

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (SISWATI)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (SISWATI)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	i-AA	sifinyeto se-Alcohololics Anonymus lokuyinhlango lesita labagcilatwa tjwala.
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> ).	Imihububo	sinye setinhlobo tetilondza letingabonwa kulabambandzakanyeke eludlameni. Imihubuko ivela uma sikhumba lesingetulu sisuswa nobe silimele ngenca yekushayisana nendzawo lemahhadlahhadla, sibonelo uma umuntu advonswe endzaweni lemahhadlahhadla (buka imihubuko, kusikeka, kuhwebheka kanye nemanceba lashonako).
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.	bugebengu bebantfu labadzala	bugebengu bebantfu labadzala kutiphatsa loku umuntu lomdzala (loneminyaka leli-18 kuye etulu) ambandzakanyeka kuloku lokungahambisani nobe lokuncatjelwa mitsetfo yetebugebengu.
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.	kutiphatsa lokuneludlame	kutiphatsa lokuludlame kufaka phakatsi tento letiludlame naletephula emalungelo alabanye. Kungafaka phakatsi budlova basemtimbeni njenge kushaya, kukahlala nobe kushova, ludlame lolukhulunywako njengekutfumela imilayeto leswabisako ngetinkhundla tekuchumana, kutsetsisa nobe kwetfuka, na/nobe kwetfusa lokungasiko lokukhulunywako njengekwenta timphawu tekwesabisa.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	i-Alcoholics Anonymous	inhlango lesekelaba labahuceke etjwaleni.

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.	bugebengu lobusolelwako	sento sebugebengu lesi umuntfu bametfwesa sona kodvwa lomuntfu usengakahambi inchubo yekutsetfwa kwelicala nekusolwa kusengakacinisekiswa yinkantolo yemtsetfo. Lesigatjana sivamise kusetjentiswa ekubikeni kwebetindzaba kukhombisa kutsi lombiko ucotfo futsi awuvunihlangotsi.
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.	licala lelisolelwako	sento sebugebengu lesi umuntfu bametfwesa sona kodvwa lomuntfu usengakahambi inchubo yekutsetfwa kwelicala nekusolwa kusengakacinisekiswa yinkantolo yemtsetfo. Lesigatjana sivamise kusetjentiswa ekubikeni kwebetindzaba kukhombisa kutsi lombiko ucotfo futsi awuvunihlangotsi.
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.	kungalandzeli imihgambo	simo emmangweni lapho imihambo ingasasebenti ekulawuleni indlelakutiphatsa. Simo lesinika kuhola lokungakacaci nobe lokuncane ebantfwini. Leligama kungalandzeli imihambo licala kusetjentiswa ngu-Emile Durkheim esimeni sesayensi lephatselene netebugebengu kuchaza kutiphatsa lokubugebengu njengemphumela njengekwehlukana emkhatsini kwetishisakalo tebantfu kanye nemakhono abo ekufeza tinjongo tabo ngetikhatsi tengucuko kutenhlalakahle leyenteka masinyane, njengetikhatsi tekukhula kwemnotfo kakhulu.
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	phambene nenhlalakahle yebantfu	lokuphambene nemitsetfo nemasiko emmango; ngalamanye emagama, lokuphambene netinkhambo letisebentako, sibonelo kulova esikolweni ngoba kuphambene nalokulindzelwe ngummango.
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.	kutiphatsa lokuphambene nenhlalakahle yebantfu	tento letilimata nobe letingacabangeli inhlalakahle yalabanye. Kufaka phakatsi tinhlobonhlobo tekutiphatsa letingehluka emkhatsini kwekutiphatsa lokungakemukeleki emmangweni lokuncane, njengekwetfuka inhlamba nobe kubanga umsindvo lokutsikametanako, kuye etentweni tebugebengu letibucayi kakhulu.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	lubandlululo	luhlelo lwekwehlukana ngekwwebuhlanga lobelusetjentiswa eNingizimu Afrika yi-National Party ngemitsetfo kusukela ngo-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.	kulimata kabi	kusetjentiswa kwemandla ngenhloso lokungekho emtsetfweni kulomunye umuntfu, nobe kwakha inkholelo kulomunye umuntfu yekutsi sekutawusetjentiswa emandla kubo. Lelicala lenta lokusetjentiswa kwemandla kwangempela emtimbeni nasengcondvweni yemuntfu. Loku kusho kutsi kwakha kwesaba engcondvweni yemuntfu kwekutsi sebatawulimata emtimbeni, nako kwenta kulimata kabi.
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	umbiko weluhlolo	kuba ngetinnhlobo teleniukene esimeni sesayensi yebugebengu. Umbiko weluhlolo wangembi kwekugwetjwa unika simokubonakala ngasinye sesephulamtssetfo lesitsite kusita emajaji ekuncumeni ngesigwebo lesifanele. Umbiko weluhlolo wangemuva kwesigwebo uhlose kunika kuhola macondzana nekuphatfwa nekulawulwa kwesephulamtssetfo ngekwekungenelela lokungasetjentiselwa kuhlumelelisa similo nekuphatsa ngemphumelelo sephulamtssetfo ngesikhatsi sivavalelwe ejele. Loku kucinisekisa kuphatfwa ngekuphepha, ngalokuwikelekile ngalokucondzene ngalesephulamtssetfo.
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</i>	isayensi yekuphosa nobe nguluphi luhlobo lwetinhlavu/ ibhalistiksi	sifundvo sesayensi sekusetjentiswa, kuhanjiswa, umphumela nekwakhiwa netintfo letjikijelwako njengetinhlavu, emagobolondvo nemabhomu. Lenkhundla yesifundvo yehlukaniswe ngemabhalistiki angekhatsi, lacondzene nemnyakato walokujikijelwako ngekhatsi entfweni yekudubula, emabhalistiki angaphandle lagcile ekundizeni kwalokujikijelwako ngemuva kwekusuka entfweni yekudubula lentfo lejikijelwako ize imiswe ngulokutsite, njengalokuhlosiwe, ibhalistiki lephelako nobe yesilondza, lenikelwe ekuhloleni kwemphumela wemtlelela walokujikijelwako kulokuhlosiwe (buka firearm identification).

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> ).	kulwela emalungelo alabasikati labamnyama	baphakamisi balesimokubonakala bagcile kulokwatiwa ngulabasikati labamnyama babuye babuke kucindzetelwa kwalabasikati njengemphumela webulili, sigaba nekungalingani kwebuhlanga kanye nelubandlululo. Kugcilwe ekufinyeleleni lokukhawuliwe kwalabasikati labamnyama emfundvweni nasekucashweni lokufanele ngenca yebuhlanga, ngekwehlukanisa ngetigaba kanye netebulili, lokubeka labasikati labamnyama esimeni lesingenamatfuba. Labaphakamisi babuye baveta kuphatfwa ngelubandlululo kwalabasikati labamnyama eluhlelweni lwebulungiswa betebugebengu (buka letinye timokubonakala temlwelimalungelo alabasikati letinkhulu letivelile: kulwela emalungeloalabasikati ekulingana kwalabadvuna lalabasikati, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati lokungambisani nekucindzetelwa kwalabasikati, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya kwa-Marxi, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuhambisana nenhlalo yemmango, nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwemphucuko)
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.	kulimala emtimbeni	Ngunobe ngusiphi sento/semandla emtimbeni ngekwenhloso, ngludlame lwekuhlasela (nekutsintsa), latsikameta imphilo nekunetseteka kwalomunye umuntfu ngalokungasiyo intsandvo yabo, nobe sento/emandla lanjalo lasabisako.
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.	kugcekeza	kungena ngalokungekho emtsetfweni esakhiweni wente licala lelinjengekweba imphahla. Kugcekeza kungagucuka kube kwemuka uma umgcekezi atfola umnikati emabaleni bese usebentisa emandla kute ebe.

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.	ikhabhoni monoksayidi	yigesi lengenambala, lengenaliphunga nalenganambitseki, lekwentu kutsi kube lukhuni kuwubona. Ilula kunemoya, futsi iyingoti ebantfwini uma ihoshiwe kakhulu, lokubangela kushona. Ikhicitwa etindzaweni tasekhaya nasetinkampanini timoto letisebentisa igazolini nedizili, tifutfumalisi tegesi kanye netipholisi letisebentisa emafutsa lanekhabhoni.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	bugebengu lobungumsebenti	imalingena lenkhulu itfolakala ngemisebenti yebugebengu.
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.	libhosho	sicukatsi/ligobolondvo/siphatsi salokujikijelwako njengenhluvu. Sivamise kwentiwa ngensimbi lexisilinda lesicuketse sivalo,imphushana kanye nalokujikijelwako.
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.	sisusa	likhono lembangela yinye (x) ifake umoya kulenye (y), sibonelo imbangela yinye (xx) iveta lenye (y) nobe imbangela (X) yente lenye imbangela (Y) kutsi yehluka.

Cesare Lombroso	<p>Italian physician and criminologist who was born in 1835 and died in 1909. Dominated late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.</p>	Cesare Lombroso	<p>umelaphi nasosayensi lephatselene nebugebengu lowatalwa ngo-1835 washona ngo-1990. Wadvuma kakhulu eminyakeni lengemakhulu layi-19 nasekucaleni kweminyaka lengema-20 acabanga ngekutiphatsa kwebugebengu ubuye ahlonyeliswa ngekuba ngubabe wesayensi lephatselene nebugebengu, ngoba wakhona kucondzisa imicondvo yetimbangela tebugebengu letiphatselene nekutitsandzela netibopho temuntfu (indlela yakudzala yekucabanga ngesayensi yebugebengu (nobe umcondvo wekutsi yokhe intfo iyatentakalela), emcabangweni wekutsi letinye timbangela tibangele bantfu kutsi bente bugebengu (umcondvo lovumelana nesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu nobe umcondvo wekutsi yokhe intfo iyatentakalela). Ekucaleni kwemsebenti wakhe bekalandzela kakhulu ithiyori ya-Darwin yengucuko, akholelwa kakhulu ekutseni bugebengu bulufuto (awutikhetseli) nekutsi tigebugu tekutalwa tingabonwa ngetimphawu temtimba nobe luphawombi lelinjengemafonkholo angembili, imihlatsi nematsambo emihlatsi lamakhulu kakhulu netindlebe letincane nobe letinkhulu ngalokungekatayeleki.</p>
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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.	Umtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntfwana	Umtsetfo Webulungiswa Webantfwana i-Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 unika luhlaka lolulawulako nelwenchubo lwetigaba Temtsetfosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika letibukene kakhulu nebantfwana labatitfolo bashayisana nemtstefto, letigcilisa emalungelo ebantfwana ekunakekelwa ngumndeni (nobe lafanele), kuvikelwa ekuhlushweni nekuvikelwa etentweni letitawulimata inhlalakahle nentfutuko yabo. Ihlose kutsi ibe lisu lelungelelo lolusekucaleni lwekucedza umjikeleto webugebengu nekuvimbela bantfwana ekoneni ngekuphindzelela, injongo yaLomtsetfo kuphambukisa bantfwana eluhlelweni lwebulungiswa bebugebengu, ngekwenta njalo kucinisekisa kubuyiselwa kwesimilo nekuhlanganiswa nemmango lokuyimphumelelo. Ngekucho kwemgomo webulungiswa lobubuyiselako, kugcizelela kusebantfwaneni labatsatsa tibopho nalabakhona kutiphendvulela ngemacala kuze kufakwe inhlonipho kumalungelo eluntfu nekumbandzakanyeka kwalabatsintseke esentweni seludlame, batali kanye nemindeni, nemimango, ekuhlanganisweni kwabo.
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.	inkantolo yebulungiswa bebantfwana	nanobe nguyiphi inkantolo ledzingeka Emtsetfweni Wenchubo Yebugebengu lebukene neticelo tebheyili, kucela licolo, kutsetfwa kwemacala nekukhishwa kwetigwebo tebantfwana.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	umntfwana lotsengisa umtimba	umuntfu longaphasi kweminyeka leli-18 lowenta tento temacansi kuze atfole imbadalo letsite.

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> ) .	bufakazi lobeyeme emininingwaneni letsite	umtfombo munye nobe lemibili eluphenyweni lwebugebengu. Eluphenyweni lwebugebengu bufakazi bemininingwane letsite buvamise kubitwa ngebufakazi lobungangamelwa micabango, lobuthulile, nobe lobungakacondzi ngco. Bufaka yonkhe imininingwane nesimo semtimba njengengati, tingcivito teminwe, kanye nebudvodza emacaleni ekudlwengula, letfulwa enkantolo yemtsetfo kute kusunjululwe ingcabano ( <i>buka subjective evidence</i> ).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	i-CJA	sifinyeto se- <i>Child Justice Act</i> (Umtsetfo Webulungiswa Bebantfwana).
classical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which assumes that humans are rational beings who possess free will (indeterminism) and can consequently be persuaded not to break the law through the painful consequences of punishment (deterrence). The approach dominated thinking about crime during the Enlightenment in the 18th century, but was abandoned in favour of a positivistic approach, which took root in the 19th century. However, the basic assumptions of the approach regained prominence in the 1980s with the rational choice theory of Cornish and Clarke (also see <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>critical criminology</i> , <i>interactionist criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i> ) .	isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu yakudzala	yinye yetindlela tethiyori lebanti letisihlanu kusayensi yebugebengu, lecabanga kutsi bantfu bayacabanga labanekutitsandzela (labangancunyelwa) futsi bangagcugcuzelwa kungephuli umtsetfo ngemiphumela yekujeziswa lebuhlungu (kuyekelisa). Lendlela yengamele kucabanga ngebugebengu ngesikhatsi Sekukhanyelwa eminyakeni lengemakhulu lali-18, kodvwa yayekelwa ngekukhetsa indlela levumako, leyacala kusima eminyakeni lengemakhulu lali-19. Noma kunjalo, lomcabango losisekelo walendlela watfola ludvumo ngabo-1980 ngethiyori yekukhetsa ngekucabanga ya-Cornish na-Clarke (buka (buka isayensi yesundvo sebugebengu levumako, isayensi yesifundvo lebucayi, isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lekhusata kuhlanyela kwebantfu kanye nesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lehlanganisiwe).



commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	bugebengu betekuhweba	bugebengu lobungenaludlame lobentelwa kutfolala imali, kufake phakatsi umkhonyovu, kufoja, kungabi ngalokufanako kwetimali kanye nekukhwabanisa.
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> ).	umtsetfo lowetayelekile	umtimba wemtsetfo lowasungulwa ngetincumo kanye nemasiko enkantolo, hhayi ngetimiso letimiswe buholi lobushaya umtsetfo. Umtsetfo lowetayelekile waseNingizimu Afrika wasungulwa eluhlelweni lwemtsetfo lwe-Roman-Dutch njengoba wentiwe ncono wabuye wahunyushwa lijaji lelandvulelako. Bugebengu bemtsetfo lowetayelekile butento lebetitsatfwa njengebugebengu iminyaka lengemakhulu lamanyenti njengekubulala, kweba nekumuka (buka umculumitsetfo).
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.	bulungiswa bemmango	lisu lelihamba embili, lekusombulula tinkinga lekuhloswe kuvikela, kulawula nekunciphisa bugebengu nekuhlawulwa kwekulimala lokubangwe bugebengu. Empeleni kwakha nobe kusita bulungani emimangweni nekuzama kwakha imimango lephephile, lecotfo kanye nalenemphilo ngekutfutukisa ikhwalithi yemphilo yawo onkhe emalunga emmango.
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> ).	bugebengu ngangcondvomshini	nobe nguwuphi umsebenti webugebengu lapho kusetjentiswa khona bongcondvomshini nobe luchumano lwabongcondvomshini ekwenteni licala lekuhloswe ekutfoleni imali/umnotfo (ibuye yatiwe nge- <i>cybercrime</i> ).

consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	budlelwane bemacansi lekuvunyelwene ngabo	budlelwano emkhatsini kwebantfu labalungele, labafuna,labakhona nalabaphilile engcondvweni kuvumelana ngebudlelwane bekuya emacansini emkhatsini kwabo.
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> ) .	umhubuko	sinye setinhlobo tetilondza letisihlanu letingabonwa kulabambandzakanyeke eludlameni. Imihubuko ibangwa kulimala kwemandla langakhaliphi labangela kudzabuka kwemitsanjana kanye nemitsambo lobuyisako, labanga kutsi ingati ibaleke emantfeshini langaphasi kwesikhumba, nanobe sikhumba singadzabuki (buka imihubuko, kusikeka, kuhwebheka kanye nemanceba lashonako).
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.	bugebengu basetinkampanini	bugebengu belugwemontsela lolungekho emtsetfweni, kuncwila etikweletini kwemkhonyovu nemkhonyovu wemathenda lowentiwa tisebenti letisebenta nobe tenta egameni lenkampani entsandvweni yenkampani ngenjongo labalulekile yekwenta intalo nobe inzuzo yenkampani.
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> ).	sikhungo sekucondziswa kwesimilo	nobe nguyiphi indzawo lesungulwe ngaphasi Kwemtsetfo Wemisebenti Yekucondziswa kwesimilo wango-1998 kwemukela, kubamba, kuvalela, kucecesha nobe kuphatsa baphulimtsetfo labafanele kufakwa eluvallelweni )lubuye lwatiwe ngelijele).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bugebengu	kutiphatsa lokwephula imitsetfo letayelekile neyemiculumtsetfo.

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> ).	kulawula bugebengu	tento leticondze ngco letentiwa tisebenti tekuchutjwa kwemtsetfo kanye nebaholi bemmango kulawula kutiphatsa kwebantfu labahlele ngaphambilini kwenta bugebengu. Loku kufaka emasu ekulawula emacala esikhatsi lesidze lanjengekwengeta kuzulazula kwemaphoyisa nekusungula kugadelana kwabomakhelwane (buka kuvinjelwa kwebugebengu).
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.	kutfola bugebengu	inchubo yekucinisekisa bugebengu lobubikwe ephoyiseni nobe kuveta sento sebugebengu ngekugcogcwa kwemininingwane lecondze ngco nalengakacondzi ngco kubona nekushushisa sigilamkhuba sebugebengu.
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> ).	umphenyi webugebengu	sisebenti sekugcinwa kwemtsetfo umsebenti waso kuphenya emacala ngekugcogca imininingwane eluhlobo lolucondzile/lolungakanganyelwa, njengetingcivito teminwe, kulungisa imibiko yenchubo yekushushisa nekwetfula bufakazi enkantolo (kubuye kwatiwe njengemsshi, umphenyi webugebengu, umphenyi).
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.	umtsetfo webugebengu	umtimba wemtsetfo lolawula kutiphatsa kwemmango ubuye uphokelele umoya wetakhamuti kuyekela kutiphatsa lokulimata intsandvo yemmango. Kuyinchazelo yekutiphatsa lokuvinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo. Ubuye watiwe ngemtsetfo webugebengu.

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> ) .	kuvinjelwa kwebugebengu	injongo yesikhatsi lesidze lebeka sibopho emmangweni kutsi uhlangane, ugcugcutelane ubuye wakhe indlela yekuhlalisana kahle njengetakhamuti ngendlela letfobela umtsetfo ngemitamo lehlange yehulumende, luhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu kanye nemmango. Badlalindzima lababalulekile bafaka titfunywa tekuhlalisana letisezingeni lesisekelo njengebatali nabothishela. Sibonelo saloku luhlelo lwemakhono ekuba ngumtali laniketwa bosonhlalakahle emtfolamphilo wenzawo lapho batali bafundza lokunyenti ngekusonjululwa kwetinkinga, kukhulumisana nekucondzisa tigwegwe tebantwana (buka kulawulwa kwebugebengu).
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.	lizinga lebugebengu	ireshiyo yebugebengu loburekhodiwe esikhatsini lesitsite endzaweni yelinanibantfu lendzawo; livetwa nge-1000 yelinanibantfu emnyakeni lotsite.
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.	indzawo lekwenteke khona bugebengu	indzawo lapho sento lesingekho emtsetfweni senteke khona nendzawo lapho iminingwane lebonakalako nalefihlakele ingavunjululwa khona yesimo lesicondzile lesingakanganyelwa/ nalesingakacondzi lesenganyelwe.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	sigebengu	umuntfu lowente sento lesivinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculimitsetfo.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	sento sebugebengu	sento lesivinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo.

criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	kutiphatsa lokubugebengu	kutiphatsa lokwephula imitsetfo letayelekile neyemculumitsetfo.
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.	kuphenya ngebugebengu	kutfungatsa liciniso lokuhlelekile lokuhlose kuvumbulula emaciniso lacondzile /langakanganyelwa kute kuncunywe kutsi bugebengu bentiwe nobe cha, kubonwe sigilamkhuba, kubanjwe lesigilamkhuba nekucinisekisa kuba nelicala kwemuntfu losolwako.
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> ).	umphenyi webugebengu	sisebenti sekugcinwa kwemtsetfo umsebenti waso kuphenya emacala ngekugcogca imininingwane eluhlobo lolucondzile/lolungakanganyelwa, njengetingcivito teminwe, kulungisa imibiko yenchubo yekushushisa nekwetfula bufakazi enkantolo (kubuye kwatiwe njengemseshi nobe umphenyi webugebengu).
criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	kumbandzakanyeka ebugebengwini	kutimbandakanya kwemuntfu ekutiphatseni lokuvinjelwe mitsetfo letayelekile nemculumitsetfo.
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.	inchubo yebulungiswa bebugebengu	inchubo yebulungiswa bebugebengu icala uma kwentiwa bugebengu ngeluphenyo lwebugebengu, iphele uma sigilamkhuba lesibanjiwe sikhululwa ekuvalelweni lokucondziswa kwesimilo.

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.	luhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu	ema ejensi lambalwa kanye netinchubo letisungulwe bohulumende kulawula bugebengu nekukhipha tihlawulo kulabo labephula umtsetfo. Luhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu lwaseNingizimu Afrika ulawulwa Litiko Letebulungiswa Nekutfutukiswa Kwemtsetfososekelo, ngaphasi kwalelawulo kwalo kufakwe tonkhe tihlaka tebuphoyisa, tinkantolo kanye netinsita tekulungisa similo.
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> ).	umtsetfo wetebugebengu	umtimba wemtsetfo eveni lelitsite lolawula kutiphatsa kwemmango ubuye uphokelele takhamuti kutsi tiyekele kutiphatsa lokulimata intsandvo yemmango. Kungumtsetfo webugebengu lochaza kutiphatsa lokuvinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile newemculumitsetfo (lobuye watiwe ngemtsetfo webugebengu).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	licala lebugebengu	sento lesivinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo.
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.	Umtsetfo Wenchubo Yebugebengu	inhloso Yemtsetfo Wenchubo Yebugebengu nombolo 51 wango-1977 (Lochitjelwe) kulawula tinchubo netindzaba leticondzene nato etinchubeni tebugebengu; ulawula kuphatfwa kwemacala ebugebengu etinkantolo temtsetfo taseNingizimu Afrika.
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.	bungako bemasu ebebugebengu	bungako bemininingwane nobe sisindvo lebusaso uma buletfwa njengebufakazi enkantolo yemtsetfo kute kusonjululwe umbango longemaciniso.

criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	ngabangela bugebengu	tehlakalo, timbangela nobe timo letibangela nobe letingabangela bugebengu.
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> ).	sati sesnayensi yebugebengu	umuntfu loceceshwe ngekwemsebenti kusayensi yebugebengu umsebenti nemholo wakhe ubuya esifundvweni sesayensi neluhlathiyo lwesentekimvelo sebugebengu nekutiphatsa kwebugebengu (buka <i>criminology</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> ).	isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu	sifundvo lesigcogca sibuye sihlathiye imininingwane lengasiyo yesayensi yetehlakalo tangempela kuchaza sentekomvelo sebugebengu, kutiphatsa lokubugebengu nalokwentiwa ngummango kuko (buka <i>i-criminologist</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> ).	isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lebucayi	yinye yetindlela tethiyori letibanti esayensini yesifundvo sebugebengu, lebuta kuvisisa kwetfu lokwemukelelile kwebugebengu nekuveta tinkholelo letingemanga ngebugebengu kanye neluhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu. Lendlela yatiwa kakhulu ngabo-1960 nabo-1970 nebesekeli labebafaka incabhayi indlela lena umbuso uchaza ngayo bugebengu ngekuphikisa kutsi kutiphatsa kwalabangenamandla emmangweni kuvele kubugebengu kunekutiphatsa kwalabanemandla. Sisusa kutsi umbuso kufanele wemukele sibopho sekwenteka kwebugebengu. Kubuye kwatiwe ngesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lengavumeli incindzetelo, lensha nobe ya-Marx (buka (buka (buka isayensi yesundvo sebugebengu levumako, isayensi yesifundvo lebucayi, isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lekhusata kuhlanyanyela kwebantfu kanye nesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lehlanganisiwe ).

cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	umphumela locongelelako	uma inhlanganisela yetimbangela tebungoti bebugebengu inemphumela lomkhulu kunesamba semiphumela yangamunye.
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.	luhlatiyo lwetingcivito tesandla	lingetulu lwemphama yesandla semuntfu kanye nesitsendze selunyawo, kufaka phakatsi iminwe netintwane, imbonywe luhlobo lolukhetsekile lwesikhumba lesatiwa ngesikhumba setinyawo kanye netandla . Lesikhumba sinemigca lemincane leyatiwa ngemigca yesikhumba. Luhlatiyo lwetingcivito tesandla luhlatiyo nekufakwa esigabeni kwemaphethini ekwakheka kwemingca yesikhumba lesingaphasi kwetinyawo netandla ngenhloso yekubonakala. Sisekelo salesayensi sisifundvo sekwakheka kwesikhumba semuntfu.
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.	i-DCS	Litiko Lemisebenti Yekulungiswa Kwesimilo lilitiko lahulumende lelitfolakala Ehhovisi Lebulungiswa laseNingizimu Afrika libukene nekubuyisela similo lokunemphumelelo, lokuphephile kanye nekuvalela lokunebuntfu kwetiboshwa ngemuva kwekutsi tinkantolo setikhiphe sijeziro, kanye nekuhlenganiswa nemmango kwetigilamkhuba uma tiphuma ejele.



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> ).	sigilamkhuba lesisesincane	ngalokwetayelekile lisetjentiswa ekutiphatseni lokungahambisani nenhlalakahle yebantfu. Esayensini yesifundvo sebugebengu livamise kusetjentiselwa kusho tento tebugebengu/na/nobe letingahambisani nenhlalakahle yemmango tebantfu labasha (buka <i>juvenile delinquency</i> ).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	kubona ngematinyo	kubonwa kwebantfu labangatiwa (labaphilako nobe labashonile) ngetimphawu tematinyo abo letingafani naletinye.
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.	kuyekela	kucedza kwekutiphatsa kwekona/kwebugebengu nobe emaphethini ekutiphatsa lokungahambisani nenhlalakahle yebantfu. Kufanele kunakwe kutsi kuyekela bugebengu akwenteki ngesikhatsi sinye, kodvwa kuyinchubo.

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	sivimbo	umcondvo wekutsi tephulamtsetfo nalabangaba tephulamtsetfo bangagcugcutelwa kuyekela kwenta bugebengu ngekwesabisa nobe kusetjentiswa kwesijeziso sangempela. Umgomo wemfundziso losisekelo wethiyori yesivimbo ngukutsi bantfu banengcondvo batakugwema kutiphatsa lokungasikahle (bugebengu) nobe imiphumela lebhuhlungu (tijejiso). Sivimbo lesetayelekile seyame emcabangweni wekutsi bantfu kungasuye umuntfu lotfolo sijeziso yekutiphatsa bgalokungekho emtsetfweni, utawugcugcuzelwa kutsi angoni ngoba sijeziso sibonakala singasikahle nentfo labangamane bayigweme. Ngalamanye emagama, umephulimtsetfo lojezisiwe usetjentiswa njengesibonelo kulabanye labangacabanga kwenta tento letingekho emtsetfweni esikhatsini lesitako. Sivimbo lekucondvwene naso (sibuye satiwe njengesivimbo lesikhetsekile, lesisodvwa nalesitsite) sihlose ekukhutsatani umuntfu lowemukela lesijeziso kutsi ayekele kutiphatsa kwebugebengu esikhatsini lesitako. Ngalamanye emagama, sijeziso sihlose kufundzisa umuntfu lowente licala sifundvo.
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.	kuphambuka	kufakwa kwekutiphatsa nobe indlelakutiphatsa lephula imitsetfo lehlelekile (bugebengu) kanye nekwephulwa kwemitsetfo lengakabhalwa nobe lengekho emtsetfweni , lokulindzelekile kanye nemigomo yemmango lotsite, njengekutfuka inhlamba phambi kwebantfu.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	kuphambuka	buka <i>kuphambuka</i> .
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	kutiphatsa lokuphambukisanako	buka <i>kuphambuka</i> .

disputed hair	<p>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.</p>	<p>lunwele loluphikiwe</p>	<p>isampula yetinwele eluhlolweni lolusebentisa lwati lwesayensi leveta imibuto leyehluhlukeni. Isampula yetinwele letfolwe endzaweni lekwenteke kuyo ingoti ihlala ingaliwa kuze tati tetinwele letisemtsetfweni, bangancuma kutsi ngabe kutinwele tebantfu nobe tesilwane, tibuya kuyiphi incenye yemtimba, taluphi luhlanga, bulili nemnyaka wemuntfu lekubuya kuye letinwele nekutsi ngabe letinwele tidvonswe ngebudlova nobe cha.</p>
diversion	<p>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.</p>	<p>kuphuma endleleni</p>	<p>lisu lelisetjentiswa njengendlela yekuvimbela bantfu ekuvetweni emiphumeleni lemibi yebulungiswa eluhlelweni lwebugebengu lobuhlelekile. Kumbadzakanya kundluliswa kwemacala (kuphambukisa/kuntjintja indlela) isuke etinchubeni tenkantolo yebugebengu lehlelekile. Sigaba 51 Semtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntfwana nombolo 75 wango-2008 kwekucala ulawula kuphambuka eluhlelweni lwebulungiswa bebugebengu lwebantfwana eNingizimu Afrika. Tinjongo kubukana nebantfwana ngaphandle kweluhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu emacaleni lafanele, kukhutsata kutiphendvulela emntfwaneni ngekulimala labakwentile, kuhlanguketana netidzingo tebantfwana labahlukene, kutfutukisa kuhlanguketana kwebantfwana labashayisana nemtsetfo baye emindenini nasemimangweni, kuvimbela buphawombi, kunciphisa emandla ekuphindze bone, kuvimbela bantfwana ekubeni nemarekhodi ebugebengu, nekutfutukisa sitfunti nenhlalakahle yebantfwana.</p>

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> ).	luhlathiyo lwe-DNA	indlela lesemntsetfweni lesetjentsiselwa kubona bantfu ngetimphawu te-deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). I-DNA ibeka imininingwane yelufuto letfolwe kubatali bobabili futsi i-DNA yemuntfu ayifani neyalomunye njengesifanekiso selufuto (ibuye yatiwe njenge-singcivitoseminwe se-DNA, kuhlelembisa, kuhlola, nobe kuhlela ngeluhlobo ).
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.	umtsetfo wasekhaya	umtimba wemtsetfo longafani nalomunye eveni lelitsite lolawula kutiphatsa kwemmango nalophocelela takhamuti kutsi tiyekele kutiphatsa lokulimata intsandvo yemmango; ngalamanye emagama, umtsetfo wasekhaya uchaza kutiphatsa lokuvinjelwe mitsetfo letayelekile nemculumitsetfo.

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	budlova basekhaya	<p>           kakhulu, kuhlukunyetwa kwemntfwana, kuhlukunyetwa kwebantfu labadzala nebudlova bebantfu belikhaya linye; kubuye kubitwe ngebudlova bemndeni. Umtsetfo Webudlova Basekhaya waseNingizimun Afrika Umtsetfo nombolo 116 wango- 1998 (South African Domestic Violence Act no 116 of 1998) ubuchaza ngeengekuhlukunyetwa ngekwmetimba, njengekushaya ngemphama, kukhahlela, kuluma nobe kwetfusa ngekuhlukunyetwa ngekwemacansi, nekuhlukunyetwa kwemoya nekwengcondvo, kufake phakatsi emaphethini ekwehlisa sitfunti nobe sento sekuhlambalata, kwetfuka na/nobe kwetfusa, kubita ngemagama lalumelako, kugodla umuntfu ngalokwengcile kanye nesikhwele, lokwenteka ebudlelwanini bemndeni/basekhaya. Kubuye kufakwe nekuhlunyetwa ngekwemnotfo kanye nemitfombo yetimali labanelilungelo layo, kwalela lokungavakali kwekwabelana ngemali, kubhadala nekuhlanganyela imali yekucasha nobe sikweleti sendlu selikhaya lebahlela bonkhe kulo, nekutsengisa nobe kuhambisa imphahla yemndeni, kusabisa, kuhlupha, kunyonyobela, kulimata imphahla, kungena ekhaya lemuntfu ngaphandle kwemvume lapho emalunga emndeni angahlali ndzawonye khona, nalokunye kutiphatsa lokulawulako nobe lokuhlukumetako elilungeni lemndeni         </p>
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.	kukhwabanisa	<p>           bugebengu lobenteka emsebentini nasetinkampanini, lobufaka kutsatsa ngemkhonyovu nobe kweba timphahla ngesimo semali nobe imphahla, ngumuntfu lonesikhundla lesetsembekile nobe lonakekela letimphahla.         </p>

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.	bunhloli	uma imininingwane leyimfihlo itfolakala ngebumfihlo ngaphandle kwemvume yemuntfu nobe i-entithi lenemininingwane lenjalo. Lomcondvo usetjentiswa ngalokwetayelekile kusho kubohulumende labagcogca imininingwane ngalabanye bohulumende, ikakhulu ngetinhloso temasotja nobe tepolitiki, nalapho tinkampani letichudzelanako kusimondzawo semabhizinisi tenta bunhloli bebhizinisi kutfolala umkhawulo wekuncintisana endzaweni yekutsengisa.
evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	bungako bebufakazi	kubaluleka nobe sisindvo lesinemininingwane uma yetfulwa enkantolo yemtsetfo kusombulula ingcabano yemaciniso.
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.	kucaphata	kutizuzisa lokungakalungi, lokunelunya nobe lokungekho emtstefweni ngalokutsite njengetilwane nobe simondzawo, nobe umuntfu, njengebantfu labangalimateka njengebantfu labancane, labaphuyile nobe lababutsakatsaka labangaphocelwa kutimbandzakanya esentweni sebugebengu, ikakhulu kute bazuze imali.

extortion	<p>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.</p>	<p>kutfole lokutsite ngebugebengu</p>	<p>kucindzetela umuntfu kutsi akunike lokuzuzwako nobe umusa njengekuntjintjiselana ngekwenta nobe kwehluleka kwenta ngendlela letsite. Lencindzetelo ingaba ngetindlela letehlukene njengekufungela, kwesabisa nobe kwetfusa ngekugodla lokutsite njengekuphakela tinsita letibalulekile. Kugcilwe kubahlukunyetwa labetfuswa ngemiphumela lemibi uma bangeti lokufunwako. Inzuzo nobe buhle bungaba ngetindlela letehlukene, njengemali nobe lokutsite lokungaguculwa kube yimali nobe lokutsite lokungeke kuguculwe kube yimali njengemacansi nobe emamaki ekuphasa emaphepha eluhlolo.</p>
family violence	<p>a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>).</p>	<p>budlova bemndeni</p>	<p>lithemu lelibanti lelifaka phakatsi budlova bemlingani, kuhlukumeteka kwemntfwana, kuhlukumeteka kwalomdzala nebudlova emkhatsini kwebantfu bakhaya linye (buka budlova basekhaya).</p>
female crime	<p>crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.</p>	<p>bugebengu balabasikati</p>	<p>bugebengu lobentiwa bantfu bebulili lobusikati, lobephula imitsetfo letayelekile nemculumitsetfo.</p>
female criminality	<p>conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.</p>	<p>bugebengu balabasikati</p>	<p>kutiphatsa kwebantfu bebulili lobusikati, labephula imitsetfo letayelekile nemculumitsetfo.</p>
feminist	<p>a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.</p>	<p>umlwelimalungelo alabasikati</p>	<p>umuntfu lofuna kuchaza nekuzuza emalungelo etepolitiki, etemtsetfo, emnotfo, emuntfu kanye newemmango nekulingana kwalabasikati.</p>

<p>feminist criminology</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lelwela emalungelo alabasikati</p>	<p>indlela yekucabango lebanti ingumkhakha wesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu, leyadvuma kakhulu ngeminyaka yekugcina yangabo-1960 ekuphendvuleni ngekuphatfwa lokwetayelekile kwalabasikati, nekubabandlulula, esifundvweni sebugebengu. Bameli balendlela yekucabanga bafakaza kutsi umhlaba wentenhlo webulili, lokusho kutsi emadvodza nebafati banelwati lwemphilo lolwehlukile lolwakhiwa tinchubo temasiko, etemlandvo kanye newemimago lahlangana kancane nekungalingani kwebuhlanga kanye netigaba. Kufanele kunakwe kutsi isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu lesilwela emalungelo alabasikati ayichazi ithiyori yinye lehlanganisako. Kodwa ilithemu lelengamela timokubonakala letehlukahlukene, letinemicabango lehlukene ngemfombo yekungalingani kwebulili kanye nekucindzelwa kwalabasikati. Kuvumbuke letimokubonakala letinkhulu letilandzelako: kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya kwa-Marxi, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuhambisana nenhlalo yemango, nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwemphucuko nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati labamnyama.</p>
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FGC	<p>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</p>	i-FGC	<p>umhlangano welicembu lemndeni yinchubo yekubuyisela bulungiswa ngesikhatsi lapho imindeni, bahlukunyetwa kanye nemimango imbandzakanyeka ekwenteni tincumo ngebantfu labasolwa ngekwenta bugebengu. Kuyinchubo lesetjentiswa kakhulu ekusebenteni ngebantwana labashayisana nemtsetfo futsi eNingizimu Afrika ubitwa njengesiphambuko kanye nekukhetsa kugweba Emtsetfweni Webulungiswa Bemntwana nombolo 75 wango- 2008. Lomhlangano welicembu lemndeni kungumhlangano webantfu bonkhe lababalulekile emphilweni yemntwana, kanye nemhlukunyetwa nebantfu nebantfu labesekela umhlukunyetwa. Umhlukunyetwa udlala indzima lebalulekile ngekutsatsa litfuba lekuveta kwekutsi utsintfwe nobe ulinyatwe njani nguletento talomntwana. Inhloso lenkhulu yalomhlangano kuncuma kutsi kungalungiswa njani lokutiphatsa kwebugebengu nekuvimbela kuphindze kwenteka kwalesehlakalo. Injongo kungenelela emphilweni yemntwana kute kumiswe lokungaba ngumsebenti webugebengu. Umgomo wangembili kutsi umntwana emukele licala lekulimata lasolwa ngalo (buka Umtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntwana, nebulungiswa bekuphambuka nalobubuyiselako).</p>
fingerprints	<p>the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).</p>	tingcivito teminwe	<p>emaphethini langafani nalamanye ekwakheka kwesikhumba sangaphasi kwelinyawo nesetandla labonwa esikhunjeni semuntfu, ikakhulu eminweni (buka luhlatiyo lwetingcivito tesandla).</p>

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> ).	kubonwa kwesibhamu	sifundvo sesayensi setimphawu nemisele etinhlavini letfolakala emibhobheni yesibhamu lapho tidutjulwe khona. Inombolo, indzawo, bubanti, kwehlela kanye nekwehlukaniswa kwetimphawu nemisele akufani nalokunye embhobheni wesibhamu lesidubule inhlavu. Ngaloko kungasetjentiselwa kubona sibhamu lesidubule lenhlavu, nobe tinhlavu letimbalwa. Ngisho netinhlavu letitfolwe etindzaweni tebugebengu lobehlukile bungachunyaniswa nalesosibhamu bese kugcina lesibhamu lekhlunywa ngaso, lesidubule letinhlavu (buka ballistics).
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.	isayensi yekuhlola bufakazi lobutfolwa endzaweni lekweneteke khona bugebengu ngekwemtsetfo	indlela yesayensi eluphenyweni lwebugebengu loluhlangene lolufaka kubonwa kwesento sebugebengu kanye nemuntfu lotsintsekako, tindlela telucwaningo lwemkhakha, kanye netindlela nemphenyi webugebengu kanye netingcweti temtsetfo eluhlaliyweni lwaselabhorathri lwabo.
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.	isayensi yetifo lesemtsetfweni	ligatja lesayensi yekwelapha lelisebentisa lwati lwekwelapha eluhlakeni lwemtsetfo kusombulula tinkinga temtsetfo. Lapho kufundvwa imiphumela yeludlame, kulimala lokwetfusako nobe sifo lesingasiso semvelo emtimbeni wemuntfu, ikakhulu esimeni sebugebengu, nekufa ngengoti nobe ngekutibulala.

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	dokodela wengcondvo losebentisa tindlela tesayensi kuphenya bugebengu	ngajana lweyikholoji temmbana zakanya kasegondwa kwemali lwesayikholoji emkhakheni weluphenyo lwebugebengu kanye nemtsetfo. ENingizimu Afrika kusengakenteki kubhalisela budokodela bengcondvo lobusebentisa isayensi kuphenya emacala ngalokusemtsetfweni. Kubhalisa lokucondzene nalesigaba kwanyalo kusabuyeketwa Ngumkhandlu Wemsebenti Wetemphilo waseNingizimu Afrika i- Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) kuze kuchazwe lomkhakha webuchwepheshe nekuncuma libanga lekusebenta. Kwanyalo indlela lengentiwa ngaso sifundvo sekusebenta ngengcondvo lesisebentisa isayensi kuphenya bugebengu eNingizimu Afrika kufundzela kuba ngudokodela wengcondvo bese ugcila emsebentini wemuntfu wengcondvo wekusebentisa isayensi kuphenya bugebengu. Dokotela wengcondvo usebentisa isayensi ekuphenyeni bugebengu isebentela luhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu ngelwati lwabo lolujulile ngetindlela letinyenti, kufaka phakatsi kukhona kuchumana ngalokufanele nemphatsisikhungo ecaleni lasenkantolo njengabomantji nobe emajaji, kanye nebameli labanye basebenti bemtsetfo. Sibonelo, bangabitwa kutsi batohlola kukhona kwemmangalelwa kutsi aye enkantolo kuyotsetfwa licala, kuhlola simo sengcondvo semmangalelwa ngesikhatsi selicala lebugebengu nobe kwetfula
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.	isayensi lesebentisa tindlela tesayensi kuphenya bugebengu	isebenta ngelwati, tindlela tesayensi yalokuphilako, yemvelo neyemtimba njengefiziksi, ibhayiloji, ikhemistri, sifundvo sekutsakwa kwemitsi kanye nesifundvontimba, futsi igcile ekukhumbuleni, ekuboneni nasekuhloleni imininingwane yemtimba (lengakengamelwa/lengakacondzi/leyeme kuleminye imininingwane) eluphenyweni lwebugebengu kanye nekwetfulwa kwalokutfoliwe macondzana nebufakazi lobutfolakele endzaweni yebugebengu enkantolo yemtsetfo.

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.	sifundvo sebungoti bebutsi ngekusebentisa tindlela tesayensi	isayensi yetindlela tesayensi leticondzene nesifundvo sebutsi nobe imiphumela lelimatako yemakhemikhali, tintfo nobe butsi emtimbeni wemuntfu kusita kwelashwa nobe luphenyo lolusemtstefweni lwekufa, lwekufakelwa butsi kanye nekusetjentiswa kwesidzakamiva.
forger	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> ) .	umkhohlisi ngekubhala	umuntfu lowenta, agucule nobe alingise tintfo, tibalobalo nobe tincwajana ngenhloso yekwenta umkhonyovu nobe kukhohlisa (buka kukhohlisa ngekubhala)
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>forger</i> ) .	kukhohlisa ngekubhala	kwakhiwa, kuguculwa nobe kulingiswa kwetintfo, tibalobalo nobe tincwajana ngenhloso yekwenta umkhonyovu nobe kukhohlisa, njengekwenta incwajana lebhaliwe lengasilo liciniso, kugucula incwajana yangempela nobe kwenta ikhophi yentfo kuze ifane nembhalo wekucala njengesitfombe nobe siceshana sebucwece (buka umkhohlisi ngekubhala).
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.	bulungiswa bebugebengu lobuhlelekile	ema-ejensi kanye netinchubo letisungulwe nguhulumende kulawula bugebengu nekukhipha tijeziyo kulabo labephula umtsetfo. Luhlelo lwebulungiswa bebugebengu lwaseNingizimu Afrika lwengamelwe Litiko Letebulungiswa Nekutfutukiswa Kwemtsetfosisekelo kanye nato tonkhe tinhlaka letibeka liso, tinkantolo kanye netinsita tekucondzisa similo tiwela ngaphasi kwahulumende wabo.

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.	isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengi lesisekelo	sigatjana sesifundvo sesayensi yebugebengu lesihlose kungenisa bafundzi labangati esifundvweni sesayensi yesentekomvelo sebugebengu kanye nembabgela yabo.
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.	emacembu/emagengi	licembu lebantfu labangetulu kwalabatsatfu labafanako, ligama na/nobe lokunye lababonakala ngako, njengeluphawu, isimboli na/nobe sembatfo, labatimbandzakanye emaphethinini etento tebugebengu, kufake phakatsi ludlame.
gender-based violence	all acts perpetrated 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.	ludlame lolwesekele ebulilini	tonkhe tento letentiwa ebafatini, emadvodzeni, emantfombataneni nasebafaneni ngesisekelo sebulili babo, lokubangela nobe lokungabangela kutsi balimale emtimbeni, engcondvweni, emoyeni nobe emnotfweni, kufake phakatsi kwetfusa ngekwenta letento, kanye nekunganaki umtsetfo kwekuncisha inkhululeko, nobe ngabe kwenteka phakatsi kwebantfu, bobe ngasese. Lithemu lelengamele ludlame lwasekhaya, kuhlukunyetwa ngekwemacansi emsebentini, kudlwengula, kuncanyulwa kwetitfo tebulili nobe letinye tento temasiko letingalimata bantfu kanye nekutfwala bantfu ngenhloso yekubatsengisa.

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.	kulimata umtimba kabucayi	luhlobo lwekulimata kakhulu loluhlose ngumhlukumeti kulimata kakhulu nobe bucayi emtimbeni wemuntfu, ngalokwetayelekile usebentisa luhlobo lwesikhali, nobe kungasiwo umukhwa nobe sibhamu kodvwa lokunjengeliphayiphi lensimbi, sitini, libhodlela, indvuku yemtsanyelo nenkhomisi yelikhofi nobe litiya lelishisako leliphoswe ebusweni balomunye umuntfu lelingabangela kulimala lokubucayi.
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.	bugebengu bentondvo	licala lebugebengu lelentiwe emuntfwini, ecenjini lebantfu nobe imphahla yabo ngenca yekuvuna, kubandlulula nobe kungabeketelelani nemhlukunyetwa ngenca yemsuka wetimphawu temhlukunyetwa, letifaka buhlanga, bulili, temacansi, buve nobe tenhlalo, libala, kwati ngebulili, inkholo, lisiko, lulwimi, kotalwa, kukhubateka, simo se-HIV, buve, kutati ngebulili kwemuntfu, bunkawu kanye nemsebenti nobe ibhizinisi.
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.	kubulala umuntfu	kubulawa kwemuntfu ngulomunye. Umtsetfo waseNingizimu Afrika uhlukanisa emkhatsini kwekubulala (kubulala umuntfu), lokukubulala ngalokungekho emtsetfweni nalokuyinhloso kwalomunye umuntfu, licala lekubulala umuntfu ngengoti (kubulala ngengoti), lokukubulawa kwalomunye umuntfu ngekunganaki. Ngalamanye emagama, kubulala kudzinga inhloso bese kubulala ngengoti kudzinga kunganaki.

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.	kutiphatsha kwemuntfu	tento letinhlobonhlobo leti bantfu labatimbandzakanya kuto ekuphileni kwabo, letentiwa timbangela letifana nelisiko, timo, tinkholelo, imiva, buholi, ummango, inkholo, similo, inkhambo lenhle ne/kanye nelufuto.
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> ).	kugcwala kweluketjenti ngentasi kwemtimba	luhlathiyo lwesidvumbu (ngemuva kwekufa) kugcwala nobe kucokelelana kweluketjenti lolunjengengati etincenyeni letincike kakhulu (letingentasi) temtimba wemuntfu ngenca yemfutfo wesisindvo kanye nekugeleta lokungasebenti. Kubaluleka kweluhlathiyo lwesidvumbu kuyagucuka emtimbeni wemuntfu ngukutsi lungasita ekutfoleni sikhatsi sekushona, kunyakata kwemtimba lokungabe kwentekile, ngalesinye sikhatsi nembangela yekushona (kubuye kwatiwe nge- <i>livor mortis</i> or <i>post mortem lividity</i> ).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	kuphatfwa kabi	kuphatfwa ngenkhohlakalo, kabi, lokungenakulunga, lokungenabuntfu kanye nalokungakafaneli kwemuntfu ngulomunye.
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.	kuboshwa	inhlawulo lesemsetfweni ngesimo sekukhawula inkhululeko yekunyakata kwemuntfu kanye nekungeniswa esikhungweni sekulungiswa kwesimilo lesiseNingizimu Afrika kungenteka lijele nobe sikhungo sekubuyisela similo, sikhatsi lesidze.

incest	<p>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.</p>	bundlundlulu	<p>kubonakala ngalokubanti njengesento sekuya emacansini emkhatsini kwemalunga emndeni netihlobo letisondzelene. Ngekuya kwemtsetfo waseNingizimu Afrika kutento tekuya emacansini emkhatsini kwebantfu labahlobene ngekutalana (umuntfu munye usitukulwane ngco salomunye, njengebatali kanye nebantfwana babo bengati), emkhatsini kwemuntfu lositukulwane semtali walomunye, kufake phakatsi bantfu labatalwa ndzawonye nasemkhatsini kwabomalume/bo-anti nebashana babo, lapho umuntfu munye usitukulwane ngco semlingani walomunye umuntfu, nasemkhatsini kwebatali labatfolwe ngekwemtsetfo kanye nebantfwana labatfolwe ngekwemtsetfo.</p>
incised wounds/cuts	<p>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>) .</p>	<p>tilondza letisikekile/kusikeka</p>	<p>sinye setinhlobo letisihlanu tetilondza letingabonwa kubahlukunyetwa beludlame. Tilondza letisikekile/kusikeka kubangwa yintfo lenemphetfo locijile, sibonelo umukhwa, uma ubekwa edvute nesikhumba futsi budze bawo buvamise kuba bukhulu kunekushona. (buka(buka imihubuko, kusikeka, kuhwebheka kanye nemanceba lashonako).</p>



individual criminality	<p>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.</p>	<p>bugebengu bemuntfu ngamunye</p>	<p>inchazelo yekutiphatsa kwebugebengu lokusime etimphawini temuntfu ngamunye, lekukholelwa kutsi tenta tinhlangothitemoya netekuphila (kuphila kwangempela) temphilo yemuntfu. Besekeli balendlela bakholelwa kutsi timphawu temuntfu tichaza kutsi umuntfu uwubona njani umhlaba wakhe nekutsi loku kungasetjentiselwa kubiketela imiphumela.</p>
informal criminal justice	<p>the resolution of disputes and the regulation of social conduct by parties that are not part of the judicial system as established by law.</p>	<p>bulungiswa bebugebengu lobungakahleleki</p>	<p>sisombululo semibango kanye nekulawulwa kwekutiphatsa kwenhlalo tinhlangothi letingasiyo incenye yeluhlelo lwemajaji njengoba tisungulwe ngumtsetfo.</p>
informants	<p>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.</p>	<p>timpimpi</p>	<p>bantfu labanika basebenti bekuchutjwa kwemtstefo ngetiboshwa, imisebenti yebugebengu lobuchubekako nobe imisebenti yebugebengu lehleliwe, kodvwa labangasibo bamangali, bofakazi, bahlukunyetwa nobe basolwa. Sibonelo saloku kungaba ngulosebenta ebhara lova licembu lebantfu labahlela kwemuka libhange bese bayisa lemininingwane emaphoyiseni.</p>

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.	babanjwa	bantfu, labangayi ngekuboshwa, lababoshwe ejele esikhungweni lesilungisa similo, labatfunyelwe ejele nobe labasahamba basuka esikhungweni baye kulesinye, lesingaba lijele nobe sikhungo sekubuyisela similo eNingizimu Afrika. Ngalamanye emagama, kufaka bantfu labagwetjelwe kuvalelwa sikhatsi lesitsite njengesijezizo sekwenta licala nebantfu labalindzele kubukana netinkantolo, nobe ngabe sicelo sebheyili nobe ulindzele kutsetfwa kwelicala ngoba ibheyili yaliwe nobe ihluleke kubhadalwa.
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.	bugebengu bemhlaba wonkhe	ligama lelengamele kwephulwa kwemitsetfo yemhlaba wonkhe, kufaka phakatsi bugebengu, lobutsatfwa njengalobesabekako nalobulihlazo lokufuna lungenelelo kanye nekushushisa kwe-ejensi yemhlaba wonkhe. Tibonelo tifaka kubulawa kwebantfu labanyenti, bugebengu bemphi, bugebengu lobentiwa ebantfwini, kuhlushwa kabuhlungu kanye nekunyamalala lokuphocelwele.

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.	ludlame lolwentiwa ngumuntfu kuye matfupha	kusetjentiswa kwemandla emtimbeni lokuyinhloso, emandla nobe kutilawula njengekutibulala nekulimata, kulomunye umuntfu njengeludlame lwasekhaya nekunganakwa kwemntfwana, nobe ecenjini nobe emmangweni njengekuhlaselwa ngekwwebuhlanga, ngesimo sentento semtimba, setemacansi nobe temoya, nobe kwesabisa, lokugcina nobe lokunemandla ekugcina ngekulimala kwemtimba, kufa, kulimala kwemoya, kungakhuli kahle nobe kuncishwa.
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	i-inthapholi	International Criminal Police Organisation (i-Interpol) yinhlangano yabohulumende lababumbene bemhlaba wonkhe, lehlose kuchuba kusebentisana kwemaphoyisa emhlaba wonkhe. Lenhlangano isebenta njengemchumanisi lolawulako emkhatsini kwema-ejensi ekuchutjwa kwemtsetfo emalungeni emave lalinganiselwa ema-190, nenhlokohhovisi e-Lyon, e-France. Nobe kunjalo, Umbutfo Wemaphoyisa aseNingizimu Afrika i-South African Police Services (SAPS), lefana nema-ejensi lamanyenti ekuchutjwa kwemtsetfo emalunga emave, ane-National Crime Bureau (NCB) yendzawo ye-Inthapholi legcina luhlelo lwangcondvomshini lochunyaniswe nemhlaba wonkhe, kufake phakatsi ticukatsimininingwane te-DNA, tetingcivito teminwe, nemagama kanye netitfombe tebantfu labafunwako nobe labalahlekile, lesisita i-SAPS ekulweni nebugebengu bemave lahlukene. Kugcila kwe-inthapholi kutinikele ekulweni nebugebengu lobenteka ngesheya kwemincele yemave njengebuphekulasikhuni, bugebengu lobentiwa ebantfwini, kubulalana ngebuhlanga, bugebengu bemphi, bugebengu besimondzawo, bugebengu lobuhleliwe, bugebengu baselwandle, kutfutwa kwebuciko, tidzakamiva, tibhamu kanye nebantfu lokungekho emtsetfweni, kanye nekukhwebanisa imali

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.	umphenyi	leliphoyisa lekuchutjwa kwemtsetfo umsebenti walo kuphenya bugebengu ngekugcogca imininingwane yesimo lesicondzile/lengamele njengetingcivito teminwe, kulungisa imibiko yenchubo yekushushisa nekwetfula bufakazi enkantolo. Ubuye atiwe njengeliphoyisa lelingumseshi, umphenyi webugebengu nobe umphenyi setebugebengu.
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.	Tinsita Tekulingisa tigwegwe Letihlola Emajaji	umtimba lotimele lophetse umtsetfo eNingizimu Afrika losungulelwe kuchuba kuhlolwa kwetikhungo tekucondziswa kwesimilo kubika kuphatfwa kwetiboshwa netimo etikhungweni tekulungiswa kwetigwegwe. Inhloso yaletinhloli kuvikela emalungelo eluntfu etiboshwa etikhungweni tekulungiswa kwetigwegwe ngekucinisekisa kutsi tonkhe tiboshwa tivalelwe ngaphasi kwetimo letinebuntfu, tiphatfwa ngesitfunti nekulungela ngemphumelelo ngekuhlanganisa lokunesitfunti emmangweni uma bakhishwa ejele.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	i-JICS	sifinyeto se-Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services. <i>Setinsita Tekulingisa tigwegwe Letihlola Emajaji</i>
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	bulungiswa	kusetjentiswa kwemitsetfo kwehlulela nekujezisa bugebengu netigebengu ngendlela lecotfo.

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> ).	inchubo yebulungiswa	tinchubo letisungulwe bohulumende kusabela ebugebengwini nekukhipha tinhlawulo kulabo labephula umtsetfo. Inchubo yebulungiswa bebugebengu icala uma kwentiwe bugebengu nekwentiwa kweluphenyo bese iphela uma umentilicala loboshiwe akhishwa ekuvalelweni lokulungisa similo (ibuye yatiwe ngenchubo yebugebengu).
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'.	inkantolo yebantfu labasha	ngekuya Kwemtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntfwana nombolo 75 wango-2008, inkantolo yebulungiswa bemntfwana ingunobe nguyiphi inkantolo lengaphasi Kwemtsetfo Wenchubo Yebugebengu, lebukana nebheyili, kucela lucolo, kutsetfwa kwelicala nobe kugwetjwa kwemntfwana. Loku kusho kutsi Inkantolo Lephakeme lesebentisa lokunikwa Kwemtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntfwana yinkantolo yebulungiswa bemntfwana. Lelithemu 'inkantolo yemuntfu lomusha' losemusha litsatfwa njengelakudzala ngoba linika luphawumbi libuye lipende umntfwana lowenta bugebengu; lithemu lelinconotwako 'yinkantolo yebulungiswa'.

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'.	bugebengu bemuntfu lomusha	tento letivinjinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo letentiwe bantfu labangaphasi kweminyeke leli-18 (bantfwana). Lelithemu 'bugebengu bemuntfu lomusha' livamise kutsatfwa njengelakudzala ngoba linika luphawumbi libuye lipende umntfwana lowenta bugebengu; lithemu lelinconotwako lelisho lomkhakhana wesayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu 'ngumntfwana longcubutana nemtsetfo'.
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).	soni lesisengumuntfu lomusha	umuntfu longaphasi kweminyeka leli-18 (umntfwana) lowente sento lesivinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumtsetfo, kodvwa akasimdzala ngalokwenele kutsatfwa njengemuntfu lomdzala. Lelithemu 'umenticala losemusha livamise kutsatfwa njengelakudzala ngoba linika luphawumbi libuye lipende umntfwana lowenta bugebengu; lithemu lelinconotwako 'ngumntfwana longcubutana nemtsetfo' (libuye latiwe njengesoni lesisesisha)

juvenile justice	<p>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'.</p>	bulungiswa bemuntfu lomusha	<p>indzawo yemtsetfo webugebengu losebenta ebantfwini labente emacala lavinjelwa ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo, kodvwa abasibadzala ngalokwenele kubitwa njengebantfu labadzala, ngalamanye emagama bantfwana. ENingizimu Afrika bulungiswa bemuntfu losemusha bubunjelwa umtsetfo Ngumtsetfo Webulungiswa Bemntfwana nombolo 75 wango-2008. Lithemu 'bulungiswa bemuntfu lomusha; litsatfwa njengeligama lakudzala ngoba litaka luphawombi bese lipenda umntfwana loshayisana nemtsetfo. Ligama lelinconotwako nguleli lebulungiswa bemntfwana).</p>
juvenile offender	<p>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).</p>	umenticala losemusha	<p>umuntfu longaphasi kweminyeka leli-18 (umntfwana) lowente sento lesivinjelwe ngumtsetfo lowetayelekile nemculumitsetfo, kodvwa akasimdzala ngalokwenele kutsatfwa njengemuntfu lomdzala. Lelithemu umuntfu 'umenticala lomusha livamise kutsatfwa njengelakudzala ngoba linika luphawombi libuye lipende umntfwana lowenta bugebengu; lithemu lelinconotwako 'ngumntfwana longcubutana nemtsetfo' (libuye latiwe njengesoni lesisesisha).</p>

juvenile	<p>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.</p>	umuntfu lomusha	<p>umuntfu lomusha longasimdzala ngalokwenele kutsi atsatfwe njengemuntfu lomdzala ngekwemtsetfo. Ngekuya Kwemtsetfo Webulungiswa Bebantfwana nombolo 75 wango-2008, ngumuntfu longaphasi kweminyaka leli-18, futsi Umtsetfo ubita umuntfu lonjalo njengemntfwana. Lelithemu lemuntfu lomusha livamise kutsatfwa njengelakudzala, ngoba livamise kufaka luphawombi bese lipenda umntfwana longcubutana nemtsetfo.</p>
La Cosa Nostra	<p>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</p>	La Cosa Nostra	<p>Sicilian Mafia leyavumbuka endzaweni yebachamuki baseTaliyane e-New York nase-New Orleans e-United States of America (USA). Lilunga lekucala lelatiwako le-Sicilian Mafia lelatfutsela e-USA bekungu-Giuseppe Esposito ngabo-1870. Lenhlangano yafihlwa enkhwace yabese yatiwa nge-La Cosa Nostra ngabo-1930. Ibuye yatiwe nge- LCN, <i>i-American Mafia</i>, <i>Italian Mafia</i> nobe i- <i>The Mob</i> . I-LCN isebenta ngekushushumbisa tidzakamiva, kubulala, kulimata kabi, kugembula, kutfole imali ngetindlela letingasikahle, kushonisa, kukhohlisa basebenti, kufihla imali letfolewe ngemgunyathi, kushisa imphahla, kutsengisa ligwayi lelingekho emtsetfweni, kushushumbisa tibhamu, kutsengisa ngemtimba nekungena emabhizinisini lasemtsetfweni. Kufinyeleleka kunhlangano tebugebengu letinyenti kwacedvwa mitamo yekuchutjwa kwemtsetfo emkhatsini wabo 1980. Kwanyalo i-LCN isebenta kakhulu etincenyeni letisempumalanga lesenyakatfo tase-USA futsi seyihlukanise imisebenti yayo yebugebengu ngekutimbandzakanye etinhlotjeni letinyenti tebugebengu besimanje njengemkhonyovu wemshuwalensi wetemphilo, bugebengu belikhadisikweleti, nebugebengu lobusebentisa ngcondvomshini. I-LCN seyatiwa ngeligama lelisha lekuyi-</p>



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> ) .	kuhwebheka	sinye setinhlobo letisihlanu tetilondza letingabonwa kubahlukunyetwa beludlame. Kuhwebheka kubangelwa kudzabuka kwelintfeshu langaphasi, sibonelo uma umuntu ashayisa into lengakhaliphi bese sikhumba siyadzabuka ngenca yencindzelo leyentekile (buka imihubuko, kusikeka, kuhwebheka kanye nemanceba lashonako).
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.	kulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwebantfu bonkhe	besekeli besimokubonakala baphikisa kutsi kuhlalisana kwebantfu emmangweni kwenzima yebulili kuyimbangela yekucinzeteleka kwalabasikati emmangweni kanye nendzawo lephasi labagcina bakuyo. Bakholelwa kutsi bafana nemantfomabatane bafundziswa.

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> ).	imafiya	lithemu lelengamele lelisetjentiswa kumasindikhethi/licembu letigebengu lebugebengu lobuhleliwe leleyeme elimuveni lebuve, umndeni nobe lelisiko lemalunga alo, sibonelo Imafiya yasRashiya, Imafiya yaseAlbay, Imafiya yase_nigeria, Imafiya yaka-Israyeli, Imafiya yaseMeksikho, Imafiya yasePhakistani neMafiya yaseJaphani (buka La-Cossa Nostra).
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</i> , <i>radical feminism</i> , <i>socialist feminism</i> , <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i> ) .	kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya lwa-Marx	balweli balesimokubonakala babuka kucindzeteleka kwebafati kusuka emuva ekwabiweni ngalokungalingani kwemandla emnotfo emadvodzeni. Baphikisa kutsi bunikati betindlela tekukhicitu emimangweni yebukhephithali bubanga kungalingani kwemandla emkhatsini kwemadvodza nebafati. Imimango yebukhephithali abukene netintsandvo temadvodza lakhetsekile, ngoba bacindzetela labasikati emisebentini yetemacansi neyasekhaya. Bakholelwa kutsi labasikati emimangweni yebukhephithali batsintseka ekucindzetelekeni kabili njengemadvodza lasezingeni leliphasi, bafati bacindzeleteleke ngekwemnotfo, kungafani nemadvodza bafati babuye bacindzetelwa tindzima tabo tasekhaya. Bakholelwa kutsi simo selizinga leliphasi sebafati singabaphocelela kutsi bente bugebengu njengendlela yekutfolela timali (buka letinye timokubonakala letinkhulu letivelile: kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya kwa-Marxi, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuhambisana nenhlalo yemmango, nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwemphucuko nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati labamnyama).

penetrating wounds	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Penetrating wounds are caused by a sharp or pointed object, for example a knife, and the depth of the wound is greater than the length of the wound (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i> ) .	tilondza letishona phakatsi	sinye setinhlobo letisihlanu tetilondza letingabonwa kubahlukunyetwa beludlame. Tilondza letingena phakatsi kubangwa yintfo lekhalipjhako nalecijile, sibonelo umukhwa, nekushona kwesilondza kukukhulu kunebudze besilondza ((buka imihubuko, kusikeka, kuhwebheka kanye nemanceba lashonako).
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	kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngemuva kwangemuva kwesikhatsi samanje	nguluphi liciniso, kufake phakatsi kucindzelwa kwalabasikati. Umcondvo wekutsi inkholelo yekutsi ingcondvo ngiyo lecondzisa konkhe nesayensi mkhulu ekuchazeni indlela tintfo letingayo, waliwe. Kahle kahle kulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwesikhatsi samanje kukholelwa ekutsini liciniso alikanganyelwa ngempela. Bencaba tigaba letingagucuki bese bafake incabhayi imicondvo yemhlaba wonkhe, nemicondvo leyakhiwe ngekwenzelwe lenjengebugebengu 'nebulungiswa', baphakamisa kutsi kuvisisa kwetfu imicondvo lenjalo yengamelwa tinchazelo letentiwe emicondvweni yalabadvuna nangetindlela letivumako tekutfolwa lwati neliciniso. Babuye baphikise kutsi lwati netindlela letisetjentiswa kusayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu tihambisana nebulili, ngaloko aveta isayensi yesifundvo sebugebengu levumako ingakhoni kuvisisa kwehlukahlukana kwekakeka kwebulili. Kunaloko, balandzeli batsandza emaciniso lamanyenti babuye bakholelwa kutsi kunetindlela letinyenti tekulandzela liciniso. Besekeli babuka lwati ngekutsi wonkhe umuntfu unemalungelo lalinganako kubuye kucatjangelwe indlela wonkhe umuntfu avisisa ngayo umhlaba. Kukholelwa kutsi kwakhiwa kwelwati kudzinga emavi lamanyenti, ikakhulu lawo bekabekelwe eceleni lubandlululo, bulili kanye

radical feminism	<p>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</i></p>	<p>kulwela emalungelo alabasikati lokungahambisani nekucindzetelwa kwalabasikati ngulabadvuna</p>	<p>besekele babuyebatsi kuyincenye yemvelo kutsi labadvuna babe neludlame babuye baphats. Kugcine kubonakale bugebengu njengesibonakaliso setidzingo temadvodza tekuphatsa nekulawula labanye, kodvwa ikakhulu labasikati ngekubaphocelela kutsi babe bomake kanye nebugcila betemacansi. Bagcile ebugebengwini lobentiwa kulabasikati nekutsi buholi balabadvuna budlala indzima lenkhulu eludlameni lwasekhaya, ekudlwenguleni, ekuhlukunyetweni ngekwemacansi kanye nekwenta emafilimu etemacansi. Bagcizelela kutsi kutiphatsa ngekona kwalabasikati kucalwa ngemadvodza labahlukumeta labasikati. Ngalamanye emagama, bugebengu balabasikati bubonakala njengemasu ekutivikela labangelwa ngummango lokholelwa ebuholoni lobudvuna lobubeka phasi labasikati. Buka letinye timo kubonakala letivelile: kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya kwa-Marxi, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuhambisana nenhlalo yemmango, nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwemphucuko nekulwela</p>
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socialist feminism	<p>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>).</p>	<p>kulwela emalungelo alabasikati lokuhambisana netinkhambo temmango</p>	<p>besekeli balesentokubonakala bazama kuhlangukisa imibono yekulwela emalungelo alabasikati langahambisani nekucindzelwa kwalabasikati ngulabadvuna neya-Marx ngekuphikisa kutsi incindzelo yalabasikati ingumphumela yekungalingani lokuchubekako lokweyame ebulilini nasetigabeni. Bahlola emandla ekuhlobana nekuncika kwembusobugovu nebuholi lobudvuna lobuholela ebugebengwini bemadvodza kanye nencindzelo, kubeka ngaphasi nekuncika kwalabasikati. Loku kusho kutsi bakholelwa kutsi sigaba nebulili busebenta kanye kanye kute kwakhiwe ummango futsi ababeki phambili sigaba nobe bulili. Batsi sikhundla lesiphakeme semadvodza emmangweni sibanika ematfuba ebulili bekwenta ebugebengu nekulimata, kube sikhundla lesingaphasi salabasikati emmangweni asibaniki ematfuba ekona kuphela, kepha sibakhawula ekuzuzeni ematfubeni lafanele (buka :kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuya kwa-Marxi, kulwela emalungelo alabasikati ngekuhambisana nenhlalo yemango, nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati kwangemuva kwemphucuko nekulwela emalungelo alabasikati labamnyama).</p>
subjective evidence	<p>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>).</p>	<p>bufakazi lobengamelwe</p>	<p>munye wetinhlobo letimbili teminingwane eluphenyweni lwebugebengu. Eluphenyweni lwebugebengu, bufakazi lobengamelwe bubuye bubitwe ngebufakazi lobucondze ngco futsi bufaka yonkhe iminingwane legcogcwe ebantfwini labambandzakanyeke ngco nalabangakambandzakanyeki ebugebengwini njengebahlukunyetwa, bofakazi, basolwa, timpimpi njll,. lobetfulwa enkantolo yemtsetfo kusombulula umbango wemaciniso (buka bufakazi lobeyeme eminingwaneni letsite).</p>

vehicle hijackers	individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).	labemuka timoto	bantfu labatsatsa imoto ngenkhani kulomumye umuntu ngaphandle kwemvume yabo (babuye batiwe ngebamukitimoto).
vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	kwemukwa imoto	kutsatfwa ngenkhani kwemoto emuntwini ngaphandle kwemvume yabo (ibuye yatiwe ngekwemukwa imoto).