

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (XITSONGA)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (XITSONGA)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	nkomiso wa <i>Nhlangano wo pfuna vanhu ku tshika Byalwa</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>).	mitshwumuko	yin'we eka tinxaka ta ntlanu ta timbanga leti nga ha kumekaka eka vaxanisiwa va swa madzolongwa. Mitshwumuko yi vangiwa hi loko nhlonge ya le henhla (xikhumba) loko yi susiwa kumbe yi vavisekile hikwalaho ka xivangelo xa nkhuhlano ehenhla eka ndhawu yo gogonya, xik. loko munhu a huduriwa ehenhla ka ndhawu yo gogonya (nakambe vona <i>mafelangati/mitshwumuko</i> na <i>timbangan to pfuleka</i>).
adult criminality	adult criminality is behaviour than an adult person (18 years or older) engages in that is in contravention of or forbidden by criminal laws.	vugevenga bya lavakulu	vugevenga bya lavakulu i hanyelo ku nga ri munhu lonkulu (wa 18 wa malembe kumbe nkulukumba) loyi a ti nghenisaka eka swona u le ka vutlulanawu bya milawu kumbe ku aleriwa hi milawu ya swa vugevenga.
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.	mahanyelo ya tihanyi	hanyelo ra tihanyi ri na maendlelo lama nga riki na ntirhisano na ku tlula nawu wa timfanelo ta van'wana. Swi nga ha katsa madzolongwa yo vavisa miri ku fana na tanihi ku fumbutela, ku raha kumbe ku susumeta, rivengo ra hi marito ku fana na tanihi ku rhumela mahungu yo xungeta hi swihangalasamahungu, ku hawuza kumbe ku rhuketela, na/kumbe nchaviso wo hava marito ku fana na tanihi swikoweta swo xungeta.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	Nhlangano wo pfuna vanhu ku tshika Byalwa	nhlangano lowu nyikaka nseketelo eka vanhu lava va faneleke ku tshika byalwa.
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.	vugevenga byo ehleketeriwa	nawu wo sivela vugevenga leswaku munhu u'wana loyi a nga hehliwa kambe a nga si tshamaka a tengisiwa na xivangelo xi nga si tiyisisiwaka eka khoto ya nawu. Xivulwana mikarhi yo tala xi tirhisiwa eka xiviko xa swa mahungu ku komba leswaku mavikelo ya amukeleka na ku ka ya nga voyameli tlhelo rin'we.
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.	nandzu wo ehleketeriwa	nawu wo sivela vugevenga leswaku munhu u'wana loyi a nga hehliwa kambe a nga si tshamaka a tengisiwa na xivangelo xi nga si tiyisisiwaka eka khoto ya nawu. Xivulwana mikarhi yo tala xi tirhisiwa eka xiviko xa swa mahungu ku komba leswaku mavikelo ya amukeleka na ku ka ya nga voyameli tlhelo rin'we.

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.	ndzahlekelo wa vulawuri, nkamahanyelo	xiyimo eka vaaki lexi eka xona milawu yi nga ha riki na mbuyelo eka ku lawula mahanyelo. I xiyimo lexi nyikaka swiletelo swo ka swi nga vonaki kumbe swiletelo switsongo swa mahanyelo eka vanhu. Nongoti ya nkamahanyelo yi sungule ku tirhisiwa hi Emile Durkheim eka mhaka ya ntivovugevenga ku hlamusela hanyelo ra vugevenga tanihi mbuyelo wa ku hakunuka exikarhi ka ku lava ku fikelela swo karhi hi vanhu na vuswikoti bya vona ku fikelela swikongomelo swa vona hi mikarhi ya ku cinca ka xihatla ka mahanyelo ya vanhu, ku fana na tanihi mikarhi ya ku cinca ka xihatla ka makulelo ya ikhonomi.
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.	nkamahanyelo, nkalavuxaka, nkantirhisano	xin'wana lexi nga ni ku hambana eka milawu na mahanyelo ya vaakitiko; hi marito man'wana, xin'wana lexi hambanaka na milawu leyi nga endlwa hi mani na mani, xikombiso, ku tshika xikolo hikokwalaho ka ku hambuka ku suka eka swilanguteriwa swo huma eka vaakitiko.
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.	nkamahanyelo, ku hava mahanyelo	maendlelo lama twisaka ku vava kumbe lama nga tekeriki enhlokweni vutomi bya van'wana. Swi katsa mhaka leyikulu ya mahanyelo lama ma nga ha hambanaka exikarhi ka vuxaka byitsongo bya vanhu bya mahanyelo lama nga amukelekiki, ku fana na tanihi ku rhuketela kumbe ku endla leswaku ku va na pongo leri kavanyetaka, eka ku sivele vugevenga, ku fana na ku vavisa miri.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	xihlawuhlawu	endlelo ra xihlawuhlawu xa tinxaka kumbe xihlawuhlawu lexi a xi sindzisiwa eAfrika-Dzonga hi National party hi huvo ya milawu ku suka 1948-1994.
assault	the unlawful and intentional application of force onto the person of another, or creating the belief in another person that force is about to be applied to them. The crime constitutes the actual application of force to the human body and mind. This means that creating fear in the mind of a person that they are about to suffer physical harm, also constitutes assault.	ku ba hi matimba	endlelo leri nga riki enawini na ku endla hi vomu ka ku tlimbeleta munhu hi munhu un'wana, kumbe ku endla ku tshemba eka munhu un'wana leswaku ku tlimbeleta i mayelana na ku swi tirhisiwa eka vona. Vugevenga byi vumba matirhiselo ya ntiyiso ya ku sindzisa eka miti wa munhu na miehleketo. Leswi swi vula leswaku ku tumbuluxa ku chava emiehleketo ya munhu leswaku va le kusuhi na ku twisiwa ku vava emirini, nakambe swi vumba ku ba hi matimba.

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.	xiviko xa mahlelelo	xi teka swivumbeko swo hlaya eka mhaka ya ntivovugevenga. Xiviko xa mahlelelo ya xigwevo xo sungula xi nyika vonelo ra munhu un'we wa muonhi wo karhi ku pfuna swa vululami eka ku teka xiboho eka xigwevo lexi nga fanela. Xiviko xa mahlelelo xa le ndzhaku ka xigwevo xi kongomisa eka ku nyika xiletelo mayelana na makhomelo na mafambiselo ya muonhi hi mayelana na manghenelelo lama ma nga ha tirhisiwaka eka mpfuno na malawulelo hi ku vuyerisa muonhi hi nkarhi wa ku pfaleta munhu ekhotsweni. Leswi swi tiyisisa vuhlayiseki, ku sirhelela na makhomelo ya munhu hi un'we wa muonhi.
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>).	ntivoswithavathavani	dyondzo ya xisayense ya ku tirhisa, yo fambisa, yo humelerisa na ku endla swibuluki swo fana na swa tanihi tiqulu, swisirhelelo na tibomo. Xiyenge xa dyondzo xi aviwile xi va ntivoswithavathavani swa le ndzeni ka tiko, leswi khumbanaka na mhaka ya swibuluki endzeni ka nchumu lowu duvulaka, ntivoswithavathavani swa le handle ka tiko, leswi swi kongomisaka eka xihahampfhuka xa swibuluki endzhaku ka loko xi sukile eka xitirho ku kondza xibuluki xi khomiwa hi xin'wana, ku fana na xikongomisiwa kumbe xiheteleri kumbe mbanga ya swibuluki, leyi tinyiketelaka eka xikambelo xo humelerisiwa ka nkucetelo wa xibuluki eka xikongomisiwa (nakambe vona <i>vutivoko bya xibamu</i>).
black feminism	proponents of this perspective focus on the experiences of black women and view the oppression of women as the product of concurrent gender, class and race-based inequality and discrimination. The focus is on the limited access of black women to adequate education and employment as a result of racism, classism and sexism, which place black women in a disadvantaged position. Proponents also highlight the discriminatory treatment of black women in the criminal justice system (also see the other major feminist perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism</i> and <i>postmodern feminism</i>).	filosfi ya timfanelo ta vavasati va vantima	vakondleterinkulu va mavonelo lama va kongomisa eka matitwelo ya vavasati va vantima na ku languta ntshikelelo wa vavasati tanihi xiphemu xa rimbewu nkarhi wun'we, ntlawa na nkandzingano mayelana na rixaka na xihlawuhlawu. Xikongomelo xi le ka ku fikelela katsongo ka vavasati va vantima ku ringanela dyondzo na ntirho tanihi ku tiyisisiwa ka rixaka, rivengo mayelana na ku ringana ka vanhu na xihlawuhlawu xa rimbewu, leswi vekaka vavasati va vantima eka xiyimo xo pfumatiwa. Nakambe vakondleterinkulu va hlamusela makhomelo ya swa xihlawuhlawu ya vavasati va vantima eka mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga (nakambe vona mavonelo man'wana ya nkoka ya mulweri wa timfanelo ta vavasati lama ma ha ku humelalaka: <i>munhu loyi a nga na filosofi yo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu loyi a nga tsekatsekiki eka filosofi yo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu wa ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati loyi a nga na miehleketo yo lava ku siva vukhapilazimu hi vukhomunizimu, musoxalisi wo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati na munhu loyi a lwisanaka na milawu na thiyori yo lwela ndzingano</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.	nandzu wo vavisa	xikongomelo xin'wana na xin'wana xa hi vomu, rivengo na/kumbe ku hlasela miri hi tihanyi (hambi ku khumba), leswi kavanyetaka na rihanyo na nhlaysenko wa munhu un'wana ehenhla ka ku tsakela ka vona, kumbe ku chavisiwa ko fana na ka sindziso/endlelo rero.
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.	vuyivi hi ku tshova/faya	ku nghena swi nga ri enawini eka muako ku ya endla vugevenga byo fana na tanihi ku yiva nhundzu. Vuyivi hi ku tshova byi nga ha cinca byi va vukanganyisi loko mutshovatindlu a hatlana na vini va tindlu kutani a tirhisa matimba ku yiva.
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.	khabonimonokisayidi	gasi yo kala muhlovo, kala nuhelo na ku va yi phyama, leyi endlaka leswaku swi tika ku yi xiyaxiya. I yo tsindziyela katsanana ku tlula moya, na chefu eka vanhu loko yo tela ku tlula mpimo loko yi hefemuleriwa endzeni, leswi vangela rifu. Yi humesiwa eka tindhawu ta le makaya na le ka tindhawu ta miako ya mabindzu hi mimovha leyi tirhisaka petirolo na dizele, xikufumeti xa gasi na switirho swo horisa leswi nyikiwaka matimba hi mafurha lama ma nga na khaboni.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	ntirho wa vugevenga	mali yo tala leyi ngenaka yi kumeka hi misingiriko ya swa vugevenga.
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.	nandzu wa tiqulu	khontheyina/xisirhelelo/swibokisana swa swibuluki swo fana na tanihi qulu. Hi xitalo swi endlwa hi metali na ku va swa xisilindara hi xivumbeko swi na pende yo sungula eka xipendiwa, xo hlasela xa mapa na xitlhatlhavani.
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.	xivangelo	vuswikoti bya xivangelo xin'we (X) bya ku kucetela xin'wana (Y), xikombiso, xivangelo xin'we (X) xi endla leswaku xivangelo xin'wana (Y) ku va swi hambana.

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	Dokodela na Mutivaswavugevenga wa Muntariyani loyi a nga velekiwa hi 1835 kutani a hundza emisaveni hi 1909. U vile mulawuri wa hinkwaswo hi ku hela ka malembedzana ya vu-19 na masungulo ya malembedzana ya vu-20 hi hanyelo ra swa vugevenga naswona hi mikarhi yo tala u khensilwile tanihi tata wa ntivovugevenga wa xisayense, hikuva a kota ku letela mavonelo ya xivangelo xa vugevenga ekule ku suka mikanerisano yo yelana na yo ntshunxeko wa ku tsakela na vutihlamuleri bya munhu un'we (dyondzo ya nkoka wa ndhawu ya ntivovugevenga kumbe swoka swi nga tiveki), eka mhaka ya leswaku swivangelo swin'wana swo va munhu a titshika ku endla vugevenga (dyondzo ya swo khomeka ya ntivovugevenga kumbe dyondzo ya swa vuhleketeli). Eku sunguleni ka ntirho wa yena a kuceteriwa ngopfu hi thiyoiri ya Darwin ya ndzhundzhuluko wa vutomi bya swihari na swimilana, hi xichi a tshemba leswaku vugevenga bya tekeleriwa (a hi bya mahala) na leswaku lava va velekiwaka hi swigevenga kumbe hi swivumbeko swa miri leswi nga ni matikhomelo ya xikhale swi nga ha vonaka hi swihlawulekisi swa xivumbeko kumbe hi swivati leswi kombaka timbanga ku fana na tanihi timbhovo ta nkoka ta tinhompfu emahlweni, tinhlaya letikulu ngopfu na marhambu ya tinhlaya na tindleve letitsongo to ka ti nga tolovelekangi kumbe letikulu.
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.	Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana	Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana wa nomboro ya 75 ya 2008 wu nyika vulawuri na rimba ra mafambiselo ra swiyenge swa Vumbiwa ra Afrika Afrika-Dzonga leswi hi xiviri swi tirhanaka na vana lava va tikumaka va ri ni ntlimbo na nawu, wu sirhelela timfanelo ta vana eka vuhlayiseki eka mindyangu (kumbe ku fanela), ku va va sirheleriwa eka nxaniseko na ku sirheleriwa eka maendlelo lama ma nga vangela vutomi bya vona ekhombyeni na nhluvukiso. Ku kongomisisa tanihi xitirateji xo nghenelela ka ha ri nkarhi ku herisa ndzhendzheleko wa vugevenga na ku sivele vana ku tlhela va onha, xikongomelo xa Nawu i ku susa vana eka mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga, kutani ku endla tano eka ku tiyisisa ku tirhiseka ka vona eka mpfuno eka swidzidziharisi na ku pfuxetiwa hi vuntshwa. Wu kuceteriwa hi nawu wa ku antswisa vululami, ku tshikilelela leswi vuriwaka swi vekiwa ehenhla ka vana hi ku tekela enhlokweni vutihlamuleri na ku languteriwa ku va na vutihlamuleri ka vugevenga ku endlela ku antswisa nxiximo eka timfanelo ta ximunhu, nakambe na tanihi vaakitiko, eka ku hlanganisiwa ka vona hi vuntshwa.

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.	khoto ya swa vululami ya vana	khoto yin'wana na yin'wana leyi nga pfumeleriwa eka Nawu wa Mafambiselo ya swa Vugevenga leyi tirhanaka na swikombelo swa beyili ya vana, ku enerisa, mitengo kumbe ku yingiseriwa ka swigwevo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	n'wana wo xavisa miri	munhu loyi a nga ehansi ka 18 wa malembe hi vukhale loyi a endlaka mitirho ya swa masangu ku endlela ku kuma hakelo yo karhi.
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>).	vumbhoni byo ringanela	xin'we xa swihlovo swimbirhi swa vuxokoxoko eka ndzavisiso wa ta vugevenga. Eka ndzavisiso wa ta vugevenga vumbhoni byo landzelela xiyimo hi mikarhi yo tala na byona byi kongomisa eka tanihi ku landzelela ntiyiso, ku miyela na vumbhoni byo ka byi nga ri byo kongoma. Swi katsa vuxokoxoko hinkwabyo bya xivumbeko xa ntumbuluko ku fana na tanihi ngati, mifungo ya tintiho, na vununa eka milandzu ya ku pfinya, leyi yisiwaka eka khoto ya nawu ku fikisa emakumu ka nkwetlembetano wa mhaka (nakambe vona <i>vumbhoni byo voyamela tlhelo rin'we</i>).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	nkomiso wa Nawu wa swa Vululami bya Vana.
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>).	ntlawa wa ntivovugevenga	yin'we eka ntlhanu ya maehleketelelo yo enta eka ntivovugevenga, lama ma kumbetelaka leswaku vanhu i swivumbiwa swo twisiseka leswi nga ni matimba yo tihlawulela (ku hava ku kanakana) na hi ku landzelela swo karhi ku kuceteriwa ku nga tshovi nawu hi switandzhaku swo vava swa ku xanisiwa (nsivelo). Maendlelo lama ma lawulaka miehleketo hi vugevenga hi nkarhi wa Nkhindlimuko eka malembedzana ya vu-18, kambe ma tshikiwile hi xikongomelo xo tsakela endlelo ra kahle, leswi swi tekaka rimitsu eka malembedzana ya vu-19. Hambisiwiritano, mikumbetelo yo sungula ya endlelo leri kumekeke nhlohlomuko eka malembe ya vu-1980 na ku hlawula ka nhlavutelo wa miehleketo ya ntiyiso ya Cornish na Clarke (nakambe vona <i>mutivavugevenga</i> , <i>ntivovugevenga bya nkoka</i> , <i>mutivavugevenga emisaveni hinkwayo</i> na <i>ntivovugevenga byo hlangana</i>).
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	vugevenga bya swa mabindzu	vugevenga byo hava madzolongana hi ntumbuluko lebyi endlwaka hi xikongomelo xo kuma swa timali, ku katsa vukanganyisi, vuxisi, matirhiselo yo biha ya swa timali na vumbabva.

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>).	nawu wa ndhavuko	xiyenge xa nawu lexi nga tumbuluxiwa hi swiboho na maendlelo ya khoto, naswona ku nga ri ku ya hi ku tiyisisa nawumbisi eka nawu wa mfumo. Nawu wa ndhavuko wa Afrika-Dzonga wu kumeka eka mafambiselo ya swa nawu wa Roman-Dutch hilaha wu antswisiweke na ku hlamuseriwa hi nawu wo rhanga wa swa vuahluri hakona. Nandzu wa ndhavuko i maendlelo lama ma tekeriweke enhlokweni eka malembedzana yo tala ya malembe ku fana na tanihi ku dlaya, vukhamba na vuphang (nakambe vona <i>xiyenge xa nawu</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.	vululami bya vaakitiko	xitirateji xo teka magoza yo sivela, ololoxa swiphiqo hi ku hlamusela leswi ku kongomisiwaka eka swona ku katsa miganga eka migingiriko leyi nga lulamisiwa leyi yi kongomisaka eka ku sivela, ku lawula na ku hungutiwa ka vugevenga na mali ya ndziriso ya ku twisa ku vava loku vugevenga byi nga swi vanga. Hi xichi, swa aka kumbe ku antswisa xinakulobye eka miganga na ku ringeta ku endla leswintshwa ku tumbuluxa vusirheleri, handle ka swin'wana na vaaki lava nga hanya kahle hi ku antswisa nkoka wa rihanyo ra swirho hinkwaswo swa vaakitiko.
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>).	vugevenga bya swa khomphyuta	nghingiriko wun'wana na wun'wana wa swa vugevenga lowu eka wona tikhomphyuta kumbe tinetiweke ta khomphyuta ti tirhisiwaka ku endla nandzu leswi hi xitalo swi kongomisiwaka eka ku kuma ikhonomi/mali (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi <i>vugevenga byo tirhisa khomphyuta na inthanete ku yiva nomboro ya munhu ya pasi kumbe ngungumeriso wa swixavisiwa</i>).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	vuxaka bya ntwanano wo endla swa masangu	vuxaka exikarhi ka vanhu lava va nga tiyimisela, lava nga na ku tsakela, lava kotaka na ku va na miehleketo yo hluteka ku twanana eka vuxaka bya swa masangu exikarhi ka vona.
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>).	mafelangati, nghonghoma/swivati, nqeva	yin'we ya tinxaka ta ntlhanu ta timbanga leti nga ha voniwaka eka vaxanisiwa va swa madzolong. Mafelangati ma vangiwa hi timbanga ta ku fumbuteriwa hi matimba leswi vangaka ku tsemeka ka swinsihana na misiha, leyi endlaka leswaku ngati yi khulukelaka eka tinyama ehansi ka nhlonge, hambileswi nhlonge yi nga handzukiki (nakambe vona <i>mitshwumuko, timbanga, timbanga to tsemiwa na timbanga to pfuleka</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.	vugevenga bya nhlanganelo	vugevenga byo fana na mpapalato wa xibalo, vukanganyisi bya ku kuva mali na vukungundzwana bya ku nyika ntirho wa vukhorhokeri leswi endlwaka hi vakulukumba va xiyimo xa le henhla lava va tirhaka kumbe ku endla hi ku yimela khamphani hi ku tsakela ka khampani ka swikongomelo swa nkoka swa ku endla ntswalo kumbe ku vuyerisa khamphani.

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>).	senthara yo lulamisa	ndhawu yin'wana na yin'wana leyi nga tumbuluxiwa ehansi ka Nawu wa Vukorhokeri bya swa Makhotsa wa 111 wa 1998 wa ku kuma, ku pfalela ekhotsweni, ku yirisa, ku letela kumbe ku khoma vadyohi lava va nga ni vutihamuleri bya ku pfaleriwa ekhotsweni (nakambe yi tiveka tanihi <i>je/le</i>).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	vugevenga	matikhomelo lama ma onhaka milawu ya ndhavuko na ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
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>).	vulawuri bya vugevenga	swiendlo swo karhi hi nsindziso wa nawu wa vakulukumba va le henhla na varhangeri va muganga eka ku lawula mahanyelo ya vanhu hi vutilanwi bya ku endla vugevenga. Leswi swi katsa switirateji swa ku lawula vugevenga bya nkarhi wo leha ku fana na tanihi ku veketela mavoni ya le xitarateni kumbe vugevenga bya nkarhi wo koma na ku tumbuluxa valanguteri va le kusuhi (nakambe languta <i>ku sivela vugevenga</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.	vuxiyaxiyi bya vugevenga	maendlelo yo tiyisisa vugevenga lebyi nga vikiwa emaphoriseni kumbe ku boxa migingiriko ya swa vugevenga hi ku hlangeletiwa ka vuxokoxoko byo kongoma na byo ka byi nga kongomi ku kuma na ku tengisa muvangi wa vugevenga.
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>).	mulavisisi wa swa vugevenga	mutirhi loyi a sindzisaka nawu loyi ntirho wa yena ku nga ku endla vulavisisi bya vugevenga hi ku hlangeleta vuxokoxoko bya ntumbuluko byo kongoma/papalata ntiyiso, ku fana na switatimende swa muxanisiwa, na swa ntumbuluko swo ka swi nga kongomi/swa swikongomelo, ku fana na mifungo ya tintiho, ku lulamisa swiviko swa mahlelelo na ku humesa vumbhoni ekhoto (nakambe u tiveka tanihi <i>fokisi</i> , <i>mulavisisi wa swa vugevenga</i> kumbe <i>mulavisisi</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.	nawu wa swa vugevenga	xiyenge xa nawu lexi lawulaka matikhomelo ya vanhu na ku sindzisa vanhu ku tshika mahanyelo lama ma onhaka ku tsakela ka vaakitiko. I nhlamuselo ya mahanyelo lama ma aleriwaka hi nawu wa ndhavuko na hi nawu wa milawu ya tiko. Nakambe wu tiveka tanihi nawu wa ta vugevenga.

crime prevention	a long-term goal which places the responsibility on society in general to socialise, influence and shape the behaviour of the citizenry in a positive and law-abiding manner through coordinated efforts by government, the criminal justice system and civil society. Key role-players include primary socialisation agents such as parents and teachers. An example of this is a parenting skills programme offered by social workers at a local clinic during which parents are learn more about effective conflict resolution, communication and child discipline (also see <i>crime control</i>).	nsirhelelo wa vugevenga	xikongomelo xa nkarhi wo leha lexi vekaka vutihlamuleri eka vaakitiko hi ku angarhela eka ku hlayisana ni van'wana na ku vumba mahanyelo ya vanhu hi ndlela ya kahle na ku landzelela nawu hi matshalatshala lama ma kondleteriwa hi mfumo, mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga na vanhu hinkwavo. Vahoxaxandla va nkoka va katsa swiyenge swa nkoka swo tihlanganisa na van'wana vanhu ku fana na tanihi vatswari na vadyondzisi. Xikombiso xa leswi i xa nongonoko wa tidyondzo ta swa vutswari lexi nyikiwaka hi masoxaliweka etililini ta le mugangeni hi nkarhi lowu vatswari va dyondzaka swo tala mayelana na xiboho xa vuntshunxankwetlembetano, mbulavurisano na ku dyondzisa vana milawu (nakambe vona <i>ku lawula vugevenga</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.	mpimo wa vugevenga	nhlayo ya vugevenga leyi nga rhekhodiwa eka mpimo wa nkarhi wo karhi endhawini eka nhlayo ya vanhu va ndhawu; hi xiviri yi hlamuseriwa tanihi 1 000 ya nhlayo ya vanhu eka lembe ro karhi.
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.	ndhawu ya swa vugevenga	ndhawu leyi nawu lowu nga riki enawini wu humelelaka naswona masungulelo ku suka laha mahungu lama ma vonakaka na lama nga fihliwa lama ma nga ha humeselaka ehandle ntumbuluko wo kongoma/papalata ntiyiso na ntumbuluko wo ka wu nga kongomi/wa xikongomelo havumbirhi.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	swa vugevenga	munhu loyi a nga endla nchumu lowu arisiwaka eka nawu wa ndhavuko na hi milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	nawu wa swa vugevenga	mahanyelo lama ma aleriwaka hi milawu ya ndhavuko na hi milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	mahanyelo ya swa vugevenga	mahanyelo lama tlulaka milawu ya ndhavuko na milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
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.	ndzavisiso wa swa vugevenga	malavisiselo ya ntiyiso lama ma kongomisaka eka ku kuma timhaka ta ntumbuluko wo kongoma/papalata ntiyiso na ntumbuluko wo ka wu nga kongomi/wa xikongomelo havumbirhi ku endlela ku kuma loko vugevenga byi endlile, ku kuma muonhi, ku khoma muonhi na ku tiyisisa nandzu wa muhehliwa.
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>).	mulavisisi wa swa vugevenga	mutirhi loyi a sindzisaka nawu loyi ntirho wa yena ku nga ku lavisisa vugevenga hi ku hlengeleta vuxokoxoko bya ntumbuluko byo kongoma/papalata ntiyiso, ku fana na switatimende swa muxanisiwa na swo ka swi nga kongomi/swa xikongomelo, ku fana na mifungo ya tintiho, ku lulamisa swiviko swa matengiselo na ku humesa vumbhoni ekhoto (nakambe u tiveka tanihi <i>fokisi</i> kumbe <i>mulavisisi wa swa vugevenga</i>).

criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	vuhoxaxandla bya vugevenga	ku tikatsa ka munhu eka mahanyelo lama ma aleriwaka hi milawu ya ndhavuko na hi milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
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.	matengelo ya ta vugevenga	mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga ya vekiwa eka kungu loko vugevenga byi endliwa hi ku landzelela ndzavisiso wa swa vugevenga, kutani ma hela loko munhu loyi a nga onha a humesiwa ekhotsweni.
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.	mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga	nongonoko wa swiyenge na maendlelo lama ma tumbuluxiweke hi mifumo ku lawula vugevenga na ku tlimbeleta mixupulo eka lava va tlulaka nawu. Mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga eAfrika-Dzonga ya langutiwa hi Ndzawulo ya Vululami na Nhluvukiso wa swa Vumbiwa, na ku katsiwa eka mafambiselo ya vona hinkwaswo swi lawula swiyenge, tikhoto na vukorhokeli bya ndzulamiso.
criminal law	the body of law in a specific country that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society. It is crime legislation which describes the conduct that is prohibited by common and statute law (also known as <i>crime legislation</i>).	nawu wa ta vugevenga.	xiyenge xa nawu eka tiko ro karhi lexi lawulaka matikhomelo ya vanhu na ku sindzisa vanhu ku tshika mahanyelo lama onhaka ku tsakela ka vaakitiko. I nawu wa vugevenga lowu hlamuselaka hanyelo leri aleriwaka hi nawu wa ndhavuko na hi nawu wa huvo ya milawu ya tiko (nakambe wu tiveka tanihi <i>nawu wa ta vugevenga</i>).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	xidyoho	endlelo leri aleriwaka hi nawu wa ndhavuko na hi nawu wa huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
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.	Nawu wa Mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga.	xikongomelo xa Nawu wa Mafambiselo ya swa Vugevenga wa Afrika-Dzonga wa nomboro ya 51 wa 1977 (Lowu nga Antswisiwa) i ku lawula mafambiselo na timhaka leti yelanaka eka mafambiselo ya swa vugevenga: wu lawula mafambiselo ya milandzu ya swa vugevenga eka tikhoto ta milawu eAfrika-Dzonga.
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.	nkoka wa vuvhumbunuri bya vugevenga	nkoka wa vuxokoxoko kumbe ntikelo lowu byi nga na wona lowu byi nyikaka tanihi vumbhoni eka khoto ya nawu ku endlela ku tshamsekisa nkwetlembetano wa mhaka.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	xiyimo xo humelerisa vugevenga	vuxokoxoko, swivangelo kumbe swiyimo leswi vangaka kumbe leswi nga ni ntolovelo wo vangela vugevenga kumbe xiyimo xa vugevenga.
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>).	mutivavugevenga	munhu loyi a nga dyondzela ntirho wa ntivovugevenga loyi ntirho na miholo ya yena hi xitalo swi kulaka ku suka eka dyondzo ya xisayense na nxopaxopo wa xiyimo xa vugevenga na mahanyelo ya swa vugevenga (nakambe vona <i>ntivovugevenga</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>).	ntivovugevenga	i xiyenge lexi hlengeletaka na ku xopaxopa data yo khomeka ku suka eka timhaka ta ntiyiso ku hlamusela xiyimo xa vugevenga, mahanyelo ya swa vugevenga na matitwelo ya vaakitiko eka swona (nakambe vona <i>mutivavugevenga</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>).	ntivovugevenga bya nkoka	rin'we eka ntlhanu wa maendlelo yo enta ya thiyori eka ntivovugevenga, lama ma kongomisaka eka mhaka ya matwisiselo ya hina ya ntolovelo ya vugevenga na ku boxa ku tshemba ka vunwa hi vugevenga na mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga. Maendlelo ma sungule ku duma eka malembe ya vu-1960 na ya vu-1970 hi vaseketeri hi ku angarhela va tlhonthla ndlela leyi mfumo wu lulamisaka vugevenga hi ku vula leswaku hanyelo ro hava matimba eka vaakitiko ri lulamile ku yirisa ku tlula hanyelo ra matimba swinene. Laha swi sungulaka kona hi leswaku mfumo wu fanele ku amukela vutihlamuleri eka ku humelela ka vugevenga. Nakambe swi kongomisiwa eka tanihi ku sihalala, leswintshwa na ntivovugevenga bya Ximakisisi (vona <i>ntivovugevenga bya nkoka bya swa ndhavuko</i> , <i>ntivovugevenga byo yelana na swa kahle</i> , <i>ntivovugevenga byo kucetelana na ntivovugevenga byo hlanganisa</i>).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	xivangelo xo engetela	loko ku hlangana swa swivangelo swa vugevenga byo yisa ekhombyeni byi va na xivangelo lexikulu ku tlula ntsengo wa swivangelo swa vona hi un'weun'we.
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.	ntivonkandziyiso wa tintiho	ehenhla ka xandla xa voko ra munhu na xirhendze xa nenge, ku katsa swintihwana na swikunwana, swi sirheleriwile hi muxaka wo hlawuleka wa nhlonge tanihi nhlonge ya nkhuhlano. Nhlonge yi na xiphemu xa swinyamanyamana leswi tivekaka tanihi mifungo ya tintiho. Ntivotkandziyiso wa tintiho i nxopanxopo na ntlawahato wa tipheteni ta ku endliwa ka nkhuhlano wa swinyamanyama hi xikongomelo xa vutivoko. Masungulo ya sayense i dyondzo ya swa mofoloji ka nhlonge ya munhu.
DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	DCS	Ndzawulo ya Vukorhokeri bya Makhotsa i xa ndzawulo ya mfumo lexi kumekaka eka Holobye wa swa Vululami eAfrika-Dzonga na ku va ni vutihlamuleri bya ku tirhiseka, vuhlayiseki na ku pfalela munhu ekhotsweni na mpfuno eka vabohiwa endzhaku ka loko tikhoto ti nyikile nxupulo, nakambe na tanihi ku hlanganisa hi vuntshwa ka vaonhi na vaakitiko hi nkarhi wa ku humesiwa ka vona ekhotsweni va tlhelela eka vaakitiko.
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>).	madzingandleve, makatindleve, n'waninginingi	hi ku angarhela swi tirhisiwa ku kongomisa eka mahanyelo lama ma nga riki na ntirhisano na vanhu na/kumbe maendlelo ya swa vugevenga ya lavantshwa (nakambe ri tiveka tanihi <i>makatindleve</i> , <i>madzingandleve</i>).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	vutivoko hi meno	nkumisiso eka vanhu lava nga tivekiki (lava hanyaka kumbe lava nga hundza emisaveni) hi ndlela ya swihlawulekisi swo fana swoxe swa meno ya vona.

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.	ku tshika, ku yima	ku herisiwa ka mahanyelo yo onha/vugevenga kumbe tipheteni tin'wana to hava ntirhisano. Hiloko muonhi endzhaku ka nkarhi wo karhi a yima ku onha. Swi fanele swi tekeriwa enhlokweni leswaku ku gimetiwa ka nyimpi ku suka eka vugevenga a hi nkarhi wo karhi eka nkarhi, kambe i maendlelo yo antswa.
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.	nsivelo, nchaviso	Matitwelo ya leswaku vaonhi na vuswikoti bya vaonhi swi nga ha kuceteriwa ku suka eka khomixini ya swa vugevenga na ku chavisa kumbe ku tirhisiwa ka ku xupula ka xiviri. Endlelo ro sungula ra thiyori ro chavisa hi leswaku switandzhaku swo ka swi nga amukeleki kumbe swo vava (nxupulo). Nsivelo wo angarhela wu kongomisiwa eka nkumbetelo leswaku vanhu van'wana ku tlula munhu un'we loyi a kumaka nxupulo ka hanyelo ro ka ri nga ri enawini, wu ta kuceteriwa ku nga ri eka ku onha hikuva nxupulo wu tekiwa tanihi xo ka xi nga tsakisiki na xin'wana lexi va faneleke ku xi papalata. Hi marito man'wana, muonhi loyi a xupuriwaka swi ta tirhisiwa tanihi xikombiso eka van'wana lava va nga ha swi ehleketaka eka nkarhi lowu taka va nga ha ehleketa khomixini ya maendlelo ya swo ka swi nga lulamangi. Nchaviso wo karhi (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi nchaviso wo hlawuleka, wa munhu un'we na wo karhi) swi kongomisiwa eka ku nyamisa munhu loyi a kumaka nxupulo ku tshika hanyelo ra vugevenga eka mikarhi leyi taka. Hi marito man'wana, nxupulo wu kongomisa eka ku dyondzisa munhu loyi a onheke dyondzo.
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.	vukaneti	ku katsa hinkwaswo eka matikhomelo kumbe mahanyelo lama ma onhaka milawu ya ximfumo (vugevenga) nakambe na tanihi ku tlula milawu yo ka yi nga tsariwangi kumbe leyi nga riki ya ximfumo, ku langutela na swipimelo swa vaakitiko vo karhi, ku fana na ku rhuketela laha ku nga vanhu hinkwavo.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	vukaneti	ku katsa swo tala swa matikhomelo kumbe mahanyelo lama ma onhaka milawu ya ximfumo (vugevenga) nakambe na tanihi ku tlula milawu yo ka yi nga tsariwangi kumbe leyi nga riki ya ximfumo, ku langutela na swipimelo swa vaakitiko vo karhi, ku fana na ku rhuketela laha ku nga na vanhu hinkwavo.
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	mahanyelo yo kaneta	ku katsa swo tala swa matikhomelo kumbe mahanyelo lama ma onhaka milawu ya ximfumo (vugevenga) nakambe na tanihi ku tlula milawu yo ka yi nga tsariwangi kumbe leyi nga riki ya ximfumo, ku langutela na swipimelo swa vaakitiko vo karhi, ku fana na ku rhuketela laha ku nga na vanhu hinkwavo.

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.	misisi leyi kanetiwaka	sampulu ya misisi eka swikambelo leyi engetelaka swivutiso swo tala. Sampulu ya misisi leyi nga kumeka eka ndhawu leyi ku nga humelela vugevenga yi ta tama ya ha kanetiwa ku kondza vativi va misisi va xisayense xo vhumbunula vugevenga va swi kota, xikombiso, ku kumisisa loko yi ri misisi ya munhu kumbe ya xihari, ku suka eka xiphemu xihi xa miri laha yi sukaka kona, i munhu wa rixaka rihi, rimbewu na malembe ya munhu loyi misisi yi nga ya yena na loko misisi yi lo tsuvuriwa hi vukari.
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.	ku hambukisa, ku hambuka	xitirateji lexi tirhisiwaka tanihi ndlela yo sivela vanhu ku paluxa eka swivangelo swo ka swi nga ri swa kahle swa mafambiselo ya ximfumo ya ta vugevenga. Swi katsa ku yisiwa eka milandzu (ya hambukiso/nkongomiso hi vuntshwa) ekule ku suka eka mafambiselo ya ximfumo ya khoto ya swa vugevenga. Xiyenge xa 51 xa Nawu wa swa Vululami bya Vana wa nomboro ya 75 wa 2008 i ro sungula xi lawula ku hambukisa eka mafambiselo ya swa vugevenga ka vana eAfrika-Dzonga. Swikongomelo swi ta tirhana na vana ehandle ka mafambiselo ya swa vugevenga eka milandzu leyi nga fanela, ku khutaza vutihlamuleri eka n'wana ka ku vavisa loku va nga ku endla, ku fikelela swilaveko swa vana ha un'weun'we, ku tlakusa ku hlanganisa vana hi vuntshwa eka nkwetlembetano na nawu ku thlelela eka mindyangu na vaakitiko, ku sivela vupoyiri, ku hunguta leswi nga humelelaka swa ku onha hi vuntshwa, ku sivela vana eka ku va na tirhekhodo ta swa vugevenga, na ku tlakusa xindzhuti na nhlayiseko wa vana.
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>).	nxopaxopo wa DNA	mavhumbunelo ya swa vugevenga lama tirhisiwaka ku kuma vanhu hi ku ya hi swihlawulekisi swa vona swa <i>deoxyribonucleic acid</i> (DNA). DNA yi hlayisa vuxokoxoko byo tekelela eka ritswalo ku suka eka vatswari ha vambirhi naswona DNA ya munhu un'wana na un'wana hikokwalaho yi fana yoxe na tanihiloko mpapfarhuto wa endlelo lerinene ro tekela eka ritswalo (naswona swi tiveka tanihi <i>nkandziyiso wa tintiho wa DNA</i> , <i>vuxokoxoko bya leswi munhu a nga xiswona</i> , <i>ku kambela kumbe ku kumisisa muxaka lowu swi welaka eka wona</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.	nawu wa ndyangu, nawu wa muti	huvo ya nawu yo fana yoxe eka tiko ro karhi leyi lawulaka mahanyelo ya vanhu na ku sindzisa vaaki ku tshika mahanyelo lama onhaka ku navela ka vaakitiko; hi marito man'wana, nawu wa ndyangu wu hlamusela mahanyelo lama ma aleriwaka hi milawu ya ndhavuko na hi huvo ya milawu ya tiko.

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>) .	madzolonga ya le mindyangwini	i theme ro angarhela leri tlhantlhaka nhlamuselo ya madzolonga ya muhlelekisani hi ku komisa, ku xanisiwa ka n'wana, ku xanisiwa ka lavakulu na madzolonga exikarhi ka vamakwavo; nakambe swi vuriwa madzolonga ya le mindyangwini. Nawu wa Madzolonga ya le Mindyangwini wa nomboro ya 116 wa 1998 wu wu hlamusela tanihi ku xanisa emirini, ku fana na ku ba hi mpama, ku raha, ku luma kumbe ku chavisela ku sukela kwalaho, ku xanisa hi swa masangu, na michaviseto na ku xanisa eka swa emieheketo, ku katsa pheteni ya ku chicha xiyimo kumbe matikhomelo yo nyumisa, ku rhuketela na/kumbe ku chavisetela, ku huwelela vito, ku nyuhela ka vun'wini na mavondzo, leswi humelelaka eka maxaka ya muti/ndyangu. Nakambe swi katsiwa eka ku xanisiwa hi swa ikhonomi na switirhisiwa swa swa timali leswi swi va fanelaneka hi ku ya hi nawu, ku aleriwa ko hava xivangelo eka ku avelana mali, ku hakela kumbe ku avelana rhente kumbe bondo ya yindlu eka mindyangu leyi avelanaka ndhawu, na ku xavisa kumbe ku phakela nhundzu ya yindlu, ku chavisa, hanyelo ro hluphekisa van'wana, ku onga, ku onha nhundzu, ku nghena emutini wa munhu handle ka mpfumelelo laha swirho swa ndyangu swi nga tshameki ndhawu yin'we, kasi lawulelo rin'wana na rin'wana kumbe hanyelo ro xanisa ehenhla ka xirho xa ndyangu leswi swi vangelaka ku vavisa kumbe leswi swi nga ha humelelaka ku nga si hela nkarhi wo leha eka vuhlayiseki, rihanyo kumbe vuhlayiseki bya xirho xa ndyangu (nakambe vona <i>madzolonga ya le mindyangwini</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.	vumbabva, vukanganyisi, vuxisi	vugevenga lebyi hi ntolovelo byi humelelaka emitirhweni na le ka tindhawu ta tikhamphani, leswi katsaka vukungundzwana lebyi humelelaka kumbe vukhamba bya nhundzu hi xivumbeko xa mali kumbe nhundzu, hi kumhu loyi a nga eka xiyimo xo tshembeka kumbe vutihlamuleri bya nhundzu.
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.	vubejula	hi loko vuxokoxoko bya le xihundleni kumbe bya xihundla byi kumiwa hi ku tirhisa xihundla handle ka mpfumelelo wa munhu kumbe nchumu lowu wu nga na vuxokoxoko byo tano. Mieheketo yo karhi yi tirhisiwa hi ku angarhela ku kongomisa eka mifumo leyi hlengeletaka vuxokoxoko hi mifumo yin'wana, ngopfungopfu eka swikongomelo swa vuthu kumbe swa tipolitiki, nakambe loko mihlangano yi phikizana eka xiyenge xa mabindzu ku tiboha eka vubejula bya swa vumaki ku kuma ku phikizana ka makumu eka xivandla xa makete.

evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	nkoka wa vumbhoni	i nkoka kumbe ntikelo wa leswaku vuxokoxoko byin'wana na byin'wana byi tekiwa loko byi vuriwa eka khoto ya milawu ku tshamisekisa nkwetlembetano wa mhaka.
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.	ntlhariheto	i ku teka ntsena, tihanyi kumbe ku pfuna loku nga riki enawini ka xin'wana ku fana na tanihi swihari kumbe mbangu, kumbe munhu un'wana, ku fana na vanhu lava va nga eku xanisekeni ku fana na vanhu lavatsongo, swisiwana kumbe lava nga dyuhala lava va nga ha sindzisiwaka ku tikatsa eka migingiriko ya swa vugevenga, hi mikarhi yo tala eka ku vuyeriwa eka swa timali.
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.	vumbabva, vugalachani	ku veka ntshikelelo eka munhu un'wana ku nyika mbuyelo kumbe ku pfuneka tanihi nxaviselano ka ku khomela kumbe ku tsandzeka ku endla eka mhaka yo karhi. Ntshikelelo wu nga ha humelela hi tindlela to hamabana ku fana na tanihi mixungeto, nchaviseto, kumbe ku xungeta ku khoma xin'wana xo fana na tanihi ku ala ku nyika vukorhokeri bya nkoka. Xikongomelo xi le ka vaxanisiwa lava va xungetiwaka hi switandzahaku swo ka swi nga ri kahle loko va nga vi na ntirhisano. Ku vuyeriwa kumbe ku pfuneka ku nga teka swivumbeko swo hambana, ku fana na tanihi mali kumbe xin'wana lexi nga ta ka xi nga olovi ku cinciwa xi va na nkoka wa mali kumbe xin'wana lexi nga ta ka xi nga cinciwi hi ku olova ku fana na ku komba tintswalo ta swa masangu kumbe timaraka to pasa ka maphepha ya xikambelo.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>) .	madzolonga ya le mindyangwini	i theme ro anama leri tlhantlhaka nhlamuselo hi ku hatlisa eka madzolonga ya varhandzani, ku xanisiwa ka vana, ku xanisiwa ka vadyuhari na madzolonga exikarhi ka vamakwavo (nakambe vona <i>madzolonga ya le mindyangwini</i>).
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	vugevenga bya vavasati	i vugevenga lebyi endliwaka hi vanhu va rimbewu ra xisati, lebyi tshovaka milawu ya ndhavuko na milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	vugevenga bya vavasati	matikhomelo hi vanhu va rimbewu ra xisati, lama ma onhaka milawu ya ndhavuko na milawu ya huvo ya milawu ya tiko.
feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	mulweri wa timfanelo ta vavasati	i munhu loyi a lavaka ku hlamusela na ku fikelela swa tipolitiki, swa xinawu, swa ikhonomi, swa timfanelo ta vanhu na ndzingano wa vavasati.

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.	ntivovugevenga bya valwela timfanelo ta vavasati	miehleketso yo enta eka xiyenge xa ntivovugevenga, lexi kumaka ndhuma hi ku hela ka malembe ya va 1960 eka ku kombisa eka ku nga tekeli vavasati enhlokweni, na xihlawuhlawu ehenhla ka vona, eka dyondzo ya ta vugevenga. Vaseketerinkulu va miehleketso yo tiyisa mhaka ya leswaku vuxaka bya vanhu emisaveni byi hi masungulo yo karhi rka rixaka, leswi vulaka leswaku vavanuna na vavasati va na mahanyelo yo hambana lama ma kuceteriwa hi swa ndhavuko, matimu na maendlelo ya vanhu na ku hlengela kusuhi na rixaka na ntlawa wa nkandzingano. Hambiswiritano, swi fanele ku tekeriwa enhlokweni leswaku mulwelatimfanelo wa ta vugevenga bya vavasati a nga kongomisi eka thiyori ya ku hlangana ka vandla rin'we. Ematshan'weni i swa ntirho wa kotara ya mavonelo yo hambana, lama nga na mavonelo yo hambana hi xihlovo xa nkandzingano wa rimbewu na ku tshikileriwa ka vavasati. Mavonelo ya nkoka lama landzelaka ma hlanganile: mavonelo yo lwela ku ntshuxeka ka vavasati, musihalari eka swa timfanelo ta vavasati, mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati wa Ximakizisi, mulwelatimfanelo ta vanhu va xisati, mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati ta ximanguvalama na muntima wo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati.
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FGC	family group conference is a restorative justice process during which families, victims and communities are involved in making decisions about individuals who are accused of having committed a crime. It is a process that is mostly used to deal with children who are in conflict with the law and in South Africa it is specifically mentioned as a diversion and sentencing option in the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The family group conference is a meeting of all people who are significant in the child's life, as well as the victim and the persons who are supportive of the victim. The victim plays a central role by taking the opportunity to voice how they had been affected or harmed by the child's actions. The main aim of the meeting is to decide how best to correct the wrong that was caused by the criminal conduct and how to prevent a recurrence of the incident. The intention is to intervene in the child's life in order to halt what may become a criminal career. A precondition is that the child accepts responsibility for the harm that he or she had caused (also see <i>Child Justice Act, diversion and restorative justice</i>).	FGC	nhlengelletano ya ntlawa wa ndyangu i ku lulamisela ku lwela nhlakarhelo hi nkarhi lowu mindyangu, vaxanisiwa na vaakitiko va katsiwaka eka ku teka swiboho hi vanhu lava va hehliwaka hi ku endla swa vugevenga. I maendlelo lama hi xitalo ma tirhisiwaka ku tirhana na vana lava va nga eka nkwetlembetano na nawu naswona eAfrika-Dzonga kahlekahe swi boxiwile tanihi ku hambukisa na mavonelo yo gweva eka Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana wa nomboro ya 75 wa 2008. Nhlengelletano ya ntlawa wa ndyangu i nhlengelletano ya vanhu hinkwavo lava va nga va nkoka eka vutomi bya n'wana, nakambe na tanihi muxanisiwa na vanhu lava va nga na nseketelo eka muxanisiwa. Muxanisiwa u na nkoka lowukulu hi ku teka nkarhi wa ku boxa hilaha a nga khumbeka hakona kumbe a vavisiweke hakona hi swiendlo swa vana. Xikongomelonkulu xa nhlengelletano i ku teka xiboho xa hilaha ku tirhisiwaka kahle ku lulamisa ku hoxeka loku ku nga vangiwa hi mahanyelo ya swa vugevenga na hilaha byi nga siveriwaka hakona ku humelela ravumbirhi ka xihumelelwa lexi nga tolovelekangiki. Xikongomelo hi leswaku n'wana u amukela vutihlamuleri bya ku vavisa lebyi a nga byi endla (nakambe vona <i>Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana, ku hambukisa na vululami byo antswisa ku humelela ravumbirhi</i>).
fingerprints	the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).	mifungho ya ritintihlo	tiphetheni to fana toxo ka nkhuhlano wa ku vumbiwa ka swinyamana eka nhlonge ya munhu, ngopfungopfu eka swintihwana (nakambe vona eka <i>ntivonkandziyiso wa tintihlo</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>).	vutivoko bya xibamu	dyondzo ya xisayense ya mifungho na swiphambati eka tiqulu leti lavekaka eka nomu wa swibamu swa laha eka swona swi bulukaka hakona. Nhlayo, tlhelo, vuanami, ku rheta na ku pfuleka ka mifungho na miginghelo swi fana swoxe eka nomu wa xibamu, kumbe tiqulu ta swibamu leswi humesaka qulu. Nakambe swi nga kota ku tirhisiwa ku kuma swa kahle swa xibamu lexi bulukaka qulu, kumbe tiqulu to hambanahambana. Hambati tiqulu ti kumeka eka tindhawu to hambana laha ku nga humelela vugevenga swi nga ha koteka ku swi yelanisa na xibamu xin'we naswona eku heteleleni xibamu xo karhi, lexi nga duvula tiqulu (nakambe vona <i>switlhavatlhavani</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.	vuvhumbhunula vugevenga bya xisayense	maendlelo ya xisayense eka ndzavisiso wa nhlengelo wa ta vugevenga lowu katsaka ku kumisiwa ka nawu wa vugevenga na vanhu lava va khumbekeke, maendlelo ya ntirhohandle, na maendlelo ya mulavisiwa wa swa vugevenga na vavhumbunurinkulu va swa vugevenga eka mixopaxopo ya vona ya laborator.
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.	xisayense xa swivangelarifu	xiyengetsongo xa sayense ya swa vutshunguri lexi xi tirhisaka vutivi bya swa vutshunguri endzeni ka rimba ra swa xinawu ku lulamisa swiphiqo eka nawu. Swivangelo swa madzolonge, ku vaviseka ko tsema nhlana kumbe vuvabyi byo ka byi nga ri na swa ntumbuluko eka miri wa munhu swa dyondziwa, ngopfungopfu eka vundzeni bya swa vugevenga, mafu ya makhombo na ya swa ku tisunga.
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.	ntivamieheketo ya xisayense xo vhumun	vutivi bya swa ntivomiehleketo eka xiyenge xa ndzavisiso wa swa vugevenga na nawu. EAfrika-Dzonga a swi si fikelela ku tsarisa ximfumo ku va mutivamiehleketo wa swa xisayense xo vhumunula vugevenga. Mpimo wa ntsariso wo karhi eka nkarhi wa sweswi wu le ku hleriweni hi Huvo ya Tiphurofexinali ya swa Rihanyo ya Afrika-Dzonga (HPCSA) ku endlela ku hlamusela xiyenge xa vutokoti na vuleteri bya dyondzo yo karhi na ku hambanyisa mpimo wa ntirho wa dokodela. Eka nkarhi wa sweswi ndlela leyi ha yona yi faneleke ku tirhisiwa hi mutivamiehleketo wa swa xisayense xo vhumunula vugevenga yi nga ha tirhisiwaka eAfrika-Dzonga i ku fikelela swilaveko swa tanihi mutivamiehleketo wa swa vutshunguri na ku tlhela ku kongomisiwa eka tirhelo ra munhu eka ntivomiehleketo wa swa xisayense xo vhumunula vugevenga. Vativamiehleketo va swa xisayense vo vhumunula vugevenga va korhokela xiyenge xa mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga hi vutivinkulu bya vona hi tindlela to tala, ku katsa ku kota ku tirhisana hi mfanelo na vafambisi va tinhlengelletano eka nandzu wa le khoto ku fana na tanihi majisitarata kumbe vaahluri, nakambe na magqweta na vativinkulu van'wana va swa nawu. Va nga ha, xikombiso, vitaniwa ku ta hlela vuswikoti bya musirheleri hi nkarhi wa nandzu wa ta vugevenga kumbe ku nyika xigwevo kumbe maamukelelo ya swibumabumelo eka milandzu ya khoto. Ku engetela, hi xitalo va katsiwa eka milandzu ya khoto leyi yelanaka na matikhomelo eka vana hi ku lawula vuhleri bya vuhlayiselo bya vana va vakhotsiwa, ndzavisiso wa milumbeto ya ku xanisiwa ka vana na ku lawula vuhleri bya khombo bya rendzoximfumo. Tihandlakambirhi, vativamiehleketo wa swa xisayense xo

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.	sayense ya vuvhumbunuri bya vugevenga	yi huma eka vutivi, tithekiniki na maendlelo ya ngopfungopfu swa bayoloji, swa ntumbuluko na ntivosayense ku fana na tanihi ntivosayense ya swa ntumbuluko, bayoloji, khemisitiri, famakholoji na fisiyoloji, naswona swi kongomisa eka ku tsundzuka, vutivi na ku hlela vuxokoxoko bya xiviri (xikongomelo/byo byi nga kongomi/bya xiyimo) eka milavisiso ya swa vugevenga na ku hlamuseriwa ka swikumiwa mayelana na vumbhoni bya xiviri eka khoto ya nawu.
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.	xiyenge xa xisayense lexi tirhanaka na swivangelo na matshungulelo ya chefu	sayense ya vuvhumbunuri bya vugevenga leyi katsiwaka na dyondzo ya swa phoyizeni kumbe swivangelo swo vavisa swa tikhemikali, michumu kumbe tichefu eka miri wa munhu ku pfuna eka swa vutshunguri kumbe milavisiso ya swa nawu wa rifu, chefu na ku tirhisa swidzidziharisi.
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>) .	muxisi, mukanganyisi	munhu loyi a tumbuluxaka, antswisaka kumbe a endlaka miencyeto ya michumu, tinhlayo kumbe matsalwa hi xikongomelo xo endla vukungundzwana kumbe ku kanganyisa (nakambe vona <i>vuxisi</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>) .	vuxisi	ku tumbuluxa, ku cinca kumbe ku nkenyeniwa ka michumu, tinhlayo kumbe matsalwa hi xikongomelo xo lava ku endla vukungundzwana kumbe ku kanganyisa, ku fana na tanihi ku tumbuluxa tsalwa ra vunwa, ku cinca eka tsalwa ra ntiyiso kumbe ku endla khopi ya nchumu ku endlela leswaku ri yelana na xitsariwa xa masungulo ku fana na tanihi ku penda kumbe xiphemu xa swingwavila (nakambe vona <i>muxisi</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.	mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga ya xifumo	ntlawa wa swiyenge swa ximfumo ya ta vugevenga na maendlelo lama tumbuluxiweke hi mifumo ku lawula vugevenga na ku sindzisa mixupulo eka lava va tlulaka nawu. Mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga eAfrika-Dzonga ma lawuriwa hi Ndzawulo ya Vuavanyisi na Nhluvukiso wa Vumbiwa na swiyenge hinkwaswo swa mafambiselo, tikhoto na vukorhokeri bya swa ndzulamiso swi wela ehansi ka mafumelo ya vona.
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.	ntivovugevenga bya nkoka	xiphemu xa xiyemge xa ntivovugevenga xi kongomisa eka ku tumbuluxa swichudeni swo hava ntokoto eka dyondzo ya sayense ya ku ndlandlamuka ka vugevenga na swivangelo swa byona.
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.	ntlawa wa swigevenga	ntlawa wo tala ku tlula vanhu vanharhu va xivumbeko xo fana kumbe mavonelo yo fana, vito na/kumbe mfungho wo kota ku tiva, ku fana na sayini, mfungho na/kumbe xiambalo, lowu tikatsaka eka phateni ya misingiriko ya swa vugevenga, ku katsa madzolongwa.

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.	madzolonga ya rimbewu	maendlelo hinkwawo lama nyanyisaka xiyimo xa madzolonga eka vavasati, vavanuna, vanhwana na vafana hi ku ya hi rimbewu ra vona, leswi vangaka kumbe swi nga ha vangelaka ku twisiwa ku vava enyameni, emiehleketweni, emoyeni kumbe eka swa ikhonomi, ku katsa ku chavisiwa ku endla swo fana na swiendlo leswi, nakambe na tanihi ku sihalala ku tsanwiwa ka ntshunxeko, hambiloko swi humelela eka vutomi bya mani na mani kumbe phurayivhete. I theme leri angarhelaka leswaku ku katsa exikarhi ka swona swin'wana swa swona ku nga madzolonga ya le mindyangwini, nxaniso wa rimbewu emitirhweni, ku pfinya, ku tsema swirho swa rimbewu swa xinuna kumbe maendlelo man'wana ya swa ndhavuko lama ma nga vangaka khombo eka vanhu van'wana na ku ngungumerisiwa ka vanhu.
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.	vavisa miri	muxaka wa ku ba hi tihanyi lowu endliwaka hi muvangi wa madzolonga ku vangela ku vavisa swinene kumbe lokukulu eka miri wa munhu, hi ku angarhela ku vanga vubihi hi muxaka wun'wana wa swithavatlhavani, ku nga ri hi ku lava mukwana kumbe xibamu kambe xin'wana xo fana na phayiphi ya nsimbhi, xitina, bodhlela, xikhomo xa nkukulo na hambu khapu ya kofi yo hisa kumbe ya tiya leyi haxiwaka exikandzeni xa munhu un'wana naswona leyi vangaka timbanga ta xiyimo xo nyanya.
hate crime	a criminal offence committed against a person, group of persons or their property as a result of the offender's bias, prejudice or intolerance towards the victim because of the victim's characteristics, or perceived characteristics, which include the victim's race, gender, sex, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, religion, belief, culture, language, birth, disability, HIV status, nationality, gender identity, albinism and occupation or trade.	vugevenga bya rivengo	nandzu wa swa vugevenga lowu endliwaka ehenhla ka munhu, ntlawa wa vanhu kumbe nhundzu ya vona tanihi mhaka ya ku voyamela tlhelo ka rin'we ra muonhi, ku kucetela moya wa ringhohe kumbe ku hava ntwelavusiwana ku kongomisa eka muxanisiwa hikuva swihlawulekisi swa muxanisiwa, kumbe swihlawulekisi leswi twalaka, leswi katsaka rixaka ra muxanisiwa, rimbewu, rixaka kumbe masungulo ya vanhu, muhlovo, mboyamelo eka rimbewu ro karhi, vukhonger, ripfumelo, ndhavuko, ririmi, ku velekiwa, vulamari, xiyimo xa HIV, vuakitiko bya le nawini, xihlawulekisi xa rimbewu, vualibinizimi na ntirho kumbe nxaviselano.
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.	vugevenga byo dlaya un'wana	ku dlayiwa ka munhu un'we hi munhu un'wana. Nawu wa Afrika-Dzonga wu hambanyisa exikarhi ka ku dlaya (ku nga ri ku dlayiwa munhu un'wana hi un'wana), leswi nga riki enawini na hi xikongomelo xo dlaya munhu un'wana, na ku dlaya vanhu vo tala hi ndlela ya vuharhi (ku dlaya handle ko tiyimisela), leswi swi nga ku dlaya ko honisa ka munhu un'wana. Hi marito man'wana, ku dlaya swi katsa ku kungela, kasi ku dlaya handle ko tiyimisela swi katsa mihoni).

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.	mahanyelo ya vanhu	mpimo hinkwawo wa maendlelo lama vanhu va tikatsaka eka wona hi nkarhi wa ku hanya ka vona, leswi swi lawuriwaka hi swivangelo swo fana na ndhavuko, vonelo, ku tshemba, matitwelo, matimba, vaakitiko, vukhonger, mahanyelo, matikhomelo, maendlelo na/kumbe ntekelelo.
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>).	hayiphosithesisi, nsivelo, ariso	nkambisiso wa xivangelo xa rifu (endzhaku ka rifu) wu katsa ntlawa kumbe ku hlangeletwa ka swihalaki swo fana na tanihi ngati eka swirho (swa le hansi) swa miri leswi ku nga tshembiwa swona ngopfu tanihi mhaka ya matimba yo kokela ehansi na fambelo leri nga riki kahle. Nkoka wa ku cinca ka nkambisiso wa xivangelo xa rifu emirini wa munhu hi leswaku swi nga ha pfuneta eka ku kumisisa nkarhi wa rifu, loko swi endleka mafambelo ya miri nakambe, eka nkarhi wun'wana, xivangelo xa rifu (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi <i>muhlovo wa wasi endzhaku ka rifu</i> kumbe <i>nkambisiso wa xivangelo xa rifu xa nhlundzuko</i>).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	ku xanisa, ku hluphekisa	makhomelo ya tihanyi, mona, yo va na nsele, yo hoxeka ka munhu un'wana hi un'wana.
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.	ku kotsa munhu exitokisini, ku pfalela ekho	nxupulo wa le nawini hi xivumbeko xa ku hunguta ntshunxeko wa mafambelo ya munhu hi mpfumelelo wa vona eka swona, vuhlonga na ku khotsiwa eka xitirhisiwa xa swo lulamisa, leswi eAfrika-Dzonga ku nga ha vaka khotso kumbe senthara ya mpfuno eka swidzidziharisi, eka nkarhi wo karhi.
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.	yiriso	hi ku angarhela swi vonaka swi ri migingiriko ya swa masangu exikarhi ka swirho swa ndyangu na maxaka ya le kusuhi. Hi ku ya hi nawu wa Afrika-Dzonga i maendlelo lama ku ngenisiwa ka swa masangu exikarhi ka vanhu lava va nga maxaka hi ku landzelelana (munhu un'we i xaka ra un'wana, ku fana na tanihi vatswari na vana va ngati), exikarhi ka munhu un'we loyi a nga xaka ra xiviri ra mutswari wa un'wana, ku katsa vamakwavo na le xikarhi ka vamaalume/vahahani na vatukulu va vona, laha munhu un'wana, na le xikarhi ka vatswari vo wundla na vaana vo wundliwa.
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>).	vuhandzuri byo tsema mbanga	yi n'wana ya tinxaka ta timbanga ta ntlanu leti nga vonakaki eka vaxanisiwa va swa madzolongi. Mbanga yo tsemiwa yi vangwa hi xitirhisiwa xo tontswa emakumu, xikombiso, mukwana, loko wu hingakanya nhlonge ya munhu na vuanami bya wona byi ri lebyikulu ku tlula vuento (nakambe vona <i>mintshwumuko</i> , <i>timbanga</i> , <i>mafelangati/swivati</i> na <i>timbanga to nghena endzeni</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.	vugevenga bya munhu un'we	nhlamuselo ya hanyelo ra vugevenga leri nga dzima eka mahanyelo ya mikhuva ya vumunhu, lebyi byi tshembhiwaka ku va byi vumba swivangelo swa switwo na ntokoto (leswi hanyiwaka hi ntiyiso) ka vutomi bya munhu. Vaseketeri va endlelo leri va tshemba leswaku mikhuva ya vumunhu yi hlamusela hilaha vanhu va vonaka hakona mahanyelo ya vona vini na leswaku leswi swi nga ha tirhisiwa ku bvumba mivuyelo.
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.	mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga yo ka ya nga	xiboho xa mikwetlembetano na xinawana xa matikhomelo ya vanhu hi mihlangano leyi nga riki xiphemu xa mafambiselo ya swa vululami hilaha swi tumbuluxiweke hakona hi nawu.
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.	nhlori, ndzundzani, pimpi, murunguri	vanhu lava va nyikaka vuxokoxoko eka vatirhi lava va lawulaka nawu hi swigevenga, migingiriko ya vugevenga leyi yaka emahlweni kumbe migingiriko ya vugevenga leyi kunguhatiweke, kambe lava va nga riki vamangali, timbhoni, vaxanisiwa kumbe vaehleketeleriwa. Xikombiso xa leswi ku ta va wanuna loyi a wetaka byalwa ebareni loyi a twaka ntlawa wa vanhu va kunguhata vukanganyisi bya bangi kutani a yisa vuxokoxoko eka maphorisa.
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.	vabohiwa, vakhotsiwa	vanhu, handle ka xigwevo, lava va pfaleriwaka ekhotsweni eka ndhawu ya swa vululami, loyi a rhumeriwa ejele kumbe a hundza ku suka eka muako wun'wana ku ya eka wun'wana, leswi eAfrika-Dzonga swi nga ha vaka khotso kumbe senthara ya swa mpfuno wa swa swidzidziharisi. Hi marito man'wana, swi katsa vanhu lava va nga kuma xigwevo xa nkarhi wo karhi tanihi nxupulo wa ku endla vugevenga na vanhu lava va nga ha yimela ku tengisiwa hi tikhoto, hambi i ku endla xikombelo xa beyili kumbe ku yimela ku tengisiwa hikuva beyili yi ariwile kumbe swi nga koteke ku yi hakeriwa.
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.	vugevenga bya misava hinkwayo	rito ro angarhela ka ku tluriwa ka nawu wa matiko hinkwawo, ku katsa vugevenga, lebyi tekeriwaka enhlokweni ka nsele wa xiloyi na ku khomisa tingana leswaku wu seketela ku nghenelela ka xiyenge xa matiko hinkwawo na vuchuchisi. Swikombiso swi katsa yayarhelo wa vanhu, tihanyi ta le nyimpini, vugevenga eka vanhu hi ku angarhela, ku fokisa hi ku ba na ku sindzisa ku nyamalala.

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.	Vukamberi bya swa Vululami bya Vukorhokeri bya swa Makhotso	Xiyenge xo ntshuxeka xa Huvo lexi langutelaka eAfrika-Dzonga ku tumbuluxiwa ka ku kondletela ku kambela ka tisenhara ta swa ndzulamiso. Xikongomelo xa huvo ya vakamberi i ku sirhelela timfanelo ta ximunhu ta vabohiwa eka tisenhara ta swa ndzulamiso hi kuy tiyisisa leswaku vabohiwa va khotsiwa hi ku landza swipimelo swa vumunhu, ku khomiwa xindzhuti xa vanhu na ku vuyerisa ku lulamisiwa ku puxa hi vuntshwa xindzhuti eka vaakitiko hi nkarhi wa ku humesiwa ka vona ekhotsweni.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	JICS	Nkomiso wa <i>Vukamberi bya swa Vululami bya Vukorhokeri bya swa Makhotso</i> .
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	vulawuri	ku tirhisiwa ka milawu ku ahlula na ku yisa ehansi vugevenga na swigevenga hi ndlela yaleyo leyi nga riki yikulu.
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>).	malawulelo	maendlelo lama ma tumbuluxiweke hi mifumo ku kombisa eka vugevenga na mixupulo leyi bohiwaka eka lava va tlulaka nawu. Mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga ya vekiwa eka mhaka ya loko vugevenga byi endliwile hi ku tiyisisa ndzavisiso wa vugevenga na ku herisa loko mubohiwa a humesiwa eka xigwevo xo xupula (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi <i>mafambiselo ya ta vugevenga</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'.	khoto ya vantshwa	hi ku ya hi Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana wa Afrika-Dzonga wa nomboro ya 75 wa 2008, khoto ya swa vululami ya vana i khoto yin'wana na yin'wana leyi pfumeleriwaka eka Nawu wa Mafambiselo ya ta Vugevenga, yi tirhana na swikombelo swa beyili, xikombelo, ku tengisiwa kumbe ku gweviwa ka n'wana. Leswi swi vula leswaku hambi Khotonkulu leyi tirhisaka swiyenge swa Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana i khoto ya swa vululami ya vana. Rito ra 'khoto ya swa vantshwa' hi mikarhi yo tala yi tekela enhlokweni nongoti ya swa xikhale hikuva swi kucetela eka ku hlekiwa hi vanhu na ku ehleketelela n'wana loyi a hlanganaka na nkwetlembetano na nawu. Rito leri tsakeriwaka i ra 'khoto ya swa vululami ya vana'.
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'.	vugevenga bya vantshwa	maendlelo lama ma aleriwa hi nawu wa ndhavuko na hi ku ya hi nawu wa matsalwa ya milawu ya tiko naswona swi endliwa hi vanhu lava va nga ehansi ka malembe ya 18 hi vukhale (vana). Rito ra 'khoto ya swa vantshwa' hi mikarhi yo tala ri tekela enhlokweni nongoti ya swa xikhale hikuva swi kucetela eka ku hlekiwa hi vanhu na ku ehleketelela n'wana loyi a hlanganaka na nkwetlembetano na nawu. Rito leri tsakeriwaka i ra 'khoto ya swa vululami bya vana'.

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).	vudzingandleve bya vantshwa	munhu loyi a nga ehansi ka malembe ya 18 hi vukhale (n'wana) loyi a nga tlula nawu lowu wu alelaka hi nawu wa ndhavuko na hi matsalwa ya milawu ya tiko, kambe a nga ri lonkulu ngopfu ku va a ringanela ku va a fanela ku va lonkulu. Rito ra 'khondlo-a-ndzi-dyi' hi mikarhi yo tala ri tekela enhlokweni nongoti ya swa khale hikuva ri kucetela eka ku hlekiwa hi vanhu na ku ehleketelela n'wana loyi a endlaka swa vugevenga. Rito leri ti tsakeriwaka ngopfu i ra 'n'wana eka nkwetlembetano na nawu' (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi mudyohi wa muntshwa).
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'.	vululami bya vantshwa	xiyenge xa nawu wa ta vugevenga xi tirha eka vanhu lava va endlaka leswi fambelanaka na leswi aleriwaka eka nawu wa ndhavuko na matsalwa ya milawu ya tiko, kambe wu nga ri lonkulu ku ringanela ku fanela ku va a tekiwa a ri lonkulu hi xinawu, hi marito man'wana vana. EAfrika-Dzonga vululami bya lavantshwa byi endliwa nawu hi Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana wa nomboro ya 75 wa 2008. Rito ra 'vululami bya lavantshwa' hi mikarhi yo tala ri tekela enhlokweni nongoti ya swa khale hikuva ri kucetela eka ku hlekiwa hi vanhu na ku ehleketelela n'wana loyi a endlaka swa vugevenga. Rito leri ri tsakeriwaka ngopfu i ra 'vululami bya n'wana'.
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).	mudyohi wa muntshwa	munhu loyi a nga ehansi ka 18 wa malembe hi vukhale (n'wana) loyi a nga endla leswi nga fanelangiki eka nawu wa ndhavuko na matsalwa ya milawu ya tiko, kambe a nga ri lonkulu ngopfu eka ku ringanela ku va hi xinawu a fanela ku va lonkulu. Rito ra 'muonhi wa muntshwa' hi mikarhi yo tala ri tekela enhlokweni nongoti ya swa khale hikuva ri kucetela eka kun'wana ku endla vugevenga; rito leri tsakeriwaka i ra 'n'wana eka nkwetlembetano na nawu' (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi kondlo-a-ndzi-dyi).
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.	muntshwa	munhu lontsongo loyi a nga riki lonkulu ngopfu ku va hi xinawu a fanela ku vuriwa munhu lonkulu. Hi ku ya hi Nawu wa swa Vululami wa Vana wa Afrika-Dzonga wa nomboro ya 75 wa 2008, i munhu loyi a nga ehansi ka malembe ya 18 hi vukhale, naswona Nawu wu kongomisa eka munhu yaloye tanihi n'wana. Rito ra 'vunthswa' hi mikarhi yo tala ri tekela enhlokweni swa khale, hikuva ri kucetela na ku fungha n'wana loyi a hlanganaka ni nkwetlembetano na nawu.

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	ku va na matimba eka ntlawa wa vugevenga lowu nga lulamisiwa na timitsu ta wona eka Sicilian Mafia lowu nga humela erivaleni eka vuakelani bya muhlampfa wa xisiwana wa Muntariyani wa le New York na New Orleans eUnited States of America (USA). Xirho xo tiveka swinene xa Sicilian Mafia lexi nga rhurhela eUSA a ku ri Giuseppe Esposito hi malembe ya vu-1870. Nhlengano wu sirheleriwele exihundleni na ku kumeka wu tiveka tanihi La Cosa Nostra eka malembe ya vu-1930. Nakambe a wu tiveka tanihi LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia kumbe The Mob. LCN a wu tokotele eka ku ngungumerisa swidzidziharisi, ku dlaya, ku ba hi tihanyi, ku gembula, vumbabva, ku lombisa mali hi mitswalo ya le henhla ku tlula mpimo, mitirho yo ka ya nga riki enawini, vungungumerisa mali, vugevenga byo hisa miako, ngungumeriso wa mafole lama nga riki enawini, ku ngungumerisa swibamu, vungchwavava na ku nghenelela eka mabindzu ya le nawini. Ku fikeleriwa ka vuningi bya mihlangano ya swa vugevenga na nkucetelo swi herisiwile hi nawu lowu a wu kongomisa ku sindzisa matshalatshala exikarhi ka malembe ya vu-1980. Eka nkarhi wa sweswi LCN yi gingirika ngopfu eka swiphemu swa N'walunguvuxa bya USA naswona wu endlile migingiriko ya wona ya swa vugevenga byo hambanahambana hi ku tikatsa eka tinxaka ta manguva lama to tala ta vugevenga byo fana na nkwama wa ndzindzakhombo wa swa rihanyo, vukanganyisi bya makhadi yo xava hi xikweleti na vukanganyisi bya ku tirhisa khomphyuta/vugevenga bya xielemekitironiki. Bindzu i vito lerintshwa ra LCN leri tirhaka ka nkarhi wa sweswi (nakambe vona <i>mafiya</i>) .
lacerations	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Lacerations are caused by the tearing or overstretching of the skin and underlying tissue, for example when a person is hit with a blunt instrument and the skin ruptures as a result of the pressure exerted (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>) .	timbanga	yin'we ya tinxaka ta ntlanu ta timbanga leti nga ha voniwaka eka vaxanisiwa va swa madzolongu. Timbanga ti vangiwa hi ku handzuriwa kumbe ku tsanyusiwa ku tlula mpimo ka nhlonge na tinyama to sungula, xikombiso, loko munhu a himiwa hi nchumu wo bvinyeka kutani hlonge yi phemeka hikwalaho ka ntshikelelo wo susumeta (nakambe vona <i>mitshwumuko, mafelangati/mitshwumuko, timbanga to tsemiwa</i> na <i>timbanga to pfuleka</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.		Vaseketeri va vonelo va kombisa leswaku rimbewu ri tirha eka hanyelo ro tihlanganisa ni van'wana vanhu i xivangelo xa ku tshikeleriwa ka vavasati etikweni kutani swi tswala xiyimo xo tsongahata. Va tshemba leswaku vafana na vanhwana va hanya kun'we eka swihlawulekisi swo hambana swa xinuna (swa ku phikizana na ku hlundzuka) na swihlawukisi swa xisati (swa ku wundla na ku rhula) na leswaku swihlawulekisi swa xinuna swi fikelela swiyimo swo tala swa vanhu na ku va na nkucetelo eka vaakitiko. Valandzeri va seketela eka ndzingano wa swa tipolitiki, vanhu, nawu na ndzingano wa ikhonomi exikarhi ka vavanuna na vavasati. Va tshemba leswaku hanyelo ro onha ra vavasati i mihandzu ya ku tirha ka hanyelo ro tihlanganisa ni vanhu va rimbewu rin'wana, ku tshemba mayelana na ntirho wa rimbewu, ndlela leyi vugevenga byi hlamuseriwaka hakona, na leswaku nhlayo ya vugevenga ya vavasati yi le hansi ku tlula ya vavanuna hikuva hanyelo ro tihlanganisa ni van'wana vanhu ri va ri endla nkarhi wutsongo wo lawula vugevenga. Nakambe vona mavonelo man'wana ma nkoka lama ma ha ku humelelaka: <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu loyi a nga tsekatssekiki eka timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu wa vonelo ra Ximakizisi eka timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati manguva lama na wantima loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</i>).
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>).	mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati ntlawa wa swigevenga	rito ro angarhela leri tirhisiwaka ku kongomisa eka vugevenga byo hlanganisa lebyi nga kondleteriwa hi ku hangalaka eka swa rixaka, vuseketeri bya ndyangu kumbe swa ndhavuko ka swirho swa vona, xik. Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia na Japanese Mafia (nakambe vona <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>) .	mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati wa Ximakisiti	vaseketerinkulu va vonelo leri va landzelelerisa ntshikelelo wa vavasati ku sukela khale ku fika eka ndhawu yo tala ngopfu kumbe ku tsongo ngopfu hi ikhonomi ya matimba exikarhi ka vaxinuna. Va kombisa leswaku vun'wini bya mhaka ya ntshovelo eka tindhawu ta vakhaphitalisi swi vangela nkandzingano wa matimba exikarhi ka vavasati na vavanuna. Tindhawu ta vakhaphitalisi va tirhela mitswalo ya wanuna wa xiyimo xa le henhla, hikuva va tlimbeleta vaxisati eka eka mitirho ya swa masangu na mitirho ya le kaya. Va tshemba leswaku xiyimo xa ntlawa wa malandza xi nga ha va sindzisa ku endla vugevenga tanihi ndlela ya ku kuma mali ya ku hanya (nakambe vona mavonelo man'wana ya nkoka lama ma ha ku humelelaka: <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</i> , <i>munhu loyi a nga tsekatsekiki eka timfanelo ta vavasati</i> , <i>musoxalisi wo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati</i> , <i>mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati ta manguva lama na wantima loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</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>) .	timbangan to pfuleka	yin'wana ya tinxaka ta ntlanu ta timbanga leti nga kumekaka eka vaxanisiwa va swa madzolongwa. Timbanga to pfuleka ti vangiwa hi nchumu wo tontswa kumbe wa ntontswi, xikombiso, mukwana, naswona ku enta ka mbanga ku kulu ku tlula vuanami bya mbanga (nakambe vona <i>mitshwumuko, mafelangati/swivati, timbanga na timbanga to tsemiwa</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>).	mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati wa ximanguvalama	wun'wana na wun'wana, ku katsa ntshikelelo wa vavasati. Mhaka ya ku twisiseka na sayense swi antswa ku tlula xin'wana eka ku hlamusela hi ndlela leyi swilo swi nga xiswona, swa landzuriwa. Hi nawu valwelatimfanelo ta vavasati manguvalama va tshemba leswaku ntiyiso a hi xikongomelo xin'we ntsena lexi siveke xo sungula. Va tsanwa swipimelo leswi nga langiwa na mithonthlo ya misava hinkwayo, tinongoti leti nga vumbiwa hi vanhu ku fana na tanihi 'vugevenga' na 'vululami', ku bumabumela leswaku matwisiselo ya hina ya tinongoti leti ma lawuriwaka hi tinhlamuselo leti vumbiweke eka ndhavuko wa vaxinuna na hi ndlela ya kahle swi vula ku kuma vutlhari na ntiyiso. Nakambe va kombisa leswaku vutivi na maendlelo lama ma tirhisiwaka eka ntivovugevenga i swo karhi eka rimbewu, hikokwalaho ka sweswo, ku tlangela xiyimo xa ntivovugevenga ku ka a nga koti ku twisisa ku hambana ka mavumbelo ya rimbewu. Ematshan'weni ya, valandzeleri va tsakela ntiyiso swinene na ku tshemba leswaku ku na tindlela to tala ta ku landzelerisa ntiyiso. Vaseketeri va vona vutivi eka mhaka ya timfanelo to ringana na ku tekela enhlokweni ku ringana ku tekela enhlokweni ku amukela eka ku twisisa ka munhu un'wana na un'wana ka vanhu hi ku angarhela. Ku tshemiwa leswaku ku vumba vutivi swi lava mavonelo ya vanhu vo hlaya, ngopfungopfu lava va nga dyeletiwa hi rivengo ra tinxaka, rimbewu na ntlawa wa lava nga kateka (nakambe vona mavonelo man'wana ma nkoka lama ma ha ku humelalaka: <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu loyi a nga tsekatsekiki eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu wa vonelo ra Ximakizisi eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka</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>).	mulwelatimfanelo ta vavasati woka a nga tsekatseki	Vaseketerinkulu va vonelo leri ro hlawula vutatana byin'wana (vavanuna va nyikaka matimba) na ku andzisiwa ka vanhu tanihi swivangelo swa nkoka ka ntshikelelo wa vavasati etikweni. Va tshemba leswaku vuxaka bya vanhu na ku hlangana ka vanhu swi vumbiwa hi matimba na ku xiximeka ka wanuna. Vaseketeri va ya emahlweni va tiyisisa mhaka ya leswaku i xiphemu xa ntumbuluko wa swa vutomi bya vavanuna ku va va hlundzuka na ku rhandza ku lawula hinkwaswo. Hi ku landzelela swo karhi vugevenga byi vonaka tanihi ku komba matitwelo ya swilaveko swa vavanuna ku va na nkoka na ku lawula hinkwavo, kambe ngopfungopfu vavasati hi ku va sindzisa ku va eka vumanana na nxaniso wa swa masangu. Va kongomisa eka swona hi nkarhi wa vugevenga ehenhla ka vavasati na hilaha vutatana byi tirhaka ntirho wa nkoka hakona eka madzolonga ya le mindyangwini, ku pfinya, nxaniso eka swa masangu na nkombiso wa swa masangu. Va tshikelela leswaku hanyelo ro biha hi vavasati hi mikarhi yo tala ri rhangela hi vavanuna va xanisa vavasati. Hi marito man'wana, vugevenga bya vavasati byi vonaka tanihi switirateji swa ku pona ka vaxisati leswi humelelaka hi rixaka ra vutatana leswi sindzisaka vamanana ku vulavula: (nakambe vona mavonelo man'wana ya nkoka lama ma nga humelelaka: <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu loyi a nga tsekatsekiki eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu wa vonelo ra Ximakizisi eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati, munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati manguva lama na wantima loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</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>).	muxosalisi wo lwela timfanelo ta vavasati	vaseketeri va vonelo ro ringeta ku hlanganisa mavonelo ya musihalari na vonelo ra Ximakizisi ra ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati hi ku jhekajhekisana leswaku ntshikelelo wa vavasati i mhaka ya rimbewu ro humelela nkarhi wun'we na nkandzingano wa ntlawa wa rimbewu. Va kambela laha ku nga ni vuxaka na ku pfunana ka ntlawa wa vanhu va vutifumisi bya ntlawa wo karhi na vutatana lebyi rhangelaka eka vugevenga bya vavanuna na ntshikelelo, vukhonzi na vupfuniwa bya vavasati. Leswi swi vula leswaku va tshemba leswaku ntlawa na rimbewu swi tirha kun'we ku vumba vaaki naswona va longoloxa hi ku landzelela nkoka hambi wu ri ntlawa kumbe rimbewu. Va tiyisa mhaka ya leswaku xiyimo xa le henhla lexi vavanuna va nga na xona etikweni xi va nyika na nchumu lowu nga endlaka leswaku va endla leswikulu ngopfu eka ku endla vugevenga na ku endla ku twisa ku vava, loko hi tlhelo xiyimo xa malandza xa vavasati etikweni a xi va nyiki ntsena switsongo leswi nga endlaka leswaku va onha, kambe hi tlhelo swi va pimela ku va va vuyeriwa eka swilo leswi nga enawini (nakambe vona mavonelo ya nkoka lama ma ha ku humelelaka: <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu loyi a nga tsekatsekiki eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu wa vonelo ra Ximakizisi eka ku lwela timfanelo ta vavasati</i>, <i>munhu loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati manguva lama na wantima loyi a lwelaka timfanelo ta vavasati</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>).	vumbhoni byo papalata ntiyiso	tin'wana ta tinxaka timbirhi ta xuvokoxoko eka ndzavisiso wa ta vugevenga. Eka ndzavisiso wa ta vugevenga, vumbhoni bya ku kuceteriwa hi miehleketo na byona mikarhi yo tala byi kongomisa eka vumbhoni byo kongoma na ku katsa hinkwabyo vuxokoxoko lebyi nga hlengeletiwa ku suka eka vanhu hi ku kongoma kumbe hi ku ka u nga kongomi ku va ni xiave eka vugevenga byo fana na tanihi vaxanisiwa, timbhoni, vaehleketeleriwa, tinhlori, na un'wana na un'wana, loyi a nga kona ekhoto ku tshamisekisa nkwetlembetano wa mhaka (nakambe vona <i>vumbhoni byo landzelela xiyimo</i>).
vehicle hijackers	individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).	vatlhakisaswifambo	vanhu lava vutlaka movha hi ku sindzisa eka munhu un'wana handle ka mpfumelelo wa yena (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi ku tekeriwa movha).
vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	ku tekeriwa movha	ku vutliwa ka movha hi matimba ku suka eka munhu un'wana handle ka mpfumelelo wa yena (nakambe swi tiveka tanihi ku tekeriwa movha).