

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (ISINDEBELE)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (ISINDEBELE)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	i-AA	isirhunyezo segama elithi- <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .
abrasions	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Abrasions are caused when the superficial layer of the skin (the epidermis) is removed or injured as a result of friction against a rough surface, for example when a person is dragged over a rugged surface (also see <i>contusions/bruises</i> , <i>lacerations</i> , <i>incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	umrhubuko	ngenye yemihlobo emihlanu yeenlonda ezibonakala kungazimbi wenturhu. Umrhubuko ubangelwa kulokha ilarha engaphezulu yesikhumba (isikhumba sangaphezulu) sisukile nofana silimele ngonobangela wokurhuhleka endaweni emakghwakghwa, isibonelo lapho umuntu adoswa endaweni enomada (qala <i>nemirhuzuko/imikghubuko</i> , <i>ukudabuka</i> , <i>inceba lokurhaya/lokusikeka kanye namancena aphundlukeleko</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.	ukulelesa kwabadala	ukulelesa kwabadala kukuziphatha okumbi komuntu omdala (oneminyaka eli-18 nofana ngaphezulu) lapho aphambana nomthetho nofana enza okungavunyelwa mthetho ophathelene nobulelesi.
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.	ukurhuga	ukurhuga kufaka hlangana izenzo ezinepehla eziphula amalungelo wabanye. Kungafaka inturhu ephathelene nomzimba efana nokubetha, ukurarha nofana ukusunduza, ukubanga ipehla njengokuthukana njengokuthumela imilayezo ethuselako ngetheknoloji esetjenziselwa ukuthintana, ukuthukana nofana ukusongela, begodu/nofana ukuthusela ngomlomo njengokwenza amatshwayo wokuthusela.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	i- <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	yihlangano esekela labo abakghobekela eenselweni ezidakako.
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.	ubulelesi obucatjangelwako	isenzo sobulelesi umuntu asolwa ngaso kodwana umuntu loyo akakagwetjwa begodu nasolwa ngakho ikhotho ayikabonisi bonyana kuliqiniso. Umutjhwana lo usetjenziswa khulu nakubikwa eendabeni ukutjengisa bonyana ukubika lokho kungokungasolisiko nokungathathi ihlangothi.

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.	umlandu ocatjangelwako	isenzo sobulelesi umuntu asolwa ngaso kodwana umuntu loyo akakagwetjwa begodu nasolwa ngakho ikhotho ayikabonisi bonyana kuliqiniso. Umutjhwana lo usetjenziswa khulu nakubikwa eendabeni ukutjengisa bonyana ukubika lokho kungokungasolisiko nokungathathi ihlangothi.
anomie	a state in society in which the norms are no longer effective in regulating behaviour. It is a condition that provides vague or little moral guidance to people. The concept anomie was first used by Emile Durkheim in the context of criminology to explain criminal behaviour as the consequence of a disconnection between people's aspirations and their ability to achieve their goals during times of rapid social change, such as periods of drastic economic growth.	anomi	ubujamo emphakathini lapho imikghwa ingasaphumeleli ekulawuleni ukuziphatha okuhle. Kubujamo obunikela umhlahlandlela wokuziphatha ongazisiko nofana omncani ebantwini. Lomqondo we-anomi wathonywa ukusetjenziswa ngu-Emile Durkheim kumqondo wesayensi ephathelene nezobulelesi ukuhlathulula ukuziphatha kweelelesi njengomphumela wokungahlangani kwetjisakalo yabantu kanye nekghono lokufezakalisa iminqopho ngesikhathi kukhona itjhuguluko elikhulu emphakathini okufana nesikhathi sokukhula komnotho okukhulu.
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.	ukungakhambisana nehlalukhle yomphakathi	lokho okuphambana nemithetho kanye nemikhuba yomphakathi, ngamanye amagama, okuphambene nemikghwa evamileko, njengokudotjha esikolweni ngombana kuphambukile eenrhuluphelweni zomphakathi.
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.	ukuziphatha okungakhambisani nehlalukhle yomphakathi	izenzo ezilimaza nofana ezingacabangeli ihlalukhle yabanye abantu. Kufaka hlangana ukuziphatha okuhlukahlukeneko okufana nokuziphatha okungamukelekiko emphakathini, njengokuthukana nofana ukubanga itjhada elithikamekazo, ukuya ezenzweni zobulelesi ezibudisi ezinjengokusahlela.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	<i>i-apartheid</i>	lirherho lokuhlukanisa ngokobuhlanga nofana ukuhlukanisa okwakwenziwa eSewula Afrika yihlangano ye-National Party ngemithetho yayo kusukela ngo 1948-1994.
assault	the unlawful and intentional application of force onto the person of another, or creating the belief in another person that force is about to be applied to them. The crime constitutes the actual application of force to the human body and mind. This means that creating fear in the mind of a person that they are about to suffer physical harm, also constitutes assault.	ukusahlela	ukusebenzisa amandla ngamabomu nokungemthetho emntwini, nofana ukwenza omunye akholwe ekuthini kumele kusetjenziswe amandla kibo. Ubulelesi lobo buhlanganisa ukusetjenziswa kwamandla emzimbeni nemkhumbulweni womuntu loyo. Lokho kutjho bona udala ukwesaba engqondweni yomuntu babone bona njenganje sebazokulinyazwa, basahlelwe.

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.	iripoti yokuhlola	kwenziwa emafomini ambalwa emkhakheni wesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi. Iripoti yokuhlola yangaphambi kokugwetjwa inikela umbono wesaphulamthetho ngasinye ukusiza amajaji ekuthatheni isiqu ngesigwebo esifaneleko. Iripoti yokuhlola ngemva kwesigwebo ihlose ukunikela umhlahlandlela ngokuphathelene nokuphathwa nokulawulwa kwesaphulamthetho malungana nokungenelela okungasetjiselwa ukubuyiswa kwesimilo begodu nokusiphatha ngesikhathi sokuvalelwa ejele. Lokhu kuqinisekisa ukuphepha, ukuvikela nokuphathwa okukhethekileko kwesaphulamthetho.
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>).	isayensi ephathelene nokukhamba kweenkhali emoyeni / ibhalistiksi / <i>ballistics</i>	isifundo sezesayensi sokusebenzisa, ukukhambisa, ukuphumelelisa nokwakhiwa kwezinto eziphoswako ezinjengamakule, isiphuthelikule kanye namabhomu. Umkhakha walesisifundo uhlukaniseke ngebhalistikhi yangaphakathi, ephathelene nokukhamba kwezinto eziphoswako ngaphakathi kwento edumuzako, amabhalistikhi wangaphandle, aphathelene nokuphapha kwento eposwako nasele isuke entweni edumuzako kufikela lokho okuphoswako kubanjwa ngokuthileko, njengesiqothelwa kanye nebhalistiksi yomkhawulo nofana yesilonda ezinikele ekuhlolweni komphumela wamandla wetjhayiswano lento ephoswako kilokho okugothelweko (qala <i>nokufaniswa</i> abanjumisi bomboni bangqophelele emkhakheni labafazi babantu abanzima begodu baqale negandelelo labafazi njengomphumela yobulili obukhambisanano, isigaba nokungalingani okubangelwa ubuhlanga nebandlululo. Kuqalwe ukufikelela okukhawulelweko kwabafazi abanzima efundweni eyaneleko nokuqatjiswa njengomphumela webandlulo ngobuhlanga, ukuphathwa kumbi ngebanga lesigaba okiso nokuphathwa ngokuhlukileko kwabomma, lokho okubeka abafazi ebujameni bokudinywa amathuba. Abatjhukumisi baveza ukuphathwa ngokubandlulula kwabafazi ererhweni lezobulungiswa (qala neminye imibono eqakathekileko yabasekeli babomma evelileko: <i>indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna, ukusiphula imirabhu yegandelelo labasikazi, ukulwela ikululeko yabasikazi ngokuba Marxist</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>).	ukulwela amalungelo wabantu abasikazi abanzima	

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.	ukulimaza umzimba	esinye nesinye isenzo esinobutha nesirhugako (nanyana ukuthinta), okuthintana nezepilo nokuzigedla komunye umuntu ngaphandle kwemvumo yakhe nofana ukuthusela ngokwenza njalo.
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.	ukugqokeza	ukungena ngokungemthetho emakhiweni ukuyokwelelesa okufana nokweba. Ukugqokeza lokho kungaba ukudlelezela nangabe umgqokezi uthola umhlali wendawo leyo bese usebenzisa amandla ukuze ebe.
carbon monoxide	a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, which renders it difficult to detect. It is less dense than air, and toxic to humans when too much is inhaled, resulting in death. It is produced in domestic and industrial settings by motor vehicles that run on gasoline and diesel, gas heaters and cooling devices that are powered by carbon-based fuels.	isimogo / ikhabhoni monoksayidi	irhasi enganambala, enganamnuko, enganambithekiko, eyenza kube budisi ukuyibona. Ayikaminyani njengomoya, begodu iyitjhefu ebantwini nayirhogelwe ngobunengi, ingambulala. Ikhitjha ziinuthi ezisebenzisa idizela, irhasi nepitroli kanye neesetjenziswa eziqandisako lezo ezisebenzisa iimbasesi ezinekhlabhoni.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	ukuthola ingeniso ngobulelesi	ingeniso eqaliweko ingena ngemisebenzi yobulelesi.
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.	isimumathimakule wesigidi	isimumathi/ iqephe isiphutheli sento ephoswako enjengekule. Sivame ukwenziwa ngesimbi begodu siyindulunga simumetheinto esetjenziselwa ukulungiselela ipende, ipuyere ekhambisa ikule kanye nalokho okuphoswako.
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.	ukubangela	ikghono lefektha eyodwa (X) bonyana ithelele enye ifektha engu (Y), isibonelo ifektha (X) iletha enye ifektha (Y) nofana ifektha (X) ibangela enye ifektha (Y) bonyana yehluke.

Cesare Lombroso	<p>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.</p>	u-Cesare Lombroso	<p>udorhodere nosisazi sezobulelesi we-lthali owabelethwa ngo-1835 wahlongakala ngo-1909. Wayengusaziwako ngekhuluminyaka ka-19th nango-20th ekuthomeni kwawo wayecabanga ngobulelelesi begodu wahlonitjhwa ngokuthiwa ngubaba wesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi, ngombana wayekwazi ukunqophisa imibono yabonobangela bobulelesi kude nepikiswano ephathelene nokuzifunela kanye nokuziphendulela komuntu (izenzo zobulelesi bazenza ngokuzithandela nofana ngokuzikhethela), ikolelo yokuthi amanye amafektha abangela abanye abantu bonyana benze ubulelesi (izenzo zobulelesi kumsuka wemvelo nofana ngokuzithandela). Nakathoma ukusebenza wayethelelwe yithiyori ka-Darwin yokusombuluka kwendalo, acabanga bonyana ubulelesi lifuzo (awuzenzeli ngomathanda) nokobana izelelesi zokubelethwa zingabonakala ngendlela zakheke ngayo nofana imerego efana nesiphongo esikhulu, imihlathi emikhulukhulu namathambo womhlathi neendlebe ezincani nofana ezikulu ngokungakajayeleki.</p>
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Child Justice Act	the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 provides the regulatory and procedural framework for the sections of the South African Constitution that specifically deal with children who find themselves in conflict with the law, entrenching children's rights to family (or appropriate) care, to be protected from maltreatment and to be protected from practices that will endanger their well-being and development. Intended as an early intervention strategy to break the cycle of crime and prevent children from re-offending, the objective of the Act is to divert children from the criminal justice system, and in doing so to ensure their effective rehabilitation and reintegration. Informed by the principle of restorative justice, emphasis is placed on children taking responsibility and being held accountable for the crime in order to foster respect for human rights and the involvement of victims, parents and families, as well as communities, in their reintegration.	umThetho wobuLungiswa babaNtwana	umThetho wobuLungiswa babaNtwana, umThetho we-75 ka 2008 onikela umthangalasisekelo olawulako nonekambiso eengabeni zomThethosisekelo weSewula Afrika osebenza khulukhulu ngabantwana abazithola baphambana nomthetho, ukubeka ilungelo labantwana emndenini (nofana ithhogomelo (elifaneleko), ukuvikeleka ekuphathweni kumbi nokuvikelwa ezintweni ezingalimaza ukukhula nokuphila kuhle kwabo. Kunqotjhwe bonyana kube liqhinga lokungenelela msinyana ukwephula umzombelezo wobulelesi nokuvikela abantwana ekubuyeleleni ukwelelesa, umnqopho womThetho lo kuphambukisa abantwana erherhweni lezobulungiswa kezobulelesi, ngokwenza njalo ukuqinisekisa ukuvuselelwa kwesimilo okusebenzako kanye nokungenelela. Ngokulawulwa yikambisolawulo yobulungiswa bokubuyisela esigeni, kuqalwe bonyana abantwana babe nesibopho begodu baziphendulele emilandwini ukuze kugandelelwe ihlonipho ngamalungelo wobuntu kanye nokuzibandakanya kukangazimbi, ababelethi, umndeni, kanye nomphakathi, ekubahlanganiseni godu.
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.	ikhotho yobulungiswa babantwana	enye nanye ikhotho enikelweko ngomThetho weKambiso yezoBulelesi esebenza ngeembawo zebheyili yabantwana, iintatimende zekhotho, ukugwetjwa nanyana ukulalelwa kwesigwebo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	umntwana othengisa ngedini	umuntu ongaphasi kweminyaka eli-18 owenza izenzo zezokulalana ngomnqopho wokuthola imali.
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>) .	ubufakazi ngokobujamo	omunye wemithombo emibili yelwazi erhubhululweni lezobulelesi. Kubafakazi ngokobujamo ekurhubhululweni ngobulelesi kwaziwa ngokuthi kungokubunjao, kuthulile nofana bufakazi obungakanqophi. Kufaka hlanguke loko ilwazi eliphathelene nomzimba okufana neengazi, umgadangiso womuno kanye nesimeni emilandwini yokukata, okulethwa ekhotho yomthetho ukulungisa umbango ophathelene namaqiniso (qala <i>nobufakazi onqekhe wabuhlunqa</i>).

CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	i-CJA	Isirhunyezo segama elithi <i>Child Justice Act</i> .
classical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which assumes that humans are rational beings who possess free will (indeterminism) and can consequently be persuaded not to break the law through the painful consequences of punishment (deterrence). The approach dominated thinking about crime during the Enlightenment in the 18th century, but was abandoned in favour of a positivistic approach, which took root in the 19th century. However, the basic assumptions of the approach regained prominence in the 1980s with the rational choice theory of Cornish and Clarke (also see <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>critical criminology</i> , <i>interactionist criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>) .	isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi bezinga elingalinganisekiko.	enye yeendlela ezihlanu ezinabileko zeendlela yethiyori yesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi, eveza bonyana abantu banengqondo yokuzenzela izinto ngokuthanda (isenzo esinye nesinye sinonobangela) begodu bangakhuthazwa bonyana bangaphuli umthetho ngemiphumela ebuhlungu yokujeziswa (ukulisiswa). Indlela yokucatjangelwako malungana nobulelesi ngesikhathi sePhandlululo lekhulumnyaka ka-18, kodwana yaliswa ngokwenyulwa indlela yokuthola amaphuzu aliqiniso kungafuneiselwa, eyathoma ngekhuluminyaka ka-19. Namkha kunjalo, okucatjangelwako okusisekelo salendlela sathoma ukwaziwa ngeminyaka yabo-1980 kanye nethiyori yokuzikhethela okunengqondo kwe-Cornish No Clarke (qala nesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi obunamaphuzu aliqiniso, <i>isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi bobuismo obumbi umrhubhululi</i>
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	ubulelesi obuphathelene nemali.	ubulelesi obunganturhu obenzelwa ukuthola imali, kufaka hlanga ubukhwebansi, ukwenza amakhophi wokuthileko ngokungemthetho, ukwaba ngokungemthetho kweemali kanye nokweba imali oyinikelwe bona uyibeke.
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>).	umthetho ojayekekileko	ibhodo yomthetho eyasungulwa ziinqunto zekhotho kanye nomkhuba, kungasi mthetho owenziwa yipalamende. Umthetho ojayekekileko weSewula Afrika wenziwa ngokwerherho lezemithetho le-Roman-Dutch njengoba ukhithelwe wahlathulula ngokusetjenziswa kweenqunto ezathathwa ngaphambilini. Ubulelesi obugwetjwa mthetho ejayekekileko zizenzo ezavele zibulelelwa kwakade njengobulala, ukweba nokudlelezela (qala <i>nomthetho obekwe lilizwe</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.	ubulungiswa bomphakathi	iqhinga eliseduze lokusombulula ikinga elinqophe ukubandakanya umphakathi emisebenzini ehleliweko enqophe ekuvikeleni, ekulawuleni nekuphunguleni ubulelesi ukulungisa umonakalo owenziwe bulelesi. Khulukhulu yakha nofana iragisela phambili ukubambisana emphakathini begodu yakha umphakathi ophephileko onepilo ngokuthuthukisa ikhwalithi yepilo yamalunga woke womphakathi.
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>).	ubulelesi obenziwa ngekhompyutha	esinye nesinye isenzo sobulelesi lapho kusetjenziswa khona ikhompyutha nofana ithungelelwenosihlanganiso ukwenza umlandu ovane kunqotjhwe ngayo ukuthola imali (yaziwa ngokuthi bulelesi ngethungelelwanohlanganiso)
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	ubudlelwana bezokulalana / bezomseme ngokuvumelana	ubuhlobo hlangana nabantu ababili abalungele, abafuna, abakghonako begodu abanengqondo esebenza kuhle abavumelana ngobudlelwana bezomseme bobabili.
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>).	umrhuzuko / umkghubuko	enye yemihlobo emihlanu yeenlonda engabonakala kungazimbi wenturhu. Imirhubuko ibangelwa ukulimala okubanga ukudabuka kwemithanjana kanye nemithambo, okubangela bonyana iingazi zibalekele kumathitjhu ngaphasi kwesikhumba, nanyana isikhumba singadabuki (<i>qala umrhubuko, ukudaabuka, inceba lokurhaya/lokusikeka kanye namanceba aphundlekeleko</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.	ubulelesi obuphathelele namakhampani amakhulu	ubulelesi obufana nokubalekela umthelo, ukuvalwa kwekhampani komgunyathi nokukhwabanisa amathenda okwenziwa ziimphathiswa ezisebenza nofana ezenzela amakhaphani ngehloso yokuthola inzuzo nofana kuzuze ikhampani.
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>).	isentha yovuselelwa kwesimilo	enye nenye indawo ehlonywe ngokomThetho wemiSebenzi yokuVuselelwa kweMilo 111 ka 1998 ukutholwa, ukubanjwa ngokomthetho, ukubekwa endaweni eyodwa, ukubandulwa nofana ukuphathwa kwezaphulamthetho lezo ezikatelelwamthetho bonyana zihlale zivalelwe (elinye igama yijele).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ubulelesi	ukuziphatha okwephula imithetho ejayelekileko nebekiweko yelizwe.
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>).	ukulawulwa kobulelesi	izenzo ezikhethekileko ezisetjenziswa ziimphathiswa ezigandelela umthetho nabarholi bomphakathi ukulawula ukuziphatha kwabantu abanokwenza ubulelesi. Lokhu kufaka hlangana amaqhinga wokulawulwa kobulelesi kwesikhathi eside okufana nokwandisa amapholisa apatrolako kuhlonye nabagadi abakheleneko (qala ukuvikelwa kobulelesi).
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.	ikambiso yokuthola ubulelesi	indlela yekambiso yokuqinisekisa ubulelesi obubikiweko emapholiseni nofana ukuveza izenzo zobulelesi ngokubuthelela ilwazi ngokunqophileko nangokungakanqophi ukubona nokutjhutjhisisa ababhebhedlhis bobulelesi.

crime investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes by gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements, and an indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> , <i>criminal investigator</i> or <i>investigator</i>).	umphenyi wezobulelesi	isiphathiswa esigandelela umthetho umsebenzi waso kukuphenya ngobulelesi ngokubuthelela ilwazi bunqopha, njengesitatimende sikangazimbi, nangokungakanqophi, njengemigadangiso yemino, ukulungiselela iripoti efuneka ekambisweni yokutjhutjhiswa nokwethula ubufakazi ekhotho (ngelinge igama <i>msetjhi</i> , <i>umphenyi wobulelesi nofana umphenyi</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.	umthetho ojanyisiweko wezobulelesi	ibhodo yemithetho elawula ukuziphatha emphakathini begodu ikatelela izakhamuzi bona zingenzi izinto ezilimaza ikareko yomphakathi. Yihlathululo yokuziphatha evinjelwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe. Owaziwa ngokuthi mthetho ophathelene nezelelesi.
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>) .	ukuvikelwa kobulelesi.	Kumnqopho wesikhathi eside obeka ukuziphendulela emphakathini woke bona uhlalisane, uthonye begodu ulungise ukuziphatha kwezakhamuzi ngendlela elungileko nokuhlonipha umthetho ngemizamo yokuthintana ngemizamo karhulumente, ihlelo lezobulungiswa obuphathelene nezelelesi kanye nomphakathi. Abadlalindima abaqakathekileko kufaka ama-ejenti wezokuhlalisana abanjengababelethi nabotitjhere. Isibonelo salokhu lihlelo lamakghono wokukhalima anikelwa basebenzi bezehlalakuhle ematliniga womphakathi lapho ababelethi bafundiswa ngokusombulula ukungezwani, ukuthintana nokukhalima umntwana (qala <i>nokulawulwa kobulelesi</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.	isilinganiso sobulelesi	iretjhiyo yobulelesi oburekhodiweko esikhathini esithileko endaweni kuya ngesilinganiso sabantu endaweni, esibalwa ngokwe-1000 ukuya ngesilinganiso sabantu emnyakeni othileko.
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.	indawo lapho kwenzeke ubulelesi	indawo lapho kwenzeke khona isenzo esingasi semthethweni kusukela elwazini elibonakalako nelifihlakeleko lingatholakala bunqopha nangokungakanqophi.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	iselelesi	umuntu owenze isenzo sobulelesi esingavunyelwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekiweko welizwe.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	isenzo sobulelesi	ukuziphatha okwaliwa mithetho ejayekekileko nebekiweko yelizwe.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	izenzo zobulelesi	ukuziphatha okwephula imithetho ejayekekileko nebekiweko yelizwe.
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.	iphenyo ngobulelesi	ukusetjha iqiniso okuhlelekileko okunqophe ekubutheleleni amaphuzu bunqopha nangokungakanqophi ukuthola bona ubulelesi benzekile na, ubone iselelesi, usibambe ulethe ubufakazi bonyana unomlandu umuntu osolwako loyo.
criminal investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements and indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> or <i>crime investigator</i>).	umphenyi wobulelesi	isiphathiswa esigandelela umthetho umsebenzi waso kukuphenya ngobulelesi ngokubuthelela ilwazi bunqopha, njengesitatimende sikangazimbi, nangokungakanqophi, njengemigadangiso yemino, ukulungiselela iripoti efuneka ekambisweni yokutjhutjhiswa nokwethula ubufakazi ekhotho (ngelinge igama <i>ipholisa elisemtjhi, umphenyi wobulelesi</i>).

criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	ukubandakanyeka ekwenzeni ubulelesi	ukuzibandakanya komuntu ezenzweni ezingakavunyelwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekiweko welizwe.
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.	indlela yekambiso yobulungiswa kezobulelesi	indlela yekambiso yezobulungiswa kezobulelesi ithoma ukusebenza lapho kwenziwe khona ubulelesi ngokwenziwa kwephenyo lokwelelesa, bese iphela lapho isilelesi esibanjiweko sikhitjwa lapho besivalelwe khona.
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.	irherho lezobulungiswa kezobulelesi	isede yama ejensi begodu neendlela zekambiso ezihlonywe ngurhulumende ukulawula ubulelesi nokujezisa labo abaphula umthetho. Irherho lezobulungiswa kezobulelesi leSewula Afrika lingaphasi komNyango wezobulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo, begodu ngaphasi kwawo kukhona amagatja woke wezesipholisa, amakhotho kanye nemisebenzi yokuvuselelwa kwemilo.
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>).	umthetho ophathelene nezelelesi	ibhodi yomthetho enarheni ethileko elawula ukuziphatha komphakathi begodu nekatelela izakhamuzi bonyana zingenzi izinto ezizokulimaza ikareko yomphakathi. Kumthetho wezobulelesi ohlathulula ukuziphatha okwaliwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe (yaziwa nangokuthi <i>mthetho ophathelene nobulelesi</i>)
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	umlandu wobulelesi	isenzo esaliwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe.

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.	UmThetho weKambiso yezobuLelesi	umnqopho womThetho weKambiso yobuLelesi weSewula Afrika , umthetho 51 ka 1977 (onamatjhuguluko) kukulawula ikambiso neendaba eziphathelele nobulelesi ekambisweni yezobulelesi, yengamele ukuphathwa kwemilandu yobulelesi emakhotho wezomthetho eSewula Afrika.
criminalistic value	the value of information or the weight it carries when it is offered as evidence to a court of law in order to settle a factual dispute.	izinga lokuqakatheka kwelwazi kezebulelesi	izinga lokuqakatheka kwelwazi nofana ukukhambelana kwalo ngesikhathi lethulwa njengobufakazi ekhotho yezomthetho ukuze kulungiswe umbango ophathelele namaqiniso.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	rholela ebulelesini	imibandela, abonobangela nofana ubujamo obubangela nofana obuvama ukubanga ubulelesi nofana izenzo zobulelesi.
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>) .	isazi sesayensi ephathelele nezobulelesi	umuntu othwasiselwe ukuba ngusosayensi ephathelele nobulelesi umsebenzi nomrholo wakhe evela erhubhululweni nekuhlaziyeni ngesayensi ngezenzeko zobulelesi kanye nokuziphatha kwezelelesi (qala <i>nesayensi ephathelele nobulelesi</i>).
criminology	a discipline that gathers and analyses empirical data from actual events to explain crime phenomena, criminal behaviour and the community's reactions to it (also see <i>criminologist</i>) .	isayensi ephathelele nobulelesi	isifundo sokubuthelela besihlaziye idatha eyakhelwe phezu komsebenzi wokulinga esehlakalweni samambala ukuhlathlula izenzeko zobulelesi, ukuziphatha kwezelelesi kanye nendlela umphakathi uphendula ngayo ebulelesini (qala <i>nesazi sesayensi ephathelele nezobulelesi</i>)

critical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which calls into question our conventional understanding of crime and expose false beliefs about crime and the criminal justice system. The approach gained popularity in the 1960s and 1970s with supporters in general challenging the manner in which the state defines crime by arguing that the behaviour of the powerless in society is more readily criminalised than the behaviour of the powerful. The point of departure is that the state should accept responsibility for the occurrence of crime. Also referred to as radical, new or Marxist criminology (see <i>classical criminology</i> , <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>interactional criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi bobujamo obumbi	enye yeendlela ezihlanu zethiyori ebanzi kusayensi ephathelene nobulelesi, esola ukuzwisisa okwenziwako ngobulelesi nokuveza ikolelo emamanga ngobulelesi kanye nerherho lezobulungiswa kezobulelesi. Indlela yokwenza le ithome ukwaziwa ngo-1960 nango -1970 yaba nabasekeli ebebaphosa iselele indlela umbuso uhlathulula ngayo ubulelesi ngokuphikisana ngokuthi ukuziphatha kwalabo abanganamandla emphakathini bayalelelwa kunokuziphatha kwalabo abanamandla. Okuqakathekileko kukuthi umbuso kumele wamukele ukuziphendulela ngokwenzeka kobulelesi. Indlela le ihlathululwa ngokuthi isisekelo, yitja nofana isayensi ephathene nobulelesi ngokuka-Marxist (<i>qala nezenzo zobulelesi ngokuzikhethela, umsuka wobulelesi kuyimvelo, isayensi ephathelene nokubunjwa komphakathi ngokuhlanganyela kanye nesaynzi ephathelene nobulelesi obuyihlanganyela</i>).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	umphumela wokubuthelelweko	lapho ukuhlangana kwabanobangela abayingozi bobulelesi nakuhlangeneko kunomphumela odlula isibalo semiphumela yangamunye.
dactyloscopy	the surface of the human hand palm and foot sole, including the fingers and toes, is covered with a special kind of skin known as friction skin. The skin consists of minute ridges known as papillary ridges. Dactyloscopy is the analysis and classification of the patterns of friction ridge formations for the purpose of identification. The basis of the science is the morphological study of the human skin.	i-dactyloscopy	ilingaphakathi letende yesandla somuntu kanye netende yenyawo, kufaka nemino namazwani, zembeswe sikhumba esikhethekileko esibizwa ngokuthi sikhumba esimakghwakghwa. Isikhumba leso sinemiqoqwana emincani ebizwa bona miqoqo yephaphila. I-dactyloscopy kukuhlaziya nokuhlela ngamatlasi amaphetheni wokwakheka kwemiqoqo neemforo zesikhumba ngomnqopho wekambiso yokufanisa. Isisekelo sesayensi silirhubhululo lemofoloji yesikhumba somuntu.

DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	I-DCS	UmNyango wemiSebenzi yokuHlumeleliswa kweeMilo kumnyango karhulumende ongaphakathi komnyango wezoBulungiswa eSewula Afrika begodu uqale ukuvalelwa kwabantu ejele okusebenzako nokuphephileko nokuhlumeleliswa kweemilo kwababanjwa ngemva kokuthola isigwebo, kanye nokuhlanganiswa nomphakathi kwabanomlandu ngemva kokuphuma kwabo ejele baye emphakathini.
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>).	ukulelesa kwabasebatjha	ngokuvamileko litjho ukuziphatha okungakhambisani nokuhlalisana komphakathi. Kusayensi ephathelene nobulelesi lisetjenziswa khulu ukutjho ukwalana nokuhlalisana ndawonye begodu /nofana izenzo zobulelesi zabantu abatjha (ungaqala <i>neselesi esilulutjha</i>).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	ukufanisa ngamazinyo	ukufananiswa kwabantu abangaziwako (abahlongakeleko nofana abaphilako) ngobunjalo bamazinyo wabo angafani newabanye.
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.	ukukhawula	ukulisa ukulelesa / izenzo zobulelesi nofana ezinye iindlela zokuziphatha ezalana nokuhlalisana ndawonye. Kulapho isephulamthetho silisa ukwephula umthetho. Kufanele kutjhejwe bonyana ukukhawuka ebulelesini akwenzeki ngesikhatjhana, kodwana kuthatha isikhathi.

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.	isisako	ikolelo yokuthi izephulamthetho nalabo abangaba baphulimthetho bangancengwa bonyana bangenzi ubulelesi ngokubathusela nofana ngokubajezisa. Ikolelo esisekelo yethiyori yokulisisa kukuthi abantu banengqondo bangagegeda (ubulelelesi) ukuziphatha okunemiphumela engasimihle nofana ebuhlungu (ukujeziswa). Ukulisiswa okuvamileko kususelwa ekolelweni yokuthi abantu ngaphandle komuntu othola isijeziso ngokungaziphathi ngokomthetho, angancengwa bonyana angephuli umthetho ngombana isijeziso sakhe sibonwa njengesingasi sihle okuyinto abangayigegeda. Ngamanye amagama, isephulamthetho esijeziweko sisetjenziswa njengesibonelo sabanye bona ngelinye ilanga bangacabangi ngokwelelesa. Ukulisisa okunqophileko (okwaziwa nangokuthi kukhethekile, ngokwangamunye begodu nokulisisa okuthileko) kunqotjhiswe ekuqedeni amandla ebantwini abathola isijeziso ukubakhipha ezenzweni zabo zobulelesi esikhathini esizako. Ngamanye amagama, isijeziso senzelwe ukufundisa umuntu osisephulamthetho isifundo.
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.	izenzo ezingakhambisani nendlela yokuhlalisana	ukuziphatha okuyihlanganisela yokwephula imithetho esemthethweni (ubulelesi) nokwephula imithethwana engakatlolwa phasi nengasisemthethweni, okulindelweko begodu nemigomo yomphakathi efana nokuthukana phambi kwabantu.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	ukuphuma endleleni yokuziphatha kuhle	qala izenzo ezingakhambisani nendlela yokuhlalisana
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	ukungaziphathi okuphikisana nendlela yokuhlalisana	qala izenzo ezingakhambisani nendlela yokuhlalisana
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.	isihluthu esinombango	isampula yesihluthu ekuhlolweni kwesihluthu ngokwesayensi yokuphenya umlandu eveza imibuzo eyahlukahlukeneko. Isampula yesihluthu esitholakele endaweni yesehlakalo iyaphikiswa kufikela kufika usiyazi ongakwazi ukubona bonyana sihluthu somuntu nofana sesilwana, sisuka kiyiphi ingcenywe yomzimba, umhlobo bani, umuntu bani begodu uneminyaka emingaki nokuthi isihluthu leso sidoswe kabuhlungu nofana awa.

diversion	<p>a strategy used as a means to prevent people from being exposed to the adverse effects of the formal criminal justice system. It involves the referral of cases (deflection/redirection) away from the formal criminal court procedures. Section 51 of the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 for the first time regulates diversion in the criminal justice system for children in South Africa. The objectives are to deal with children outside the criminal justice system in appropriate cases, to encourage accountability in the child for the harm they had caused, to meet the needs of individual children, to promote reintegration of children in conflict with the law back into families and communities, to prevent stigmatisation, to reduce potential for re-offending, to prevent children from having criminal records, and to promote the dignity and well-being of children.</p>	ukuphambukiswa	<p>iqhinga elesetjenziiswa njengendlela yokuvikela abantu bona bangavezwa kumiphumela enganabuhle yerherho lezobulungiswa bezelelesi elisemthethweni. Kufaka hlangana ukudluliswa kwemilandu (ukuphambukiswa) kude nekambiso yekhotho yezelelesi esemthethweni. Isigaba 51 somThetho wezoBulungiswa babaNtwana umthetho 75 ka 2008 ngokokuthoma ulawula ukuphambukiswa erherhweni lezobulungiswa obuphathelele nobulelesi babantwana eSewula Afrika. Iminqopho kukusebenza ngabantwana ngaphandle kwerherho lezobulungiswa bezelelesi emilandwini efaneleko, ukukhuthaza ukuziphendulela emntwaneni ngokulimaza abakwenzileko, ukuqalana neendingo zomntwana ngamunye, ukukhulisa ukuhlenganisa ngokuzeleko abantwana abalwa nomthetho babuyiselwe emindenini nemiphakathini, ukuvikela ukunindeka, ukuphungula ikghonakalo yokwephula umthetho godu, ukuvikela abantwana bonyana babe namarekhodi wezobulelesi, nokukhulisa isithunzi nokukhula kuhle kwabantwana.</p>
DNA analysis	<p>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>).</p>	icozululo le-DNA	<p>Iqhinga lezesayensi yokuphenya ngomlandu elisetjenzisela ukuhlukanisa abantu ngokuya ngobunjalo be-<i>deoxyribonucleic acid</i> (DNA). I-DNA iphatha ilwazi lefuzo elithathwa kubabelethi bobabili begodu i-DNA yomunye nomunye ayifani neyomunye njengefuzo langamunye lama-DNA (laziwa njengokufaniswa kwe-DNA <i>yemigadangiso yemino, ukubuthethelela imininingwana, ukuhlola</i>).</p>
domestic law	<p>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.</p>	umthetho ophathelene nekambiso yangekhaya.	<p>ibhodi yomthetho engafani nezinye enarheni ethileko elawula ukuziphatha emphakathini begodu ikatelela izakhamuzi zilise ukwenza izenzo ezilimaza ikareko yomphakathi, ngamanye amagama, umthetho ophathelene nekambiso yangekhaya uhlathulula ukuziphatha okwalelwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe.</p>

domestic violence	<p>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>).</p>	inturhu yomkhaya	<p>ilithem uivulekireko enitaka inturhu yabalingani abaziinthandani, ukuhlukunyezwa komntwana, abadala kanye nenturhu hlangana nezelamani, okuthiwa inturhu yomndeni. UmThetho weNturhu yoMkhaya weSewula Afrika, umthetho 116 ka-1998 uhlathulula njengokuhlukumeza ngokomzimba, njengokubetha ngepama, ukurarha, ukuluma nokuthusela, ukuhlukumeza ngokomseme, ngokwemizwa, ngomlomo begodu nangokwengqondo, kufaka hlangana ukwehlisa isithunzi nokunyaza, ukuhlambalaza, ukuthukana, ukuba nesikhwele, ukuba ngusomnini, koke okwenzeka emndenini. Kufakwa nokuhlukumeza ngezomnotho, njengokudima umndeni imithombo yeemali leyo okufanele bayithole ngokomthetho, ukwala ukubabela imali, ukubhadala nofana ukuhlala nabo nofana ukubhadala indlu okuhlawa kiyo, ukuthengisa nofana ukuphana ngepahla yomkhaya, ukuthusela, ukuhlukumeza, ukumlandelela angaboni, ukona ipahla, ukungena endaweni ahlala kiyo ngaphandle kwemvumo yakhe nangabe awuhlali naye endaweni eyodwa, enye nenye indlela yokuhlukumeza elinye ilunga lomndeni okulimazako nofana kungabangela ukulima okungenzeka epilweni nekuphepheni kwelunga lomndeni (<i>gala ne-family violence</i>).</p>
embezzlement	<p>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.</p>	ukukhwabanisa	<p>ubulelesi obenzeka khulu emsebenzini nendaweni zamabhizinisi okufaka hlangana ukuthathwa ngomgunyathi nofana ukweba ipahla ngengemali nofana ipahla, mumuntu ophethe isikhundla othembekako nofana umuntu ophethe ipahla leyo.</p>
espionage	<p>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.</p>	ihloli	<p>lapho ilwazi eliyifihlo litholaka ngokungemthetho nangokufihlakala ngaphandle kwemvumo yomuntu nofana i-enthithi ephethe ilwazi lelo. Umcabango lo usetjenziselwa iminyango karhulumente ebuthelala ilwazi leminyane iminyango, khulukhulu malungana nomnqopho wezepolitiki nezamajoni, nalapho amabhizinisi aphilisana ebhodulukweni lebhizinisi benza ubuhloli bama-indastri ukuthola ithuba elingcono kunalabo aphilisana nabo emakethe.</p>

evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	amarekhodi wobufakazi obuligugu	ukuqakatheka nofana ubudisi obuthwele ilwazi elinye nelinye nelethulwa ekhotho yezomthetho ukulungisa umbango opathelene namaqiniso.
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.	ukusetjenziswa	ukuthatha ubujamo bobungcono obunelunya nobungasisemthethweni bento efana nesilwana nofana ibhoduluko, nofana umuntu njengabantu abangalimazeka njengabantu abasese bancani, abakhwahlileko nofana abadala abangakateleleka ukuzibandakanya ezenzweni zobulelesi khulukhulu ukuze bathole imali.
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.	ukuphanga ngobugebengu	ukugandelela umuntu bonyana akunikele umhlomulo nofana ubungcono njengethengiselwano ngonobangela wokwenza nofana ukubhalelwa ukwenza okuthileko. Igandelelelo lelo lingathatha imihlobo eminengi efana nokuthusela, ukusabisa nofana ukuthusela ngokugodla okuthileko njengokwenzelwa umsebenzi oqakathekileko. Umnqopho uphezu kongazimbi othuselwa ngemiphumela engasimihle nangabe akanabambiswano. Umhlomulo nofana ubungcono bungathatha amajamo ahlukeneko, njengemali nofana okuthileko okungatjhugululelwa emalini njengekubhadala ngokuya emsemeni nofana amamaksi wamaphepha wokuhlolwa.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>).	inturhu yomndeni	ithemu elinabileko elifaka inturhu yabalingani abaziinthandani, ukuhlukumezwa kwabantwana, kwabadala kanye nenturhu hlangana nezelamani (qa/a nenturhu yomkhaya).
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ubulelesi obenziwa babantu abasakazi	ubulelesi obenziwa babantu beengubo, okukukwephula imithetho ejayelekileko nebekwe lilizwe.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	izenzo zobulelesi ezenziwa ngabasakazi	ukuziphatha kwabantu beengubo, okukukwephula imithetho ejayelekileko nebekwe lilizwe.

feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	umsekeli wokulinganiswa kwabeengubo nabembaji	umuntu ofuna ukuhlathulula nokuthola amalungelo nokulingana kezepolitiki, zomthetho, zezomnotho, zobuwena nezehlalakhule yabafazi.
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.	isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi yabasekeli bokulinganisa kwabeengubo nabembaji	indlela evulekileko yokucabanga ngombono wesiqhema ekorweni yesayensi yokuphenya umlandu, eyathoma ukwazeka khulu ngeminyaka yama-1960 ngokuphendula kokungatjhejwa kabomma, nebandlululo malungana nabo, efundweni ephathelene nobulelesi. Abatjhukumisi bendlela yokucabanga ngombono wesiqhema bagandelela kobana umhlaba unehlangothi lobulili okutjho bona abomma nabobaba banelemuko elehlukileko lepilo elakhiwe yikambiso yesiko, yomlando kanye nomphakathi begodu iyahlangana naleyo yokungalingani ngokobuhlanga nangeengaba. Namkha kunjalo, kumele kutjhejwe bona isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi yabasekeli bamalungelo wabomma ayitjho ithiyori elawulwa lilungelo linye. Kunalokho lithemu elembese imibono ehlukahlukeneko, enemicabango ehlukileko malungana nomthombo wokungalingani ngokobulili kanye nokugandelelwa kwabomma. Imibono elandelako eqakathekileko ivelile: <i>indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna, ukusiphula imirabhu yegandelelo labasikazi, ukulwela ikululeko yabasikazi ngokuka- Marxist, abalwela ukugandelelwa kwabasikazi omphakathini, ukulwela amalungelo</i>

FGC	<p>family group conference is a restorative justice process during which families, victims and communities are involved in making decisions about individuals who are accused of having committed a crime. It is a process that is mostly used to deal with children who are in conflict with the law and in South Africa it is specifically mentioned as a diversion and sentencing option in the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008. The family group conference is a meeting of all people who are significant in the child's life, as well as the victim and the persons who are supportive of the victim. The victim plays a central role by taking the opportunity to voice how they had been affected or harmed by the child's actions. The main aim of the meeting is to decide how best to correct the wrong that was caused by the criminal conduct and how to prevent a recurrence of the incident. The intention is to intervene in the child's life in order to halt what may become a criminal career. A precondition is that the child accepts responsibility for the harm that he or she had caused (also see <i>Child Justice Act, diversion and restorative justice</i>).</p>	i-FGC	<p>ikhomferensi yesiqhema somndeni kuyikambiso yobulungisa bokubuyisela ebujameni lapho imindeni, abongazimbi kanye nemiphakathi bazibandakanya ekwenzeni iinqunto ngabantu abasolwa ngokwenza ubulelesi. Kuyikambiso esetjenziselwa ukusebenza ngabantwana abaphula umthetho begodu eSewula Afrika kubalwa njengohlukileko nendlela yokugweba kumThetho wobuLungiswa babaNtwana, umthetho 75 ka 2008. Ikhomferensi yesiqhema somndeni kuhlanguka kwabo boke abantu abaqakathekileko epilweni yomntwana, kanye nongazimbi kanye nabantu abasekela ungazimbi. Ungazimbi udlala indima ekulu ngokukhuluma bonyana uthinteki bunjani nofana ulinyazwe kangangani zizenzo zomntwana loyo. Umnqopho omkhulu womhlangano kukobana kulungiswa njani lokho okoniwe ntwana begodu kungavinjelwa bunjani ukuragela phambili kwesenzo leso. umnqopho kukungenelela epilweni yomntwana ukuvimba lokho okungaphenduka ibizelo lobulelesi. Okumele kwenzeke mantanzi kukuthi umntwana uyasivuma isenzo sokulimaza asenzileko (qala <i>nomThetho wobuLungiswa babaNtwana, ukwehluka kanye nobulungiswa bokubuyiselwa ebujameni bokuthoma</i>)</p>
fingerprints	<p>the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).</p>	imigadangiso yemino	<p>iphetheni engafani neyabanye yemiqoqo yokwakheka kwesikhumba somuntu, khulukhulu eminweni (qala ne-<i>dactyloscopy</i>)</p>
firearm identification	<p>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>).</p>	ukufaniswa kwesigidi	<p>Irhuhululo lezesayensi lamatshwayo neemforo emakuleni atholakele emibhobheni yeengidi ebekudunyuzwa ngazo. Inani, ikomba, ububanzi, umkhambo kanye nesikhala samatshwayo neemforo ngangafani namanye asemibhobheni wesigidi esidumuze amakule lawo. Ngalo-ke kungasetjenziselwa ukufanisa okunembako kwesigidi esidumuze ikule nofana amakule. Namakule atholakale eendaweni zesehlakalo ezihlukeneko angafaniswa ngokunembako nesigidi esisodwa begodu esithileko esidumuze ikule (ungaqala <i>isayensi ephathelene nokukhamba kweenkhali emoyeni</i>)</p>

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.	ibuthelelo nokuhlaziywa kobufakazi obuphathelele nesayensi yokuphenya umlandu	indlela yesayensi ephenyweni elihlangeneko lobulelesi elifaka hlangana ikambiso yokufaniswa kwesenzo sobulelesi kanye nomuntu obandakanyekako, iindlela zokwenzela umsebenzi ngaphandle kanye namaqhinga womphenyi wezobulelesi begodu nezazi sesayensi yokuphenya umlandu ecozululweni labo elabhorathri.
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.	irhubhululo lembangela yobulwele eliphathelene nesayensi yokuphenya umlandu	ingcinye yesayensi yokwelapha esebenzisa ilwazi lezokwelapha kumthangalasisekelo wezomthetho ukusombulula iinkinga zomthetho. Imiphumela yenturhu, kulimala ngokukhahlumezeka komoya nofana ubulwele obungasi ngebemvelo emzimbeni womuntu kuyaphenywa, khulukhulu ukufa okwenzeka emikhakheni yezobulelesi, yengozi begodu nokuzibulala.

forensic psychologist	<p>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.</p>	<p>isayikholojisti ephathelene nesayensi yokuphenya umlandu</p>	<p>ingcenyane encani yesakholoji efaka ukusetjenziswa kwelwazi lesayikholoji esifundweni sokuphenya ngomlandu kanye nomthetho. ESewula Afrika akukabi bulula ukutlolisela ngokomthetho ukuba yisayikholojisti yesayensi yokuphenya umlandu. Ukutlolisa okunqophileko njenganje kusaqalwa ngabakwa- <i>Health Professions Council of South Africa</i> i-(HPCSA) ukuze bakwazi ukuhlathulula isifundo ongaziqeqetjela sona bese bahlukanisa umsebenzi ozowenza. Njenganje indlela isayikholoji yesayensi yokuphenya umlandu engasebenza ngayo eSewula Afrika kukuthi ube neziqu eziphathelelene nokuhlolwa nokwelatjiswa kokugula komkhumbulo bese ukwazi ukusebenza njengesayikholojisti yesayensi yokuphenya umlandu. Amasayikholojisti wesayensi yezokuphenywa komlandu basebenzela irherho lezobulungiswa ngelwazi labo elikhethekileko ngeendlela ezininzi, njengokwazi ukusebenza nesiphathiswa esengameleko ekhotho njengomarhastrada nofana amajaji, namagqwetha nezinye izazi zomthetho. Bangabizwa emacaleni wekhotho ukuhlola ubukhoni bommangalelwa bona angakwazi ukugwetjwa, ukuhlola ubujamo bomkhumbulo wommangalelwa ngesikhathi enza ubulelesi nofana ukukhipha isigwebo nofana ukwelatjiswa. Ukungezelela babandakanyeka khulu emacaleni wekhotho afaka abantwana ngokuhlola ukulungela ukuhlala nomntwana, baphenye ngezwa ngobanjho ukuhlukunyezwa komntwana bahlale</p>
forensic science	<p>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.</p>	<p>isayensi yokuphenya umlandu</p>	<p>kusukela elwazini, emaqhingeni neendleleni zokwenza khulukhulu eziphathelelene nebhayoloji, nesayensi yemvelo neyomzimba njengefiziksi, ibhayoloji, ikhemistri, ifamakholoji kanye nefiziyoloji begodu kuzinze khulu ekuboneni, ekufaniseni nekuhloleni kokuphathelelene nomziba (ngokomnqopho/ngokungakanqophi/ngokwabonobangela) ilwazi ekuphenyeni umlandu kanye nokwethulwa kokutholakeleko okuphathelelene nobufakazi obuphathekako ekhotho yezomthetho.</p>

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.	icozululo lamasampula ukuhlola itjhefu	isayensi yokuphenya umlandu ephathelene nerhubhululo lemiphumela yamakhemikhali anetjhefu nofana alimazako, into nofana itjhefu emzimbeni womuntu ukurhelelwa iphenyo likanobangela wokufa eliphathelene nezokwelapha nofana nezomthetho, ukutjhefwa kanye nokusetjenziswa kweendakamizwa.
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>).	umkhandi	mumuntu okwazi ukwakha, atjhugulule nofana enze izinto ezifanako, ngokwembalobalo nofana imitlolo ngomnqopho wokukhwanisa nofana ukudurhisa. (qala <i>ukukhanda</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>).	ukukhanda	ukwenza, ukutjhugulula nofana ukwenza izinto ezifanako, ngokwembalobalo nofana imitlolo ngomnqopho wokukhwanisa nofana ukudurhisa, njengokwenza imitlolo emamanga, wenze amatjhuguluko emtlotweni wamambala nofana wenze ikhophi yento ukuze ifane nomtlotlo wamambala njengomgwalo nofana ijuwelari. (qala <i>umkhandi</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.	ubulungiswa bezelelesi obusemthethweni	isede yama-ejensi kanye neendlela zekambiso ezahlonywa ngurhulumente ukulawula ubulelesi nokunikela iigwebo kilabo abaphula umthetho. Irherho lezobulungiswa bezelelesi leSewula Afrika lilawulwa mnyango wezoBulungisa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo kanye namagatja woke wobupholisa, amakhotho kanye nemisisebenzi yokuvuselelwa kwesimilo kungaphasi kwawo.
fundamental criminology	a subfield of the discipline of criminology aimed at introducing novice students to the scientific study of the crime phenomenon and its causes.	isayensi ephathelene nobulelesi esisekelo	ingcinye encani yesifundo sesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi enqophe ekungeniseni abafundi abasathomako esifundweni sesayensi yezehlakalo zobulelesi kanye nabonobangela bobulelesi.
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.	amagenge	isiqhema nofana abantu abadlula kabathathu abaziwa ngento eyodwa, ibizo begodu/nofana okungabafanisa, njengetshwayo, begodu/nofana ilembatho, ababandakanyeka ezenzweni zobulelesi kufaka nenturhu hlangana.

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.	inturhu ephathelene nobulili	zoke izenzo ezenziwa ebafazini, emadodeni, ebantazaneni nebesaneni ngenca yobulili, ebanga nofana engabanga ukulimazeka ngokomzimba, ngokwengqondo nofana ngokwemizwa nofana ngokwezomnotho, nanyana ukubathusela ngokwenza isenzo leso, nangokubalela bonyana babe nekululeko, nanyana kwenzeka kubonwa nofana kungabonwa. Lokho kulithemu elifaka koke okuyinturhu yomkhaya, ukutlhorisa ngokomseme emsebenzini, ukukata, ukusika izitho zangasese nanyana ngiziphi izenzeko zayiphi ikolelo engaba yingozi emntwini nokuthengiswa kwabantu.
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.	ukulimaza umzimba ngesihlungu	umhlobo wokusahlela umsahleli anqophe ngakho ukulimaza umzimba, okwenziwa ngomhlobo othile wesikhali, kungasi umukhwa nofana isigidi kodwana okhanye okufana nephayiphi lesimbi, isitina, ibhodlelo, isigodo somthanyelo nofana ikopi yekofi etjhisako nofana itiyi athele omunye ebusweni okungabengela ukulimala okumbi.
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.	izondo	isenzo sobulelesi esenziwa emntwini, esiqhemeni sabantu nofana ipahla yabo ngonobangela webandlululo, izindlekelo nofana ukungabekezeleli ungazimbi ngesibanga sokuziphatha kukangazimbi, nofana ukuziphatha okucatjangelwako, okufaka hlangana ubuhlanga, ikolo, ikolelo, isiko, ilimi, ukubelethwa, uburhole, ubujamo be-HIV, ubuzwe, ubulili awela kibo, ubuswephe kanye nomsebenzi awusebenzako nofana irhwebo likangazimbi.
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.	ukubulala umuntu ngengozi	ukubulawa komuntu ngomunye umuntu. UmThetho weSewula Afrika uyahlukanisa hlangana nokubulala (okungasi ngengozi), okungasisemthethweni begodu nokubulala ngehloso komunye umuntu, ukuqunta umuntu (ukubulala ngengozi), okukubulala omunye umuntu ngokunganaki. Ngamanye amagama ukubulala kutjho ukubulala ngehloso nokubulala ngokungakahlosi kutjho ukunganaki.

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.	ukuziphatha kwabantu	irherho elizeleko lezenzeko abantu abazibandakanya kizo empilweni zabo, ezakhiwe bonobangela besiko, umukghwa, ikolelo, imizwa, isikhundla, umphakathi, ikolo, imigomo elungileko nengakalungi begodu / nofana imithetho ephathelene nefuzo.
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>).	ukubutheleleka kweengazi umuntu nasele afile/ indlela yokuthola imbangela yokuhlongakala	okwenziwa umuntu asele ahlolongakele (ngemva kokuhlongakala) okukubutheleleka kokusamanzi njengeengazi engcenyeni yomzimba engenzasi ngonobangela wokungakhambi kweengazi. Ukufaneleka kwamatjhuguluko wangemva kokuhlongakala kungasiza ekutholeni bona umuntu uhlolongakele ngasiphi isikhathi, umnyakazo womzimba ongenzeka, unobangela wokuhlongakala (okwaziwa ngokuthi <i>kutjhuguluka kombala ngemva kokuhlongakala nofana umbala obukhobe obonakala</i>
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	ukuphatha kumbi	Ukuphathwa kumbi, ukugetjengwa, ukungabi nobuntu komunye umuntu.
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.	ukubotjhwa	isijeziso esisemthethweni okuyindlela yokukhawulela umuntu ikululeko yokukhamba ngokuthi abanjwe avalelwe esikhungweni sokuvuselelwa kwesimilo, eSewula Afrika okuzakuba yijele nofana isentha yokuhlengwa, isikhathi esithileko.
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.	ukulalana kwabantu abaziinhlobo	kukulalana kwamalunga womndeni neehlobo zabo. Ngokuya ngokomThetho wesewula Afrika kusisenzo sokulalana phakathi kwabantu ababili abaziinhlobo (umuntu osizukulwana somunye, njengababelethi babantwana babo), hlangana nabantwana osizukulwana somunye, hlangana nezelamani kanye nabomalume/ abodadababa kanye nabatjhana abaduna/nabasikazi, lapho omunye asizukulwana somka muntu othileko, hlangana nababelethi nabantwana abatholiweko.

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>) .	inceba lokurhaya/ lokusikeka	enye yemihlobo emihlanu yamanceba engatholakala kungazimbi wenturhu. Amanceba abangelwa isisetjenziswa esibukhali, isibonelo umukhwa, nawudoswa phezu kwesikhumba ubude balo kuvame bona bube bukhulu kunokudibha kwalo (qala umrhubuko, ukudabuka, umkghubuko kanye namanceba aphundlukeleko.
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.	izenzo zobulelesi zomuntu ngamunye	ihlathululo yokuziphatha kwezelelesi okumkhuba wesimilo somuntu ngamunye, okukholakala bonyana zibumba irherho lemithetho epilweni yomuntu. Abasekeli balindlela bakholelwa ekutheni imikhuba yomuntu ihlathulula bonyana umuntu uwubona njani umhlaba wabo begodu lokhu kungasetjenziswa ukuqagela imiphumela.
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.	ubulungisa bezelelesi obusemthethweni	ukusombululwa kombango kanye nemithetho nokuziphatha emphakathini babantu abangasiyo ingcenywe yerherho lamajaji njengombana kuhlonywe mthetho.
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.	abalumiindleba	abantu abanikela ilwazi kumphathiswa zomthetho malungana nezelelesi, izenzo zezelelesi eziragela phambili, namkha ezitlanyiweko, kodwana okungasi bamangali, bofakazi, abongazimbi nofana abasolwa. Isibonelo salabo kuzakuba isisebenzi sebhareni ozwe isiqhema sabantu sitlamba ukudlelezela ibhanka bese yena udlulisela ilwazi lelo emapholiseni.
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.	abahlalindawonye ngendaweni	abantu ngaphandle kokulahlwa licala, abavalelweko esikhungweni sokuvuselelwa kwesimilo, adluliselwe ejele nofana ususwa kwesinye isikhungo asiwe kwesinye, eSewula Afrika okuzakuba yijele nofana isentha yokuhlelwa. Ngamanye amagama, kufaka hlangana abantu abathole isigwebo sokuvalwelelwa isikhathi esithileko njengesijeziso somlandu awenzileko nalabo abalindele ukugwetjwa, kuba kubawa ibheyili nofana balindele ukugwetjwa ngombana walelwe nebheyili nofana akhenge ibhadalwe.

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.	ubulelesi beentjhabatjhaba	ithemu elifaka koke ukwepfulwa komthetho weentjhabatjhaba, kufaka hlangana ubulelesi, obuthathwa njengobumbi khulu begodu obulihlazo okuvumela ukungenelela kwe-ejensi yeentjhabatjhaba nokutjhutjhiswa. Iimbono zifaka hlangana umhlobo othileko wabantu, ubulelesi bezepi, ubulelesi obumaqondana nabantu, ukuzwisa ubuhlungu nokunyamalala ngokukatelelwa.
interpersonal violence	intentional use of physical force, power or control against oneself such as suicide and self-harm, against another person such as domestic violence and child negligence, or against a group or community such as xenophobic attacks, in the form of physical, sexual or emotional acts, or threats thereof, and which results in, or has the potential to result in physical injury, death, emotional harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.	ukuzilimaza ngokwakho	ukusebenzisa amandla ngamabomu, nofana ukuzilawula wena ngokwakho njengokuzibulala nokuzilimaza, maqondana nomuntu njengenturhu yomkhaya nokunganakwa kwabantwana, nofana isiqhema sabantu njengokusahlelwa kwamaphandle, ngezenzo zokulalana nofana ukuhlukumeza ngokwemizwa nofana ukuthusela okungabangela ukulimala, ukuhlongakala, ukulimaza imizwa ukungathuthuki kuhle nofana ukwalelwa ngokuthileko.
Interpol	the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is an international intergovernmental organisation, which aims to facilitate international police cooperation. The organisation functions as an administrative liaison between the law enforcement agencies of approximately 190 member countries, with its head office in Lyon, France. However, the South African Police Services (SAPS), similar to most law enforcement agencies of member countries, has a local National Crime Bureau (NCB) of Interpol that maintains a globally connected computer system, including databases for DNA, fingerprints, and names and photographs of wanted or missing persons, which assists SAPS in combatting transnational crimes. The focus of Interpol is devoted to the combating of crimes that occur across the borders of countries like terrorism, crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, environmental crime, organised crime, piracy, illicit trafficking in art, drugs, firearms and humans, as well as money laundering, child pornography, computer/cybercrime and corruption.	i-interpol	I- <i>International Criminal Police Organisation</i> eyaziwa nge-Interpol, kuyihlangano yaborhulumente ababambeneko beentjhabatjhaba, enqophe ukukghonakalisa ihlanganyela yamapholisa weentjhabatjhaba. Ihlangano le isebenza njengomthintansi olawulako hlangana nama-ejensi wezomthetho anamalunga azinarha ezi-190, ihlokorobho yabo ise- <i>Lyon, France</i> . Namkha kunjalo, i- <i>South African Police Services</i> (SAPS), efana namanye ama-ejensi wokukatelelwa komthetho wenarha ezimalunga, ine- <i>National Crime Bureau</i> (NC) ye-interpol elonda irherho lamakhomphyutha ahlanganisiweko iphasi loke, kufaka nedathabheyizi ye-DNA, imigadangiso yemino, amagama neenthombe zabantu abafunwako nofana abalahlekileko, erhelebha i-SAPS ukulwa nobulelesi iphasi loke. Umnqopho we-interpol kukuzinikela ekulweni nobulelesi obenzeka ngaphetjheya kwemikhawulo yeenarha netherorizimu ubulelesi obenziwa ebantwini, ukubalawa kwabantu ngobunengi, ubulelesi bezepi, ubulelesi bebhoduluko, ubulelesi obuhleliweko, ukupharyetha, ukweba ubukgwari, iindakamizwa, iingidi nabantu, ukuhlanzekiswa komgunyathi, ukubhunabhunisa abantwana naehloso vokusithabisa. ubulelesi

investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature such as victim statements, and indirect/objective nature such as fingerprints, prepare reports for the prosecution process and present evidence in court. Also known as a police detective, crime investigator or criminal investigator.	Umphenyi	Isiphathiswa esigandelega umthetho umsebenzi waso kukuphenya ngobulelesi ngokubuthelela ilwazi bunqopha, njengesitatimende sikangazimbi, nangokungakanqophi, njengemigadangiso yemino, ukulungiselela iripoti efuneka ekambisweni yokutjhutjhisa nokwethula ubufakazi ekhotho. waziwa nangokuthiwa ngufokisi, umphenyimacala nofana umphenyimacala.
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.	ubuhloli bamaJaji bemisebenzi yokuVuselelwa kweSimilo	ibandla eliphathelene nomthetho elizijameleko eSewula Afrika elahlonywa ukukghonakalisa ukuhlolwa kwamasentha wokuvuselelwa kweemilo ukuze babike ngokuphathwa kwababanjwa kanye nobujamo bamasentha abakiwo. Umnqopho wobuhloli kukuvikela amalungelo wobuntu wababanjwa abasemasentheni ukuqinisekisa bonyana boke ababanjwa bavaelwa ngaphasi kobujamo obamukelekako, baphathwa ngesithunzi balungele ukuhlanganiswa ngesithunzi nomphakathi ngesikhathi baphuma ejele.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	I-JICS	isirhunyezo se- <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i>
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	ubulungiswa	ukusetjenziswa komthetho ukwahlulela nokujezisa izelelesi ngendlela efaneleko.
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>).	indlela yekambiso yobulungiswa	ikambiso ehlonywe ngurhulumente ukuqalana nobulelesi begodu nokunikelwa isigwebo labo abaphula umthetho. Indlela yekambiso yobulungiswa bezelelesi isetjenziswa lapho ubulelesi benziwe ngokulandela iphenyo lezelelesi elizakuphelela ngokubotjhwa kwesaphulamthetho sikhithwa lapho belivalelwe khona (<i>okwaziwa njengekambiso yobulungiswa kezobulelesi</i>).

juvenile court	<p>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'.</p>	ikhotho yelutjha	<p>ngokuya ngokomThetho wezobuLungiswa weSewula Afrika, umthetho 75 ka 2008, ikhotho yezobulungiswa babantwana ngenye nenye ikhotho enikelwe amandla mThetho weKambiso yobuLelesi, eyenza isibawo sebheyili, isigwebo nofana ukuvalelwa komntwana. Lokho kutjho bonyana nekhotho ePhakemeko eyenza isibawo sokwenziwa komThetho wobuLungiswa babaNtwana iyikhotho yobulungiswa babantwana. Ithemu elithi "ikhotho yabasebancani ithathwa ngokuthi mnqondo wakade khulu ngombana ininda beyileyibule umntwana ophikisana nomthetho. Ithemu elenyulwako yikhotho yobulungiswa babantwana'.</p>
juvenile crime	<p>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'.</p>	ukwelelesa kwelutjha	<p>izenzo ezingavunyelwa mthetho ojayelekileko nomthetho obekwe lilizwe ezenziwa babantu abangaphasi kweminyaka e-18 (abantwana). Ithemu elithi "ubulelesi babasebancani", lithathwa njengomqondo wakade khulu ngombana ininda beyileyibule umntwana ophikisana nomthetho. Ithemu elenyulwako elitjho isigatjana sesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi kutjihiwo 'abantwana abaphikisana nomthetho'</p>
juvenile delinquent	<p>a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile 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).</p>	iselesi esilulutjha	<p>umuntu ongaphasi kweminyaka eli-18 owenze isenzo esalelwa mthetho ojayelekileko nobekwe lilizwe, kodwana akasimdala kangangobana angathathwa njengomuntu omdala. Ithemu elithi '<i>ubulelesi bobutjha</i>' lithathwa njengomqondo wakade khulu ngombana ininda beyileyibule umntwana owenza ubulelesi. Ithemu elenyulwako ngelithi' umntwana ophikisana nomthetho' (elaziwa ngokuthi <i>isaphulamthetho esilulutjha</i>).</p>

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'.	ubulungisa belutjha	ingcenywe yomthetho esebenza emntwini ngamunye owenza isenzo esiphikisana nomthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe, kodwana akasimdala kangangobana angathathwa njengomuntu omdala, ngamanye amagama mntwana. ESewula Afrika ubulungiswa belutjha buphethwe lthemu elithi 'ubulungiswa belutjha' lithathwa njengomqondo wakade khulu ngombana ininda beyileybule umntwana owenza ubulelesi. lthemu elenyulwako ngelithi 'ubulungiswa babantwana'
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).	isephulamthetho esilulutjha	umuntu ongaphasi kweminyaka eli-18 (umntwana) owenza isenzo esaliwa mthetho ojayekekileko nobekwe lilizwe, kodwana ongasimdala bona angathathwa njengomuntu omdala. lthemu elithi isephulamthetho esisese sincani' lithathwa njengomqondo omdala khulu ngombana lininda beyileybule umntwana owenza ubulelesi. lthemu elenyulwako ngelithi' umntwana ophikisana nomthetho' (elaziwa ngokuthi ubulelesi bobutjha).
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.	kobutjha	umuntu omncani ongasimdala bona angathathwa njengomuntu omdala. Ngokuya ngokomThetho wezobuLungiswa weSewula Afrika , umthetho 75 ka 2008, umuntu ongaphasi kweminyaka eli-18, umThetho uthatha umuntu loyo njengomntwana. lthemu elithi 'kobutjha' lithathwa njengelakade khulu, ngombana lininda lileybule umntwana owenza ubulelesi.

La Cosa Nostra	<p>an influential organised crime syndicate with its roots in the Sicilian Mafia which emerged in the poor Italian immigrant neighbourhoods of New York and New Orleans in the United States of America (USA). The first known member of the Sicilian Mafia who immigrated to the USA was Giuseppe Esposito in the 1870s. The organisation is shrouded in secrecy and became known as La Cosa Nostra in the 1930s. Also known as the LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia or The Mob. The LCN specialises in drug-trafficking, murder, assault, gambling, extortion, loan-sharking, labour racketeering, money laundering, arson, selling contraband cigarettes, firearm smuggling, prostitution and infiltration of legitimate business enterprises. Much of the criminal organisation's reach and influence were wiped out by targeted law enforcement efforts in the mid-1980s. Currently the LCN is most active in the North-eastern parts of the USA and has diversified its criminal activities through their involvement in more modern types of crimes like health insurance fraud, credit card fraud and computer fraud/cybercrime. The Enterprise is a new name the LCN goes by (also see <i>mafia</i>) .</p>	I-La Cosa Nostra	<p>isigungu sobulelelesi obuhleliweko esinamandla esisungulwe ku-<i>Sicilian Mafia</i> esivela kubomakhelwani ababaphalali be-<i>Italy</i> abakhwahlileko e-<i>New York ne-New Orleans e-United States of America (USA)</i>. Ilunga lokuthoma elaziwako le-<i>Sicilian Mafia</i> elaphalalela e-USA ngu-<i>Giuseppe Asposito</i> ngomnyaka ka-1870. Ihlango leyo yayifihliwe yathoma ukwaziwa njenge-<i>La Cosa Nostra</i> ngeminyaka yabo-1930. Beyaziwa nange-<i>LCN, America Mafia, Italian Mafia</i> nofana <i>The Mob</i> . I-LCN isebenza khulu ngokukhukhuthisa iindakamizwa, ukubulala, ukusahlela, ukugembula, ukuphanga, ukubolekisa ngeemali ngokungemthetho, ukutjhisa izinto ngabomu, ukulawulwa kweenhlangano zabasebenzi ukuthikameza amabubulo, ukuthengisa isegerede engasisemthethweni, ukukhukhuthisa iingidi, ukuthengisa ngomzimba nokusilaphaza amabubulo asemthethweni. Izinto ezinengi zehlangano yobulelesi zaqedwa mizamo yokukatelelwa komthetho ngeminyaka yabo-1980. Njenganje i-LCN ikhuthela engcenyeni zethagwini-Tjhingalanga ye USA begobu seyitjhugulule izenzo zabo zobulelesi ngokufaka hlangana ubulelesi besimodeni njengokukhwabanisa itjhorensi yepilo, amakarada wesikolodo kanye nokukhwabanisa ngekhomphyutha. I-LCN seyikhamba</p>
lacerations	<p>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>) .</p>	ukudabuka	<p>enye yemihlobo emihlanu yamanceba engatholakala kungazimbi wenturhu. Ukutlebuka kubangelwa kusikeka nofana ukudoseka khulu kwesikhumba kanye namathitjhu angaphakathi, lapho umuntu abethwe ngento ebuthundu bese isikhumba siyavuleka ngonobangela wegandeleleko elibekhona (qala <i>umrhubuko, umrhuzulo, ukudabuka, inceba lokurhaya/ lokusikeka namanceba aphundukeleko</i>).</p>

liberal feminism	<p>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.</p>	indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna	<p>abasekeli balombono baphikasana ngokuthi indima edlalwa bulili emphakathini ngiyo engunobangela wokugandelelwa kwaboma emphakathini okwenza imiphumela yokuba babe seenkhundleni eziphasi. Bakholelwa bona abesana nabantazana bafundiswa ukuzifanisa ngokuhlukana ngokwamatshwayo wobulili bobuduna (baphalisane bagasele) kanye nokuhlukana kwamatshwayo wobulili bobufazi (ukuthhogomela nokuthula) begodu wobulili bobuduna banikelwe isikhundla namandla emphakathini. Abalandeli bajamela ukulingana kezepolotiki, zokuhlalisana zomthetho nezomnotho hlangana nabomma nabobaba. Bakholelwa bonyana ukuphulwa komthetho kwabomma kumphumela wokufundiswa ngendima yobulili, okumele kwenziwe bulili obuthileko, ngendlela kuhlathululwa ngayo ubulelesi, nokuthi izinga lobulelesi labomma lincani kunalelo labobaba ngombana ukuzibandakanva emphakathi kubanikela ithuba</p>
mafia	<p>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>).</p>	imafiya	<p>Ithemu elitjho isigungu sobulelesi obuhleliweko obudzimelela kumvelaphi yobuzwe, yomndeni nesiko lamalunga wayo, isibonelo i-<i>Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia and Japanese Mafia</i> (Qala ne- <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).</p>

Marxist feminism	<p>proponents of this perspective trace the oppression of women back to the disproportionate location of economic power among men. They argue that the ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies causes the imbalance of power between men and women. Capitalist societies serve the interests of the male elite, because they subjugate women to roles of sexual and domestic service. They believe that women in capitalist societies are victims of double oppression in the sense that, just like men from the proletariat, women are oppressed economically, but unlike men, women are also subjugated by their domestic roles. They believe that the subordinate class status of women may force them to commit crime as a means of financial survival (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	<p>ukulwela ikululeko yabasikazi ngokuka-Marx</p>	<p>abatjhukumisi balombono basusela igandelelo labafazi kusuka ekuhlaliseni ngokungalingani kwamandla wezomnotho hlangana namadoda. Baphikisana ngokuthi ubunikazi bemizamo yokukhiqiza emiphakathini yamakhephithalisti kubangela ukungalingani kwamandla hlangana kwamadoda nabafazi. Imphakathi yamasotjhalisti ifezakalisa ikareko yamadoda, ngombana behlula abafazi emisebenzini yekhaya nephathelene nobulili. Bacabanga bona abafazi emiphakathini yamakhephithalisti babongazimbi bokugandelelwa ngokubuyelelweko njengamadoda afanele ukusebenza, abafazi bagandelelwa ngokomnotho, akufani namadoda, abafazi beyiswa misebenzi yabo yomkhaya. Bacabanga bonyana izinga lobujamo babafazi bungababangela bonyana benze ubulelesi njengomzamo wokuthola imali (qala <i>eminye imibono eqakathekileko evelileko: indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna, ukusiphula imirabhu yegandelelo labasikazi, abalwela ukugandelelwa</i></p>
penetrating wounds	<p>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</i>, <i>contusions/bruises</i>, <i>lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i>).</p>	<p>amanceba aphundlukeleko</p>	<p>enye yemihlobo emihlanu yamanceba angabonakala kungazimbi wenturhu. Amanceba aphundlukeleko abangelwa yinto ebukhali nofana enetlobo, isibonelo umukhwa, ukudibha kwenceba lelo kudlula ububanzi benceba lelo (qala <i>umrhubuko</i>, <i>umrhubuko/umkhgubuko</i>, <i>ukudabuka namanceba aphundlukeleko</i>).</p>

<p>postmodern feminism</p>	<p>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>).</p>	<p>ukulwela amalungelo wabasikazi kwangemva kwesimodeni</p>	<p>abatjhukumisi bombono babuza ukubakhona kweqiniso, nokufaka ukugandelelwa kwabomma. Umbono wokuthi kwengqondo nesayensi ngikho okuqakathekile ekuhlathululeni indlela izinto zingayo, waliwe. Kuhle kuhle abalweli bamalungelo wabasikazi kwangemva kwesimodeni bakholelwa bona iqiniso alisiwo umnqopho. Abafuni amahlelo abekiweko kanye nokuphosa iselele iphasi loke, imiqondo eyakhiwe mphakathi 'njengobulelesi' kanye 'nobulungiswa' baphakamisa bonyana ukuzwisisa kwethu imiqondo enje ilawulwa ziinhlatululo ezakhiwe lisiko lamadoda ngeendlela zabakholelwa emaphuzwini wesayensi kwaphela zokuthola ilwazi neqiniso. Babuye baphikisane ngokuthi ilwazi neendlela ezisetjenziswa kusayensi ephathelene nobulelesi zinikelwe ubulili, ngalokho-ke ukunikela abakholelwa emaphuzwini wesayensi ephathelene nobulelesi abazwisisi ukuhlukana kokwakheka kobulili. Esikhundleni salokho abalandeli balandela amaqiniso amanengi begodu bakholelwa bonyana kukhona iindlela ezinengi zokulandelela amaqiniso. Abasekeli babona ilwazi ngamathemu wabakholelwa kokulingana kwabantu nokuphathwa ngokulingana ngokuya ngokuzwisisa iphasi komunye nomunye. Kukholelwa bonyana ukwakhiwa kwelwazi kufuna amezwi amanengi, khulukhulu lawo agade adinywe amathuba ngokobuhlanga, ngokobulili nangokweengaba (qala neminye imibono eqakathekileko evelileko: <i>liberal</i></p>
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radical feminism	<p>proponents of this perspective single out patriarchy (male dominance) and human reproduction as the fundamental causes for the oppression of women in society. They believe that social relations and social interactions are shaped by male power and privilege. Proponents further assert that it is part of the biological nature of men to be aggressive and domineering. Consequently crime is seen as an expression of men's need to dominate and control others, but especially women by forcing them into motherhood and sexual slavery. They are particularly focussed on crimes against women and how patriarchy plays a pivotal role in domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and pornography. They stress that offending behaviour by women is most often preceded by men victimising women. In other words, female crimes are seen as female survival strategies which are necessitated by a patriarchal society that subjugates women (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	<p>ukusiphula imirabhu yegandelelo labasikazi</p>	<p>abatjhukumisi balombono baveza khulu ubuphathriyakhi (ukulawula kwabembaji) nokwanda kwabantu njengonobangela osisekelo sokugandelelwa kwabomma emphakathini. Bakholelwa bona itjhebiswano yomphakathi nokuhlanganyela komphakathi kwenziwa mamandla nelungelo amadoda analo. Abatjhukumisi bafakazela bonyana kuyingceny yemvelo yebhayoloji yamadoda bonyana babe nesihluku begodu balawulw abanye abantu. Ngalokho-ke ubulelesi bubonakala njengokuveza bonyana amadoda kumele balawule abanye, khulukhulu abafazi ngokubakatelela bona babe nabantwana begodu babe ziinqgila zomseme. Bathathwa njengabahlukumezi babomma begodu ubuphathriyakhi budlala njani indima enturhwini yomkhaya, ukugagadhlhela, ukuhlukumeza ngokomseme kanye neenthombe ezibulanzi. Bagandelela bonyana ukuphula umthetho kwabomma bukhanjelwa phambili kutlhoriswa kwabomma. Ngamanje amagama, ubulelesi babomma bubonakala njengeqhingha lokuziphulukisa kwabeengubo okubangelwa mphakathi wephathriyakhi owehlula nolawula abomma (qala neminye imibono eqakathekileko evelileko: <i>indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna</i>, <i>ukulwela ikululeko ngokuka-Marxist</i>, <i>abalwela ukugandelelwa kwabasikazi emphakathini</i>, <i>ukkulwela amalungelo wabasikazi kwangemva kwesimodeni kanye nokulwelwa kwamalungelo wabasikazi abanzima</i>).</p>
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socialist feminism	<p>supporters of the perspective attempt to merge radical and Marxist feminist views by arguing that the oppression of women is the result of concurrent gender and class-based inequalities. They examine the interrelated and interdependent forces of capitalism and patriarchy that lead to the crime of men and the oppression, subordination and dependency of women. This means that they believe that class and gender work together to structure society and they prioritise neither class nor gender. They assert that the powerful position that men hold in society provides them with greater opportunities to commit crime and to create harm, whereas the subordinate position of women in society not only gives them fewer opportunities to offend, but also limits them from benefiting from legitimate opportunities (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	<p>abalwela ukugandelelwa kwabasikazi emphakathini</p>	<p>abasekeli balombono bazama ukunhlanganisa imibono yabalwelimalungelo wabomma abasekela umbono ka-Marxist banikela izizathu zokuthi igandelelo labomma ngunobangela wokungalingani ngokobulili nangokweengaba okwenzeka ngasikhathisinye. Bahlola imithelela yekhephthalizimu neye phathriyakhhi ehlobeneko nesebenzisana ukuhlolela ekuleleseni kwamadoda kanye nokugandelela, ukungabi namandla nofana igunya nokuthembela kwabomma. Lokho kubenza bakholelwe bona iingaba nobulili kuyasebenzisana ukwakha umphakathi begodu akukhethi sigaba namkha ubulili. Bagandelela bona isikhundla esinamandla esiphethwe madoda emphakathini sibanikela amathuba amanengi wokwenza ubulelesi nokulimaza, njengoba isikhundla esiphasi sabomma emphakathini asibanikeli amathuba amancani kwaphela wokona, kodwana abakhandela nekuzuzeni amathuba asemthethweni (qala neminye imibono eqakathekileko evelileko: <i>indlela yokulinganiswa kwabasikazi nabaduna, ukulwela ikululeko ngokuka-Marxist, abalwela ukugandelelwa kwabasikazi emphakathini, ukulwela amalungelo</i>).</p>
subjective evidence	<p>one of two types of information in a criminal investigation. In a criminal investigation, subjective evidence is also often referred to as direct evidence and includes all the information gathered from people directly or indirectly involved in the crime such as victims, eyewitnesses, suspects, informants etc., that is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute (also see <i>circumstantial evidence</i>).</p>	<p>ubufakazi ongekhe wabuhlunga</p>	<p>enye yemihlobo emibili yelwazi ephenyweni lobulelesi. Ephenyweni lobulelesi, ubufakazi ongekhe wabuhlunga buvamise ukuthiwa bufakazi obunqophileko begodu bufaka hlangana ilwazi elitholakele ebantwini ababandakanyekako ebulelesini bunqopha nofana ngokungakanqophi njengabongazimbi, abofakazi, umsolwa, abalumindlebe, njll lokho okwethulwa ekhotho yomthetho ukulungisa umbango ophathelene namaqiniso (qala nobufakazi ngokobujamo).</p>
vehicle hijackers	<p>individuals who forcefully seize a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacker or car-jacker).</p>	<p>abeba iinthuthi</p>	<p>abantu abathathela abanye iinthuthi ngamandla ngaphandle kokuvumelana (baziwa nangokuthi ngabeba iinthuthi).</p>
vehicle hijacking	<p>the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).</p>	<p>ukweba isithuthi</p>	<p>ukuthatha ngamandla isithuthu somunye umuntu ngaphandle kwesivumelwano (kwaziwa ngokuthi kukweba iinthuthi).</p>