

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (SESOTHO)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (SESOTHO)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	kgutsufatso ya <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .
abrasions	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Abrasions are caused when the superficial layer of the skin (the epidermis) is removed or injured as a result of friction against a rough surface, for example when a person is dragged over a rugged surface (also see <i>contusions/bruises, lacerations, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	mengwapo	mefuta e meng ho e mehlano e ka hlwauwa ka mahlotsipa a tliekefetso. Mengwapo e bakwa ke ha bokahodimo ba letlalo (epidemisi) bo tloswa kapa bo tswa kotsi ka lebaka la kgohlano bokahodimong bo mahwashe, ho tea mohlala, ha motho a hulanngwa bokahodimong bo maqhutsuqhutsu (o boele o bale <i>dithuruho, mehwabadi, maqeba a sehilweng le maqeba a keneletseng hare</i>).
adult criminality	adult criminality is behaviour of an adult person (18 years or older) engages in that is in contravention of or forbidden by criminal laws.	tlolo ya molao ya batho ba baholo	tlolo ya molao ya batho ba baholo ke boitshwaro boo motho e moholo (ya fetang dilemo tse 18) a bo etsang hobane bo sa tsamaisaneng le melao ya tlolo ya molao kapa bo thibetswe ke molao wa tlolo ya melao.
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.	tlhaselo	ho ba leqhoko ke ha ho na le diketsahalo tse sehloho tse hananang le ditokelo tsa ba bang. E ka nna ya kenyeletsa tliekefetso e jwalo ka ho otlala, ho raha kapa ho sututsa, kgahlapetso e jwalo ka ho romela melaetsa ka diromeladitaba, ho kgalema kapa ho rohakana le/kapa ho tshosa motho a sa bue jwalo ka ho supa ka matsoho ho tshoswa motho.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	Mokgatlo o Thibelang Botahwa	mokgatlo o tshehetsang thibelo ya botahwa.
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.	tlolo ya molao e so kang e ahlolwa	tlolo ya molao ya eo motho e mong o fumanweng a le molato, empa motho eo ha a so be tekong mme molato oo jwale ha o a ka wa lekolwa kgotla. Polelo e ye e sebediswe kgafetsa ke boraditaba kgotla ho bontsha hore ho behela ditaba ha ho ye ka lehlakore ebile ke wa toka.
alleged offence	a criminal act that someone has been accused of but the person has not yet been through a trial process and the accusation has therefore not been proved in a court of law. The phrase is often used in media reporting to show that the reporting is fair and unbiased.	molato o sa kang o ahlolwa	tlolo ya molao eo motho e mong a ileng a qoswa ka yona empa motho a so ka a tihutjiswa mme qoso ka lebaka leo ha e so lekolwe kgotla. Polelo e ye e sebediswe ke baphatlalatsi ba ditaba ba behela ditaba ho bontsha hore ho behela ditaba ha ho ye ka lehlakore ebile ke wa toka.

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.	tlhokeho ya melao ya phedisano	maemo ao setjhaba seo ho sona melao ya phedisano e seng e sa sebetse ho laola boitshwaro. Ke maemo a fanang ka tataiso ya boitshwaro e sa tsitsang kapa e seng matla bathong. Monahano ona wa tlhokeho ya melao ya phedisano e qadile ho sebediswa ke Emile Durkheim thutong ya tlolo ya molao a hlalosa boitshwaro ba tlolo ya molao e le lebaka le sa hokahanyeng ditabatabelo tsa batho le bokgoni ba bona ho fihlella maikemisetso a bona dinakong tsaa phetoho e potlakileng ya phedisano e jwalo ka dinako tse matla tsa kgolo ya leruo.
antisocial	something that is contrary to the laws and customs of society; in other words, something that is opposite to prevailing norms, for example skipping school because it deviates from societal expectations.	ho hanana le phedisano	ntho eo e hanyetsanang le melao le meetlo ya phedisano; ka mantswe a mang, ntho e hananang le ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba.
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.	boitshwaro bo sa amohelehang	diketso tse senyang kapa tse hlohang ho nkelwa hloohong ka bophelo ba batho ba bang. Di kenyeletsa boitshwaro ka ho fapana ha bona boitshwarong bo bonyenyane bo sa amohelweng jwalo ka ho rohakana kapa ho etsa lerata le sitisang, diketso tse kgolo tsa bohlokwa tsa ditlolo tsa molao, tse jwalo ka tlhaselo.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	apareteite	tlhophiso ya kgethollo ka mmala e neng e sebediswa Aforikaborwa ke Mokga wa Setjhaba ka molao ho tloha ka selemo sa 1948 ho fihlela ka selemo sa 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.	tlhaselo	ho sebedisa matla ka ntle ho molao le ka maikemisetso mothong e mong kapa ho etsa ho etsa hore motho e mong a dumele hore a atametse ho sebediswa ho bona. Tlolo ya molao ke ha motho a otlwa mmeleng le ho sotlwa kelellong. Ke hore ho etsa hore ho be le tshabo kelellong ya motho hore ba se ba atametse ho sotleha mmeleng, le yona ke tlhaselo.

assessment report	takes on a number of forms in the context of criminology. A pre-sentence assessment report provides an individualised perspective of a specific offender to assist the judiciary in deciding on an appropriate sentence. A post-sentence assessment report aims to provide guidance pertaining to the treatment and management of the offender in terms of the interventions that may be used for rehabilitation and to effectively manage the offender during incarceration. This ensures the safe, secure and individualised treatment of the offender.	pehelo ya tekolo	e hlahella ka mefuta e mengata e fapaneng thutong ya tlolo ya molao. Kahlolo e etelletseng pele pehelo ya tekolo e thusa ka monahano wa motho ka boyena ya tloang molao ho thusa molao hore o etse qeto ka kahlolo e nepahetseng. Pehelo ya tekolo e fetileng kahlolo e ikemiseditse ho thusa ka tataiso e tsamaelanang le pheko le taolo ya ya molato ho latela dithuso tse ka sebediswang hore a fetohe le ho laola ya molato ka ho phethahala nakong eo a kwalletsweng tjhankaneng ka yona. Ka ho etsa jwalo ho hlokomelwa hore ho be le ho bolokeha, ho sireletseha le pheko le ya molato.
ballistics	scientific study of the use, movement, effect and construction of projectiles such as bullets, shells and bombs. The field of study is divided into internal ballistics, which is concerned with the motion of projectiles inside a firing device, exterior ballistics, which focusses on the flight of the projectile after it has left the device until the projectile is halted by something, like the target, and terminal or wound ballistics, which is devoted to the examination of the effect of the impact of the projectile on the target (also see <i>firearm identification</i>).	thuto ya saense ya ditswibilwa	thuto ya saense ya tshebediso, motsamao, le matla le ho etswa ha ditswibilwa tse kang, dikulo le dibomo. Boithuti bo fapane ka dithuto tsa saense tsa ditswibilwa, e shebaneng le motsamao wa ditswibilwa ka hara seetswa se thunyang, dithuto tsa ditswibilwa tse ka ntle, tse shebaneng le ho fofa ha setswibilwa ka mora hoba e tlohe moo e neng e le teng ho fihlela setswibilwa se thibelwa ke ho hong, jwalo ka moo se fihlang teng, le qetellong kapa ditswibilwa tse sothwang, tse kgothalletseng hore di hlahlojwe ka matla a lebelo la setswibilwa ho fihleng ha sona moo se yang teng (boela o bale <i>firearm identification</i>).
black feminism	proponents of this perspective focus on the experiences of black women and view the oppression of women as the product of concurrent gender, class and race-based inequality and discrimination. The focus is on the limited access of black women to adequate education and employment as a result of racism, classism and sexism, which place black women in a disadvantaged position. Proponents also highlight the discriminatory treatment of black women in the criminal justice system (also see the other major feminist perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i> , <i>radical feminism</i> , <i>Marxist feminism</i> , <i>socialist feminism</i> and <i>postmodern feminism</i>).	bolwanedi ba basadi ba Maaforika	motshehetsi wa monahano ona o shebane le basadi ba Maaforika mme a utlwisisa kgetello ya basadi e le ba bang teng ka lebaka la bong, sehlopha le ka kgethollo le ho selekane. Tsepamiso ya maikutlo e ba teng ka lebaka la phihlelo e kginnwang ya basadi ba Maaforika thutong e lekaneng le ho fumana mosebetsi ka lebaka la bomorabe, ho ba sehlopheng sa maemo le bong tse behang basadi ba Maaforika ka mosing. Batshehetsi ba boela ba hlwaya tshwara ya kgethollo ya basadi ba Maaforika tsamaisong ya toka ya tlolo ya molao (boela o bale maikutlo a bomosadi a bohlokwa a mang a hlahileng: <i>tokoloho ya bomosadi</i> , <i>bomosadi bo fetohileng ka matla</i> , <i>bomosadi ba Makes</i> , <i>bomosadi ba phedisano</i> le <i>bomosadi bo fetileng bophelo ba sekwalejwale</i>).

bodily harm	any intentional, hostile and/or aggressive physical force/action (even touching), which interferes with the health and comfort of another person against their will, or the threatening of such force/action.	tlhekefetso	sepheo sefe kapa sefe se hlekefetsang le/kapa sa dikgoka (le ho tshwara), ho sitisang bophelo bo botle le ho phela ha monate ha motho e mong ba sa rate kapa ho tshosa ka dikgoka/ketso e jwalo.
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.	ho thuba	ho kena ka ntle ho tumellano moahong ka ho utswa thepa. Ho thuba e ka ba tlatlapa ha leshodu le fumana motho a le teng ka tlong mme a sebedisa dikgoka ho utswa.
carbon monoxide	a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, which renders it difficult to detect. It is less dense than air, and toxic to humans when too much is inhaled, resulting in death. It is produced in domestic and industrial settings by motor vehicles that run on gasoline and diesel, gas heaters and cooling devices that are powered by carbon-based fuels.	khbonemonokesaede	kgase e se nang mmala, e hlohang monkgo le e se nang tatso mme ho le boima ho e lemoha. Ha e tenya ha kaalo ho feta moya mme e kotsi bathong ha e hengwa haholo mme e ka bolaya. E teng malapeng le diindasetering e bakwa ke dikoloi tse sebedisng peterole le disele, kgase ya dihitara le dietswa tse phodisang tse sebedisang dibeso tsa khabone.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	boiphediso ba tlolo ya molao	moputso o moholo o fumanwa ka ho tlola molao.
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.	selata	setshedi/sekwaheladikulo/mokotla wa setjekeletswa tse jwalo ka kulo. Se ye se etswe ka tshepe e motjhophoro e kentse buka ya ditaello, phofo e thusang ho thunya le setjekeletswa.
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.	sesosa	mokgwa wa lebaka le leng (X) le tshwaetsa le leng (X), ho tea mohlala lebaka le le leng (X) le tlisa lebaka la (Y) hore le be teng kapa lebaka la (X) le baka lebaka le leng (Y) hore le fapane.

Cesare Lombroso	Italian physician and criminologist who was born in 1835 and died in 1909. Dominated late 19th and early 20th century thinking about criminal behaviour and is often credited as the father of scientific criminology, because he was able to direct crime causation ideas away from debates pertaining to free will and personal responsibility (classical school of criminology or indeterminism), to the notion that certain factors predisposed individuals to commit crime (positivistic school of criminology or determinism). In his early career he was strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution, essentially believing that crime is inherited (no free will) and that born criminals or atavists could be identified by physical attributes or stigmata such as prominent frontal sinuses, excessively large jaws and cheekbones and unusually small or large ears.	Cesare Lombroso	Ngaka ya Motadiana le setsebi sa tlolo ya molao ya ileng a tswalwa ka selemo sa 1835 mme a hlokahala ka selemo sa 1909. Mme o ile a tsebahala haholo selemongkgolo sa 19 le se qalang sa 20 a nahana ka ka boitshwaro ba tlolo ya molao mme o ye a tlotlwe e le moqapi wa saense ya thuto ya tlolo ya molao hobane o ne a tseba ho laola menahano e bakileng ka boyona tlolo ya molao hore e be hole le diphehisano tse tsamaelanang le boitaolo le boikarabelo ba motho ka mong (sekolo sa sa maemo sa thuto ya tlolo ya molao kapa ho se be le boikgethelo ba tumelo ka lebaka la tikoloho eo ba phelang ho yona), ka lebaka la hore mabaka a mang a tshwaetsa batho ho nahana ka tsela e itseng hore b tlole molao (sekolo sa menahano e ka bonwang ya thuto ya tlolo ya molao kapa boikgethelo ba tumelo ka lebaka la tikoloho eo ba phelang ho yona). Ho qaleng ha hae ka mokgwa ona o ile a tshwaetswa ke teori ya Darwin ya qalo ya bophelo a kgolwa hantlente hore tlolo ya molao e futsitswe (ha o n boikgethelo) le hore disinyi kapa batho ba nang le boitshwaro ba batho ba tshimolohong ba ka bonwang ka boitshwaro ba mmele ya bona kapa mengwapo mmeleng e jwalo ka disaenase tsa bohlokwa tse ka pele, mehlahare le msapo a maholo haholo le ditsebe tse nyane kapa tse kgolo tse sa tiwaelehang.
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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.	Molao wa Toka wa Bana	Molao wa Toka wa Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008 o thusa ho laola le moralo wa tsamaiso wa dikarolo tsa Molao wa Motheo wa Aforikaborwa o sebetsanang ka haholo le bana ba iphumanang ba tlotse molao, o tiiselletsa ditokelo tsa bana lelapeng (kapa tlhokomelong e loketseng) hore ba sireletswe ho hlekefetsweng le hore ba sireletswe diketsahalang tse tla ba kotsi bophelong ba bona le tswelopeleng ya bona. E reretswe ho ba moralo wa thuso ya ho fedisa phethapheto ya tlolo ya molao le ho thibela bana hore ba tlole molao hape, sepheo sa Molao ke ho tlosa bana hore ba se ke ba iswa kgotla ka lebaka la ho tlola molao, mme ka ho etsa jwalo ho hlokomelwa tshokollo le ho ba phedisa le batho hape ka ho phethahala. Ba thuswa ka tsebo ya motheo wa ho boloka toka hape, ho sebeletswe haholo bana ho sebediswa boikarabelo le ho tseba ho arabela tlolo ya molao ho kgothaletsa tlhompho ya ditokelo tsa botho le ho kenyeletswa ha mahlatsipa, batswadi le malapa ha mmoho le ditjhaba ho pheleng ha bona le batho.
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.	lekgotla la toka la bana	lekgotla lefe kapa lefe le teng la Molao wa Tsamaiso ya Tlolo ya Molao le sebetsang ka dikopo tsa dibeile tsa bana, boipiletso, diteko kapa dipuisano tsa dikahlolo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	ngwana wa sehloa	motho ya bonyane bo ka tlase ho dilemo tse 18 ya rekisang mmele wa hae hore a putswe ka mokgwa ofe kapa ofe.
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>) .	bopaki bo tshheditsweng	e meng ya mehlodi e mmedi ya tsebiso phuputsong ya tlolo ya molao. Phuputsong ya tlolo ya molao bopaki bo tshhedistweng bo ye bo tsejwe e le sepheo, ho thola kapa bopaki bo sa tobang. E kenyeletsa tsebiso yohle ya tse bonwang tsa tlhaho tse jwalo ka madi, kgatiso ya menwana le moroto wa botona dinyeweng tsa peto tse behelwang kgotla hore ho phethwe tletlebo ka mabaka (boela o bale <i>bopaki ba motho</i>).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	kgutsufatso ya Molao wa Toka wa Bana.

classical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which assumes that humans are rational beings who possess free will (indeterminism) and can consequently be persuaded not to break the law through the painful consequences of punishment (deterrence). The approach dominated thinking about crime during the Enlightenment in the 18th century, but was abandoned in favour of a positivistic approach, which took root in the 19th century. However, the basic assumptions of the approach regained prominence in the 1980s with the rational choice theory of Cornish and Clarke (also see <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>critical criminology</i> , <i>interactionist criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya maemo a hodimo	e meng ya mekgwa ya tshebetso e batsi ya teori thutong ya tlolo ya molao e dumelang hore batho ke diphedi tse tshetlehang menahanao ya tsona ka mabaka ba nang le bolokolohi ba boikgethelo mme ho ka buuwa le bona hore ba se ke ba tlola molao ka diketsahalo tse tlang ka mora moo tse bohloko tsa kotlo (ho se kgothaleitse) . Mokgwa wa tshebetso o laola ho nahana ka tlolo ya molao nakong ya Tlhalefo (Enlightenment) selemokgolong sa 18, empa o ile wa tlohellwa ha shejwa mokgwa o itshetlehileng hodima dintho tse ka bonwang kapa tsa fumanwa e le tsa nnete ho na le tse nahannweng o hotseng ka selemokgolo sa 17. Le ha ho le jwalo, dintho tse ka hananwang di ka ba teng tsa motheo tsa mokgwa wa tshebetso di ile tsa eba tsa bohlokwa dilmong tsa bo1980 ka boikgethelo ba teori bo nang le mabaka a Cornish le Clarke (o boele o bale <i>thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya dintho tse ka bonwang</i> , <i>hlahllobisiso ya thuto ya tlolo ya molao</i> , <i>thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya puisano le thuto ya puisano ya kopano</i>) .
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	tlolo y molao ya kgwebo	ditlolo tsa molao tseo e seng tsa dikgoka ka sepheo sa ho iphumanela tjehelete ho kenyeletswaa bobodu, boqhekanyetsi, ho inkela tjehelete ya motho e mong le ho utswaa tjehelete mosebetsing.
common law	the body of law established by court decisions and customs, and not by means of statutes enacted by a legislative authority. South African common law is founded on the Roman-Dutch legal system as modified and interpreted by judicial precedent. Common law crimes are acts that have been considered crimes for many centuries such as murder, theft and robbery (also see <i>statutory law</i>).	molao wa setho	mokgatlo wa molao o thehilweng ka diqeto tsa kgotla le meetlo mme e seng ka melao ya motheo e phethiswang ke bookamedi. Molao wa Aforikaborwa wa setho o thehilwe hodima tsamaiso ya molao wa Maroma le Madatjhe jwalo ka ha a o fetotswe le ho utlwisiswa ke se etsahetseng pele molaong. Ditlolo tsa Molao tsa Molao wa Setho ke diketsahalo tse ileng tsa nahanwa ka dilemokgolo tse jwalo ka polao le boshodu (o boele o bale <i>molao wa motheo</i>).

community justice	a proactive, problem-solving strategy expressly aimed at including communities in organised activities that are aimed at the prevention, control and reduction of crime and reparation of the harm that crime has caused. Essentially it builds or enhances partnerships in communities and endeavours to create safe, just and healthy communities by improving the quality of life of all members of the community.	toka ya setjhaba	mokgwa wa tshebetso o sebediswang pele ho ketsahalo o rarolang qaka ka sepheo se matla se kenyeletsang ditjhabana diketsahalong tse hlophisitsweng tse ikemiseditseng ho thibela, ho laola le ho fokotsa tlolo ya molao le tokiso ya tshenyo e bakilweng ke tlolo ya molao. Hantlente e bopa kapa e hodisa tshebedisano ditjhabaneng le ho leka ho tisa polokeho, toka le bophelo bo botle ditjhabaneng ka ho ntlafatsa maemo a matle a bophelo a batho bohle setjhabeng.
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>).	tlolo ya molao ya khomputa	ketso efe kapa efe ya tlolo ya molao eo dikhomputa kapa marangrang a khomputa e sebediswang ho etsa molato o yeng o rerelwe ho iphumanela leruo/tjhelete (e tsebahalang e le <i>boshudu ba saeba</i>).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	tumellano ya thobalano	tumellano ya batho ba boemong ba ho ka dumellana ka thobalano, ba rata, ba na le bohona ba ho bo etsa mme ba utlwisisa ho dumellana ka thobalano.
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 and penetrating wounds</i>).	dithuruho	e meng ya mefuta ya maqeba e ka hlwauwang mahlatsipeng a hlekefetswang. Dithuruho tse bakilweng ke dikotsi tsa tlhaselo e nthithi e ka bakang ho petla ha methapo ya madi e bakang hore madi e tswelle ka hare mmeleng ka tlasa letlalo le ha letlalo le sa tabohe (o boele o bale <i>mehwabadi, maqeba a sehilweng le maqeba a keneletseng hare</i>).
corporate crime	crimes like tax evasion, fraudulent bankruptcy and tender fraud which are committed by officials who work or act on behalf of a company in the interest of the company for the primary purpose of making a profit or benefit the company.	tlolo ya molao ya koporasi	ditlolo tsa molao tse jwalo ka ho qoba ho lefa lekgetho, ho tjhona ha boqhekanyetsi le boqhekanyetsi bo bobebe bo phethwang ke basebeletsi ba mmuso ba sebetsang kapa ba sebeletsa khampane ho thuseng khampane bakeng sa sepheo se seholo sa ho fumana phaello kapa fumanela khampane molemo.
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>).	tjhankane	sebaka se thehilweng ka Molao wa Ditshebeletso tsa Ditjhankane wa nomoro ya 111 wa 1998 ho amohela, ho kwalla, ho boloka sebakeng se le seng, ho rupela kapa ho sokolla batlodi ba molao ba tlamehileng ho kwallwa tjhankaneng (e tsebahalang e le <i>teronko</i>).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	tlolo ya molao	boitshwaro bo tlolang melao ya setho le molao wa motheo wa naha.

crime control	specific actions by law enforcement officials and community leaders to control the behaviour of people with a predisposition for committing crime. This includes long-term crime control strategies such as installing streetlights or short-term crime control strategies such as increasing police patrols and establishing neighbourhood watches (also see <i>crime prevention</i>).	taolo ya tlolo ya molao	diketsahalo tse ikgethileng tsa phethahatso ya molao di entswe ke basebeletsi ba mmuso ba phethisang molao le baetapele ba setjhaba hore ba laole boitshwaro ba batho pele ka tsela e nngwe ho tloleng molao. Taba ena e kenyeletsa mekgwa ya tshebetso ya taolo ya tlolo ya molao ya nako e telele e jwalo ka ho eketsa mabone a diterata kapa mekgwa ya tshebetso ya nako e kgutshwane ya taolo e jwalo ka ho eketsa dipaterolo tsa sepolesa diterateng (o boele o bale <i>thibelo ya tlolo ya molao</i>).
crime detection	the process of confirming a crime that has been reported to the police or of exposing criminal activity through the collection of direct and indirect information to identify and prosecute the perpetrator of the crime.	phumano ya tlolo ya molao	mokgwa wa tshebetso wa ho amohela tlolo ya molao o ileng wa tsebiswa mapolesa kapa ho hlahisa tlolo ya molao ka ho bokella tsebo e tobileng kapa e sa tobang tlolo ya molao ho hlwaya le ho qosa motlodi wa molao.
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>).	mofuputsi wa tlolo ya molao	mohlanka wa molao eo mosebetsi wa hae e leng ho fuputsa ditlolo tsa molao ka ho fuputsa ka tlolo ya molao e tobileng/ka maikutlo a hae, jwalo ka kgatiso ya menwana, ho lokisetsa ditlaleho tsa botjhotjhisi le ho tlisa bopaki kgotla (ya tsebahalang e le <i>lefokisi</i> , <i>mofuputsi wa tlolo ya molao</i>).
crime legislation	the body of law that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society. It is a description of conduct that is prohibited by common and statute law. Also known as criminal law.	molao wa tlolo ya molao	mokgato wa molao o laolang boitshwaro ba setjhaba mme o tlama setjhaba ho tlohella ho phela ka mokgwa o senyang ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba. Ke tlhaloso ya boitshwaro e thibelwang ke molao wa setho le molao wa molao wa motheo. O tsejwang e le molao wa tlolo ya molao.
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 learn more about effective conflict resolution, communication and child discipline (also see <i>crime control</i>).	thibelo ya tlolo ya molao	sepeho sa nako e telele se behang boikarabelo setjhabeng ka kakaretso ho tlisa phedisano, ho kgothaletsa le ho bopa boitshwaro ba setjhaba ka mokgwa o amohelehang le wa boikokobetso ba melo ya naha ka mekgwa e tsamaelanang ya mmuso, tsamaiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao le setjhaba. Ho bathusi ba ka sehloohong ho kenyeletswa baromuwa ba phedisano ba bohlokwa ba jwalo ka batswadi le matitjhere. Mohlala wa taba ena ke lenaneo la bokgoni la ho hodisa bana le tliswang ke bathusi ba setjhaba tllilining ya lehae eo batswadi ba ithutang haholo ka tharollo ya kgang, puisano le kgalemo ya ngwana (o boele o bale <i>taolo ya tlolo ya molao</i>).

crime rate	the ratio of recorded crime over a specific period of time in an area to the population of the area; typically expressed per 1 000 of the population in a specific year.	maemo a tlolo ya molao	sekepele sa tlolo ya molao se ngotsweng ka nako e hlwailweng sebakeng seo batho ba leng ho sona; se hlalositse ka botlalo ka 1 000 e nngwe le e nngwe ya setjhaba selemong se hlwailweng.
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.	sebaka sa tlolo ya molao	sebaka seo ho tlotsweng molao ho sona ebile e le moo tsebiso e bonahalang le e patilweng e ka ribollwang teng ka mokgwa o tobileng/ wa maikutlo a motho le o sa tobang/o nang le mabaka.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	sesinyi	motho ya tlotseng molao o thibetsweng ke molao wa setho le molao wa molao wa motheo.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	molao wa tlolo ya molao	boitshwaro bo sa amohelweng ke melao ya setho le ya molao wa motheo.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	boitshwaro ba tlolo ya molao	boitshwaro bo tlolang molao wa setho le molao wa molao wa motheo wa naha.
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.	phuputso ya tlolo ya molao	phuputso ya tlhopiso ya nnete e reretsweng ho fuputsa mabaka a tobileng/a motho le a sa tobang/a nnete hore ho lekanyetswe hore na tlolo ya molao e phethilwe, ho hlwaya batlodi ba molao, tshwara batlodi ba molao mme o batle bopaki ba molato wa ya molato.
criminal investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements and indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> or <i>crime investigator</i>).	mofuputsi wa tlolo ya molao	mosebeleletsi wa mmuso ya hlokomelang phethiso ya molao eo mosebetsi wa hae e leng ho fuputsa ditlolo tsa molao ka ho batla tsebo e tobileng/e itshetlehileng hodima mabaka e jwalo ka disetatemente tsa lehlatsipa le e sa tobang/ya motho e jwalo ka kgatiso ya menwana, ho lokisetsa dipehelo tsa botjhotjhisi le ho fana ka bopaki kgotla (eo a yeng a tsebahale e le lefokisi).
criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	kameho ya motho	kameho ya motho ka boitshwaro bo thibetsweng ka melao ya setho le ya molao wa motheo ya naha.
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.	tsamaiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao	mokgwa wa tshebetso wa toka ya tlolo ya molao o tswela pele ha ho tlotswe molao mme ho latele phuputso ya tlolo ya molao mme ho qetellwe ha motlodi wa molao a tshwerwe a lokollwa tjhankaneng.
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.	tlhopiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao	lenane la boetsetsi le ditshebetso le thehilweng ke mmuso le laola tlolo ya molao le ho beha dikotlo bathong ba tlolang molao. Tlhopiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao ya Aforikaborwa e hlokometswe ke Lefapha la Toka le Nthsetsopele ya Molao wa Motheo mme taolong ya lona le kenyeletsa makala ohle a leano, makgotla le ditshebetso tsa dijhankana.

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 crime legislation).	molao wa tlolo ya molao	mokgatlo wa molao wa naha e itseng o laolang boitshwaro ba bophelo ba batho mme o qobella baahi ho phetha boitshwaro bo sa senyeng ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba. Ke molao wa tlolo ya molao o hlalosing boitshwaro bo thibelang molao wa setho le molao wa motheo (e tsebahalang e le molao wa tlolo ya molao).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	molato wa tlolo ya molao	ketso e thibetsweng ke molao wa setho le molao wa molao wa motheo.
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.	Tsamaiso ya Molao wa Tlolo ya Molao	sepheo sa Molao wa Tsamaiso ya Tlolo ya Molao wa Aforikaborwa wa nomoro ya 51 ya 1977 (e nang le Ditokiso) ke ho laola ditsamaiso le ditaba tse tsamaelanang le tsona ditsamaisong tsa tlolo ya molao; e laola tshebetso ya dinyewe tsa tlolo ya molao makgotleng a Aforikaborwa.
criminalistic value	the value of information or the weight it carries when it is offered as evidence to a court of law in order to settle a factual dispute.	molemo wa tsebiso ya botlodi ba molao	molemo wa tsebiso ya botlodi ba molao kapa matla ao o nang le ona e le bopaki kgotla hore ho tle ho etswe qeto ka tletlebo.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	maemo a bakang tlolo ya molao	maemo, mabaka kapa diketsahalo tse bakang kapa tse sekametseng ho bakeng tlolo ya molao kapa bosenyi.
criminologist	a professionally trained person in criminology whose occupation and earnings mainly stem from the scientific study and analysis of crime phenomena and criminal behaviour (also see <i>criminology</i>).	setsebi sa tlolo ya molao	motho ya rupelletsweng ka boporofeshenale ka thuto ya tlolo ya molao eo mosebetsi wa hae le ho lefella ha hae ho itshetlehileng haholo hodima boithuti ba saense le manollo ya tlolo ya molao le boitshwaro ba mosenyi (o boele o bale <i>thuto ya tlolo ya molao</i>).
criminology	a discipline that gathers and analyses empirical data from actual events to explain crime phenomena, criminal behaviour and the community's reactions to it (also see <i>criminologist</i>).	thuto ya tlolo ya molao	thuto e bokellang le ho manolla pokello ya tsebiso e etsahetseng ya diketsahalo tse etsahetseng ho hlalosa tlolo ya molao, boitshwaro ba ya tloang molao le hore setjhaba se ikutiwa jwang ka yona (o boele o bale <i>setsebi sa tlolo ya molao</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>).	hlahlobisiso ya thuto ya tlolo ya molao	e meng ya mekgwa e mehlano ya menahano e lekolang ho ba teng ha taba e itseng ho ya ka boholo ba yona thutong ya tlolo ya molao e botsang hore na re utlwisisa jwang ho latela tlwaelo ya rona ka tlolo ya molao le ho hlalisa ditumelo tsa rona tse sa nepahalang ka tlolo ya molao le tsamaiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao. Mokgwa ona o ile wa ata ka dilemo tsa bo1960 le bo1970 ka batshehetsi ka kakaretso o hanana le ka moo mmuso o hlalosang tlolo ya molao ka teng ka ho hlalisa maikutlo ka matla hore boitshwaro ba motho ya se nang ho ikemela setjhabeng e eba sesenyi ntle le qeaqeo ya letho ho na le boitshwaro bo matla. Qalong ya monahano ona ke hore puso e amohele boikarabelo ba hore tlolo ya molao e tswelapele ka baka la yona. Eo e yeng e hlaloswe e le e tlisang mokgwa o motjha o matla, e ntjha kapa boithuti ba tlolo ya molao ba boMarx (o boele o bale <i>thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya maemo a hodimo, thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya tse bonwang, thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya puisano le thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya kopano</i>).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	keketseho ya diketsahalo	ha mabaka a tlokotsi ya tlolo ya molao ka boona a na le kopano e nang le tshwaetso e kgolo ho feta palo ya diketsahalo tse tlang ka mora moo tsa batho ba tsona.
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.	sebadi sa mela ya menwana	bokahodimo ba seatla le bohato ba motho ho kenyeletswa le menwana le menwana ya maoto e kwahetswe ke letlalo la mofuta o itseng le tsebahalang e le letlalo la kgohlano. Letlalo le na le maqhutsu a manyenyane a tsebahalang e le maqhutsu a meririnyana. Sebadi sa mela ya menwana ke hlophollo le hlophiso ya dibopeho tsa maqhutsu a kgohlano a etseditsweng boitsebiso. Motheo wa saense ke hlophollo ya boithuti ba letlalo la motho.
DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	Lefapha la Ditshebeletso tsa Ditjhankana	Lefapha la Ditshebeletso tsa Ditjhankana le lefapha la mmuso Ofising ya Toka Aforikaborwa mme le ikarabella ho kwallwa ka ho phethahala, ho bolokeha le kutlwelo bohloko le tshokollo ya batshwaruwa ka mora hoba makgotla a laetse hore ho be le kotlo ha mmoho le ho kgutlisetsa batshwaruwa setjhabeng ha ba lokollelwa setjhabeng.

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>).	botlokotsebe	ka kakaretso le sebediswa ho hlalosa boitshwaro bo sa amohelehang. Thutong ya tlolo ya molao ho ye ho sebediswe kgafetsa ho hlalosa ho se amohelehe le/kapa ditlolo tsa molao tsa batjha (o boele o bale <i>tlolo ya molao ya batjha</i>).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	ho hlwauwa ha leino	ho hlwauwa ha batho ba sa tsejweng (ba phela kapa ba hlokahetse) ka mokgwa o ikgethileng wa meno a bona.
desistance	the ending of offending/criminal behaviour or other antisocial behavioural patterns. It is when an offender eventually stops offending. It should be noted that desistance from crime is not a moment in time, but rather a process.	thibelo	phediso ya ho tlola molao/boitshwaro ba tlolo ya molao kapa mekgwa e meng e sa tlwaelehang ya phedisano. Ke ha ya tloang molao qetellong a kgaotsa ho kgopisa. Ho hlokomelwe hore thibelo ya ho tlola molao ha se ketsahalo e ka phethahalang ka nako eo, empa e phethahala ka mora nako e telele.
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.	tshitiso	monahano wa hore batlodi ba molao le ba ka nnang ba tlola molao ba ka kgothaletswa ho ba hole le khomeshene ya tlolo ya molao ka tshoso kapa kotlo e kopilweng hantlente. Motheo wa bohlokwa wa teori ya tshitiso ke hore batho ba a nahana mme ba tla qoba boitshwaro (tlolo ya molao) bo nang le tse seng ntle kapa le tse bohloko tse tlang ka morao moo (tlolo). Tshitiso e akaretsang e thehilwe kutlwisisong ya hore batho ho na le motho ya fumanang kotlo ka lebaka la boitshwaro boo e seng ba molao, o tla kgothaletswa ho hore a se ke a tlola molao hobane kotlo e bonwa e se ntho e ntle le ntho eo ba ka mpang ba e qoba. Ke hore, motlodi wa molao ya fumaneng kotlo o etswa mohlala wa ba bang bao ka moso a ka nahanang ka khomeshene ya diketso tse seng molaong. Tshitiso e itseng (eo le yona e tsebahalang e le e ikgethileng, ya motho a le mong le tshitiso ya mofuta wa boyona) e reretswe ho se kgothaletse motho eo e leng moamohedi wa kotlo ho sitisa boitshwaro ba tlolo ya molao ka moso. Ke hore, kotlo e reretsweho ruta motlodi wa molao.
deviance	inclusive of conduct or behaviour that breaks formal laws (crime) as well as violations of unwritten or informal rules, expectations and standards of a given society, such as swearing in public.	botlokotsebe	kenyeletso ya boitshwaro bo tloang melao e ngotsweng (tlolo ya molao) ha mmoho le tlolo ya melawana e sa ngolwang, ditebello le maemo a setjhaba seo ho buuwang ka sona tse jwalo ka ho rohakana phatlalatsa.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	boitshwaro bo sa tlwaelehang	bala <i>botlokotsebe</i> .

deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	boitshwaro bo sa tlwaelehang	bala <i>botlokotsebe</i>
disputed hair	a hair sample in forensic hair examinations that raises various questions. A hair sample discovered at a crime scene remains disputed until forensic hair experts can, for example, determine whether it is a human or animal hair, from which part of the body it originates, what the race, sex and age of the person is to whom the hair belongs and whether the hair was pulled out violently.	moriri o sa amohelweng	sampole ya moriri dihlahlobong tsa moriri tsa phuputso ya saense tse bakang hore ho be le dipotso tse fapaneng. Sampole ya moriri e fumanweng moo tlolo y molao e bileng teng e dula e ntse e sa amohelwe ho fihlela diphupu tsa saense tsa ditsebi, ho tea mohlala, di ka lekanyetsa hore na ke moriri wa motho kapa wa phoofolo le hore o tswa karolong efe ya mmele, ke morabe ofe, ke monna kapa mosadi ebile ke motho wa dilemo tse kae eo moriri ona oo e leng wa hae le hore na moriri o ile wa tsutulwa ka matla.
diversion	a strategy used as a means to prevent people from being exposed to the adverse effects of the formal criminal justice system. It involves the referral of cases (deflection/redirection) away from the formal criminal court procedures. Section 51 of the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 for the first time regulates diversion in the criminal justice system for children in South Africa. The objectives are to deal with children outside the criminal justice system in appropriate cases, to encourage accountability in the child for the harm they had caused, to meet the needs of individual children, to promote reintegration of children in conflict with the law back into families and communities, to prevent stigmatisation, to reduce potential for re-offending, to prevent children from having criminal records, and to promote the dignity and well-being of children.	kgeloso	mokgwa wa tsamaiso o sebediswang e le mokgwa wa ho thibela batho hore ba se ke ba ba kotsing ya tlhophiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao ya mmuso. E kenyeletsa dinyewe tse rometsweng (kgeloso/ho toba ntlheng) hore di kgeloswe ditsamaiso tsa kgotla tsa tlolo ya molaotsa mmuso. Karolo ya 51 ya Molao wa Toka wa Bana wa nomoro ya 75 ya 2008 lekgetlong la pele o laola kgeloso tlhophisong ya toka ya tlolo ya molao ho etsetswa bana Aforikaborwa. Dipheo ke ho sebetša le bana ho sa kenyeletswa tlhophiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao dinyeweng tse loketseng, ho kgothaletsa boikarabelo baneng ka kotsi eo ba e bakileng, ho phethisa dithoko tsa nagwana e mong le e mong, ho kgothaletsa bana ba kgahlanong le molao mme ba phele hantle malapeng le setjhabeng, ho thibela sekgobo, ho fokotsa matla a ho boela ba tlola molao hape, ho thibela bana ho ba le direkoto tsa tlolo ya molao, le ho kgothaletsa seriti le bophelo bo botle baneng.
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>).	tlhophollo ya DNA	mokgwa wa tshebetso wa phuputso ya saense o sebediswang ho hlwaya batho ho ya ka mekgwa ya bona ya tlhaho. Mekgwa ena ya bona ya tlhaho e boloka tsebo ya lefutso e futsitsweng batswading ka bobedi mme mokgwa ona wa tlhaho o bitswang DNA ka lebaka leo o ikgethollotse mme o tshwana le mokgwa o bontshang hore motho o tla ba jwang (o ye o tsejwe e le <i>kgatiso ya menwana ya DNA, ho bontsha botho ba motho, ho leka kapa ho taepa</i>).

domestic law	the unique body of law in a specific country that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society; in other words, domestic law describes the conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws.	molao wa naha	mokgatlo o ikgethileng wa molao naheng e itseng o laolang boitshwaro ba phedisano mme o qobella baahi ho ba le boitshwaro bo kotsi setjhabeng; ke hore, molao wa naha o hlalosa boitshwaro bo thibetsweng ka melao ya setho le ya molao wa motheo.
domestic violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings; also called family violence. The South African Domestic Violence Act no 116 of 1998 defines it as physical abuse, such as slapping, kicking, biting, or threats thereof, sexual abuse, and emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, including a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct, insults and/or threats, name-calling, obsessive possessiveness and jealousy, that occur in family/domestic relationships. Also included are economic abuse, such as unreasonably depriving family members of economic and financial resources that they are legally entitled to, unreasonable refusal to share money, pay or share rent or a mortgage bond for a shared home, and selling or giving away household property, intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, entry into a person's residence without consent where family members do not share the same residence, and any other controlling or abusive behaviour towards a family member which causes harm or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of the family member (also see <i>family violence</i>).	tlhekefetso ya lapeng	lereho le batsi le kenyeletsang tlhekefetso ya molekane wa hae, tlhekefetso ya batsofadi le le tlhekefetso ya bana ba tswalanang; e tsejwang e le tlhekefetso ya lapeng. Molao wa Tlhekefetso wa Lapeng wa Aforikborwa wa nomoro ya 116 wa 1998 e o hlalosa e le ho shapa motho jwalo ka ho jabela, ho raha, ho loma kapa ditshoso tse ka bang jwalo, tlhekefetso ya bong le tlhekefetso maikutlo, ya puo le ya maikutlo ho kenyeletswa mokgwa wa ho nyenyefatsa kapa nyedisio, dithohako le/kapa ditshoso, ho soma, ho inkela dintho ho sa kgathallwe letho le mona o bang teng ho tswalanweng lapeng. Se kenyeleditsweng hape ke tlhekefetso ya leruo jwalo ka ho thibela ba lelapa leruo le mehlodi ya tjehelete tseo di ba tshwanelang ho ya ka molao, ho hana ho arolelana tjehelete ka mabaka a sa utlwahaleng, ho lefella kapa ho arolelana rente kapa bonto ya ntlo ya ntlo eo ho phedisangwang ho yona, le ho rekisa kapa ho fana ka thepa ya lapeng, tshoso, botlatlapi, ho nanara, ho senya thepa, ho kena tlong ya motho ho sa dumellwa moo ba lelapa ba sa pheleng mmoho teng tlong e le nngwe, le boitshwaro bofe kapa bofe ba ho laola kapa ho hlekefetsa e mong lapeng mme a hlalhelwa ke kotsi kapa ho be le kotsi e hlahellang ka pele polokehong, bophelong bo botle kapa bophelong bo monate ba e mong lapeng, (o boele o bale <i>tlhekefetso ya lapeng</i>).
embezzlement	a crime that typically occurs in employment and corporate settings, which involves the fraudulent taking or theft of assets in the form of money or property, by a person who occupies a position of trust or is responsible for the assets.	ho utswa tjehelete ya mosebetsing	tlolo ya molao e yeng e etsahale haholo mosebetsing le koporasing e kenyeletsang thetso ya ho nka tjehelete kapa ho utswa letlotlo ka ho nka tjehelete kapa thepa e etswa ke motho ya tshepilweng mosebetsing kapa ya nang le boikarabelo ka matlotlo.

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.	bohlwela	ha tsebo ya sephiri kapa ya lekunutu e fumanwa ka mokgwa o ipatileng ka ntle ho tumello ya motho kapa lekala le nang le tsebo e jwalo. Monahano ona o sebediswa ka kakaretso ho hlalosa mebuso e bokellang tsebo ka mebuso e meng haholoholo ka dipeho tsa bosole kapa dipolotiki mme le ka ha dikoporasi di phehisana kgwebong ebe ho ba le bohlwela ba indaseteri hore ba hlodisane ka phehisano papatsong.
evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	molemo wa bopaki	bohlokwa kapa boima boo tsebisiso e nang le bona ha e behelwa kgotla ho laola tletlebo e nang le mabaka.
exploitation	taking unjust, cruel or illegal advantage of something such as animals or the environment, or someone, such as vulnerable people like the very young, poor or infirm who may be forced to engage in criminal activity, most often for financial gain.	qhekanyetso	ho qhekella ka ho nka, ka sehloho kapa kaa mokgwa oo e seng wa molao jwalo ka diphoofolo kapa tikoloho kapa motho e mong jwalo ka batho ba hlohang jwalo ka bana ba banyane, ba futsanehileng kapa ba holofetseng ba ka qobellwang ho tlola molao haholoholo ho ye ho etsahale hore e be ka sepheo sa ho iphumanela tjelele.
extortion	putting pressure on someone to provide a benefit or advantage as a trade for acting or failing to act in a particular manner. The pressure can take on various forms such as threats, intimidation or threatening to withhold something such as providing an essential service. The focus is on the victims being threatened with negative consequences if they do not cooperate. The benefit or advantage can take on various forms, such as money or something that can be converted into monetary value or something that cannot be readily converted into monetary value such as sexual favours or pass marks for examination papers.	tshosetso	ho hatella motho e mong hore a thuse ka molemo kapa e le mokgwa wa ho etsa ho hong kapa ho hloleha ho etsa ho hong ka mokgwa o itseng. Kgateello e ka ba ka mekgwa e fapaneng e jwalo ka ditshoso, ho tshabisa kapa tshosa ka hore o tla tshwara ntho e itseng e jwalo ka ho thusa ka tshebeletso ya bohlokwa. Tsepamiso ya maikutlo e tla ba hodima mahlatsipa a tshoswang ka hore ba tla hlalhelwa ke tse mpe ha ba sa sebetse mmoho. Molemo o ka ba ka mefuta e fapaneng e jwalo ka tjelele kpa ntho e nngwe e ka fetolwang hore e ka ba tjelele kapa ntho e nngwe e ke keng ya fetolwa hore e be tjelelee jwalo ka ho thusa e mong ka thobalano kapa ho atleha dihlalobong.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>) .	tlhekefetso ya lapeng	lereho le akaretsang le kenyeletsang tlhekefetso ya molekane, tlhekefetso ya bana, tlhekefetso ya motsofe le tlhekefetso ya bana ba motho (boela o bale <i>tlhekefetso ya lapeng</i>) .
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	tlolo ya molao ya basadi	tlolo ya molao e etswang ke basadi ka ho tlola melao ya setho le molao waa motheo.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	bosenyi ba basadi	boitshwara ba basadi ka ho tlola molao wa setho le molao wa motheo.

feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	molwanedi wa basadi	motho ya batlang ho hlalosa le ho fihlella ditokelo tsa dipolotiki, tsa molao, tsa leruo, tsa botho le tsa phedisano le tekano tsa basadi.
feminist criminology	a broad school of thought in the discipline of criminology, which gained prominence in the late 1960s in reaction to the general disregard of women, and discrimination against them, in the study of crime. Proponents of the school of thought assert that the social world is fundamentally gendered, which means that men and women have different life experiences which are shaped by cultural, historical and societal processes and closely intersect with race and class inequalities. It should, however, be noted that feminist criminology does not refer to a single unitary theory. Instead it is an umbrella term for a variety of perspectives, which hold different assumptions about the source of gender inequality and the oppression of women. The following major perspectives have emerged: liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya molwanedi wa basadi	monahano o batsi wa sekolo sa thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya molwanedi wa basadi lefapheng la thuto ya molao e ileng ya tsebahala haholo mafelong a dilemo tsa bo1960 o neng o hanana le ho qhelela basadi ka thoko mme a ba kgetholla thutong a tlolo ya molao. Bakgothaletsi ba sekolo sa tshadimo e itseng ba tiisa hore lefatshe leo ho phelwang ho lona le arotswe ka bong ke hore banna le basadi ba na le bophelo bo fapaneng bo tshwaeditsweng ke botjhaba, nalane le diketsahalo tsa phedisano mme di kopane le ho se lekane ha merabe le maemo. Ho tlamehile hore, le ha ho le jwalo, ho hlokomelwe hore thuto ya tlolo ya molao ya molwanedi wa basadi ha e bue feela ka teori ya kopanelo. Empa ke lereho le akaretsang mabapi le mehopolo e fapaneng e nang le tse ka etsahalang tse fapaneng ka mohlodi wa ho se lekane ka bong le kgetello ya basadi.

FGC	family group conference is a restorative justice process during which families, victims and communities are involved in making decisions about individuals who are accused of having committed a crime. It is a process that is mostly used to deal with children who are in conflict with the law and in South Africa it is specifically mentioned as a diversion and sentencing option in the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The family group conference is a meeting of all people who are significant in the child's life, as well as the victim and the persons who are supportive of the victim. The victim plays a central role by taking the opportunity to voice how they had been affected or harmed by the child's actions. The main aim of the meeting is to decide how best to correct the wrong that was caused by the criminal conduct and how to prevent a recurrence of the incident. The intention is to intervene in the child's life in order to halt what may become a criminal career. A precondition is that the child accepts responsibility for the harm that he or she had caused (also see <i>Child Justice Act, diversion and restorative justice</i>).	Seboka sa Dihlopha tsa Malapa(SDM) FGC	seboka sa dihlopha tsa malapa ke mokgwa wa ho boloka toka moo e leng hore malapa , mahlatsipa le ditjhaba di kentse letsoho ho etseng diqeto ka batho ba qoswang hore ba tlotse molao. Ke mokgwa o yeng o sebediswe haholo ho thusa bana ba tlotseng molao mme Aforikaborwa e hlaloswa ka ho ikgetha e le ho kgeloha le boikgethelo ba ho ahlola Molaong wa Toka wa Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008. Seboka sa dihlopha tsa malapa ke kopano ya batho bohle bao e leng ba bohlokwa bophelong ba ngwana, ha mmoho le le lehlatsipa le batho ba tshhehetsang lehlatsipa. Lehlatsipa ke lona la bohlokwa ka ho sebedisa monyetla wa ho hlahisa maikutlo a hore ba ameha jwang kapa ba tswile kotsi ho le hokae ka lebaka la diketso tsa ngwana. Sepheo se seholo sa kopano ke ho etsa qeto ka moo ho ka lokiswang phoso e ileng ya bakwa ke boitshwaro ba ho tlola molao le ka moo ho ka thibelwang hore ketsahalo eo e se ke ya tswela pele hape. Maikemisetsa ke ho kenya letsoho bophelong ba ngwana hore ho thibelwe hoo e ka bang jwale bophelo ba ho tlola molao ba ka mehla. Taba ya bohlokwa ke hore ngwana a amohele boikarabelo ba ho ntsha motho kotsi eo a e entseng (a boele o bale <i>Molao wa Toka wa Bana, kgeloso le toka ya tshokollo</i>).
fingerprints	the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>) .	kgatiso ya menwana	mekgwa e ikgethileng ya maqhutsu a kgohlano a bonwang letlalong la motho haholoholo menwaneng (o boele o bale <i>sebadi sa mela ya menwana</i>) .
firearm identification	the scientific study of the marks and grooves on bullets acquired from the barrels of the firearms through which they were fired. The number, direction, width, sloping and spacing of marks and grooves are unique to the barrel of the firearm that fired the bullet. It can therefore be used for a positive identification of the firearm that fired the bullet, or several bullets. Even bullets recovered from separate crime scenes can be positively linked to the same firearm and ultimately the specific firearm, that fired the bullets (also see <i>ballistics</i>) .	ho hlwauwa ha dithunya	boithuti ba saense ka matshwao le mesehlwana ka dikulo tse tswang molomong wa dithunya moo di ileng tsa thunngwa teng. Palo, nnqa, bophara, mothipoloho le sebaka sa matshwao le mesehlwana di ikgethile molomong wa sethunya se thuntseng kulo. Ka hona e ka sebedisetswa e le ho hlwauwa ho nepahetseng hwa sethunya se thuntseng kulo kapa dikulo tse ngata. Le tsona dikulo tse fumanweng dibakeng tse fapaneng tsa tlolo ya molao di ka tshwantshwa ka nepo le sethunya sona seo mme qetellong ho fumanwe sethunya sa nnete se thuntseng dikulo (o boele o bale <i>thuto ya saense ya ditswibilwa</i>) .

forensic criminalistics	a scientific approach to the integrated investigation of crime which includes the identification of the criminal act and the persons involved, the fieldwork methods, and techniques of the criminal investigator and forensic experts in their laboratory analyses.	dithuto tsa tlolo ya molao tsa saense ya diphuputso	mokgwa wa saense ho kopanya phuputso ya tlolo ya molao e kenyeletsang ho hlwauwa ha tlolo ya molao le batho ba e phethileng, mekgwa ya mosebetsi o etswang sebakeng se itseng le mekgwa ya tshebetso ya mofuputsi wa tlolo ya molao le setsebi sa thuto ya phuputso ya saense dimanollong tsa bona tsa laboratori.
forensic pathology	a subdivision of medical science that uses medical knowledge within a legal framework to resolve problems in law. The effects of violence, traumatic injury or non-natural disease on the human body are studied, particularly in the context of criminal, accidental and suicidal deaths.	saense ya diphuputso ya thuto ya lefu	karolwanaya saense ya bongaka e sebedisang tsebo ya bongaka molaong ho rarolla mathata a molao. Se etsahetseng ka tlhekefetso, ho kula ka mora kotsi kapa lefu leo e seng la tlwaelo mmeleng wa motho e a ithutwa haholoholo tlolong ya molao, kotsing le ho ipolayeng.
forensic psychologist	a subdivision of psychology that involves the application of psychological knowledge to the field of criminal investigation and the law. In South Africa it is not yet possible to register officially as a forensic psychologist. The specific registration category is currently under review by the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) in order to define the field of specialisation and demarcate the scope of practice. Currently the route through which forensic psychology can be practised in South Africa is to qualify as a clinical psychologist and then to focus one's practice on forensic psychology. Forensic psychologists serve the criminal justice system with their expert knowledge in a number of ways, including being able to interact appropriately with presiding officers in a court case such as magistrates or judges, as well as attorneys and other legal professionals. They may, for example, be called upon to assess the competence of a defendant to stand trial, to assess the state of mind of a defendant at the time of the criminal offence or to provide sentencing or treatment recommendations in court cases. In addition, they are often involved in court cases that have a bearing on children by conducting child custody evaluations, investigating child abuse allegations and conducting visitation risk assessments. Moreover, forensic psychologists are also involved in the training and evaluation of police and other law enforcement officials and compiling psychological or criminal profiles to assist during criminal investigations.	setsebi sa saekholoji sa thuto ya phuputso ya saense	ya saekholoji lefapheng la phuputso ya tlolo ya molao le molao. Aforikaborwa ha ho so etsahale hore ho ka ngodiswa ho ya ka mmuso o le mosaekholoji wa saense ya phuputso. Mokgwa wa ngodiso o ikgethileng o sa ntse o lekolwa ke Khasele ya Diporofeshenale ya Bophelo bo botle ya Aforikaborwa (HPCSA) e le hore ho hlaloswe lefapha le ikgethang le arohanya boholo ba tshebetso. Mehleng ena tsela eo ka yona saekholoji ya phuputso ya saense e ka phethiswang ka teng Aforikaborwa ke hore o be le mangolo a thuto o le mosaekholoji wa tlilini mme ho tsepamiswe maikutlo tshebetsong ya saekholoji ya phuputso ya saense. Basaekholoji ba phuputso ya sanese ba sebeletsa tlhophiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao ka tsebo ya bona ya botsebi ka mekgwa e mengata ho kenyeletswa ho tseba ho sebedisana le basebeletsi ba mmuso ka hantle nyeweng e kgotla jwalo ka bomakgesiterata kapa baahlodi ha mmoho le babuelli le diporofeshenale tse ding. Ho tea mohlala, ba ka bitswa ho lekola bokgoni ba moqosuwa hore a bue kgotla, ho lekola kelello ya moqosuwa hore e jwang ka nako eo a nng tlola molao ka yona kapa ho thusa ka dikgothaletso tsa kahlolo kapa tsa phekolo dinyeweng tsa kgotla. Hapehape, ba ye ba kenyeletswa dinyeweng tsa kgotla tse buang ka bana ka ho phetha diteko tsa bana tsa tshanakane, ho fuputsa mabaka ao e seng a nnete a tlhekefetso ya ngwana le ho phetha tshakela malapa ho ya lekola le ha ho le kotsi. Ho feta moo, basaekholoji

forensic science	draws on the knowledge, techniques and methods of mainly the biological, natural and physical sciences such as physics, biology, chemistry, pharmacology and physiology, and is focused on the recognition, identification and evaluation of physical (objective/indirect/circumstantial) information in criminal investigations and the presentation of findings pertaining to physical evidence to a court of law.	saense ya diphuputso	saense ya phuputso e shebane le boithuti bo nang le tjhefu kapa dikhemikhale tse kotsi, metswako kapa ditjhefu mmeleng wa motho ho thusa diphuputso tsa bongaka kapa molao ka lefu, ho tshellwa tjhefu le ho sebedisa dithethefatsi.
forensic toxicology	forensic science concerned with the study of the toxic or harmful effects of chemicals, substances or poisons on the human body to aid medical or legal investigations of death, poisoning and drug use.	thuto ya ditjhefu ka saense ya diphuputso	saense ya phuputso e shebane le boithuti bo nang le tjhefu kapa dikhemikhale tse kotsi, metswako kapa ditjhefu mmeleng wa motho ho thusa diphuputso tsa bongaka kapa molao ka lefu, ho tshellwa tjhefu le ho sebedisa dithethefatsi.
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>) .	lemenemene la mohatise wa ditokomane ka ntle le molao	motho ya etsang, ya fetolang kapa ya tshwantshwang dintho, disetatesetiki kapa ditokomane ka ho hatisa ka ntle ho tumello ya molao kapa thetso (o boela o bale <i>kgatiso ya bomenemene</i>).
forgery	the creation, altering or imitation of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive, such as creating a false written document, making alterations to a genuine document or making a copy of an object so that it resembles the original article such as a painting or a piece of jewellery (also see <i>forger</i>) .	kgatiso ya bomenemene	ho etswa, ho fetolwa kapa ho tshwatshwa ha dintho, disetatesetiki ka ho hatisa ka ntle ho tumello ya molao kapa ditokomane ka thetso jwalo ka etsa tokomane ya bohata e ngotsweng, ho etsa diphetoho tokomaneng ya nnete kapa ho etsa kgatiso ya ntho hore e tshwane le ya sethatho jwalo ka ho tshwantsha ditshwantsho kapa karolwana ya mabenyanane (o boele o bale <i>lemenemene la mohatise wa ditokomane ka ntle ho molao</i>).
formal criminal justice	the set of formal agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who break the law. The South African criminal justice system is overseen by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and all the policing structures, the courts and correctional services fall under their governance.	toka ya tlolo ya molao ya molao	sehlopha a boetsetsi ba molao le mekgwa ya tshebetso e thehilweng ke mebuso ho laola tlolo ya molao le ho hore ho be le dikotlo ho bao ba tloing molao. Tlhophiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao ya Aforikaborwa e hlokometswe ke Lefapha la Toka le Ntshetsopele ya Molao wa Motheo le dibopeho tsa leano, makgotla le ditsehebetso tsa tjhankane di ka tlasa tolo ya tsona.
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.	motheo wa thuto ya tlolo ya molao	karolwana ya lefapha la thuto ya tlolo ya molao ka sepheo sa ho hlalishetsa baithuti ba batjha boithuting ba saense ba tlolo ya molao le disosa tsa yona.
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.	digenge	sehlopha sa batho ba fetang ba bararo ba utlwanang ka ho tshwana ha bona ka menahanao, ka lebitso le kapa dintlha tseo ba tshwanang ka tsona tse jwalo ka letshwao, seemela le/kapa diaparo b sebetse ka ditlolo tsa molao ho kenyelletsa tlhekefetso.

gender-based violence	all acts perpetuated against women, men, girls and boys on the basis of their sex, which cause or could cause them physical, psychological, emotional or economic harm, including the threat to commit such acts, as well as the arbitrary deprivation of liberty or freedom, whether occurring in public or private life. It is an umbrella term that includes among others domestic violence, sexual harassment in the workplace, rape, genital mutilation or other traditional practices that may be harmful to individuals and human trafficking.	tlhekefetso ya bong	diketsahalo tsohle tse kgothalletswang ho hlekefatsa basadi, banna, banana le bashanyana ka bong ba bona tse bakang kapa di ka bakang kotsi ya mmele, saekholoji, maikutlo kapa leruo ho kenyeletswa tshoso ya ho phetha diketsahalo tse jwalo ha mmoho le bophelo ba setjhaba kapa motho ka mong. ke lereho le akaretsang le kenyeletsang ho tse ding tlhekefetso ya lapeng, tlhekefetso ya bong mosebetsing, peto, ho kgaolwa ha bong kapa diketsahalo tse ding tsa setho tse ka bang kotsi bathong le ho rekiswa ha batho.
grievous bodily harm	a type of assault that is intended by the perpetrator to cause serious or major injury to the human body, in general perpetrated with some kind of weapon, not necessarily a knife or gun but something like an iron pipe, a brick, a bottle, a broomstick and even a cup of hot coffee or tea thrown into the face of another person and which can cause serious injuries.	ho ntsha kotsi e mpe mmeleng	mofuta wa tlhaselo o rerilweng ke mohlohleletsi ho baka kotsi e mpe kapa e kgolo mmeleng wa motho, ka kakaretso e entswe ka mofuta o itseng wa sebetso e seng thipa feela kapa sethunya, empa ntho e kang peipe ya tshepe, setene, botlolo, lefielo la thupa le ka kopi ya kofi kapa ya tee e lahlelwang sefahlehong sa motho e mong mme e ka ntshang motho kotsi e mpe.
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, sexual orientation, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, religion, belief, culture, language, birth, disability, HIV status, nationality, gender identity, albinism and occupation or trade.	tlolo ya molao ya lehloyo	tlolo ya molao e etswang ho motho e mong, sehlopha sa batho kapa thepeng ya bona ka lebaka la ka moo motlodi wa molao a ikutlwang ka teng, ka ho belaela kapa ho se mamelle lehlatsipa ka lebaka la semelo sa lehlatsipa kapa dimelo tse inahanelwang tse kenyeletsang morabe wa lehlatsipa, bong ba lona, mofuta wa bong, botjhaba, puo, tswalo, kgolofalo, boemo ka HIV, mofuta ofe wa setjhaba, boitsebiso ka bong, boswefe le mosebetsing kapa kgwebo.
homicide	the killing of one human being by another. South African law distinguishes between murder (not homicide), which is the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being, and manslaughter (culpable homicide), which is the negligent killing of another human being. In other words, murder requires intent and culpable homicide requires negligence.	polao ya motho e mong	ha motho e mong a bolaya e mong. Molao wa Aforikaborwa o etsa phapano ya polao (e seng ha motho e mong a bolaya e mong), eo e seng molong mme e le maikemisetso a ho bolaya motho e mong, ebile e le tlatlapo ya motho (polao ya ho ipona molato), eo e leng polayo ya phoso ya ho bolaya motho e mong. Ke hore, polao e e tlameha ho ba ya maikemisetso mme polao ya ho ipona molato e tlameha ho ba ya phoso.
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.	boitshwaro ba motho	lethathama le felletseng la diketsahalo tseo batho ba di etsang bophelong ba bona mme bo angwa ke mabaka a kang botjhaba, maikutlo, ditumelo, bookamedi, phedisano, bodumedi, melemo, boitshwaro, bobele le botle le/kapa lefutso.

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>).	kgulo ya madi tlase mmeleng	ho hulwa kapa ho bokellana ha mokedikedi o jwalo ka madi ka mora hore motho a hlokahale dibakeng tse ithetlehileng ka tse ding (tse tlase) tsa mmele wa motho ka lebaka la matla a kgulo ya lefatshe le potoloho e seng matla ya madi. Molemo wa phetoho ya ka mora hore motho a hlokahale mmeleng wa motho ke hore e ka thusa ho lekanyetsa hore na lefu le etsahetse neng, ho ka tsamaya ha mmele le, ho se hokae, sesosa sa lefu (ho tsejwang e le <i>maemo a hodimo a supang hore motho o shwele</i>).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	tlhekefetso	tshwaro e sehloho, e mpe, e se nang kutlwelobohloko, e hlohang botho, e sa lokang ya motho e mong ho e mong.
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.	ho hlalela tjhankaneng	kahlolo ya molao ka ho thibela motho bolokolohi ba ho tsamaya ka ho dumela ha hae ho dudiswaa sebakeng se itseng le ho kwallwa tjhankaneng eo Aforikaborwa e ka bang teronko kapa setsi sa ho fetola botho ba hae ho latela nako e behilweng.
incest	broadly seen it is sexual activity between family members and close relatives. According to South African law it is acts of sexual penetration between persons who are related lineally (one person is a direct descendant of the other, such as parents and biological children), between one person who is a direct descendant of a parent of the other, including siblings and between uncles/aunts and their nieces/nephews, where one person is the direct descendant of the spouse of the other person, and between adoptive parents and adoptive children.	thobalano ya leloko	ha ho lekolwa ka ho akaretsa ke thobalano ya balelapa le ba leloko. Ho latela molao wa Aforikaborwa ke ha ho na le ho robalana ha batho ba tswalanang ka leloko (motho a le mong ke wa leloko ka botlalo ho e mong jwalo ka batswadi le bana ba bona), le motho a le mong eo e leng wa leloko wa motswadi wa e mong ho kenyeletswa bana bana ba bona le bomalome, borangwane/borakgadi le bomotswala ba bona moo e leng hore motho a le mong ke wa leloko ka botlalo wa molekane wa motho e mong le batswadi ba hodisang bana bao e seng ba bona le bana ba hodiswang e se ba batswadi bao.
incised wounds/cuts	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Incised wound/cuts are caused by a sharp-edged instrument, for example a knife, when it is drawn across the surface of the skin and its length is usually greater than the depth (also see <i>abrasions</i> , <i>lacerations</i> , <i>contusions/bruises</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	maqeba a sehilweng/mengwapo	e meng ya mefuta ya maqeba e ka hlwauwang mahlatsipeng a tlhekefetso. Maqeba a sehilweng? mengwapo e bakwa ke sebetse se ntjhotjho, ho tea mohlala, thipa, ha e mathiswa ka hodima letlalo le bolele ba lona e ye e be boholo bo fetang botebo (o boele o bale <i>mengwapo</i> , <i>mehwabadi</i> , <i>dithuruho</i> le <i>maqeba a keneletseng</i>).

individual criminality	explanation of criminal behaviour rooted in individual personality traits, which is believed to shape the emotional and existential (real lived) aspects of a person's life. Supporters of this approach believe that personality traits define how a person perceives their own world and that this can be used to predict outcomes.	tlolo ya molao ya motho a le mong	tlhaloso ya boitshwaro ba ho tlola molao bo leng teng bothong ba motho boo ho dumelwang hore bo fetola maikutlo le dikarolo tsa bophelo ba motho. Batshehetsi ba mokgwa ona ba kgolwa hore dintlha tsa botho di hlalosa ka moo motho a bonang lefatshe la hae ka teng mme hona ho ka sebediswa ho noha tse tla etsahala ka morao ho moo.
informal criminal justice	the resolution of disputes and the regulation of social conduct by parties that are not part of the judicial system as established by law.	toka ya tlolo ya molao e seng molaong	qeto ya ditlitlebo le melawana ya boitshwaro ba setjhaba ba mekga ya dipolotiki eo e seng karolo ya tsamaiso ya kgotla ka moo e thehilweng ka molao ka teng.
informants	individuals who provide information to law enforcement officials about criminals, ongoing criminal activities or planned criminal activities, but who are not complainants, witnesses, victims or suspects. An example of this would be a barman who overhears a group of people planning a bank robbery and conveys this information to the police.	dihlwela	batho ba tsebisang basebeletsi ba phethahatsang molao ka ditlolo tsa molao, bosenyi bo tswelang pele kapa ho rerela bosenyi, empa bao e seng batlitlebi, dipaki, mahlatsipa kapa babelaelwa. Ho tea mohlala wa sena e ka ba mosebeletsi wa bara ya utlwellang sehlopha sa batho ba rera ho hlasela banka mme a tsebise sepolesa.
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.	batshwaruwa	batho ho sa kgathaletse hore ba kile ba tshwarwa ba kwalletswa tjhankaneng moo ho fetolwang botho ba bona teng, ba isitswe tjhankaneng kapa ba tloswa tjhankaneng e nngwe ba eya ho e nngwe eo Aforikaborwa e ka bang ntlwanatshwana kapa moo ho fetolwang botho ba bona teng. Ka mantswe a mang ho kenyeletswa batho ba ahlotsweng ka nako e itseng e le kotlo ya ho tlola molao le batho ba emetseng ho iswa kgotla, e le ba emetseng kopo ya beile kapa ba emetse ho lekwa hobane ba hanetswe beile kapa e ke ke ya lefuwa.
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.	tlolo ya molao ya matjhaba	lereho le akaretsang ka tlolo ya molao wa matjhaba ho kenyeletswa ditlolo tsa molao tse mpe le tse hlabisang dihlolong tse lokafatsang kenello ya boromuwa ba botjhaba le qoso. Mehlala e kenyeletsa polao ya batho, ditlolo tsa molao tsa ntwa, ditlolo tse lwantshang botho, tlhekefetso le ho nyamela ho tlameletsweng.

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.	tlhekefetsano	tshebediso e ikemiseditsweng ya tlaselo, matla kapa boitaodi bo jwalo ka ho ipolaya le ho intsha kotsi, mothong e mong jwalo ka tlhekefetso ya lapeng le ho se hlokomela ngwana kapa sehlopheng kapa setjhabeng jwalo ka ditlaselo tsa melata ka ho ba hlekefetsa mmeleng, bongng kapa maikutlong kapa ditshoso tse jwalo le tse bakang kapa di na le hona ho baka kotsi mmeleng, polao, kutlwisohloko ya maikutlo, ntshetsopele e mpe kapa ho se fumantswe menyetla.
Interpol	the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is an international intergovernmental organisation, which aims to facilitate international police cooperation. The organisation functions as an administrative liaison between the law enforcement agencies of approximately 190 member countries, with its head office in Lyon, France. However, the South African Police Services (SAPS), similar to most law enforcement agencies of member countries, has a local National Crime Bureau (NCB) of Interpol that maintains a globally connected computer system, including databases for DNA, fingerprints, and names and photographs of wanted or missing persons, which assists SAPS in combatting transnational crimes. The focus of Interpol is devoted to the combating of crimes that occur across the borders of countries like terrorism, crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, environmental crime, organised crime, piracy, illicit trafficking in art, drugs, firearms and humans, as well as money laundering, child pornography, computer/cybercrime and corruption.	Sepolesa sa Matjhaba	Mokgatlo wa Sepolesa wa Tlolo ya Molao wa Matjhaba (Interpol) ke mokgatlo wa ditshebedisano tsa mebuso wa matjhaba o ikemiseditseng ho thusa tshebedisano ya sepolesa ya matjhaba. Mokgatlo o sebetse jwalo ka lehokela la taolo la boetsetsi la phethahatso ya molao la ditho tsa dinaha tse ka bang 190 le ntlokgolo ya lona Lyon, Fora. Le ha ho le jwalo, Ditshebeletso tsa Sepolesa sa Aforikaborwa (SAPS), e tshwanang le baetsetsi ba phethahatso ya molao ba bangata ba dinaha tseo e leng ditho, o na le Biro ya Tlolo ya Molao ya Naha (NCB) ya DNA e bolokileng tlhophiso ya khomputa e hokahaneng lefatshebg lohle ho kenyeletswa dipolokelo tsa DNA, kgatiso ya menwana le mabitso le ditshwantsho tsa batho ba batlwang kapa ba lahlehileng, tse thusang SAPS ho thibeleng ditlolo tsa molao tsa nakwana. Tsepamiso ya maikutlo ya Interpol e itelletse ho thibela ditlolo tsa molao tse bang teng hohle meeding ya dinaha jwalo ka boferekanyi, ditlolo tsa molao tse hananang le botho, polao ya batho ba bangata, ditlolo tsa molao tsa ntwala, tlolo ya molao ya tikoloho, tlolo ya molao e hlophisitsweng, tlaselo ya dikepe, kgwebo ya bokgabo, dithethefatsi, dithunya le batho ha mmoho le ho hweba ka tjelete, thobalano ya bana, boshodu ba dikahare tsa khomputa/tlolo ya molao ya saeba le bobodu.

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.	mofuputsi	mosebeletsi wa mmuso ya hlokomelang phethiso ya molao eo mosebetsi wa hae e leng ho fuputsa ditlolo tsa molao ka ho batla tsebo e tobileng/e itshetlehleng hodima mabaka e jwalo ka disetatemente tsa lehlatlisa le e sa tobang/ya motho e jwalo ka kgatiso tsa menwana, tokisetso ya dipehelo tsa tsamaiso ya botjhutjhisi le bopaki bo teng kgotla Eo a tsejwang hape e le lefokisi, mofuputsi wa tlolo ya molao.
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.	Mohlalobi wa Kgotla wa Ditjhankana	mokgatlo o hlokomelang wa molao wa motheo o ikemetseng Aforikaborwa o thusang hlahlobo ya ditjhankana ho behela ka tshwara ya batshwaruwa le maemo ditjhankaneng. Sepheo sa bohlahlobi ke ho sireletsa ditokelo tsa botho ditjhankaneng ka ho hlokomela hore batshwaruwa bohle ba kwalletswe ka maemo a matle a botho, ba tshwerwe ka ho boloka botho ba bona mme ba lokisetwa ka ho phethahala ho phela hantle le setjhaba ha ba lokollwa.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	JICS	kgutsufatso ya <i>Ditshebeletso tsa Tjhankana tsa Bohlahlobi ba Kgotla</i> .
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	toka	tshebediso ya melao ya ho ahlola le ho kgalema tlolo ya molao le disenyi ka ntle ho leeme.
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>).	tsamaiso ya toka	ditsamaiso tse thehilweng ke mebuso hore e laole tlolo ya molao hore ho be le dikotlo ho ba tlolang molao. Tsamaiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao e tswela pele ha ho tlolwa molao mme ho latele phuputso ya tlolo ya molao mme e felle moo mosenyi ya ahlotsweng a lokollwang tshanakaneng (eo e tsebehang e le <i>tsamaiso ya toka ya tlolo ya molao</i>).
juvenile court	according to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, a child justice court is any court provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, dealing with a bail application, plea, trial or sentencing of a child. This means that even a High Court which is applying the provisions of the Child Justice Act is a child justice court. The term 'juvenile court' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice court'.	lekgotla ya bana	ho latela Molao wa Toka wa Bana wa Aforikaborwa wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008, lekgotla la toka la bana ke lekgotla lefe kapa lefe le thusang ka Molao wa Tsamaiso ya Tlolo ya Molao o sebetsang ka kopo ya beile, teko kapa ho ahlolwa ha ngwana. Hona ho bolela hore le lona Lekgotla le Phahameng le sebedisang dipehelo tsa Molao wa Toka wa Bana ke lekgotla la bana. Lereho 'lekgotla la batjha' le bonwa e le la kgalekgale hobane ke sekgopi mme ngwana ya tlolang molao o tsejwa a le jwalo. Lereho le amohelang ke la 'lekgotla la toka la bana'.

juvenile crime	acts that are prohibited in common and statute law and are committed by individuals who are under the age of 18 years (children). The term 'juvenile crime' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term for referring to this subfield of criminology is 'children in conflict with the law'.	tlolo ya molao ya bana	diketsahalo tse thibetsweng ka molao wa setho le molao wa motheo mme e tlolwa ka molao ke batho ba leng ka tlase ho dilemo tse 18 (bana). Lereho 'tlolo ya molao ya batjha' e bonwa e le la kgalekgale hobane ke sekgobo mme ngwana ya tloang molao o tsejwa a le jwalo. Lereho le amohelwang le hlalosang ka taba ena ya karolwana ya lekala la thuto ya tlolo ya molao ke 'bana ba kgahlanong le molao'.
juvenile delinquent	a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile delinquent' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who commits crime. The preferred term is 'child in conflict with the law' (also known as juvenile offender).	ngwana ya tloang molao	motho ya ka tlase ho dilemo tse 18 (ngwana) ya tlotseng molao o thibetsweng wa setho le molao wa motheo, empa ha a hola ha kaalo hore e ka ba motho e moholo ho ya ka molao. Lereho 'toka ya batjha' le utlwisiswa e le monahanano wa kgalekgale hobane e ye e bonwe e na le sekgobo mme ngwana ya jwalo o nkuwa a le mobe hobane a tlotse molao. lereho le amohelhileng ke 'ngwana ya kgahlanong le molao' (ya yeng a tsejwe e le ngwana wa mosenyi).
juvenile justice	the area of criminal law that applies to individuals who have committed acts that are prohibited in common and statute law, but are not old enough to be legally considered adults, in other words children. In South Africa juvenile justice is legislated by the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The term 'juvenile justice' is mostly considered archaic because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice'.	toka ya bana	maemo a tlolo ya molao o sebedisetswang batho ba tlotseng molao o thibelang molao wa wa setho le molao wa motheo, empa ba sa baholo ha kaalo ho bonwa ka molao e se batho ba baholo, ke hore ke bana. Aforikaborwa toka ya batjha e laolwa ke Molao wa Toka wa Bana wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008. Lereho "toka ya batjha" le utlwisiswa e le monahanano wa kgalekgale hobane e ye e bonwe e na le sekgobo mme ngwana ya jwalo o nkuwa a le mobe hobane a tlotse molao. lereho le amohelhileng ke 'ngwana ya kgahlanong le molao'. Ba kgothaletsa 'toka ya bana'.
juvenile offender	a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile offender' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who commits crime; the preferred term is 'child in conflict with the law' (also known as juvenile delinquent).	ngwana wa mosenyi	motho ya ka tlase ho dilemo tse 18 (ngwana) ya tlotseng molao o thibetsweng molaong wa setho le wa molao wa motheo, empa ha a a hola ha kaalo hore a ka amohelwa e le motho e moholo. Lereho "ngwana wa mosenyi" e ye e amohelwe e le monahano wa kgale hobane le ye le tlise sekgobo mme ngwana a bonwe e le motho ya tloang molao; lereho le amohelwang ke "ngwana ya kgahlanong le molao" le utlwisiswang hore ke la kgalekgale hobane le ye le be le sekgobo le ho mmita ngwana ya kgahlanong le molao.

juvenile	a young person who is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. According to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, it is a person under the age of 18 years, and the Act refers to such a person as a child. The term 'juvenile' is mostly considered archaic, because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law.	ngwana	motho ya so kang a fihla dilemong tsa ho ba motho e moholo. Ho latela Molao wa Toka wa Bana wa Aforikaborwa wa nomoro ya 75 wa 2008, ke motho ya ka tlasa dilemo tse 18 mme Molao o hlalosa motho ya jwalo e le ngwana. Lereho 'ngwana' le bonwa e le la kgalekgale hobane ke sekgobo mme ngwana ya tloang molao o tsejwa a le jwalo.
La Cosa Nostra	an influential organised crime syndicate with its roots in the Sicilian Mafia which emerged in the poor Italian immigrant neighbourhoods of New York and New Orleans in the United States of America (USA). The first known member of the Sicilian Mafia who immigrated to the USA was Giuseppe Esposito in the 1870s. The organisation is shrouded in secrecy and became known as La Cosa Nostra in the 1930s. Also known as the LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia or The Mob. The LCN specialises in drug-trafficking, murder, assault, gambling, extortion, loan-sharking, labour racketeering, money laundering, arson, selling contraband cigarettes, firearm smuggling, prostitution and infiltration of legitimate business enterprises. Much of the criminal organisation's reach and influence were wiped out by targeted law enforcement efforts in the mid-1980s. Currently the LCN is most active in the North-eastern parts of the USA and has diversified its criminal activities through their involvement in more modern types of crimes like health insurance fraud, credit card fraud and computer fraud/cybercrime. The Enterprise is a new name the LCN goes by (also see <i>mafia</i>).	La Cosa Nostra (Maikemisetso a Rona)	mokgatlo wa tlolo ya molao o hlophisitsweng o tshwaetsang e qadileng Mafia ya Sisili e hotseng baahisaneng ba matswantle ba bafutsana ba Matadiana ba New York le New Orleans Mebusong e Kopaneng ya Amerika (MKA). Setho sa pele se tsebahalang sa Mafia ya Sisili se ileng sa fallela MKA e ne e le Giuseppe Esposito ka selemo sa 1870. Mokgatlo o tsebahala ka sephiri mme wa tsebahala e le La Cosa Nostra dilemong tsa bo1930. E tsebahalang e le LCN, Mafia ya Amerika, Mafia ya Ithali kapa The Mob. LCN e ipabola ka ho tsamaisa dithethefatsi, dipolao, ditlhaselo, papatso ya tjelele, tjelele ya qhekanyetso, phumano ya tjelele ka bomenemene, ho utswa tjelele, ho tjesetsa, thekiso ya disakerete tse tswang naheng e nngwe ka ntle ho molao, ho tisa dibetsa naheng e nngwe ka ntle ho molao, bohloa le kenela dikgwebo tse mmusong ka bomenemene. Boholo ba phihlollo le tshwaetso ya mokgatlo wa tlolo ya molao bi ile ba hlakolwa ke boiteko ba phethahatso ya molaowa tlolo ya molao dilemong tsa bo1980. Nakong ena LCN e sebetsa ka matla dikarolong tsa Leboyabotjhabela ba USA mme e kenyeditse dintho tse ngata mosebetsing wa ona ka ho kenya letsoho mefuteng e metjha e mengata ya ditlolo tsa molao tse jwalo ka letlole la inshoreense la bophelo bo botle, letlole la dikarete tsa mokitlane le bomenemene ba dikhomputa. tlolo ya molao ya saeba. The Enterprise ke lebitso le letjha leo LCN e tsejwang ka lona (o boele
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>).	mehwabadi	e meng ya mefuta e mehlano ya maqeba e ka hlwauwang mahlatsipeng a hlekefaditsweng. Mehwabadi e bakwa ke ho taboha kapa ho huleha ha letlalo le dipopeho tse ding tse ka tlasa letlalo, ho tea mohlala, ha motho a otlwa ka ntho e nthithi le ho taboha ha letlalo ka lebaka la kgateello (o boele o bale <i>mengwapo, mehwabadi, dithuruho le maqeba a keneletseng</i>).

liberal feminism	Supporters of the perspective argue that gender role socialisation is the cause of women's oppression in society and their resultant subordinate position. They believe that boys and girls are socialised into different masculine identities (competitive and aggressive) and feminine identities (nurturing and passive) and that masculine identities are afforded more social status and power in society. Followers advocate for political, social, legal and economic equality between men and women. They believe that women's offending behaviour is the product of gender role socialisation, gender role expectations, the manner in which crime is defined, and that the crime rate of women is lower than that of men because their socialisation provides them with fewer opportunities to commit crime. Also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	tekano ya basadi le banna ya tokoloho	Batshehetsi ba monahanao o itseng ba hlalosa hore mosebetsi wa bong wa phedisano ke lebaka la kगतello ya basadi setjhabeng mme e baka hore ba hatellwe. Ba kgolwa hore bashemane le banana ba entswe hore ba phele eka ke banna (ka ho phehisana le ho ba leqhoko) le basadi (tlhokomelong le ho se etse letho) le hore bonna bo amohelwa maemo a hodimo le matla setjhabeng. Batshehetsi ba tshehetsa tekano ya dipolotiki, phedisano le molao wa setjhaba. Ba kgolwa hore boitshwaro ba basadi ba ho tlola molao ke ka lebaka la basadi ba bona ka moo ba phelang ka teng, ka moo ba lebeletsweng ho ho sebetse ka teng, ka moo tlolo ya molao o hlaloswang ka teng mme tlolo ya molao ya basadi ka moo e tlng kgefetsa ka teng e tlase ho na le ya banna hobane ka moo ba hodisitsweng ka teng e ba fa menyetla e menyenyane ya ho tlola molao (o boele o shebe menahano e meng e meholo e bileng teng: tekano ya basadi le banna e matla, tekano ya basadi le banna ka bo Makeese, tekano ya basadi le banna ka phedisano, tekano ya basadi le banna mehleng ya sekwelwale le tekano ya basadi le banna ba Maforika).
mafia	an umbrella term used to refer to organised crime syndicates loosely based on the ethnic, family or cultural backgrounds of its members, for example the Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia and Japanese Mafia(also see <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).	mafia	lereho le akaretsang le sebedisetswang ho hlalosa mekgatlo ya tlolo ya molao e hlophisitsweng eo ka kakaretso e yeng e be ya morabe, lelapa kapa moetlo o itseng wa ditho tsa ona, ho tea mohlala Mafia wa Rashia, Mafia wa Alebania, Mafia wa Naejeria, Mafia wa Iseraele, Mafia waa Mekesiko, Mafia wa Pakisetane le Mafia wa Japane (o boele o bale <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).

Marxist feminism	proponents of this perspective trace the oppression of women back to the disproportionate location of economic power among men. They argue that the ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies causes the imbalance of power between men and women. Capitalist societies serve the interests of the male elite, because they subjugate women to roles of sexual and domestic service. They believe that women in capitalist societies are victims of double oppression in the sense that, just like men from the proletariat, women are oppressed economically, but unlike men, women are also subjugated by their domestic roles. They believe that the subordinate class status of women may force them to commit crime as a means of financial survival (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwanedi ba basadi ba Marx	bakgothaletsi ba monahano ona ba lekola kगतello ya basadi ho tloha mehleng ya kgale moo matla a leruo a neng a sa ajwa ka ho lekana banneng. Ba nahana hore ho ba le mokgwa wa ho rua ditlhaliso setjhabeng se amohetseng bokapitale o baka ho se lekane banneng le basading. Ditjhaba tsa bokapitale di thusa ka ditabatabelo banna ba maemo hobane ba hatella basadihore ba dule mesebetsing ya basadi le ya lapeng. Ba kgolwa hore basadi ditjhabeng tsa bokapitale ke ke mahlatsipa a hatellwang habedi hobane jwalo ka banna ba se nang maemo, basadi ba a hatellwa mesebetsing ya bona ya lapeng. ba kgolwa hore boemo ba bona bo tlase ba basadi bo ka ba tlama ho tloa molao e le ho batla tjehelete ya ho iphedisa (o boele o bale menahano e meng e meholo e bileng teng: <i>tekano ya basadi le banna ya tokoloho, bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna bo feteletseng, Molwanedi ba basadi ba Marx, bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna ba bokamoso le bolwanedi ba basadi ba Maaforika</i>).
penetrating wounds	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Penetrating wounds are caused by a sharp or pointed object, for example a knife, and the depth of the wound is greater than the length of the wound (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i>).	maqeba a keneletseng hare	a mang a mefuta ya maqeba a ka hlwauwang mahlatsipeng a tlhekefetso. Maqeba a keneletseng a bakwa ke ntho e ntjhotjho kapa e motsu, jwalo ka thipa, le botebo ba leqeba bo bohlokwa ho feta bolelele ba leqeba (o boele o bale mengwapo, <i>mehwabadi, dithuruho le maqeba a keneletseng</i>).

postmodern feminism	proponents of this perspective question the existence of any one truth, including the oppression of women. The notion that rationalism and science are superior in explaining the way things are, is rejected. In essence postmodern feminists believe that truth is not purely objective. They reject fixed categories and challenge universal, socially-constructed concepts such as 'crime' and 'justice', suggesting that our understanding of such concepts is dominated by definitions constructed in a male culture and through positivist means of obtaining knowledge and truth. They also argue that knowledge and methods used in criminology are gendered, thus rendering positivist criminology incapable of understanding the diversity of gender constructions. Instead, followers are in favour of multiple truths and believe that there are many ways to pursue the truth. Supporters view knowledge in egalitarian terms with equal consideration given to every individual person's understanding of the world. It is believed that knowledge construction requires many voices, particularly those that have been marginalised by racism, sexism and class privilege (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>) .	bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna ba bokamoso	bakgothaletsi ba monahano ona ba botsa ka ho ba teng ha nnete efe kapa efe e e nngwe ho kenyeletswa kगतello ya basadi. Monahano wa hore ho ba le mabaka le saense ke maemo a hodimo ho hlaloseng ka moo dintho di leng ka teng , e qhelelwa thoko. Hantlontle balwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna ba bokamoso ba kgolwa hore nnete ha e hloke monahano wa motho.ba qhelela thoko mekga le mathata a akaretsang, menahano e thehilweng phedisang e jwalo ka 'tlole ya molao' le 'toka', ba sisinya hore kutlwisiso ya rona ya menahano e jwalo e tletse ditlhaloso tse tlang ka ditlwaelo tsa banna le ka ho nahana ka dintho tse ka bonwang le tse ka hlahlojwang ke hore ka ho bokella tsebo le nnete. ba boela ba tiisa hore tsebo le mekgwa ya ho sebetsa e sebediswang thutong ya tlolo ya molao ke ya bong, ebe jwale ho ba le thuto ya tlolo ya molao ka tse bonwang le tse ka hlahlojwang ka ho hloleha ho utlwisisa ho fapana ba maemo a bong. Bakeng lena, balatedi ba rata dinnete tse ngata mme ba kgolwa hore ho na le mekgwa e mengataya ho batla nnete. batshehetsi ba bona tsebo ho ya ka kutlwisiso ya hore bohle ba a lekana ka kutlwisiso ya ho lekana eo motho e mong le e mong a ang le yona ho utlwisiseng lefatshe. Ho kgolwa hore kaho ya tsebo e hloka menahano e mengata haholoholo eo e ileng ya qhelelwa thoko ke bomorabe, bong le menyetla ya maemo (boela o bale menahano e meng e meholo e hlahileng: <i>(tekano ya</i>
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radical feminism	proponents of this perspective single out patriarchy (male dominance) and human reproduction as the fundamental causes for the oppression of women in society. They believe that social relations and social interactions are shaped by male power and privilege. Proponents further assert that it is part of the biological nature of men to be aggressive and domineering. Consequently crime is seen as an expression of men's need to dominate and control others, but especially women by forcing them into motherhood and sexual slavery. They are particularly focussed on crimes against women and how patriarchy plays a pivotal role in domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and pornography. They stress that offending behaviour by women is most often preceded by men victimising women. In other words, female crimes are seen as female survival strategies which are necessitated by a patriarchal society that subjugates women (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna bo feteletseng	batshehetsi ba monahano ona ba kgetholla bontate (kgatello ya banna) le ho ba teng ha bana e le disosa tsa motheo ho hatelleng basadi setjhabeng. Ba kgolwa hore ho kopana bophelong le ho phedisana di botjwa ke matla a banna le monyetla wa bona. Batshehetsi ba tswela pele ho tiisa hore ke karolo ya tlhaho ya baeoloji ya banna hore ba rate ho hlasela le ho hatella. ka lebaka leo tlolo ya molao e bonwa e le tlhahiso ya maikutlo ya ditlhoko tsa banna hore ba hatelle le ho laola batho ba bang, empa haholoholo basadi ka ho ba qobella hore e be bomme le ho ba etsa makgoba a thobalano. Ba shebane haholo le ditlolo tsa molao tsa basadi le ka moo bonna e leng ba bohlokwa ka teng ka ho sebedisetswa tlhekefetso ya lapeng, peto, tlhekefetso ya thobalano le ho bapatsa mmele. ba tiisa hore boitshwaro bo jwalo bo bobe ba basadi bo ye bo etellwe pele haholo ke banna ba sotla basadi. Ke hore, ditlolo tsa molao tsa basadi di bonwa e le mekgwa ya ho iphedisa ya bonna bo hatellang basadi (o boele o bale menahano e ya bohlokwa e teng: <i>tekano ya basadi le banna ya tokoloho</i>, <i>bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna bo feteletseng</i>, <i>Molwanedi ba basadi ba Marx</i>, <i>bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna ba bokamoso le bolwanedi ba basadi ba Maaforika</i>).
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socialist feminism	supporters of the perspective attempt to merge radical and Marxist feminist views by arguing that the oppression of women is the result of concurrent gender and class-based inequalities. They examine the interrelated and interdependent forces of capitalism and patriarchy that lead to the crime of men and the oppression, subordination and dependency of women. This means that they believe that class and gender work together to structure society and they prioritise neither class nor gender. They assert that the powerful position that men hold in society provides them with greater opportunities to commit crime and to create harm, whereas the subordinate position of women in society not only gives them fewer opportunities to offend, but also limits them from benefiting from legitimate opportunities (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).	tekano ya basadi le banna ka phedisano	batshehetsi ba monahano ona ba leka ho kopanya menahano ya bolwanedi ba basadi ba Marx ka ho hlahisa maikutlo a hore kgetello ya basadi e bakwa ke ho se lekane ho tswelang pele ha bong le maemo. Ba hlahloba matla a tsamaelanang le a ikemelang ka tshebedisano ya bokapitale le bonna bo lebisang tlolong ya molao ya banna le kgetello, ho isa tlase le itshetleha ha basadi banneng. ke hore ba kgolwa hore maemo le bong di a tsamaelana ho hlophisa setjhaba mme ba ha ba behe ka pele maemo kpa bong. ba tiisa hore boemo bo matla boo banna ba nang le bona sejhabeng bo ba thusa ka menyetla e meholo ho tlola molao le etsa kotsi, empa maemo a tlase a basadi setjhabeng ha a ba fe feela menyetla e mmalwa ya ho tlola molao, empa e ba thibela hore ba une molemo menyetleng e molaong. (boela o bale menahano e meng e meholo e hlalileng: <i>tekano ya basadi le banna ya tokoloho</i>, <i>bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna bo feteletseng</i>, <i>Molwanedi ba basadi ba Marx</i>, <i>bolwanedi ba tekano ya basadi le banna ba bokamoso le bolwanedi ba basadi ba Maaforika</i>).
subjective evidence	one of two types of information in a criminal investigation. In a criminal investigation, subjective evidence is also often referred to as direct evidence and includes all the information gathered from people directly or indirectly involved in the crime such as victims, eyewitnesses, suspects, informants etc., that is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute (also see <i>circumstantial evidence</i>).	bopaki ba motho	mefuta o mong ho e mmedi ya tsebiso phuputsong ya tlolo ya molao. Phuputsong ya tlolo ya molao, bopaki ba motho ka boyena bo ye bo hlaloswe kgafetsa e le bopaki bo tobileng mme bo kenyeletsa tsebiso yohle e bokelletsweng bathong ka boyona kapa e seng ka boyona e leng tlong ya molao e jwalo ka mahlatsipa, dipaki tse boneng, babelaelwa, batsebisi jj. e le e behetsweng lekgotla hore le phethe tletlebo e nang le lebaka (o boele o bale <i>bopaki bo tsheditleng</i>).
vehicle hijackers	individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).	baamohi ba dikoloi	batho ba nkang koloi ka dikgoka mothong e mong ka ntle ho tumellano (ya yeng a tsejwe e le moamohi wa koloi).
vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	ho nkelwa koloi ka mahahapa	ho nkelwa koloi ka dikgoka ka ntle ho tumello ya motho eo (e yeng e tsejwe e le ho amohuwa koloi).