ba tshelang kgotsa ba ba suleng) ka go dirisa dipharologantsho tse di kgethegileng tsa meno a bone.

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.	khutliso	go khutlisiwa ga tlolomolao/maitsholo a bosenyi kgotsa diphethene tse dingwe tsa maitsholo a a sa amogelesegeng mo setšhabeng. Ke fa motho yo o tloang molao a feleletsa a emisitse tlolomolao. Go tshwanetse ga elwa tlhoko gore khutliso ya bosenyi ga se motlha o o rileng wa nako, mme tota ke tirego.
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.	thibelo	kakanyo ya gore batlolamolao le batho go nang le kgonagalo ya gore ba ka nna batlolamolao ba ka tlhotlhelediwa go tlogela go dira bosenyi ka matshosetsi kgotsa tiriso ya mmatota ya kotlhao. Molawanatseo wa tiori ya thibelo ke gore batho ba kgona go akanya ka tsela e e utlwalang e bile ba tlaa efoga maitsholo (bosenyi) a a nang le ditlamorago tse di sa jeseng di welang kgotsa tse di botlhoko (kotlhao). Thibelo ka kakaretso e ikaegile ka maitlomo a gore batho ka nosi mme e seng motho yo o amogelang kotlhao ya maitsholo a a seng mo molaong, ba tlaa tlhotlhelediwa go se tlole molao gone kotlhao e bonwa e le e e seng monate gape e le sengwe se bogolo ba ka se efogang. Ka mafoko a mangwe, motlolamolao yo o otlhaiwang o dirisiwa jaaka sekai mo go ba bangwe ba mo isagong ba ka akanyang go dira ditiro tse di seng mo molaong. Thibelo e e rileng (e gape e itsegeng jaaka thibelo e e kgethegileng, ya motho ka nosi kgotsa e e rileng) e ikaelela go nyemisa mooko motho ka nosi yo e leng moamogedi wa kotlhao go khutlisa maitsholo a bosenyi mo isagong. Ka mafoko a mangwe, ka kotlhao go ikaelelwa go ruta motho yo o tlotseng molao.
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.	pharologano	e akaretse maitsholo a a tloang melao ya semmuso (bosenyi) ga mmogo le go tlolwa ga melawana e e sa kwalwang kgotsa e e seng ya semmuso, ditsholofelo le melawana ya setšhaba se se rileng, a a jaaka go rogana mo phatlalatseng.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	-farologaneng	bona <i>pharologano</i> .
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	maitsholo a a farologaneng	bona <i>pharologano</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 o go ganetsanwang ka one	sampole ya moriri mo ditlathobong tsa forensiki tsa moriri e e tsosang mefuta e e farologaneng ya dipotso. Sampole ya moriri e e fitlhetšweng kwa lefelong la bosenyi e nna e ganediwa go fithelela baitseanape ba forensiki ba moriri, sekai, ba ka kgona go tthomamisa gore a ke moriri wa motho kgotsa ke wa phologolo, gore moriri o tswa mo karolong efe ya mmele, gore motho wa moriri ke wa lotso lefe, wa bong bofe le wa dingwaga tse kae le gore a mme moriri o ntshitswe ka tirisodikgoka.

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.	phapogo	togamaano e e dirisiwang jaaka mokgwa wa go thibela batho gore ba se ke ba nna mo kotsing ya ditlamorago tse di diphatsa tsa tsamaiso ya semolao ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi. E akaretsa thomelo ya dikgetse (phetolo/thomelo sešwa) go tswa mo mekgwatsamaisong ya semolao ya kgotlatshekelo ya bosenyi. Karolo 51 ya Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008 lwa ntsha o laola phapogo mo tsamaisong ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi mo baneng mo Aforikaborwa. Maikaelelo ke go samagana le bana kwa ntle ga tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi mo dikgetseng tse di maleba, go rotloetsa boikarabelo mo baneng go direla tshenyo e ba e bakileng, go fithelela dithokego tsa bana ka nosi, go tseweletsa pusetso mannong ya bana ba ba tloang molao go boela mo malapeng le mo setšhabeng, go thibela kgethololo, go fokotsa kgonagalo ya go tlola molao gape, go thibela bana gore ba se nne le direkoto tsa bosenyi, le go oketsa seriti le boitekanelo jwa 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>).	tshekatshoko ya DNA	mokgwatiriso wa forensiki o o dirisiwang go supa batho go ya ka dipharologantsho tsa esiti ya diokosiraebonyutleliake (DNA). DNA e boloka tshedimosetso ya lotso e e gotsitsweng ka bobedi mo batsading le DNA ya motho mongwe le mongwe, ka jalo e kgethegile mme e jaaka phethene ya lotso (e itsege gape jaaka go tsaya dikgatiso tsa menwana ka DNA, go dira porofaele, go dira teko kgotsa go farologanya ka mefuta).
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 selegae	karolo e e kgethegileng ya molao mo nageng e e rileng e e laolang maitsholo a loago mme e gapeletsa baagi go ikgapaha mo maitsholong a a senyang dikgatlhago tsa setšhaba; ka mafoko a mangwe, molao wa selegae o tšhalosa maitsholo a a kganetsweng ke melao ya boatlhodi le ya palamente.
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>).	tirisodikgoka ya fa lapeng	lereole le le anameng le le sobokanya tirisodikgoka ya balekane ba ba nang le kamano ya sebele, tshotlako ya bana, tshotlako ya bagolo le tirisodikgoka fa gare ga bana ba motho; e gape e bidiwang tirisodikgoka ya fa lapeng. Molao wa Tirisodikgoka ya fa Gae wa Aforikaborwa wa bo116 wa 1998 o e tšhalosa jaaka tshotlako ya mmele, e e jaaka go faphola, go raga, go loma, kgotsa matshosetsi a gone, tshotlako ya thobalano, le tshotlako ya maikutlo, ya mafoko le ya tšhaloganyo, go akaretsa phethene ya go tšontlola kgotsa maitsholo a a nyenyefatsang, matlhapa le/kgotsa matshosetsi, go rogana, go gapeletsa motho gore a go rate ka tsela e e dirang gore a nne a tshwenyega ka wena mo go sa tšhokegeng le go fufegela ba bangwe, go go diregang mo dikamanong tsa balelapa/fa gae. Go akareditswe le tshotlako ya ikonomi, jaaka go amoga balelapa ka tsela e e sa utwaleng metswedithuso ya ikonomi le ya ditšhelete e ka molao ba nang le tšhwanelo ya yone, go gana mo go sa utwaleng go aroganya madi, go duela kgotsa go duela mmogo rente kgotsa bonto ya ntlo e e tšhakanetsweng, le go rekisa kgotsa go fana ka thoto ya mo lapeng, matshosetsi, letshwenyo, go sala motho morago, tshenyo ya thoto, go tsena mo lefelong la bodulo la motho kwa ntle ga tetla moo balelapa ba sa duleng mmogo mo lefelong le le lengwe la bodulo, le maitsholo ape a mangwe a a laolang kgotsa a a sotlakang mo go mongwe wa balelapa a a bakang kgobalo kgotsa a a bakang tshenyo e e sa jeseng di welang mo pabaleseong, pholo kgotsa boitekanelo jwa mongwe wa balelapa (leba gape le <i>tirisodikgoka ya balelapa</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.	utswa	bosenyi jo bo diregang segolo thata mo maemong a tiro kgotsa a kgwebo, jo bo akaretsang go tsaya ka tsietso le bonweenwee kgotsa bogodu jwa dithoto e le mo sebopegong sa madi kgotsa thoto, ke motho yo o mo maemong a a tshepiwang kgotsa yo o rweleng maikarabelo a dithoto.

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.	bothodi	fa tshedimosetso ya khupamarama kgotsa ya sephiri e bonwa ka bosephiri kwa ntle ga tetla ya motho kgotsa setheo se se tshwereng tshedimosetso ya go nna jalo. Kgopolo e dirisiwa ka kakaretso go raya dipuso tse di kgobokanyang tshedimosetso ka ga dipuso tse dingwe, segolo thata go direla mabaka a sesole kgotsa a sepolotiki, gape le fa dikgwebo tse di gaisanang mo tikologong ya kgwebo di dira bothodi jwa bodirelo go boelwa ke mosola o o gaisanelwang mo lefelong la kgwebisano (mmaraka).
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 jo bo ka dirisiwang jaaka bosupi	bothokwa kgotsa selekano se tshedimosetso epe e nang le sone fa e tlhagisiwa kwa kgotlatshekelo ya molao go rarabolola kganetsano e e nang le dintlha tse di utlwalang.
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.	tiriso e e gobeletang	go dirisa ka tsela e e sa siamang, e e setlhogo kgotsa e e seng mo molaong ga sengwe jaaka diphologolo kgotsa tikologo, kgotsa mongwe, jaaka batho ba ba mo kotsing jaaka bana ba bannye thata, bahumanedi kgotsa ba ba bokoa ba ba ka gapelediwang go tsaya karolo mo tirong ya bosenyi, go le gantsi e le go nna le poelo ya 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.	patiko	go baya kgatelelo mo mothong mongwe go tlamela mosola jaaka thefoso ya go dira kgotsa go palelwa ke go dira ka mokgwa o o rileng. Kgatelelo e ka tsaya dipopego tse di farologaneng tse di jaaka matshosetsi, go tshosa kgotsa go tshosetsa ka go se dire sengwe se se jaaka go tlamela tirelo ya bothokwa. Tsepamiso e mo batswasethabelong ba ba tshosediwang ka ditlamorago tse di sa siamang fa ba sa dirisane mmogo le motshosetsi. Tshiamelo kgotsa mosola di ka nna ka mefuta e e farologaneng, e e jaaka madi kgotsa sengwe se se ka fetolwang go nna le bolengthothlwa jwa madi kgotsa sengwe se se ka se kgoneng go fetolwa go nna le bolengthothlwa jwa madi se se jaaka molemo wa thobalano kgotsa maduo a go falola a dipampiri tsa tlathlthobo.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>).	tirisodikgoka ya lelapa	lereo le le anameng le le akaretsang tirisodikgoka ya molekane o o nang le kamano ya sebele, tshotlako ya bana, tshotlako ya bagolo le tirisodikgoka fa gare ga bana ba motho (bona gape le <i>tirisodikgoka ya fa lapeng</i>).
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi jwa basadi	bosenyi jo bo dirwang ke batho ba bong jwa basadi, bo bo tloang melao ya boatlhodi le ya palamente ya naga.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi jwa basadi	maitsholo ka batho ba bong jo bo namagadi, ba ba tloang melao ya boatlhodi le ya palamente ya naga.
feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	motshetsi wa tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi	motho yo batlang go tlhalosa le go fitlhelela ditshwanelo tsa sepolotiki, tsa semolao, tsa ikonomi, tsa sebele le tsa loago le tekatekano ya 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.	thuto ya bosenyi ya batshegetsi ba tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi	lephata le le anameng la dikakanyo mo lekalaneng la thuto ya bosenyi, le le simolotseng go itsege mo dingwageng tsa bofelo tsa bo1960 e le tsibogelo ya tlhokomologo ka kakaretso ya basadi, le kgethololo kgathlanong le bone, mo thutopatlisisong ya bosenyi. Babueledi ba lephata la dikakanyo ba tlhomamisa gore lefatshe la loago le kgaogantswe ka bong jo bo farologaneng go tloga kwa motheong, se se rayang gore banna le basadi ba na le maitemogelo a a farologaneng a botshelo a a bopiwang ke ditirego tsa setso, hisetori le loago le go kopana mo go gaufi le go sa lekalekane ga lotso le sethopho sa loago. Le fa go ntse jalo, go tshwanetse ga elwa thoko gore thuto ya bosenyi ya batshegetsi ba tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi ga e reye tiori e le nngwe. Bogolo ke lereo la kakaretso la mefufafuta ya dintlhatebo, le le nang le maitlhommo a a farologaneng ka ga motswedi wa go sa lekalekane ga bong le kgatelelo ya basadi. Dintlha tse di latelang tsa bothokwa di tlhageletse: <i>tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le ditlhopho tsa bone, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang pheketso e e tlwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelelwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditiro tse dintsi, ka ntlhatebo ya sešweng le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosemorafe e a tsamaisana</i> .
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>).	FCG	khonferense ya sethopho sa balelapa ke tirego ya bosiamisi jwa pusetsomannong e balelapa, batswasetlhabelo le baagi ba tsayang karolo mo go yone go tsaya ditshwetso ka ga batho ka nosi ba ba latofadiwang ka go dira bosenyi. Ke tirego e e dirisiwang segolo bogolo go samagana le bana ba ba tloang molao mme mo Aforikaborwa e umakiwa segolo bogolo jaaka boithophelo jwa phapogo le katholo mo teng ga Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008. Khonferense ya sethopho sa balelapa ke kopano ya batho bothle ba ba leng bothokwa mo botshelong jwa ngwana, ga mmogo le motswasetlhabelo le batho ba ba tshegetsang motswasetlhabelo. Motswasetlhabelo o diragatsa seabe sa bothokwa ka go tsaya tšhono go bua gore o amilwe jang kgotsa o gobaditswe jang ke ditiro tsa ngwana. Maikaelelomagolo a kopano ke go tsaya tshwetso ya gore go ka siamisiwa jang ka tsela e e gaisang phoso e e bakilweng ke maitsholo a bosenyi le gore go ka thibelwa jang poeletso ya tiragalo. Maikaelelo ke go tsena gare mo botshelong jwa ngwana go emisa se se ka nnang tiro ya bosenyi. Tlhokego ya kwa pele ke gore ngwana o amogela maikarabelo a tshenyo e a e bakileng (leba gape le <i>Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana, phapogo le bosiamisi jwa pusetsomannong</i>).
fingerprints	the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).	dikgatiso tsa menwana	diphethene tse di kgethegileng tsa dipopego tse di makwakwapa tse di bonwang mo letlalong la motho, segolo bogolo mo menwaneng ya diatla (leba gape le <i>dakethilosekhopi</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>) .	tshupo ya sethunya	thutopatlisiso ya saentifiki ya matshwao le ditselana tse di gabilweng mo marumong a a bonweng go tswa mo dibareleng tsa dithunya tse marumo a thuntshitsweng go tswa mo go tsone. Nomoro, nthla, bophara, go thulama le diphathla fa gare ga matshwao le ditselana tse di kgethegileng tse di gabilweng mo bareleng ya sethunya se se thuntshitseng lerumo. Ka jalo e ka dirisiwa mo tshupong e e siameng ya sethunya se se thuntshitseng lerumo, kgotsa marumo a le mmalwa. Le fa marumo a a bonweng mo mafelong a a farologaneng a bosenyi a ka golagannngwa ka tsela e e siameng le sethunya se le sengwe le kwa bofelong sethunya se se rileng, se se thuntshitseng marumo (leba gape le <i>thuto ya tshuto ya dilo tse di lathelwang mo moweng</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.	thuto ya bosenyi ya forensiki	mokgwatebo wa saentefiki wa pattisiso e e kopaneng ya bosenyi e e akaretsang tshupo ya tiro ya bosenyi le batho ba ba amegang, mekgwa ya tiro ya kwa ntle ga laboratori, le mekgwatiriso ya mmatlisisi wa bosenyi le baitseanape ba forensiki mo ditshekatshelong tsa bone tsa laboratori.
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.	phatholoji ya forensiki	lephatana la saense ya bongaka le le dirisa kitso ya bongaka mo lethomesong la semolao go rarabolola mathata mo molaong. Go ithutiwa ka ditlamorago tsa tirisodikgoka, kgobalo e e tshosang kgotsa bolwetse jo e seng jwa tlholego mo mmeleng wa motho, segolo bogolo mo maemong a dintsho tsa bosenyi, kotsi le tsa 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.	mosaekholoji wa forensiki	lephatana la saekholoji le le akaretsang tiriso ya kitso ya saekholoji mo lekaleng la patlisiso ya bosenyi le molao. Mo Aforikaborwa ga go ise go kgonagale go ikwadisa semmuso jaaka mosaekholoji wa forensiki. Sethopho se se rileng sa kwadiso se a sekasekwa ga jaana ke Lekgotla la Aforikaborwa la Diporofesene tsa Pholo (HPCSA) go tshalosa lekala la go nna mankge le go kgaoganya selekano sa tiro. Ga jaana tsela e saekholoji ya forensiki e ka diragadiwang ka yone mo Aforikaborwa ke go nna le dithutego tsa go nna mosaekholoji wa setleliniki mme o bo o tsepamisa tiro ya gago mo saekholojeng ya forensiki. Basaekholoji ba foresinki ba direla tsamaiso ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi ka kitso ya bone ya boitseanape ka ditsela di le mmalwa, go akaretsa go kgona go kopana ka tsela e e maleba le bathankedi ba bakaedi mo kgetseng ya kgotlatshekelo ba ba jaaka bomagiseterata kgotsa baathodi, ga mmogo le babueledi le baporofesenale ba bangwe ba semolao. Ba ka, sekai, kopiwa go tlathloba bokgoni jwa molatofadiwa jwa go tsenela tshekiso, go tlathloba seemo sa tlhologanyo sa molatofadiwa ka nako ya tlolomolao ya bosenyi kgotsa go neela dikatlanegiso tsa katlholo kgotsa maitshwaro mo dikgetseng tsa kgotlatshekelo. Mo godimo ga se, gantsi ba tsaya karolo mo dikgetseng tsa kgotlatshekelo tse di amanang le bana ka go dira ditshekatshenko tsa tlhokomelo ya bana, go batlisisa ditatofatso tsa tshotlako ya bana le go dira dithathobo tsa kotsi ya go eta. Gape, basaekholoji ba forensiki ba na le seabe gape mo katisong le tshekatshenko ya mapodisi le bathankedi ba bangwe ba kgatelelo ya molao le go rulaganya diporofaele tsa saekholoji kgotsa tsa bosenyi go thusa ka nako ya dipatlisiso tsa bosenyi.

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.	saense ya forensiki	e tsaya tshedimosetso mo kitsong, mekgwatiriso le mekgwa ya segolo bogolo disaense tsa baeoloji, tsa tholego le disaense tsa fisikhale tse di jaaka fisekise, baeoloji, khemiseteri, famakholoji le saekholoji, mme e tsepamisitse mo temogong, tshupo le tshekatsheko ya tshedimosetso e e bonwang ka matlho (ya boitebo/e e sa tthamalalang/e e ikaegileng ka seemo) mo dipatlisisong tsa bosenyi le tthagiso ya diphithlelelo tse di malebana le bopaki jo bo kgonang go bonwa ka matlho mo kgotlatshekelo ya molao.
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.	thuto ya forensiki ya botlhole	saense ya forensiki e e ka ga thuto ya ditlamorago tse di nang le botlhole kgotsa tse di kotsi tsa dikhemikele, dire kgotsa dikhefi mo mmeleng wa motho go thusa ka dipatlisiso tsa kalafi kgotsa tsa semolao la loso, go tshelwa khefi le tiriso ya diritibatsi.
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>).	mologa maaka	motho ka nosi yo o tthamang, yo o fetolang kgotsa yo o dirang diketiso tsa dilo, dipalopalo kgotsa ditokomane ka maikaelelo a go diragatsa boferefere kgotsa go tsietsa batho ba bangwe (leba gape le <i>togo ya maaka</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>).	togo ya maaka	go ttholwa, go fetolwa kgotsa go etsisa dilo, dipalopalo kgotsa ditokomane ka maikaelelo a go dira boferefere kgotsa go tsietsa, jaaka go tthama tokomane e e fosagetseng e e kwadilweng, go dira diphetogo mo tokomaneng e e leng ya mmotata kgotsa go dira khopi ya dilo gore di lebege di tshwana le athikele ya kwa tshimologong e e jaaka setshwantsho se se takilweng kgotsa karolwana ya sebenya (leba gape <i>mologa maaka</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.	bosiamisi jwa semmuso jwa bosenyi	sete ya mekgatho ya semmuso le ditirego tse di tlhomilweng ke dipuso go laola bosenyi le go gatelela dikothao mo go ba ba tloang molao. Tsamaiso ya mo Aforikaborwa ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi e okametswe ke Lefapha la Bosiamisi le Tlhabololo ya Molaotheo mme dikarolo tsothe tsa sepodisi, dikgotlatshekelo le ditirelo tsa kgopolo di wela mo tlase ga taolo ya jone.
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.	thuto ya motheo ya bosenyi	lephatana la lekala la thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi le maikaelelo a lone e leng go itsise baithuti ba ba simololang thuto ya saentifiki ya tiragalo ya bosenyi le dibako tsa yone.
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	setlhophapha sa batho ba ba fetang ba le bararo ba ba nang le boitshupo jo bo kopanetsweng kgotsa jo bo tthakanetsweng, leina le/kgotsa sesupo se sengwe, jaaka letshwao, le/kgotsa diaparo, ba ba tsayang karolo mo phetheneng ya ditiro tsa bosenyi, go akaretsa tirisodikgoka.
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.	tirisodikgoka e e ikaegileng ka bong	ditiro tsothe tse di dirwang kgathlanong le basadi, banna, basetsana le basimane ka ntlha ya bong jwa bone, tse di ba bakelang kgobalo ya mmele, monagano, maikutlo kgotsa ikonomi, go akaretsa matshosetsi a go dira ditiro tseo, ga mmogo le kamogo e e se nang mabaka ya kgololesego, e ka nna e e diregang mo phatlalatseng kgotsa botshelo jwa poraefete. Ke lereo la kakaretso le le akaretsang gareng ga tse dingwe tirisodikgoka ya fa lapeng, go tshwenya motho ka tsa thobalano mo lefelotirong, petelelo, go segolola mapele kgotsa mekgwatiriso e mengwe ya setso e e ka nnang kotsi mo bathong ka nosi le go isa batho kwa nageng e sele le go ba gapeletsa go dira teng.

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.	kgobatso e e utlwisang bothoko mo mmeleng	mofuta wa tlaselo e e ikaelelwang ke motho yo o tloang molao go baka kgobalo e e masisi kgotsa e kgolo mo mmeleng wa motho, ka kakaretso e dirwa ka sebetsa sa mofuta mongwe, e seng fela ka thipa kgotsa sethunya mme ka sengwe se se jaaka peipi ya tshipi, setene, lebotlolo, lefeelo le fa e le kopi ya kofi e e molelo kgotsa tee e e tshelwang mo sefathegong sa motho yo mongwe le e e ka bakang dikgobalo tse di masisi.
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 jwa letlhoo	tlolomolao ya bosenyi e e dirwang kgatlhanong le motho, setlhopha sa batho kgotsa thoto ya bone ka nthla ya tshkamelotlhakoreng, kgobelelo kgotsa go palelwa ke go itshoka ga motlolamolao mo go motswasetlhabelo ka nthla ya dipharologantsho tsa motswasetlhabelo, kgotsa dipharologantsho tse di akanngwang , tse di akaretsang lotso la motswasetlhabelo, bong, tshimologo ya lotso le loago, mmala, gore o ratana le batho ba bong bofe, bodumedi, tumelo, setso, puo, tsalo, bogole, seemo sa HIV, bosetshaba, boitshupo jwa bong, boswafe le tiro.
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	go bolawa ga motho mongwe ke yo mongwe. Molao wa Aforikaborwa o dira pharologano fa gare ga polao ka maikaelelo (e seng polao), e e leng go bolawa mo go seng mo molaong mme e le ka maikaelelo ga motho yo mongwe, le go bolaya go e seng ka maikaelelo (polao e seng ka maikaelelo), e e leng go bolaya motho yo mongwe ka nthla ya tlhokomoloso. Ka mafoko a mangwe, polao ka maikaelelo e tlhoka maikaelelo mme polao e seng ka maikaelelo e tlhoka tlhokomoloso.
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.	maitsholo a batho	mefutafuta e e tletseng ya diitiro tse batho ba tsayang karolo mo go tsone mo matshelong a bone, tse di bopiwang ke mabaka a a jaaka setso, maitshwaro, ditumelo, maikutlo, thata, setshaba, bodumedi, melawanatheo ya setho le/kgotsa thuto ya go gotsa le lotso.
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>).	kgobokanyo ya seedi kgotsa madi mo dikarolong tse di kwa tlase tsa mmele	go kokoana kgotsa kgobokanyo ya seedi se se jaaka madi mo dikarolong tse di ikaegileng thata ka tse dingwe (tse di kwa tlasenyana) tsa mmele wa motho ka nthla ya maatla a kgogedi le tikologo e e bokoa ya madi morago ga loso. Boleng jwa phetogo ya tlathlho bo ya setopo mo mmeleng wa motho ke gore e ka thusa mo go tlhomamiseng nako ya loso, tshuto e e kgonagalang ya mmele le, go fitlha ka selekano se se rileng, sebako sa loso (e gape e itsegeng jaaka <i>go fetoga ga mmala wa letlalo ka nthla ya kokoano ya madi</i> kgotsa <i>go nna le mmalwa o phepole e le letshwao la loso</i>).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	tshwaro e mpe	tshwaro e e setlhogo, e e sa siamang, e e seng wa pelothomogi, e e se nang botho, e e seng maleba ya motho mo go 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 golegwa	kotlhao ya semolao ka sebopego sa go lekanyetsa kgololesego ya motho ya go suta ka go mo amogela, go thathela le go mo tswalela mo lefelong la kgopololo, le mo Aforikaborwa e ka nnang kgolegelo kgotsa lefelo la tsosoloso, mo pakeng e e rileng.

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.	thobalano fa gare ga batho ba ba amanang thata	fa e bonwa ka tsela e e anameng ke thobalano fa gare ga maloko a lelapa le balosika ba ba amanang thata. Go ya ka molao wa Aforikaborwa ke ditiro tsa go tsenngwa ga bonna mo bosading fa gare ga batho ba ba amanang ka losika (motho ke wa losika la yo mongwe ka tthamalalo, jaaka batsadi le bana ba madi), fa gare ga motho yo e leng wa losika ka tthamalalo le motsadi wa yo mongwe, go akaretsa bana ba motho le fa gare ga bomalome/borangwane/boramogolo le bomotlogolo ba bone, moo motho e leng wa losika ka tthamalalo wa molekane ka lenyalo wa motho yo mongwe, le fa gare ga batsadi ba bathokomedi le bana ba ba ba godisang.
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 tse di segilweng/mesego	mongwe wa mefuta e le methano ya dintho tse di ka supiwang mo batswasethabelong ba tirisodikgoka. Ntho e e segilweng/mesego ee bakwa ke sediriswa se se bogale, sekai thipa, fa e fetisiwa go ralala bogodimo jwa letlalo mme boleele jwa yone ka gale bo feta boteng (leba gape le, <i>dikgobogo</i> , <i>dintho tse di boteng</i> , <i>ditetelo/matsadi</i> le <i>dintho tse di tthabetsweng kwa teng</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.	bosenyi jwa motho ka nosi	tthaloso ya maitsholo a bosenyi e tthothleditswe ke dipharologantsho tsa botho jwa motho ka nosi, tse go dumelwang gore di bopile dikarolo tsa maikutlo le tse di ka ga go nna teng ga batho (tse di leng teng ka nnete) tsa botshelo jwa motho. Batshegetsi ba mokgwatebo o ba dumela gore dipharologantsho tsa botho di tthalosa gore motho o bona jang lefatshe la gagwe le gore se se ka dirisiwa go bonela pele dipoelo.
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.	bosiamisi jwa bosenyi jo e seng jwa semmuso	tharabololo ya dikganetso le molawana wa maitsholo a loago ke batho ba e seng karolo ya botsamaisi jwa boathodi kgotsa makgaolakang jaaka go tthomilwe 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.	baroramafoko	batho ka nosi ba ba tthamelang bathankedi ba kgatelelo ya molao ka tshedimosetso ka ga disenyi, ditiro tse di tswelelang tsa bosenyi kgotsa ditiro tsa bosenyi jo bo rulaganngwang, mme ba e seng bangongoregi, dipaki, batswasethabelo kgotsa babelaelwa. Sekai sa seno e ka nna morekisi wa bojalwa kwa bareng yo o utlwang batho ba rulaganya go thuba banka mme a fetisetse tshedimosetso e kwa mapodiseng.
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 ka nosi, go sa kgathalesege ponomolato ya bone, ba ba tshwerweng mo tthokomelong ya lefelo la kgopololo, ba ba fetisediwa mo tthokomelong kgotsa ba ba leng mo tseleng go tswa kwa lefelong le le rileng go ya kwa go le lengwe, le mo Aforika Borwa e ka tswang e le kgolegelo kgotsa lefelo la tsosoloso. Ka mafoko a mangwe, e akaretsa batho ka nosi ba ba amogetseng katlholo ya kgolegelo ya paka e e rileng jaaka kotlhaio ya go dira bosenyi le batho ka nosi ba ba letileng go sekasekwa ke dikgotiatshekelo, e ka nna mo lebakeng la kopo ya topololo kgotsa mo lebakeng la go leta tsheko ka ntsha ya gore topololo e gannwe kgotsa e sa kgona go duelwa.
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 jwa boditshabatshaba	lereoe le le akaretsang ditlolo tsa molao tsa boditshabatshaba, go akaretsa bosenyi, jo bo tsewang bo tshosa thata e bile bo tthontlolola moo e leng gore ke lebaka la mokgatlo wa boditshabatshaba go tsena gare le go sekisa. Dikai di akaretsa polao ya batho ba bantsi, bosenyi jwa ntwana, bosenyi kgatlhanong le botho, keteko le go nyelediwa ka kgapeletso.

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.	tirisodikgoka ya dikamano tsa batho	tiriso ya ka bomo ya maatla a mmele, thata kgotsa taolo kgalthanong le motho mo go ene ka sebele jaaka go ipolaya le go ikgobatsa, kgalthanong le motho yo mongwe jaaka tirisodikgoka ya fa lapeng le ithokomoloso ya ngwana, kgotsa kgalthanong le sethopho kgotsa morafe jaaka ditlhaselo tsa bosemorafe, mo sebopegong sa ditiro tsa mmele, thobalano kgotsa maikutlo, kgotsa matshosetsi a tsone, le tse di feleletsang di dirile, kgotsa di na le kgonagalo ya go feleletsa di dirile kgobalo ya mmele, loso, kgobalo ya maikutlo, go sa tlhabologe sentle kgotsa kamogo.
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	Mokgatho wa Sepodisi wa Bosenyi jwa Boditšhabatšhaba (Interpol) ke mokgatho fa gare ga dipuso tsa boditšhabatšhaba, o maikaelelo a one e leng go nolofatsa tirisanommo go ya boditšhabatšhaba ya mapodisi. Mokgatho o dira jaaka kgokaganyo ya botsamaisi fa gare ga mekgatho ya kgatelelo ya molao ya dinaga tse di bokana ka 190 tse e leng maloko a one, ka ofisikgolo ya one kwa Lyon, France. Le fa go ntse jalo, Sepodisi sa Aforikaborwa (SAPS), go tshwana le mekgatho e mentsi ya kgatelelo ya molao ya dinaga tse e leng maloko, se na le Biro ya Bosetšhaba ya Bosenyi ya selegae (NCB) ya Interpol e e somarelang tsamaiso e e golagantsweng mo lefatsheng lothe ya khomphiutha, go akaretsa dideithabeise tsa DNA, dikgatiso tsa menwana, le maina le dinepe tsa batho ba ba batliwang kgotsa ba ba timetseng, e e thusang SAPS mo go lwantsheng bosenyi jwa fa gare ga dinaga. Tsepamiso ya Interpol e ineetse mo go lwantsheng bosenyi jo bo diregang go ralala meletlwane ya dinaga jaaka borukhuthi, bosenyi kgalthanong le botho, go bolaya batho ba bantsi, bosenyi jwa ntwana, bosenyi jo bo nang le ditlamorago mo tikologong, bosenyi jo bo rulagantsweng, bogodu jwa kwa lewatlang, kgwebisano e e sa amogeleseng semolao ka botaki, diritibatsi, dithunya le batho, ga mmogo le go fitlhiwa ga metswedi ya madi a a bonweng ka tsela e e seng mo molaong, ditshwantsho le difilimi tsa thobalano ya bana, bosenyi jo bo dirwang ka khomphiutha/inthanete le tsietso.
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.	mmatlisisi	mothankedi wa kgatelelo ya molao yo tiro ya gagwe e leng go batlisisa bosenyi ka go kgobokanya tshedimosetso ya mofuta o o thamaletseng/ya sebele e e jaaka diteitemente tsa motswasetlhabelo, le ya mofuta o o sa thamalalang/wa boitebo e e jaaka dikgatiso tsa menwana, go baakanyetsa dipegelo tsa tshetso le go tthagisa bopaki kwa kgotatshekelo. O itsege gape jaaka letseka, mmatlisisi wa bosenyi kgotsa mmatlisisi wa disenyi.
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.	Sethopho sa Batlaththobi ba Ditirelo tsa Kgopololo	lephata le le ikemetseng la tlhokomelo ya molao mo Aforikaborwa le le tlhomilweng go nolofatsa tlhathobo ya mafelo a kgopololo go bega ka ga tshwaro ya batshwarwa le maemo mo mafelong a kgopololo. Maikaelelo a sethopho sa batlaththobi ke go sireletsa ditshwanelo tsa botho tsa batshwarwa mo mafelong a kgopololo ka go netefatsa gore batshwarwa botlha ba tshwarelwa mo maemong a setho, ba tsholwa ka seriti sa setho le go baakanyediwa ka nonofo go boela gape mo setšhabeng fa ba goloelwa.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	JICS	khutshwafatso ya <i>Sethopho sa Batlaththobi ba Ditirelo tsa Kgopololo</i> .
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	bosiamisi	tiriso ya melao go athola le go otlhaya bosenyi le basenyi ka tsela e e sa gobeleteng.

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>).	tirego ya bosiamisi	ditirego tse di tlohlweng ke dipuso go tsibogela bosenyi le go gapeletsa dikothao mo go ba ba tloang molao. Tirego ya bosiamisi jwa bosenyi e simologa fa bosenyi bo dirwa le go latelwa ke patlisiso ya bosenyi mme e khutla fa motlalomolao yo o bonweng molato a gololwa mo thathelong ya kgopololo (e bidiwa gape <i>tirego ya bosiamisi jwa 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'.	kgotlatshekelo ya bana	go ya ka Molao wa Aforikaborwa wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008, kgotlatshekelo ya bosenyi jwa bana ke kgotlatshekelo epe e e tlametsweng mo teng ga Molao wa Mokgwatsamaiso wa Bosenyi, e e samaganang le kopo ya beile, boikuelo, tshekiso kgotsa go atholwa ga ngwana. Se se raya gore tota le Kgotlatshekelo Kgolo e e dirisang melawana ya Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana ke kgotlatshekelo ya bosiamisi jwa bana. Lereo 'kgotlatshekelo ya bana' le tsewa thata e le kgopolo ya bogologolo gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o tloang molao. Lereo le le ratwang ke 'kgotlatshekelo ya bosiamisi jwa 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 jo bo dirwang ke bana	ditiro tse di kganetsweng mo molaong wa boatlhodi le wa palamente le tse di dirwang ke batho ka nosi ba ba nang le dingwaga tse di ka fa tlase ga tse 18 (bana). Lereo 'bosenyi jo bo dirwang ke bana' le tsewa gantsi e le kgopolo ya bogologolo gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o tloang molao; lereo le le ratwang go kaya lephatana le la thuto ya saentifiki ya bosenyi ke 'bana ba ba tloang 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 wa sesenyi	motho yo o nang le dingwaga tse di ka fa tlase ga tse 18 (ngwana) yo o dirileng tiro e e kganetsweng mo molaong wa boatlhodi le wa palamente, mme a se mogolo mo go lekaneng go ka tsewa semolao e le mogolo. Lereo 'ngwana wa sesenyi' le tsewa e le kgopolo ya bogologolo gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o dirang bosenyi. Lereo le le ratwang ke 'ngwana yo o tloang molao' (o itsege gape jaaka <i>motlalomolao wa ngwana</i>).
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'.	bosiamisi jwa bana ba disenyi	karolo ya molao wa bosenyi e e rayang batho ka nosi ba ba dirileng ditiro tse di kganetsweng mo molaong wa boatlhodi le wa palamente, mme e se bagolo mo go lekaneng gore ba ka tsewa semolao e le bagolo, ka mafoko a mangwe bana. Mo Aforikaborwa bosiamisi jwa bana ba disenyi bo laolwa ke Molao wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008. Lereo 'bosiamisi jwa bana ba disenyi' le tsewa gantsi e le la bogologolo gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o tloang molao. Lereo le le ratwang ke 'bosiamisi jwa 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).	motlalomolao wa ngwana	motho yo o nang le dingwaga tse di ka fa tlase ga tse 18 (ngwana) yo o dirileng tiro e e kganetsweng mo molaong wa boatlhodi le wa palamente, mme a se mogolo mo go lekaneng go ka tsewa semolao e le mogolo. Lereo 'motlalomolao wa ngwana' le tsewa gantsi jaaka kgopolo ya bogologolo gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o dirang bosenyi; lereo le le ratwang ke 'ngwana yo o tloang molao' (yo gape a itsegeeng jaaka <i>ngwana wa sesenyi</i>).
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	motho yo monnye yo o seng mogolo mo go lekaneng go ka tsewa semolao e le mogolo. Go ya ka Molao wa Aforikaborwa wa Bosiamisi jwa Bana wa bo75 wa 2008, ke motho yo o nang le dingwaga tse di ka fa tlase ga tse 18, mme Molao o kaya motho wa go nna jalo jaaka ngwana. Lereo 'ngwana' le tsewa gantsi jaaka la bogologolo, gonne le na le go kgetholola le go tthalosa ngwana yo o tloang 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	sentekeite se se nang le tlhothletso e kgolo ya bosenyi jo bo rulagantsweng se motswedi wa sone e leng Sicilian Mafia e e runseng mo ditikologong tse di humanegileng tsa bafaladi ba Baitali mo New York le New Orleans kwa United States of America (USA). Leloko la nthla le le neng le itsege la Sicilian Mafia le e neng e le mofaladi kwa USA e ne e le Giuseppe Esposito ka dingwaga tsa bo1870. Mokgatlo o fitlilwe go nna sephiri mme o ne wa itsege jaaka La Cosa Nostra ka dingwaga tsa bo1930. O itsege gape jaaka LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia kgotsa The Mob. LCN e itebaganya le kgwebisano e e seng mo molaong ya diritibatsi, polao, thaselo, go betsha kgotsa go iteka lesego mo dikgaisanong tsa madi, patiko ya mongwe ka matshosetsi, dikadimisano tsa madi tse di seng mo molaong ka merokotso e e kwa godimodimo, tirisobothaswa ya mekgatlo ya badiri kgotsa maano a ditshiamelo tsa badiri, go fitlhiwa ga metswedi ya madi a a bonweng ka tsela e e seng mo molaong, go tshuba, go rekisa disakarete tsa thomeloteng kgotsa thomelontle e e seng mo molaong, go suthisa dithunya, thekiso ya mmele le go tsenelela mo dikgwebong tse di mo molaong. Phitlhelele le tlhothletso e ntsi ya mekgatlo wa bosenyi e ne ya tloswa ka maiteko a kgatelelo ya molao ka dingwaga tsa magareng tsa bo1980. Ga jaana LCN e dira ka mathagatlhaga mo dikarolong tse di mo Bokone-Botlhaba jwa USA mme e farologantse ditiro tsa yone tsa bosenyi ka botsayakarolo jwa bone mo mefuteng ya sešwengsweng ya bosenyi e e jaaka tsietso ya inšorensa ya pholo, tsietso ya karata ya thekokamolato le tsietso ka dikhomphiutha/bosenyi jwa dikhomphiutha. The Enterprise ke leina le le ntšhwa le LCN e tsamayang ka lone (leba 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, contusions/bruises, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	dintho tse di boteng	nngwe ya mefuta e le methano ya dintho tse di ka supiwang mo batswasethabelong ba tirisodikgoka. Dintho tse di boteng di bakwa ke go gagoga kgotsa go gagamala go go feteletseng ga letlalo le ditogwa tse di ka fa tlase ga lone, sekai fa motho a itewa ka selo se se seng bogale mme letlalo le gagoga ka nthla ya kgatelelo e e dirisiwang (leba gape <i>dikgobogo, ditetelo/matsadi, dintho tse di segilweng/mesego</i> le <i>dintho tse di tlhabetsweng kwa teng</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.	tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le dithopho tsa bone	Batshegetsi ba ntlhatebo ba ganetsa gore go dira gore batho ba itshole ka tsela e e rileng go ya ka bong jwa bone ke sebako sa kgatelelo ya basadi mo setshabeng le maemo a bone a a tswang mo go seno a kobamelo le boikokobetso. Ba dumela gore basimane le basetsana ba kgaogantswe ka boitshupo jo bo farologaneng jwa botona (jo bo tletseng kgaisano le jwa tirisodikgoka) le boitshupo jwa botshegadi (jwa go tlhokomela le jo bo amogelang dilo jaaka di ntse) le gore boitshupo jwa botona bo neelwa seemo se se ntsi sa loago le thata mo setshabeng. Balatedi ba tshegetsa tekatekano ya sepolotiki, ya loago, ya semolao le ya ikonomi fa gare ga banna le basadi. Ba dumela gore maitsholo a a tlolang molao a basadi a dirwa ke go kgaoganya batho ka seabe sa bone go ya ka bong jwa bone, ditsholofelo tsa seabe sa bone go ya ka bong jwa bone, mokgwa o bosenyi bo tlhalosiwang ka one, le gore seelo sa bosenyi sa basadi se kwa tlasenyana go na le sa banna ka ntlha ya gore tsela e ba itsholang ka yone e ba neela ditshono di le mmalwanyana tsa go dira bosenyi. Leba gape le dinthatebo tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng: tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tlwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelelwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditori tse dintsi, ka ntlhatebo ya sešweng le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosesomarafe e a tsamaisana.
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 kakaretso le le dirisetswang go kaya disintikeiti tsa bosenyi jo bo rulagantsweng tse di ikaegileng ka tsela e e sa tlhomamang mo lemoragong la semorafe, lelapa kgotsa setso la maloko a sone, sekai Mafia wa Rašia, Mafia wa Alebania, Mafia wa Naejeria, Mafia wa Iseraele, Mafia wa Mexico, Mafia wa Pakistani le Mafia wa Japane (leba gape le <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>).	tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise	babueledi ba ntlhatebo e ba latedisa kgatelelo ya basadi go tloga kwa morago ka nako ya go nna mo go sa lekalekaneng ga thata ya ikonomi mo banneng. Ba ganetsa gore seemo sa go nna mong wa mekgwa ya ntshokuno mo ditshabeng tsa bokapitalise se baka go sa lekalekane fa gare ga banna le basadi. Ditshaba tsa bokapitalise di direla dikgathogo tsa banna ba ba nang le maatia a mantsi mo loagong, gonne di laola basadi go nna le seabe sa tirelo ya thobalano le ya fa lapeng. Ba dumela gore basadi mo ditshabeng tsa bokapitalise ke batswasethabelo ba kgatelelo gabedi mo lebakeng la gore, fela jaaka banna go tswa mo sethopheng sa badiri ba ba direlang dituelo tse di kwa tlase, basadi ba gatelelwa ka tsa ikonomi, mme go sa tshwane le banna, basadi ba gape ba laolwa ke ditiro tsa bone tsa fa lapeng. Ba dumela gore seemo se se kwa tlasenyana sa loago sa basadi se ka ba gapeletsa go dira bosenyi jaaka tsela ya go faloga mo go tsa ditšhelete (leba gape le dinthatebo tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng: <i>tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le dithopho tsa bone, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tlwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelelwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditori tse dintsi, ka ntlhatebo ya se šweng le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosesomarafe e a tsamaisana</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 and incised wounds/cuts</i>) .	dintho tse di tlhabetsweng kwa teng	mongwe wa mefuta e methano ya dintho tse di ka supiwang mo batswasetlhabelong ba tirisodikgoka. Dintho tse di tlhabetsweng kwa teng di bakwa ke selo se se bogale kgotsa se se nang le nthla, sekai thipa, mme boteng jwa ntho bo bogolo go na le boleele jwa ntho (leba gape <i>dikgobogo, ditetelo/matsadi, dintho tse di boteng le dintho tse di segilweng/mesejo</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, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism and black feminism</i>) .	tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditiori tse dintsi, ka nthlatebo ya sešweng	babueledi ba nthlatebo e ba botsa dipotso ka go nna teng ga nnete epe, go akaretsa kgatelelo ya basadi. Go ganediwa kakanyo ya gore tumelo ya gore ditiro tsa motho di tshwanetse go ikaega ka go akanya ka tsela ya saentifikiki le saense di kwa godimo mo go tlhaloseng tsela e dilo di leng ka yone. Sa botlhoekwa ke gore batshegetsiki ba tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi ba sešweng ba dumela gore ga se gore nnete ga e na boitebo ka gothe. Ba ganetsa ditlhopha tse di thomameng mme ba gwetlha dikgopolo tsa lefatsho lotlhe, tse di agilweng ke setšhaba tse di jaaka 'bosenyi' le 'bosiamisi', tse di tshitshinyang gore tlhologanyo ya rona ya dikgopolo tsa ga go nna jalo e fekeediwa ke ditlhaloso tse di agilweng mo mokgweng wa banna le ka mekgwa e e ikaegileng ka dinthla tse di ka neelwang bosupi jwa saentifikiki ya go bona kitso le nnete. Ba ganetsa gape gore kitso le mekgwa e e dirisiwang mo thutong ya saentifikiki ya bosenyi e farologantshiwa ka bong, ka jalo ba tsaya gore thuto ya bosenyi e e ikaegileng ka dinthla tse di ka neelwang bosupi jwa saentifikiki ga e kgone go tlhaloganya go fapaana ga dikakanyo tsa bong. Bogolo, balatedi ba rata dinnete tse dintsi mme ba dumela gore go na le ditsela tse dintsi tsa go batla nnete. Batshegetsiki ba leba kitso ka mabaka a gore batho botlhe ba a lekalekana mme ba tsaya gore go neelwa kakanyetso e e lekaneng mo tlhologanyong ya motho mongwe le mongwe ka nosi ya lefatsho. Go dumelwa gore kago ya kitso e tlhoka mantse a mantsi, segolo bogolo a a ntšeng a kgethololwa ka bosesomarafe, bong le tshwanelo ya setlhopha sa loago leba gape le dinthla tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng: <i>tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tiwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tiwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelilwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosesomarafe e a tsamaisana</i>) .
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, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism</i>) .	tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tiwaelegileng ya banna mo basading	babueledi ba nthlatebo e ba tlhola mokgwatsamaiso wa loago o banna ba nang le maatla a mantsi (phekeetso ya banna) le tsalo ya batho jaaka dibako tsa motheo tsa kgatelelo ya basadi mo setšhabeng. Ba dumela gore dikamano tsa loago le ditiriso tsa batho di bopiwa ke thata ya banna le tshwanelo ya bone. Babueledi ba tswelela go thomamisa gore ke karolo ya mokgwa wa baeololekhalo wa banna go nna dikgoka le go fekeetsa. Kwa bokhutlong bosenyi bo bonwa jaaka tlhagiso ya thokego ya banna ya go fekeetsa le go laola ba bangwe, mme segolo bogolo basadi ka go ba pateletsa go nna bomme le go nna makgoba a thobalano. Ba tsepamisitse segolo bogolo mo bosenyong kgathanonong le basadi le gore mokgwatsamaiso wa loago o banna ba nang le maatla a mantsi o na le seabe sa bothokwa go le kana kang mo tirisong dikgoka ya fa gae, petelelo, go tshwenya ba bangwe ka tsa thobalano le ditshwantsho le difilimi tsa thobalano. Ba gatelela nthla ya gore maitsholo a basadi a tlolomolao gantsi a etelelwa pele ke banna ba ba dirang basadi batswasetlhabelo. Ka mafoko a mangwe, bosenyi jwa basadi bo bonwa jaaka ditogamaano tsa go falola ga basadi tse di dirang bothokwa ke setšhaba se banna ba nang le maatla a mantsi mo go sone se se laolang basadi (leba gape le ditlthatebo tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng: <i>tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le ditlhopho tsa bone, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelilwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditiori tse dintsi, ka nthlatebo ya sešweng le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosesomarafe e a tsamaisana</i>) .

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, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore go ka fitlhelelwang kgololesego ka go fedisa metswedi ya ikonomi le setso ya kgatelelo ya basadi	batshegetsitsi ba nthatebo ba leka go kopanya dintlhatebo tsa motshegetsitsi wa tekatekano ya ditshwanelo tsa basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tlwaelegileng ya banna mo basading le e e tsepamisang mo patlisisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise ka go ganetsa gore kgatelelo ya basadi e direga ke ka nthla ya go sa lekalekane ga segongwe ga bong le go go ikaegileng ka sethlopha sa loago. Ba sekaseka dithata tse di amanang le tse di ikaegileng ka tse dingwe tsa bokapitalise le tsa mokgwatsamaiso wa loago o mo go one banna ba nang le maatla a mantsi tse di feleletsang di dirile gore go nne le bosenyi jwa banna le kgatelelo, kobamelo le go ikaega ga basadi. Se se raya gore ba dumela gore sethlopha sa loago le bong di dira mmogo go bopa setshaba mme ga ba beye pele sethlopha sa loago le fa e le bong. Ba tlhomamisa gore maemo a a nang le maatla a banna ba nang le one mo setshabeng a ba neela ditshono tse di dintsinzana tsa go dira bosenyi le go dira tshenyo, fa maemo a kobamelo le boikokobetso a basadi mo setshabeng a ba neela ditshono di le mmalwa tsa go tloa molao, e bile gape a ba lekanyetsa mo go iponeng mosola mo ditshonong tsa semolao (leba gape le dintlhatebo tse dingwe tsa bothokwa tse di tlhageletseng: <i>tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo bokgoning jwa basadi jwa go somarela tekatekano ya bone ka ditiro le ditlhopho tsa bone, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang phekeetso e e tlwaelegileng ya banna mo basading, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e tsepamisang mo patlisisong le tlhaloso ya ditsela tse basadi ba gatelelwang ka tsone ke ditsamaiso tsa bokapitalise, tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e akaretsang ditiro tse dintsi, ka nthatebo ya sešweng le tshegetso ya tekatekano ya basadi e e ganetsang gore kgethololo ya bong, maemo a loago le bosemorafe e a tsamaisana</i>).
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>).	bopaki jwa boitebo	mongwe wa mefuta e mebedi ya tshedimosetso mo patlisisong ya bosenyi. Mo patlisisong ya bosenyi, bopaki jwa boitebo bo kaiwa gape jaaka bopaki jwa tlhamalalo mme bo akaretsa tshedimosetso yotlhe e e kgobokantsweng mo bathong ba ba nang le seabe ka tlhamalalo kgotsa e seng ka tlhamalalo mo bosenyeng ba ba jaaka batswasethabelo, dipaki, babelaelwa, baroramafoko jj., e e tlhagisiwang mo kgotlatshekelo ya molao go rarabolola kganetsano e e nang le dintlha tse nnete (leba gape <i>bopaki go ya ka mabaka</i>).
vehicle hijackers	individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).	magodu a dirori	batho ka nosi ba ba gapang ka dikgoka serori mo mothong yo mongwe kwa ntle ga tunelelo ya gagwe (o itsege gape jaaka legodu la dikoloi kgotsa moamogi wa dikoloi ka bogodu).
vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	bogodu jwa dirori	go gapa ka dikgoka serori mo mothong yo mongwe kwa ntle ga tunelelo ya gagwe (e gape e itsegeng jaaka bogodu jwa dikoloi kgotsa go gapa dikoloi tsa ba bangwe ka bogodu).