

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (ISIXHOSA)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (ISIXHOSA)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	isishunqulelo sika- <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .
abrasions	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Abrasions are caused when the superficial layer of the skin (the epidermis) is removed or injured as a result of friction against a rough surface, for example when a person is dragged over a rugged surface (also see <i>contusions/bruises, lacerations, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i> ).	imigruzuko	olunye uhlobo kwiintlobo ezintlanu zezilonda ezikholisa ukufumaneka kumaxhoba obundlobongela. Imigruzuko yenzeka xa umaleko ongaphezulu wolusu (iephidemisi) ukhuthuka okanye usenzakala ngenxa yokukhuhleka kumphezulu orhabaxa, umzekelo xa umntu erhuqwa kumphezulu orhabaxa (phinda ujonge <i>imivimbo/imikrwelo, amanxeba okukrazuka, amanxeba okusikeka kunye namanxeba anzulu</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.	umkhwa wolwaphulo-mthetho wabadala	umkhwa wolwaphulo-mthetho wabadala sisimilo somntu omdala (oneminyaka eyi-18 ubudala nangaphezulu) esiphambukileyo okanye esingafunekiyo ngokwemithetho yolwaphulo-mthetho.
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.	ukuziphatha ngobunjalane/ngephike	ukuziphatha ngobunjalane kuquka izenzo zokuhlasela nezokungahloneli amalungelo abanye. Kusenokuquka ubundlobongela obufana nokubetha, ukukhaba okanye ukutyhiliza, ukuhlasele ngamazwi okufana nokuthumela imiyalezo yezothuso kumajelo eendaba zasentlalweni, ukungxolisa okanye ukuthuka, kunye/okanye izoyikiso ezifana nokwenza izijekulo ezothusayo.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	umbutho weAlcoholics Anonymous	umbutho onika inkxaso ebantwini abaxhomekeke etywalen.
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.	ulwaphulo-mthetho olusisityholo	isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho atyholwa ngaso umntu kodwa abe loo mntu engekagqithi kwinkqubo yokuxoxwa kwetyala kwaye nesityholo sibe singekavavanywa enkundleni yamatyala. Eli binzana lamagama likholisa ukusetyenziswa kwiingxelo zamajelo osasazo ukubonisa ukuba ukunikwa kwengxelo akunakhethe kungakhethi necala.
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.	ityala elisisityholo	isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho sokuba ubani uyatyholwa kodwa abe loo mntu engekagqithi kwinkqubo yokuxoxwa kwetyala kwaye nesityholo sibe singekavavanywa kwinkundla yamatyala. Eli binzana lamagama likholisa ukusetyenziswa kwiingxelo zamajelo osasazo ukubonisa ukuba ukunikwa kwengxelo akunakhethe kungakhethi necala.

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.	i-anomie (utyeshelo lwezithethe)	isimo eluntwini apho izithethe zingasasebenziyo khona ekuqulunqeni izimilo. Yimeko ekhomba indlela yokuziphatha engacacanga okanye encinane. Umba wotyeshelo lwezithethe waqala wasetyenziswa nguEmile Durkheim malunga nezifundo ngolwaphulo-mthetho ukuchaza isimilo solwaphulo-mthetho njengesiphumo sokuqhawuka konxulumano phakathi kweminqweno yabantu nesakhono sabo sokuphumeza iinjongo zabo ngamaxesha enguquko ekhawulezayo entlalweni, njengamathuba okukhula okukhawulezayo koqoqosho.
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.	ukuchasa okwasentlalweni	okuthile okuphambana nemithetho kunye nezithethe zoluntu, ngamanye amazwi, into echasene nezithethe ezisetyenziswayo, umzekelo ukungayi esikolweni, kuba kuphambuka kokulindeleke eluntwini.
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.	isimilo sokuchasa okwasentlalweni	izenzo ezenzakalisayo okanye ezingenangqalelo yempilontle yabanye. Siquka uluhlu olubanzi lwezimilo ezinokushiya-shiyana ukusuka kwizimilo ezingamkelekanga kancinane eluntwini, ezifana nokuthuka okanye ukuphazamisa ngokungxola, ukuya kwizenzo zolwaphulo-mthetho ezinobuzaza ngakumbi, ezifana nokuhlasela ngezigalo.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	umbuso wocalucalulo	inkqubo yokucalulwa okanye yokwahlukaniswa ngokobuhlanga eyayinyanzeliswa eMzantsi Afrika liQela leSizwe lezopolitiko ngokusebenzisa uviso-mthetho ukususela ngo-1948 ukuya ngo-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.	ukuhlasela	ukusebenzisa amandla emntwini ngokungekho mthethweni nangenjongo, okanye ukudala inkolelo komnye umntu yokuba kuza kusetyenziswa amandla kuye kungekudala. Ulwaphulo-mthetho luthetha ukusetyenziswa kwamandla emzimbeni nasengqondweni. Oku kuthetha ukudala uloyiko engqondweni yomntu lokuba uza kuva iintlungu enzakaliswe emzimbeni, nako kufana nokuhlaselwa.

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.	ingxelo yohlalutyo	yahluka ngokweentlobo eziliqela ngokubhekiselele kwezolwaphulo-mthetho. Ingxelo yohlalutyo yaphambi kwesigwebo inika uluvo olunxulumene nomntu ongumaphuli-mthetho othile ukuze kuncedakale iqela labagwebi ukuze benze isigqibo ngesigwebo esifanelekileyo. Ingxelo yohlalutyo yasemva kwesigwebo inenjongo yokunika ukhokelo olunxulumene nonyango kunye nolawulo lomaphuli-mthetho ngokuphathelele kumalinge ongenelelo anokusetyenziselwa ukubuyiselwa kwesimo sangaphambili nokulawula okuncomekayo komaphuli-mthetho ngexesha lokuvalelwa etrongweni. Oku kuqinisekisa ukuphathwa komaphuli-mthetho kokhuselo, ngokhuseleko nangendlela efanele yena yedwa.
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> ).	inzululwazi ngezijulwa	Ufundonzulu lwenzululwazi ngokusetyenziswa, iintshukumo, isiphumo nokubunjwa kwezijulwa ezifana neembumbulu, izidubuli neziqhushumbisi. Lo mmandla wofundonzulu wahlulwe ngokwenzululwazi yangaphakathi ngezijulwa, esebenza ngentshukumo yezijulwa phakathi kwesixhobo sokudubula, inzululwazi ngezijulwa yangaphandle, egqalisela ekubhabheni kwesijulwa emva kokushiya isixhobo side isijulwa eso siqandwe kokuthile, njengento ebesijoliswe kuyo, kunye nenzululwazi ngezijulwa yesiphelo okanye yamanxeba, ejongene nokuhlola isiphumo sefuthe lesijulwa kwinto ebesijoliswe kuyo (kwakhona jonga <i>ukuchongeka kompu</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 abafazi abamnyama	abasunguli bolu luvo bagqalisela kumava abafazi abamnyama kwaye bakubona ukucinezelwa kwabafazi njengesiphumo sokungaphathwa ngokulinganayo nocalucalulo oluhlanganiselweyo ngokwesini, umgangatho nobuhlanga. Ugqaliselo kuthinteleko lofikelelo lwabafazi abamnyama kwimfundo eyaneleyo nengqesho njengesiphumo sobuhlanga, inkolelo emgangathweni wobomi nakwiyantlukwano yezini, ebeka abafazi abamnyama kwisimo sokuhleleleka. Abasunguli baphinda bakhanyise ukuphathwa ngocalucalulo kwabafazi abamnyama kwinkqubo yobulungisa kwicala lolwaphulo-mthetho (phinda ujonge ezinye izimvo ezinkulu zokulwela amalungelo abafazi abamnyama ezivelileyo: ukulwela <i>amalungelo abafazi okukhululeka, ukulwela amalungelo abafazi ngobutsha-ntliziyo, ukulwela amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism, ukulwela amalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni nokulwela amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla</i> ).

bodily harm	any intentional, hostile and/or aggressive physical force/action (even touching), which interferes with the health and comfort of another person against their will, or the threatening of such force/action.	ukwenzakalisa umzimba	nakuphi na ukusetyenziswa kwamandla/isenzo sangabom, ngokulwa kunye/okanye ngobunjalane emzimbeni (nkqu nokuchukumisa), esiphazamisa impilo nokonwaba komnye umntu engakufuni oko yena, okanye ukoyikisa okunjalo kokusetyenziswa kwamandla/isenzo.
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.	ukuqhekeza	Ukungena kwisakhiwo ngokungekho mthethweni ngenjongo yolwaphulo-mthetho olufana nokuba okuthile. Ukuqhekeza kungajika kube kukuphanga xa umqhekezi equbisana nomntu ohlala kuloo mzi asebenzise amandla ezigalo xa esiba.
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.	igesi yesilahle (i-carbon monoxide)	yigesi engenabala, engenavumba nengenasongo, meko leyo eyenza kube nzima ukuyifumanisa. Ikhaphukhaphu noko kunomoya, iyityhefu ebantwini xa iphefumlelwe ngaphakathi kakhulu, ukuze oko kukhokelele ekufeni. Ikhutshwa ziimoto kwiimeko zasekhaya nakwimizi-mveliso xa zisebenzisa igesolini nedizili, izifudumezi zegesi nezixhobo zokupholisa ezibaselwa ngezibaseli ezisekwe kwikhabhoni.
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	umsebenzi wokuziphilisa ngolwaphulo-mthetho	ingeniso esentloko yemali ifunyanwa ngemisebenzi yolwaphulo-mthetho.
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.	isingxobo sembumbulu eliphanga	isikhongozelo/iqokobhe/ubekalelo lwesijulwa esifana nembumbulu. Sikholisa ukwenziwa ngentsimbi kwaye sinemilo yesilinda nesipoponi somlilo, itshaji yomgubo kunye nesijulwa.
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.	umba ongunobangela	isakhono somba omnye (u-X) sefuthe komnye (u-Y), umzekelo umba omnye (u-X) ubangela omnye umba (ongu-Y) ukuba ube khona okanye ukuba umba (u-X) ubangele omnye umba (u-Y) ukuba wahluke.

Cesare Lombroso	<p>Italian physician and criminologist who was born in 1835 and died in 1909. Dominated late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century thinking about criminal behaviour and is often credited as the father of scientific criminology, because he was able to direct crime causation ideas away from debates pertaining to free will and personal responsibility (classical school of criminology or indeterminism), to the notion that certain factors predisposed individuals to commit crime (positivistic school of criminology or determinism). In his early career he was strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution, essentially believing that crime is inherited (no free will) and that born criminals or atavists could be identified by physical attributes or stigmata such as prominent frontal sinuses, excessively large jaws and cheekbones and unusually small or large ears.</p>	uCesare Lombroso	<p>Ingcali yenzululwazi nezolwaphulo-mthetho yaseltaly eyazalwa ngo-1835 yasweleka ng-1909. Yayigqwesile ekupheleni kwenkulungwane ye-19 ukuya ekuqaleni kweyama-20 ngengcinga yayo ngesimilo esimalunga nolwaphulo-mthetho kwaye kaninzi unikwa iwonga lokuba ngutata wenzululwazi ngolwaphulo-mthetho, kuba wayekwazi ukukhaba izimvo ngokubangelwa kolwaphulo-mthetho olungqalileyo kwiingxoxo-mpikiswano eziphathelele kwintando ekhululekileyo noxanduva lobuqu bomntu (isikolo sodumo sezolwaphulo-mthetho okanye esingenantethelo yesizathu solwaphulo-mthetho), kwingcinga yokuba eminye imibandela ikhokelela abantu ekwenzeni ulwaphulo-mthetho (isikolo solwaphulo-mthetho esinika ithemba okanye sentethelo). Esawuqala umsebenzi wakhe awuqeqeshelweyo wafumana ifuthe elinamandla kwingcingane yophuhliso kaDarwin, ngenkolelo enamandla yokuba ulwaphulo-mthetho luyafuzwa (aluyontando ekhululekileyo) nokuthi abantu abaluzalelweyo ulwaphulo-mthetho abanezimo ezingafuzwanga banokuchongwa ngokweempawu zomzimba wabo okanye ngeemeko ezifana neesayinasi ezingaphambili entloko eziqaqambileyo, imihlathi namathambo ezidlele amakhulu ngokugqithisileyo kunye nenkoliso yeendlebe ezincinane okanye ezinkulu kakhulu.</p>
Child Justice Act	<p>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.</p>	Umthetho wobuLungisa baBantwana	<p>Umthetho wobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo ye-75 yango-2008 unikela ngesikhokelo-nkqubo solawulo nenkqubo yamacandelo oMgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika ophathelele kubantwana abazibhaqa bengquzulana nomthetho, womeleza amalungelo abantwana kukhathalelo losapho (okanye olufanelekileyo), ukuba bakhuselwe kwimpatho egadalala futhi bakhuselwe kwizenzo eziya kuyibeka engozini impilontle nophuhliso lwabo. Injongo kukuba nescwangciso-cebo songenelelo sokuqhekeza umjikelo wolwaphulo-mthetho nokuthintela abantwana ekubuyeleleni kukwaphulo-mthetho, uMthetho lo ugqalisele ekujikeni abantwana ukuba babe phantsi kwenkqubo yobulungisa kwezomthetho, kanti ngokwenza njalo kuqinisekiswa inkqubo esebenzayo yokubuyisela isimo sangaphambili nokuphinda bakwazi ukuhlala phakathi koluntu. Ngokuxhoba ngolwazi ngomthetho-siseko wobulungisa bokubuyisela isimo, kugxininiswa ekubeni abantwana babe noxanduva kwaye bazimisele ukuphendula ngezenzo zabo zolwaphulo-mthetho ukuze kuqinisekiswa intlonelo yamalungelo oluntu nokubandakanyeka kwamaxhoba, abazali neentsapho, ngokunjalo namaqela oluntu, xa bebuyiselwa eluntwini.</p>

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.	inkundla yobulungisa babantwana	nayiphi inkundla enolungiselelo kuMthetho weNkqubo yolwaPhulo-mthetho ngokuphathelele kwizicelo zebheyili zabantwana, izingxengxezo, iimvavanyo okanye iingxoxo zezigwebo.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	umntwana othengisa ngomzimba	umntu ongaphantsi kwiminyaka eli-18 ubudala owenza imisebenzi yeseksi ukuze afumane intlawulo ethile.
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> ).	ubungqina ngokwemeko	omnye woovimba ababini beenkcukacha kuphando ngolwaphulo-mthetho. Kuphando ngolwaphulo-mthetho ubungqina ngemeko bukhulisa ukuchazwa njengenjongo, ubungqina obungantsho nto okanye obungangqaliswanga. Buquka zonke iinkcukacha ezimalunga nomzimba ezifana negazi, iminwe, nencidi yobudoda kwiziganeko zodlwengulo, ezinikwa inkundla yamatyala ukuze kusonjululwe ingxabano esekwe kwiinyaniso ( phinda ujonge <i>ubungqina obuquka izimvo zomntu</i> ).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	isishunqulelo sika- <i>Child Justice Act</i> ( <i>uMthetho wezobuLungisa baBantwana</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> ).	ezolwaphulo-mthetho zodidi	omnye kwemihlanu imigaqo yeengcingane ebanzi ngolwaphulo-mthetho, esekwe ekubeni abantu zizidalwa ezinengqiqo nezinentando ekhululekileyo (ezingenakuthethelelwa) kungako benokuthundezwa ukuba bangawaphuli umthetho ngokuthi baviswe iintlungu zokohlwaywa (ukushenxiswa kokungafanelekanga). Lo mgaqo waba sentloko kwingcinga ngolwaphulo-mthetho ngethuba Lokhanyo lwenkulungwane ye-18, kodwa yalahlwa xa sekuthandwa umgaqo wokuxhobisa ngethemba, owazinza ngenkulungwane ye-19. Nangona kunjalo, izimvo ngalo mgaqo zaphakanyiswa ngeminyaka yoo-1980 ngenxa yengcingane eyakhethwa yokuqika kaCornish noClarke (phinda ujonge <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho ngokuxhobisa ngethemba</i> , <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho ezisentloko</i> , <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho zentsebenziswano</i> kunye <i>nezolwaphulo-mthetho ezimanyanisiweyo</i> ).
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	ulwaphulo-mthetho lenzuzo yemali	iintlobo zolwaphulo-mthetho ezingenabundlobongela ezenzelwa ukuzuza imali, ziquka ubuqhetseba, inkohliso, ukusebenzisa imali ngemposiso nokuba imali kwindawo yempangelo.

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 osekwe kwizithethe	imbumba yomthetho esekwe ngokwezigqibo zenkundla nangezithethe, kungenziwa ngokwemithetho ewiswa ngegunya lowiso-mthetho. Umthetho osekwe kwizithethe waseMzantsi Afrika usekwe kwinkqubo yomthetho yamaRoma-maDatshii waze wahlenga-hlengiswa watolikwa ngokwenkqubo yokuxoxwa kwamatyala. Iintlobo zolwaphulo-mthetho lwemithetho esekwe kwizithethe zizenzo ebezisoloko zibonwa njengeentlobo zolwaphul-mthetho kwiinkulungwane ezininzi njengokubulala, ubusela nokuphanga (phinda ujonge <i>umthetho omiselwe ngokowiso-mthetho</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.	ezobulungisa babahlali	isicwangciso-cebo sokuthintela iingxaki, sokusombulula iingxaki esijoliswe ekubandakanyeni amaqela abahlali emisebenzini elungiselelweyo ejoliswe kuthintelo, kulawulo nasekunciphiseni ulwaphulo-mthetho nokulungiswa komonakalo obangelwe lulwaphulo-mthetho. Enyanisweni sakha okanye someleza ulwahlulelwano phakathi kwabahlali futhi sizama ukudala amaqela abahlali akhuselekileyo, anobulungisa nasempilweni ngokuphucula umgangatho wobomi wawo onke amalungu abahlali.
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> ).	ulwaphulo-mthetho ngekhompyutha	nasiphi isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho apho kusetyenziswa khona iikhompyutha okanye uthungelwano ngeekhompyutha ukwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho olukholisa ukujoliswa kwinzuzo yoqoqosho/yemali (lukwaziwa ngokuba lulwaphulo-mthetho kwilizwe lekhompyutha /i-cybercrime).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	ukuvumelana ngobudlelwane bokwabelana ngesondo/bokwenza iseksi.	ubudlelwane phakathi kwabantu abakulungeleyo, abanothakazelelo, abakwaziyo nabasengqondweni ezinzileyo ukuvuma ukwenza iseksi/babelane ngesondo bobabini.
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> ).	imivimbo/imikrwelo	olunye uhlobo kwiintlobo ezintlanu zezilonda ezikholisa ukufumaneka kumaxhoba obundlobongela. Imivimbo yenzeka ngenxa yeengozi zamandla ezixhobo ezibuthuntu ezibangela ukukrazuka kwemithambo emincinane yegazi engoonothumela nengoonobuyisa, okubangela ukophela kwizicwili ezingaphantsi kolusu, nangona singasikeki isikhumba (phinda ujonge <i>imigruzuko, amanxeba okukrazuka, amanxeba okusikeka kunye namanxeba anzulu</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.	ulwaphulo-mthetho lokugodla imali yemibutho	iintlobo zolwaphulo-mthetho ezifana nokungahlawuli irhafu, ukugodla imali ngobuqhetseba nobuqhetseba bokufumana imali yokubizwa kwamaxabiso obenziwa ngamagosa asebenza okanye amele iqumrhu ngokomdla wequmrhu ngakumbi ngenjongo yokufumana inzuzo okanye ngokufaka inzuzo kwiqumrhu.

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> ).	iziko loluleko	nayiphi indawo esekwe phant\si koMthetho weeNkonzo zoLuleko we-111 we-1998 wokwamkelwa, ukubanjwa, ukuvalelwa, ukuqeqeshwa okanye ukuphathwa kwabaphuli-mthetho ababanjwe bavalelwa ngenxa yetyala (likwaziwa ngokuthi <i>yitrongo</i> ).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ulwaphulo-mthetho	isimilo esikhokelela ekwaphulweni kwemithetho esekwe kwizithethe okanye emiselweyo 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> ).	ulawulo lolwaphulo-mthetho	amanyathelo athile athathwa ngamagosa okuqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa komthetho neenkokeli zabahlali ukuze kulawulwe indlela yokuziphatha kwabantu ebabeka esichengeni sokwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho. Oku kuquka izicwangciso-cebo zolawulo lolwaphulo-mthetho zethuba elide ezifana nokufakwa kwezibane zasesitratweni okanye izicwangciso-cebo zolawulo lolwaphulo-mthetho zethuba elifutshane ezifana nokwandiswa kwamapolisa azula-zulayo nokusekwa kwabalindi ebumelwaneni (phinda ujonge <i>uthintelo lolwaphulo-mthetho</i> ).
crime detection	the process of confirming a crime that has been reported to the police or of exposing criminal activity through the collection of direct and indirect information to identify and prosecute the perpetrator of the crime.	ukuchongwa kolwaphulo-mthetho	inkqubo yokuqinisekiswa kolwaphulo-mthetho oluxelwe emapoliseni okanye eyokutyhila isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho ngokuqokelela iinkcukacha ezingqalileyo nezingangqalanga ukuze kuchongwe futhi kutshutshiswe umaphuli-mthetho.
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> ).	umphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho	igosa lokuqinisekiswa kokuthotyelwa komthetho elinomsebenzi wokuphanda iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho ngokuqokelela iinkcukacha zohlobo olungqalileyo/ oluquka izimvo, ezinjengeenkcazo zexhoba, kunye nezingangqalanga/ezingaquki zimvo, iminwe, ukuze kulungiswe iingxelo zenkqubo yotshutshiso nokunikelwa kobungqina enkundleni (ukwaziwa ngokuthi ngumcuphi wepolisa, ngumphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho okanye ngumphandi).
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.	uwiso-mthetho ngolwaphulo-mthetho	iqela lemithetho elawula ukuziphatha kwasentlalweni lize linyanzelise abemi ukuba bazikhwebule kwindlela yokuziphatha eyenzakalisa imidla yoluntu. Yinkcazelo ngesimilo esithintelwa ngomthetho osekwe kwizithethe nomiselweyo. Lukwaziwa ngokuba ngumthetho wolwaphulo-mthetho.



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> ) .	uthintelo lolwaphulo-mthetho	injongo yethuba elide ebeka uxanduva eluntwini ngokubanzi ukuba luqhelanise abemi belizwe nendlela yokuziphatha entlalweni, lube nefuthe futhi lunqwanqwade izimilo ngendlela enika ithemba neyokuhlonela umthetho ngamalinge okusebenzisana norhulumente, isixokelelwano seenkqubo zezoobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho noluntu olungekho mkhosini. Abenzi-zindima abaphambili baquka iiarhente eziphambili zokuqhelanisa abantu nokuziphatha entlalweni ezifana nabazali nootitshala. Umzekelo wale meko yinkqubo yezakhono zobuchule bobuzali ezinikelwa ngoonontlalontle kwiklinikhi yendawo apho abazali bafunda lukhulu ngokusonjululwa okusebenzayo kongquzulwano, unxibelelwano nokuqeqeshwa komntwana (phinda ujonge <i>ulawulo lolwaphulo-mthetho</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.	inqanaba lolowaphulo-mthetho	ulwalamano lolwaphulo-mthetho kwithuba elithile lexesha kwindawo leyo namanani abemi bendawo; noluchazwa ngokwe-1 000 labemi ngonyaka othile.
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 yesiganeko solwaphulo-mthetho	indawo apho kwenzeke khona isenzo esingekho mthethweni kunye nendawo esiqale kuyo apho iinkcukacha ezibonakalayo nezifihlakeleyo ezingqalileyo/ eziquka izimvo kunye nezingangqalanga/ezingaquki zimvo zinokufunyanwa khona.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	umaphuli-mthetho	umntu owenze isenzo esichasene nemithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo yelizwe.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho	isimilo esichasene nemithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo yelizwe.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	ukuziphatha ngendlela eyaphula umthetho	isimilo esenyelisa imithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo 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.	uphando ngolwaphulo-mthetho	uphando olubanzi ngenyaniso ngenjongo yokufumanisa iinyaniso zohlobo olungqalileyo/oluquka izimvo kunye nolo lungangqalanga/lungaquki zimvo ukuze kufunyaniswe ukuba ingaba lukhona na ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziweyo, kufunyaniswe umaphuli-mthetho, abambe umaphuli-mthetho kwaye atyhile ubungqina bolwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwe ngumtyholwa.
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> ).	umphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho	igosa lokuqinisekiswa kokuthotyelwa komthetho elinomsebenzi wokuphanda iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho ngokuqokelela iinkcukacha zohlobo olungqalileyo/ oluquka izimvo, ezinjengeenkcazo zexhoba, kunye nezingangqalanga/ezingaquki zimvo, iminwe, ukuze kulungiswe iingxelo zenkqubo yotshutshiso nokunikelwa kobungqina enkundleni (ukwaziwa ngokuthi ngumcuphi wepolisa okanye ngumphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho).

criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	ukubandakanyeka kulwaphulo-mthetho	ukubandakanyeka komntu ekuziphatheni okuchasene nemithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo yelizwe.
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.	inkqubo yobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho	inkqubo yobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho ithatha inxaxheba xa ulwaphulo-mthetho lulandela uphando olwenziwayo ngolwaphulo-mthetho, ize iphele xa umaphuli-mthetho ogwetyiweyo ekhutshwa eluvalelweni loluleko.
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.	isixokolelwano seenkqubo zobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho	iseti yeeahente neenkqubo ezimiselwe ngoorhulumente ukuba zilawule ulwaphulo-mthetho kwaye zimisele izohlwayo kwabo baphula umthetho. Isixokelelwano seenkqubo zezobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho eMzantsi Afrika songanyelwe liSebe lezobulungisa noPhuhliso loMgaqo-siseko, kwaye okuqukwa phantsi kwenkqubo yolawulo ngamawonga asebupoliseni, iinkundla zamatyala neenkonzo zoluleko.
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 wolwaphulo-mthetho	iqela lemithetho yelizwe elithile elawula ukuziphatha kwasentlalweni lize linyanzelise abemi ukuba bazikhwebule kwindlela yokuziphatha eyenzakalisa imidla yoluntu. Luwiso-mthetho ngolwaphulo-mthetho oluchaza isimilo esithintelwa ngomthetho osekwe kwizithethe nomiselweyo. (Lukwaziwa ngokuba <i>luwiso-mthetho ngolwaphulo-mthetho</i> ).
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho	isenzo esichasene nomthetho osekwezithethe nomiselweyo.
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 weNkqubo yoLwaphulo-mthetho	injongo yoMthetho weNkqubo yoLwaphulo-mthetho wenombolo ka-51 ngowe-1977 (Onezilungiso) kukulawula iinkqubo nemibandela enonxulumano kwiingxoxo zolwaphulo-mthetho, ulawula indlela aphathwa ngayo amatyala olwaphulo-mthetho kwiinkundla zamatyala zaseMzantsi 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.	ixabiso leenkukacha	ixabiso leenkukacha okanye ubunzima bazo xa zinikwa njengobungqina kwinkundla yamatyala ukuze kusonjululwe ingxabano yeenyaniso.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	okunokubangela ulwaphulo-mthetho	imiba, imibandela okanye iimeko ezibangela okanye ezinesakhono sokubangela ulwaphulo-mthetho okanye isiganeko esinokuba lulwaphulo-mthetho.
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> ).	ingcali kwezolwaphulo-mthetho	umntu oqeqeshwe ngokobungcali kwezolwaphulo-mthetho onomsebenzi wengqesho nemivuzo evela kufundonzulu ngenzululwazi nakuhlalutyi lwemiba yolwaphulo-mthetho (phinda ujonge ezolwaphulo-mthetho).
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> ).	izifundo zolwaphulo-mthetho	icandelo lezifundo eliqokelela lihlatutye iinkukacha eziqinisekisiweyo ezivela kwiziganeko zenene ukuchaza imiba yolwaphulo-mthetho, ukuziphatha ngendlela yolwaphulo-mthetho kunye nezimvo zoluntu ngayo (phinda ujonge ingcali kwezolwaphulo-mthetho).

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> ).	ezolwaphulo-mthetho ezisentloko	omnye wemigaqo yeengcingane emihlanu kwezolwaphulo-mthetho, obuza umbuzo ngengqiqo yethu yolwaphulo-mthetho olukhoyo ngoku luphinde lutyhile neenkolelo ezingeyonyaniso ngolwaphulo-mthetho nangesixokelelwano seenkqubo zezobulungisa solwaphulo-mthetho. Lo mgaqo uye waduma kwiminyaka yoo-1960 neyoo-1970 apho abaxhasi bawo ngokubanzi babengakholwa yindlela umbuso ochaza ngawo ulwaphulo-mthetho ngokuxoxa bathi ukuziphatha kwabangenamandla eluntwini sekwenziwe ulwaphulo-mthetho kunokuziphatha kwabanamandla. Inqaku elisekuqaleni kukuba umbuso ufanele ukwamkela uxanduva lobukho bolwaphulo-mthetho. Kwakhona okuchazwa njengobutsha-ntliziyo, ezolwaphulo-mthetho ezitsha okanye zeMarxism (jonga <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho zodidi</i> , <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho zokuxhobisa ngethemba</i> , <i>ezolwaphulo-mthetho zentsebenziswano nezolwaphulo-mthetho ezimanyanisiweyo</i> ).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	isiphumo esingumdibaniso	xa umdibaniso wemibandela yemingcipheko yolwaphulo-mthetho inesiphumo esikhulu kuneziphumo ngazinye zidibene.
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.	uhlalutyo lomphakathi wesandla nowonyawo	umphezulu womphakathi wesandla somntu nomphakathi wonyawo, kuquka iminwe neenzwane, ugqunywe ngohlobo oluthile lolusu olwaziwa ngokuba lulusu lokukhuhla. Ulusu lunemiqolo emincinanana eyaziwa ngokuba yimiqolo yephaphilari. I-dactyloscopy luhlalutyo nohlelo lweepateni zeembumba zemiqolo yokukhuhla ngeenjongo zochongo. Isiseko senzukululwazi lufundonzulu lokwakhiwa kolusu lomntu.
DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	DCS	iSebe leeNkonzo zoLuleko lisebe likarhulumente elikwiCandelo lezobuLungisa eMzantsi Afrika nelinoxanduva lokuvalala nokubuyisela amabanjwa kwisimilo esilungileyo ngendlela esebenzayo, enokhuselo nenobuntu emva kokuba iinkundla zithobe isohlwayo, ngokunjalo nokubuyiselwa entlalweni kwabaphuli-mthetho xa bekhutshwa bebuyela eluntwini.
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> ).	umenzi wokubi	ngokubanzi lisetyenziselwa ukuchaza ukuziphatha okungamkelekanga eluntwini. Kwezolwaphulo-mthetho lisetyenziswa kaninzi kwizenzo zabantu abatsha ezingamkelekanga entlalweni kunye/okanye ezolwaphulo-mthetho (phinda ujonge <i>isenzo esibi esenziwa ngumntwana</i> ).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	ukuchongeka ngamazinyo	ukuchongeka kwabantu abangaziwayo (bephila okanye sebeswelekile) ngeempawu ezifana zodwa zamazinyo akhe.

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.	ukuyeka izenzo ezibi	ukupheliswa kokuziphatha ngokona/ngolwaphulo-mthetho okanye ngokwezinye iipateni zokuziphatha ezingamkelekanga. Kuxa umaphuli-mthetho eyeka ukona. Khumbula ukuba ukuyeka izenzo ezibi zolwaphulo-mthetho asiynto yexesha elithile, kodwa yinkqubo.
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.	isohlwayo	ingcinga yokuba abaphuli-mthetho nabaphuli-mthetho abanesakhono sokwaphula umthetho banokuthundezwa ukuba bayeke ukwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho ngokuthi boyikiswe okanye bohlwaywe ngenene. Imfundiso esisiseko yengcingane ngokohlwaywa kukuba abantu bayaqiqa kwaye baya kuzinqanda ekuziphatheni kakubi (kulwaphulo-mthetho) ngenxa yeziphumo (yesohlwayo) esingathandekiyo okanye esibuhlungu. Ngokubanzi isohlwayo sisekwe kwingcinga yokuba abantu ngaphandle komntu ofumana isohlwayo sokuziphatha ngokungekho mthethweni, baya kufumana inkuthazo yokuzinqanda kulwaphulo-mthetho kuba isohlwayo sibonwa njengento engemnandanga nento abafanele ukuzikhwebula kuyo. Ngamanye amazwi, umaphuli-mthetho owohlwaywayo usetyenziswa njengomzekelo kwabanye abanokucinga ngokwaphula umthetho kwixesha elizayo. Izohlwayo ezithile (nezibonwa zizezohlobo olulodwa, zizezabathile nezifana zodwa) zijoliswe ekutyhafiseni umntu ongumamkeli wesohlwayo ukuba ahlukane nesimilo solwaphulo-mthetho kwixesha elizayo. Ngamanye amazwi, isohlwayo sijoliswe ekunikeni umntu owaphule umthetho 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.	unxaxho	kuquka isimilo okanye ukuziphatha okwaphula imithetho ecwangciselweyo (ulwaphulo-mthetho) ngokunjalo nokutyeshela imithetho engabhalwanga okanye engacwangciselwanga, okulindelekileyo nemigangatho yoluntu oluthile, okufana nokuthuka esidlangalaleni.
deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	okunxaxhileyo	jonga unxaxho
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	isimilo esinxaxhileyo	jonga unxaxho
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.	iinwele ezikrokrisayo	isampulu yeenwele kuxilongo lobucuphi lweenwele ezibangela imibuzo eliqela. Isampulu yeenwele efunyaniswe kwindawo yolwaphulo-mthetho lukrokrisa iingcaphephe zabacuphi beenwele, umzekelo, zifumanise ukuba ingaba ziinwele zomntu okanye buboya besilwanyana na, ziphuma kweyiphi indawo emzimbeni, loluphi uhlanga, isini ubudala bomntu weenwele nokuthi ingaba ezo nwele zitsalwe ndlongo-ndlongo na.

diversion	a strategy used as a means to prevent people from being exposed to the adverse effects of the formal criminal justice system. It involves the referral of cases (deflection/redirection) away from the formal criminal court procedures. Section 51 of the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 for the first time regulates diversion in the criminal justice system for children in South Africa. The objectives are to deal with children outside the criminal justice system in appropriate cases, to encourage accountability in the child for the harm they had caused, to meet the needs of individual children, to promote reintegration of children in conflict with the law back into families and communities, to prevent stigmatisation, to reduce potential for re-offending, to prevent children from having criminal records, and to promote the dignity and well-being of children.	ukuphephisa	isicwangciso-cebo esisetyenziselwa ukuthintela abantu ekubeni sesichengeni seziphumo ezibi zesixokelelwano seenkqubo zezobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho esicwangciselweyo. Sibandakanya ukuthunyelwa kwamatyala kwiindawo ezingekho phantsi kweenkqubo zeenkundla zamatyala ezicwangciselweyo. Kuquka amatyala athunyelweyo (ukuphephisa/ukwalatha enye indawo). ICandelo 51 loMthetho wezobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo 75 ngowe-2008 okokuqala lilawula ukuphephisa kwisixokelelwano seenkqubo zezobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho ukwenzela abantwana baseMzantsi Afrika. Iinjongo kukuxoxa okuphathelele ebantwaneni ngaphandle kwesixokelelwano seenkqubo zezobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho ematyaleni afanelekileyo, ukukhuthaza ukuba abantwana baziphendulele ngokwenzakalisa abakwenzileyo, ukuhlangabeza izidingo zabantwana ngabanye, ukukhuthaza ukuphinda bamanyaniswe ngokwentlalo abantwana abangquzulene nomthetho babuyele kwiintsapho nakumaqela abo oluntu, ukuthintela ukunamathelwa ligama elibi, ukunciphisa isakhono sokuphinda baphule umthetho, ukuthintela abantwana ekubeni babe neengxelo zolwaphulo-mthetho, nokukhuthaza isidima nempilontle yabantwana.
DNA analysis	a forensic technique used to identify people according to the characteristics of their deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). DNA stores the genetic information inherited from both parents and each person's DNA is therefore unique and like a genetic blueprint (also known as <i>DNA fingerprinting, profiling, testing or typing</i> ).	uhlalutyo lweDNA	umgaqo wokucupha osetyenziselwa ukuchonga abantu ngokweempawu zedeoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). I-DNA ilondoloza iinkcukacha zofuzo ezifuzwa kubazali bobabini kanti iDNA yomntu ngamnye ngoko ke, ifana yodwa ukuze isebenze njengomfuziselo wofuzo (ikwaziwa ngokuba <i>ngumnwe, yinkcazo, luvavanyo, lufaniso lweDNA</i> ).
domestic law	the unique body of law in a specific country that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society; in other words, domestic law describes the conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws.	umthetho malunga namakhaya	iqela elifana lodwa lemithetho kwilizwe elithile elilawula ukuziphatha entlalweni nelinyanzela abemi ukuba baphephe isimilo esenzakalisa imidla yoluntu, ngamanye amagama lichaza indlela yokuziphatha echasene nemithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo.

domestic violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings; also called family violence. The South African Domestic Violence Act no 116 of 1998 defines it as physical abuse, such as slapping, kicking, biting, or threats thereof, sexual abuse, and emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, including a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct, insults and/or threats, name-calling, obsessive possessiveness and jealousy, that occur in family/domestic relationships. Also included are economic abuse, such as unreasonably depriving family members of economic and financial resources that they are legally entitled to, unreasonable refusal to share money, pay or share rent or a mortgage bond for a shared home, and selling or giving away household property, intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, entry into a person's residence without consent where family members do not share the same residence, and any other controlling or abusive behaviour towards a family member which causes harm or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of the family member (also see <i>family violence</i> ) .	udushe lwasekhaya	ligama elinenkcazo ebanzi eliquka udushe phakathi kwabathandanayo, ukuxhatshazwa kwabantwana, ukuxhatshazwa kwabadala nodushe phakathi kwabantwana bomntu; lukwabizwa ngokuba ludushe losapho. Umthetho waseMzantsi Afrika ngoDushe lwaseKhaya wenombolo 116 ngowe-1998 uchaza ukuxhatshazwa emzimbeni, njengokuqhwytywa, ukukhatywa, ukulunywa, okanye izothuso zezo zenzo, ukuxhatshazwa ngokweseksi, nokweemvakalelo, okwamazwi nangokwendlela azibona ngayo umntu, kuquka nepateni yesimilo sokuthoba ixabiso lomntu okanye ukuphoxisa ngaye, izithuko kunye/okanye izothuso, ukubiza umntu ngamagama, ukumenza umntu into yakho ngokungathi uligeza, nokuba nomona ogqithisileyo ngaye, oku kwenzeka kubudlelwane bosapho/basekhaya. Kanti kukwaquka ukuxhatshazwa ngokoqoqosho nangokoncedo lwemali omnye anelungelo kulo ngokusemthethweni, ukwala ngendlela engenasizathu ukwabelana ngemali, ukuhlawula okanye ukwabelana ngerenti okanye ngentlawulo yebhondi yendlu ekuhlalwa kuyo, nokuthengisa okanye ukunikela ngempahla yekhaya, ukusongela omnye, ukumphehluzelisa, ukusoloko umbek' esweni, ukonakalisa impahla, ukuya apho ahlala khona umntu ngaphandle kwemvume xa amalungu osapho engahlali ndawonye, nayo nayiphi enye indlela yokulawula okanye yokuxhaphaza kwilungu losapho ebangela ukwenzakala okanye enokuba yingozi kukhuseleko, kwimpilo okanye kwimpilontle yelungu losapho (phinda ujonge <i>udushe losapho</i> ) .
embezzlement	a crime that typically occurs in employment and corporate settings, which involves the fraudulent taking or theft of assets in the form of money or property, by a person who occupies a position of trust or is responsible for the assets.	ukuba komntu osesikhundleni imali okanye impahla	ulwaphulo-mthetho oluphawulwa ngokwenzeka kwindawo yokuphangela nakwizimo zentlalo zasemsebenzini, ezibandakanya ukuthatha ngobuqhinga okanye ukuba impahla yexabiso enjengemali okanye impahla, ngumntu onesikhundla abekwe kuso ngokuthenjwa okanye apho anoxanduva lokugcina lo mpahla yexabiso.
espionage	when confidential or secret information is acquired clandestinely without the permission of the person or entity that is in possession of such information. The concept is used in general to refer to governments who gather information about other governments, primarily for military or political purposes, and also when competing corporations in the business environment commit industrial espionage to gain a competitive edge in the market place.	ukuqokelela ulwazi oluyimfihlelo ngaphandle kwemvume	xa iinkcukacha ezilihlebo okanye eziyimfihlelo zifunyanwa ngasese ngaphandle kwemvume yomntu okanye iqela eligcine ezo nkcukacha. Lo mba usetyenziswa ngokubanzi ekwalatheni oorhulumente abafumana iinkcukacha ngabanye oorhulumente, ubukhulu becala ngenjongo yezemikhosi okanye ngeenjongo zopolitiko, ngokunjalo xa amaqumrhu akhuphisana kubume bemashishini beqokelela ulwazi oluyimfihlelo ngoshishino ukuze beme kakuhle kukhutshiswano kummandla wentengiso.

evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	ixabiso malunga nobungqina	ukubaluleka okanye ubunzima bazo naziphi iinkcukacha xa zinikelwa enkundleni yamatyala ukuze kusonjululwe ingxabano ngeenyaniso.
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.	ukuvuyelela	ukwenza into isisulu ngendlela engenabulungisa, ekhohlakeleyo okanye engekho mthethweni njengesilwanyana okanye ubume obusingqongileyo, okanye umntu, njengabantu abanokwenzakala lula njengabantwana abancinane, abantu abasweleyo okanye abayimilwelwe abanokunyanzelwa ukuba benze isenzo solwaphulo-mthetho, kaninzi ukwenzela inzuzo yemali.
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.	ukufuna imali ngezothuso	ukubeka omnye umntu kuxinzelelo lokuba akunike inzuzo okanye uncedo njengembuyekezo yesenzo esithile okanye ukusilela ukwenza okuthile ngendlela ethile. Uxinzelelo lunokubekwa ngeendlela ezahluka-hlukileyo ezifana nezothuso, izisongelo okanye ukothusa ngokubandeza inkonzo ethile ebalulekileyo. Ugqaliselo lusekubeni amakhoba othuswe ngeziphumo ezibi xa bengenzi oko bakuxelelwayo. Inzuzo okanye uncedo lunokuba ziintlobo ngeentlobo njengemali okanye into enokuguqulelwa emalini okanye into engenakuguquleleka lula emalini efana nokuphiwa iseksi okanye amanqaku okuphumelela ezimviweni.
family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i> ) .	udushe losapho	igama elinentsingiselo ebanzi equka udushe lomlingane ekuthandanwa naye, ukuxhatshazwa komntwana, ukuxhatshazwa komntu omdala nodushe phakathi kwabantwana bomntu (phinda ujonge udushe lwasekhaya).
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa ngabantu abangabafazi	ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa ngabantu abangabafazi (amabhinqa), ngokwaphula imithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo yelizwe.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ulwaphulo-mthetho lwabantu abangabafazi	ukuziphatha kwabantu abangabafazi, okwaphula imithetho esekwe kwizithethe nemiselweyo yelizwe.
feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	ingcali ngamalungelo abafazi	umntu oziduba ngokuchaza ngempumelelo amalungelo nokuphathwa ngokulinganayo kwabafazi kwezopolitiko, ezasemthethweni, ezoqoqosho, ezobuqu nakwezintlalo.

feminist criminology	<p>a broad school of thought in the discipline of criminology, which gained prominence in the late 1960s in reaction to the general disregard of women, and discrimination against them, in the study of crime. Proponents of the school of thought assert that the social world is fundamentally gendered, which means that men and women have different life experiences which are shaped by cultural, historical and societal processes and closely intersect with race and class inequalities. It should, however, be noted that feminist criminology does not refer to a single unitary theory. Instead it is an umbrella term for a variety of perspectives, which hold different assumptions about the source of gender inequality and the oppression of women. The following major perspectives have emerged: liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.</p>	ezolwaphulo-mthetho ngamalungelo abafazi	<p>isikolo seengcingane ezibanzi ngezifundo ngolwaphulo-mthetho, ezaduma ekupheleni koo-1960 ngokuphikisana nokungahoywa kwabafazi ngokubanzi, nokucalu-calulwa kwabo, kufundonzulu ngolwaphulo-mthetho. Abandululi besikolo seengcingane simisela ukuba ihlabathi lentlalo lisekwe kumba wesini, oko kuthetha ukuba amadoda nabafazi banamava ahluka-hlukileyo ngobomi nafumana ifuthe kwiinkqubo zenkcubeko, zembali nezoluntu aphinde aqubisane nemiba yobuhlanga neyokungalingani ngokweendidi zoluntu. Nangona kunjalo makuqatshelwe ukuba ezolwaphulo-mthetho ngamalungelo abafazi azisekwanga kwengcingane enye kuphela. Endaweni yoko ligama eliquka iintlobo ezahluka-hlukeneyo zezimvo, ezineengcinga ezingafaniyo malunga nentsukaphi yokungaphathwa kwezini ngokulinganayo nokucinezelwa kwabafazi. Kuvele izimvo ezilandelayo eziphambili: ezamalungelo abafazi okukhululeka, ezamalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyi, ezamalungelo abafazi zeMarxism, ezamalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni, ezamalungelo abafazi emva kwezanamhla kunye nezamalungelo abafazi abamnyama.</p>
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>	FGC	<p>inkomfa yeqela losapho yinkqubo yokubuyisa ubulungisa apha iintsapho, amaxhoba namaqela oluntu abandakanyeka ekwenzeni izigqibo ngabantu abatyalwa ngokwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho. Yinkqubo esetyenziswa kakhulu ekulawuleni abantwana abangquzulene nomthetho kanti eMzantsi Afrika ikhankanywa ngokuthe ngqo njengokuphephisa ngokugweba ngokoMthetho wezobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo ye-75 ngowe-2008. Inkomfa yeqela losapho yintlanganiso yabo bonke abantu ababalulekileyo embomini bomntwana, ngokunjalo nexhoba kunye nabantu abanika ixhoba inkxaso. Ixhoba linendima esesizikithini ngokunikwa ithuba lokuvakalisa indlela elichaphazeleke ngayo okanye elenzakaliswe ngayo zizenzo zomntwana. Eyona njongo iphambili yentlanganiso kukwenza izigqibo ngeyona ndlela iphambili yokulungisa okungalunganga okwenzeke ngenxa yesimilo sobundlobongela nangendlela yokuthintela ukubuyelela kwesiganeko. Injongo kukungenelela ebomini bomntwana ukuze kunqandwe okunokwenzeka komsebenzi wolwaphulo-mthetho. Imeko ekuqalwa ngayo kukuba umntwana umntwana avume uxanduva lwengozi ebangelwe nguye (phinda ujonge uMthetho wezobuLungisa baBantwana, ukuphephisa nezobulungisa bokubuyisela isimo sangaphambili).</p>



fingerprints	the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i> ) .	iminwe	iipateni ezifana zodwa zokubumbeka kwemiqolo yokukhuhla eziqatshelwa kulusu lomntu, ngakumbi eminweni (phinda ujonge i- <i>dactyloscopy</i> ) .
firearm identification	the scientific study of the marks and grooves on bullets acquired from the barrels of the firearms through which they were fired. The number, direction, width, sloping and spacing of marks and grooves are unique to the barrel of the firearm that fired the bullet. It can therefore be used for a positive identification of the firearm that fired the bullet, or several bullets. Even bullets recovered from separate crime scenes can be positively linked to the same firearm and ultimately the specific firearm, that fired the bullets (also see <i>ballistics</i> ) .	ukuchongwa kompu	ufundonzulu ngenzululwazi ngeempawu nemikrolo ekwiimbumbulu efumaneka kwisikhongozelo semipu apho beziphume khona xa bekudutyulwa. Iimpawu zenani, icala lentsingiselo, ububanzi, ukuthambekela nezithuba kunye nemikrolo zifana zodwa ngesikhongozelo ngasinye sompu odubule imbumbulu. Ngoko ke kusenokusetyenziswa oku ekuchongeni okufanelekileyo kompu odubule imbumbulu, okanye iimbumbulu eziliqela. Kanti neembumbulu eziphinde zafunyanwa kwiindawo ezahlukileyo zolwaphulo-mthetho zinakho ukunxulunyanisa naloo mpu ukuze ekugqibeleni kufunyaniswe owona mpu, odubule iimbumbulu (phinda ujonge <i>inzululwazi ngezijulwa</i> ) .
forensic criminalistics	a scientific approach to the integrated investigation of crime which includes the identification of the criminal act and the persons involved, the fieldwork methods, and techniques of the criminal investigator and forensic experts in their laboratory analyses.	uphando lolwaphulo-mthetho ngokucupha	umgaqo wenzululwazi okhokelela kuphando olumanyanisiweyo lolwaphulo-mthetho oluquka ukuchongeka kwesenzo solwaphulo-mthetho kunye nabantu ababandakanyekayo, imigaqo yomsebenzi wasentsimini, imigaqo esetyenziswa ngumphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho neengcaphephe ezicuphayo kwiziganeko zazo zohlalutyo lwaselabhoratri.
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.	ezonyango kubucuphi bolwaphulo-mthetho	icandelo lenzululwazi yezonyango esebenzisa ulwazi lwezonyango kwinkqubo-sikhokelo sasemthethweni sokusombulula iingxaki zasemthethweni. Iziphumo zodushe, ukwenzakala ngengozi okanye isifo esingeyondalo emzimbeni womntu zifundwa nzulu, ngakumbi kwimeko yolwaphulo-mthetho, kwingozi nasekubhubheni ngokuzibulala.

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>	ingcali yezonyango ngobucuphi kulwaphulo-mthetho	<p>kolwazi lwesayikholoji kummandla wophando kulwaphulo-mthetho nasemthethweni. EMzantsi Afrika akukenzeki ukubhaliswa ngokusesikweni njengengcali yesayikholoji ecuphayo. Uluhlu lobhaliso olufanelekileyo okwangoku lusephantsi kophando liBhunga laseMzantsi Afrika leMisebenzi yobuNgcali kwezeMpilo (HPCSA) ukuze kuchazwe ummandla wobungcali futhi kusikwe nemida phakathi phakathi kwemisebenzi eyenziwayo. Okwangoku, umgaqo wokusebenzisa isayikholoji yokucupha eMzantsi Afrika kukuphumelela njengengcali yesayikholoji kwezonyango ize igqalisele umsebenzi wayo kwisayikholoji yokucupha. Iingcali zesayikholoji zokucupha zinika inkonzo kwisixokelelwano seenkqubo zobulungisa zolwaphulo-mthetho ngolwazi lwabo lobungcaphephe ngeendlela eziliqela, kuquka ukwazi ukusebenzisana kakuhle namagosa ongamele ityala lasenkundleni abanjengoomantyi okanye abagwebi, ngokunjalo namagqwetha kunye nezinye iingcali zasemthethweni. Banakho, umzekelo, ukubizelwa ukuhlalutya isakhono sommangalelwa sokubandakanyeka ngexesha lovavanyo, ukuhlalutya isimo sengqondo sommangalelwa ngexesha lesenzo solwaphulo-mthetho okanye ukunika amacebiso ngesigwebo okanye ngonyango ematyaleni enkundla. Ngaphaya koko, bakholisa ukubandakanywa ematyaleni enkundla aquka abantwana ngokuqhuba iimvavanyo sokugcinwa kwabo, ukuphanda ngezityholo zokuxhatshazwa kwabantwana nokuqhutywa kwezihlandlo zohlolo zemingcipheko yotyelelo. Kanti ngaphezu koko, iingcali zesayikholoji ezicuphayo ziphinda zibandakanyeke kuqeqesho nakuvavanyo lwamapolisa namagosa</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>	inzululwazi ngobucuphi kulwaphulo-mthetho	<p>isebenzisa ulwazi, izixhobo, imigaqo ubukhulu becala, yeenzululwazi zezendalo ephilayo, ezendalo kunye nezeziphathekayo ezifana nezifundo zefiziksi, ezendalo ephilayo, ezekhemestri, ezokuxutywa kwamayeza nezokusebenza komzimba, futhi iphinda ijolise ekuphawulweni, ekuchongweni nakuvavanyo lweenkcukacha zokuphathekayo (okungaquki zimvo/okungangqalanga/okweemeko) kwiziganeko zophondo lolwaphulo-mthetho kunye nokunikelwa kwezinto ezifunyanisiweyo eziphathelele kubungqina obuphathekayo obusiwa enkundleni yamatyala.</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.	ezobungozi ngobucuphi kulwaphulo-mthetho	inzululwazi ngobucuphi emalunga nofundonzulu ngeziphumo ezinobungozi (sabutyhefu) okanye ezinobungozi zeekhemikhali, izinto ezisetyenziswayo okanye iityhefu emzimbeni womntu ukuze kuncediswe ngemisebenzi yophando ngezonyango nagezomthetho malunga nokufa, ukutyhefeka nokusetyenziswa kwezinyobisi.
forgery	individual who creates, alters or makes imitations of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive (also see <i>forger</i> ) .	umaqhingana/umkhohlisi	umntu oyila, uguqula okanye owenza izilinganiso zezinto, iingqokelela zamanani okanye amaxwebhu ngenjongo yokwenza ubuqhetseba okanye ukukhohlisa (phinda ujonge <i>inkohliso/ubuqhinga</i> ).
forger	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> ) .	ubuqhinga	ukuyilwa, ukuguqulwa okanye ukwenza izilinganiso zezinto, iingqokelela-manani okanye amaxwebhu ngenjongo yokwenza ubuqhetseba okanye ukukhohlisa, njengokuyila amaxwebhu abhalwe ngobuxoki, ukujika izinto kuxwebhu olufanelekileyo okanye ukwenza ikopi yento ukuze ifane twase naleyo iyintsusa njengokupeyinta okanye isiqwenga sezihombiso ezivathwayo (phinda ujonge <i>umaqhingana</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.	isixokelelwano seenkqubo zobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho obucwangciselweyo	iseti yee-arhente neenkqubo ezicwangciselweyo ezimiselle ngoorhulumente yokulawula ulwaphulo-mthetho nokubeka izohlwayo kwabo baphula umthetho. Isixokelelwano saseMzantsi Afrika seenkqubo zezobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho songanyelwa liSebe lezobulungisa noPhuhliso loMgaqo-siseko nazo zonke isikhundla zasebupoliseni, iinkundla neenkonzo zoluleko zingena phantsi kwenkqubo yolawulo lwabo.
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.	ezolwaphulo-mthetho ezisisiseko	icandelwana lezifundo zolwaphulo-mthetho elijoliswe ekufundiseni abafundi abasaqalayo kufundonzulu lwenzululwazi lombalwa wolwaphulo-mthetho kunye noonobangelo balo.
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.	amaqela olwaphulo-mthetho	iqela labantu abangaphezu kwesithathu abazichonga okanye ababelana ngendlela efanayo, ngokwegama kunye/okanye enye indlela yokuchongeka, efana nophawu, umqondiso kunye/okanye impahla yokunxiba, nabazibandakanya kwipateni yemisebenzi yolwaphulo-mthetho kuqukwa nodushe.

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.	udushe olusekwe kwisini	zonke izenzo zokuphatha kakubi abafazi, amadoda, amantombazana namakhwenkwe okusekwe kwisini sabo, okubangela okanye okunokubangela ukuba benzakale emzimbeni, ngokokuziphatha, ngokweemvakalelo okanye ngokoqoqosho, kuqukwa isoyikiso sokwenza ezo zenzo, ngokunjalo nokujinjwa ngaphandle kwesizathu ukuzicingela okanye inkululeko, nokuba oko kwezeka kubomi obutyhileke eluntwini okanye bucala. Ligama elongameleyo eliquka phakathi kwezinye izinto udushe lwasekhaya, ukuphathwa gadalala ngokweseksi emsebenzini, ngokudlwengulwa, ngokusikwa amalungu esini okanye ngezinye izenzo zesithethe ezinokuba yingozi ebantwini kunye nokuthengisa ngabantu.
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.	ukwenzakala emzimbeni ngokumasikizi	uhlobo lokuhlaselwa olujoliswe ngumenzi wokubi ekubeni lubangele ukwenzakala okungamasikizi okanye okunzulu emzimbeni womntu, lukholisa ukwenziwa ngohlobo lwesikhali, nokuba asiyomela okanye umpu kodwa into enjengombhobho wentsimbi, isitena, ibhotile, intonga yomtshayelo nokuba yikofu okanye yiti eshushu ejulwa ngekomityi ebusweni bomntu nenokubangela ukwenzakala okunobuzaza.
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.	ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa yintyo	isenzo esibi solwaphulo-mthetho esenziwa emntwini, kwiqela labantu okanye kwimpahla yabo njengesiphumo sokuthatha icala komenzi wokubi, ukwenyelisa okanye ukunganyamezeli okuphathelele kwixhoba ngenxa yeempawu zexhoba, okanye iimpawu ezicingelekayo, eziquka uhlanga lwexhoba, isini, uhlanga okanye intsukaphi yentlalo, umbala, ukuhetha icala lesini, inkolo, inkolelo, inkcubeko, ulwimi, ukuzalwa, ukukhubazeka, imeko yeHIV, isizwe, ukuchongeka ngokwesini, ubunkawu nomsebenzi wengqesho okanye urhwebo.
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 umntu	ukubulawa komntu ngomnye. Umthetho waseMzantsi Afrika uyahlukanisa phakathi kokubulala (okungekokubulala ngengozi), okungekho mthethweni nokubulala ngenjongo omnye umntu, kunye nokubulala okungamasikizi (ukubulala ngokungaqapheli/ngengozi), okukubulala ngenxa yokungamqapheli omnye umntu. Ngamanye amazwi, ukubulala kudinga injongo kanti ukubulala ngempazamo kwenziwa kukungaqapheli.
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.	indlela yokuziphatha kwabantu	uluhlu olupheleleyo lwezenzo ezenziwa ngabantu kwithuba lobomi babo, nolubunjwa yimibandela efana nenkcubeko, izimvo, iinkolelo, iimvakalelo, igunya, uluntu, inkolo, iintsulungeko, ukuziphatha kakuhle, iinqobo zokuziphatha kunye/okanye ufuzo.

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> ).	ukugwantya kwamanzi omzimba emazantsi	ukugwantya okanye ukuqokelelana kolwelo ngexesha lotyando lwesidumbu (emva kokusweleka) olufana negazi kumalungu omzimba womntu asemazantsi njengesiphumo samandla okwehla kwezinto ezingasentla nangenxa yokujikeleza kwegazi okunqumamileyo. Ixabiso lenguquko ngexesha lotyando lomzimba womntu kukuncedisa ekufumaniseni ixesha lokusweleka, intshukumo yomzimba ebinokubakho kunye, mhlawumbi, nonobangela wokusweleka (kukwaziwa ngokuthi ( <i>livor mortis</i> okanye <i>ukuba manxeba-nxeba ngotyando</i> )).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	ukuphathwa kakubi	ukuphathwa ngenkohlakalo, kakubi, ngolunya, ngokungenabuntu, impatho engafanelekanga yomntu ngomnye umntu.
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.	ukuvalwelwa etrongweni	isohlwayo esisemthethweni esinjengokuthintela umntu kwinkululeko yakhe ngenxa yokuvuma kwabo ukuvalwelwa nokugcinwa kubonelelo lwezoluleko, apha eMzantsi Afrika kungaba yitrongo okanye liziko lokubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili, kwithuba lexesha.
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.	ukwenziwa kweseksi ngabantu abazalanayo	ngokubanzi sisenzo seseksi phakathi kwamalungu osapho nezilamane ezisondeleyo. Ngokomthetho waseMzantsi Afrika zizenzo zokungena phakathi ngokweseksi phakathi kwabantu abazalana ngokwegazi. (omnye umntu usisizukulwana somnye, njengabazali nabantwana bakhe ngokwegazi), phakathi komntu omnye osisalamane esithe ngqo njengomzali womnye, kuquka abantwana bomntu naphakathi koomalume/ooanti nabatshana bamantombazana/nabamakhwenkwe, apho umntu esisalamane somlingane womnye umntu, naphakathi kwabazali abangengabo abegazi nabantwana abakhulisayo abangengabo abegazi.
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> ).	amanxeba okusikeka/imisikeko	olunye uhlobo kwiintlobo ezintlanu zezilonda ezinokuchongwa kumaxhoba odushe. Amanxeba okusikeka/imisikeko abangelwa kukusikwa ngesixhobo esisololo, umzekelo, imela, xa irhuqeke phezu kolusu kanti ubude bayo bukhulu ngaphezu kobunzulu (phinda ujonge <i>imigruzuko</i> , <i>amanxeba okukrazuka</i> , <i>imivimbo/imikrwelo namanxeba anzulu</i> ).
individual criminality	explanation of criminal behaviour rooted in individual personality traits, which is believed to shape the emotional and existential (real lived) aspects of a person's life. Supporters of this approach believe that personality traits define how a person perceives their own world and that this can be used to predict outcomes.	umkhwa wolwaphulo-mthetho womntu	inkcazelo ngesimilo solwaphulo-mthetho esimile kwiimpawu zomntu othile, nezikholeleka ekubeni zibumba imiba yeemvakalelo nokuphila (eziphilwa ngenene) zobomi bomntu. Abaxhasi balo mgaqo bakholelwa ekubeni iimpawu zobuqu zichaza indlela umntu alibona ngayo ihlabathi lakhe nokuthi oku kunokusetyenziselwa ukuzibona kwangaphambili iziphumo.

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.	ezobulungisa ezingacwangciselwanga kulwaphulo-mthetho	ukusonjululwa kweengxabano ngokulawulwa kokuziphatha kwasentlalweni ngamaqela angeyonxenye yesixokelelwano sezokugweba ngokokumiselwa ngomthetho.
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.	abanikeli beenkcukacha	abantu abanikela ngeenkcukacha kumagosa aqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa komthetho malunga nabaphuli-mthetho, izenzo eziqhubayo zolwaphulo-mthetho okanye izenzo ezicwangciselayo zolwaphulo-mthetho, kodwa abangengobakhalazi, amangqina, amaxhoba okanye abakrokrelwayo. Umzekelo woku kungaba ngumthengisi evenkileni yotywala ove iqela labantu liceba ukuphanga ibhanki aze agqithisele ezo nkcukacha emapoliseni.
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.	amabanjwa	abantu, kungakhathaliseki ukuba benze ntoni, ababanjiweyo nabagcinwe kubonelelo lwezoluleko, nabathuthwa ukusuka kolunye ulondolozo ukuya kolunye, apho eMzantsi Afrika kunokuba yitrongo okanye liziko lokubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili. Ngamanye amazwi, kuquka abantu abafumene isigwebo setrongo kwithuba lesohlwayo sabo sokwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho nabantu abalinde ukuthunyelwa ezinkundleni zamatyala, nokuba kungenxa yesicelo sebheyile okanye abalinde uvavanyo lwamatyala ngenxa yokuba isikhatyiwe isicelo sebheyile okanye singakhange sihlawulwe.
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.	ulwaphulo-mthetho lwemithetho yehlabathi	igama eliquka ukwaphulwa komthetho wehlabathi, kuquka iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho, ezibonwa zikhohlakele kakhulu futhi zilihloko kangokuba kufuneke ukuba ungenelelo notshutshiso lwearhente yehlabathi. Imizekelo iquka ukuzibulala kwesizwe, ulwaphulo-mthetho ezimfazweni, ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenzakalisa abantu, ungungcuthekiso nokunyanzeliswa kokuthi shwaka emoyeni.
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.	udushe phakathi kwabantu	ukusetyenziswa ngenjongo kwamandla ezigalo, igunya okanye ulawulo phezu kokuqu bakho njengokuzibulala nokuzenzakalisa, komnye umntu njengodushe lwasekhaya nokungahoywa kwabantwana, okanye kwiqela okanye eluntwini njengokuhlaselwa kwabantu basemzini, emzimbeni, ngokweseksi okanye ngokweemvakalelo, okanye ngokwezoyikiso ezinjalo, ezikhokelela okanye ezinesakhono sengozi emzimbeni, ukufa, ukwenzakala kweemvakalelo, ukungaphuhli kakuhle okanye ukuswela.

Interpol	<p>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.</p>	i-Interpol	<p>uMbutho weHlabathi wamaPolisa oLwaphulo-mthetho (Interpol) ngumbutho woorhulumente behlabathi, onenjongo yokuphumeza intsebenziswano phakathi kwamapolisa ehlabathi. Umbutho lo usebenza njeengomnxulumanisi wemisebenzi yeofisi phakathi kweearhente zokuqinisekiswa kokuthotyelwa komthetho wamalungu amazwe amalunga nali-190, naneofisi eyintloko yayo eLyon, eFrance. Nangona kunjalo, iiNkonzo zamaPolisa zaseMzantsi Afrika (SAPS), ngokufanayo neearhente zamanye amalungu amazwe zokuqinisekiswa kokuthotyelwa komthetho, ineZiko loLawulo loLwaphulo-mthetho lweSizwe (NCB) le-Interpol elilondoloza isixokelelwano seekhompyutha ezinxulumeneyo ehlabathini, kuquka iziseko zeenkukacha ze DNA, iminwe, namagama kunye neefoto zabantu abafunwayo okanye abalahlekileyo ukuncedisa iSAPS ekutshabalaliseni iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho phakathi kwezizwe. Ugqaliselo lwe-Interpol luzinikele ekutshabalaliseni iziganekozolwaphulo-mthetho ngaphaya kkwemida yamazwe njengobugrogrisi, ulwaphulo-mthetho olujoliswe ebantwini, ukuzibulala kwesizwe, ulwaphulo-mthetho ezimfazweni, ulwaphulo-mthetho kubume obusingqongileyo, ulwaphulo-mthetho olulungiselelweyo, ukuthengisa ngokungekho mthethweni, ukuthubelezisa imisebenzi yobugcisa, iziyobisi, imipu nabantu, ngokunjalo noshishino lwemali olungekho mthethweni, ukubonisa abantwana amalungu ezini neseksi, ulwaphulo-mthetho ngekhompyutha/ngelizwe lekhompyutha norhwaphilizo.</p>
investigator	<p>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.</p>	umphandi	<p>igosa eliqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa komthetho elinomsebenzi wokuphanda iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho ngokuqokelela iinkukacha zohlobo oluthe ngqo/oluquka izimvo ezifana neenkcazo zamaxhoba, kunye nezingathanga ngqo/ezingquki zimvo ezifana neminwe, iingxelo ezilungiselelwe inkqubo yotshutshiso neziza kunikelwa enkundleni. Ukwaziwa njengomcuphi wepolisa, umphandi wolwaphulo-mthetho okanye umphandi ngabaphuli-mthetho.</p>

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.	iiNkonzo zoLuleko zabaHloli bezobuLungisa	iqela laseMzantsi Afrika elizimeleyo loLongamelo lwemithetho elisekelwe ukuphumeza uhlobo lwamaziko ezoluleko ukuze linike ingxelo ngokuphathwa kwamabanjwa nangeemeko kumaziko ezoluleko. Injongo yabahloli kukukhusela amalungelo oluntu amabanjwa kumaziko ezoluleko ngokuqinisekisa ukuba onke amabanjwa agcinwa phantsi kweemeko zabantu, aphethwe ngesidima sabantu kwaye alungiselelwa ngendlela efanelekileyo ukuze abuyele phakathi koluntu enesidima xa ekhululwa.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	JICS	isishunqulelo soku <i>iiNkonzo zoLuleko zabaHloli bezobuLungisa (Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services)</i> .
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	ubulungisa	ukusetyenziswa kwemithetho ukugweba nokohlwaya ulwaphulo-mthetho ngendlela engenakhethe.
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> ).	inkqubo yobulungisa	iinkqubo ezisekwe ngoorhulumente ukusombulula ulwaphulo-mthetho nokubeka izohlwayo kwabo baphula umthetho. Inkqubo yobulungisa kulwaphulo-mthetho ithatha inxaxheba xa ulwaphulo-mthetho lulandela uphando olwenziwayo ngolwaphulo-mthetho, ize iphele xa umaphuli-mthetho ogwetyiweyo ekhutshwa eluvalelweni loluleko.
juvenile court	according to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, a child justice court is any court provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, dealing with a bail application, plea, trial or sentencing of a child. This means that even a High Court which is applying the provisions of the Child Justice Act is a child justice court. The term 'juvenile court' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice court'.	inkundla yamatyala abantwana	ngokoMthetho waseMzantsi Afrika wobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo 75 wama-2008, inkundla yobulungisa babantwana yiyo nayiphi inkundla enikelwa ngokoMthetho weNkqubo yoLwaphulo-mthetho, ephethe isicelo sebheyile, isingxengxezo, uvavanyo okanye isigwebo somntwana. Oku kuthetha ukuba nkqu neNkundla ePhakamileyo esebenzisa ulungiselelo loMthetho wobuLungisa baBantwana yinkundla yezobulungisa babantwana. Igama elithi 'inkundla yabantwana' ubukhulu becala, libonwa njengomba wakudala kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana osuke wangqzulana nomthetho. Igama elikhethwayo 'yinkundla yobulungisa babantwana'.
juvenile crime	acts that are prohibited in common and statute law and are committed by individuals who are under the age of 18 years (children). The term 'juvenile crime' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. the preferred term for referring to this subfield of criminology is 'children in conflict with the law'.	ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa ngumntwana	izenzo ezichasene nomthetho osekwe kwizithethe nomiselweyo nezenziwa ngabantu abangaphantsi kwiminyaka eli-18 (abantwana). Igama elithi 'ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa ngumntwana' lukholisa ukubonwa njengomba wakudala kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana ongqzulene nomthetho. Igama elikhethwayo lokubhekiselela kweli candelwana lezolwaphulo-mthetho leli 'abantwana abangqzulene nomthetho'.



juvenile delinquent	a person under the age of 18 years (a child) who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law, but is not old enough to be legally considered an adult. The term 'juvenile delinquent' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who commits crime. The preferred term is 'child in conflict with the law' (also known as juvenile offender).	umenzi wokubi ongumntwana	umntu ongaphantsi kwiminyaka eli-18 ubudala (umntwana) owenze isenzo esingafunekiyo ngokomthetho osekwekwizithethe nomiselweyo, kodwa abe engekakhuli ngokwaneleyo ukuba abonwe njengomntu omkhulu ngokwasemthethweni. Igama elithi 'umenzi wokubi ongumntwana' likholisa ukubonwa njengomba wakudala kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana ongquzulene nomthetho. Igama elikhethwayo lokubhekiselela kweli candelwana lezolwaphulo-mthetho leli 'umntwana ongquzulene nomthetho' (ukwaziwa ngokuba ngumaphuli-mthetho ongumntwana).
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 babantwana	indawo yomthetho ngolwaphulo-mthetho ebhekiselele ebantwini abenze izenzo ezichasene nomthetho osekwe kwizithethe nomiselweyo, kodwa abangekho bakhulu ngokwaneleyo ngokwasemthethweni ukuba bangabonwa njengabantu abakhulu, ngamanye amazwi ngabantwana. EMzantsi Afrika ubulungisa babantwana bulawulwa ngoMthetho wobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo 75 wama-2008. Igama elithi 'ubulungisa babantwana' libonwa njengegama lakudala, kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana osuke wangquzulana nomthetho. Igama elikhethwayo lelithi 'ezobulungisa 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).	umaphuli-mthetho ongumntwana	umntu ongaphantsi kwiminyaka eli-18 ubudala (umntwana) owenze isenzo esingafunekiyo ngokomthetho osekwe kwizithethe nomiselweyo, kodwa abe engekakhuli ngokwaneleyo ukuba abonwe njengomntu omkhulu ngokwasemthethweni. Igama elithi umaphuli-mthetho oyi-juvenile' libonwa njengeligqithelwe lixesha kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana owaphule umthetho; igama elikhethwayo lithi 'umntwana ongquzulene nomthetho' (ukwaziwa njengomenzi wokubi ongumntwana).
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.	umntwana	umntu osemntsha ongekakhuli kangokuba kuthiwe ngumntu omkhulu ngokwasemthethweni. NgokoMthetho waseMzantsi Afrika wezobuLungisa baBantwana wenombolo ye-75 ngowama-2008, ngumntu ongaphantsi kwiminyaka eli-18, futhi uMthetho ubhekiselela emntwini onjalo njengomntwana. Igama elithi 'juvenile' libonwa njengegama lakudala, kuba lisuka limbeke amabala neeleyibhile umntwana osuke wangquzulana nomthetho.

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>	iLa Cosa Nostra	<p>iqela lolwaphulo-mthetho elinefuthe nelizilungiselelayo oluneengcambu eziseSicilian Mafia elavela ebumelwaneni obusweleyo beembacu zamaTaliyane eNew York naseNew Orleans eMelika (eUSA). Ilungu lokuqala elaziwayo yiSicilian Mafia elafudukela eUSA nguGiuseppe Esposito kwiminyaka yoo-1870. Olu lungiselelo lunophawu lwemfihlelo lwaza lwaziwa ngokuba yiLa Cosa Nostra ngeminyaka yoo-1930. Likwaziwa ngokuthi yiLCN, iMafiya yaseMelika, iMafiya yaseltaly okanye iMobhu. I-LCN iphawulwa ngokuthengisa iziyobisi, ukubulala, ukwenzakalisa emzimbeni, ukungcakaza, ukufuna imali ngezothuso, ukubolekisa ngemali ngenzala enkulu, ukwenza iinzuzo ezingekho mthethweni ngabasebenzi, ushishino lwemali olungekho mthethweni, ukutshisa, ukuthengisa inqwaba yeesigarethi, ukuthubelezisa imipu, ushishino lokuthengisa ngomzimba nokuzifaka kumashishini asaqalayo asemthethweni. Ubukhulu becala bokunwenwa nokuphembela kolungiselelo lolwaphulo-mthetho lupheliswe ngamalinge okuqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa kwemithetho okujolisiweyo esiphakathini soo-1980. Okwangoku iLCN iququzela kakhulu kwiindawo eziseMantla-mpuma eUSA yaze yolula imisebenzi yayo yolwaphulo-mthetho ngokubandakanyeka kwayo kwiintlobo ezintsha zolwaphulo-mthetho ezifana nobuqhetseba kwi-inshorensi yempilo, ubuqhetseba kwiikhadi zamatyala nobuqhetseba ngekhompuyutha/kwilizwe lekhompuyutha. Ishishini elisaqalayo ligama elitsha elisetyenziswa yiLCN (phinda ujonge <i>imafiya</i> ).</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>	amanxeba okukrazuka	<p>olunye uhlobo kwiintlobo ezintlanu zezilonda ezinokuchongwa kumaxhoba odushe. Amanxeba okukrazuka abangelwa kukukrazuka okanye ukutsaleka ngokugqithisileyo kolusu nezicwili ezingaphantsi kwalo, umzekelo xa umntu ebethwa ngesixhobo esibuthuntu kuze kuqhekeke ulusu njengesiphumo soxinzelelo olufakwayo (phinda ujonge <i>emigruzuko, imivimbo/imikrwelo, amaxeba okusikeka kunye namanxeba anzulu</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>	amalungelo abafazi okukhululeka	<p>Abaxhasi bolu luvo buxoxa busithi ukuqhelaniswa nendima yezini ngunobangela wokucinezelwa kwabafazi eluntwini kunye nemeko esisiphumo yokunyathelwa phantsi kwabo. Bakholelwa ekubeni amakhwenkwe namantombazana aqhelaniswa nentlalo ngokweendlela ezahlukileyo zokuchonga ubudoda (omelele kukhutshiswano nobunjalane) kanye iimpawu zokuchongeka kobunenekazi (kukukhathalela abanye nokuxelelwa) kanti iimpawu zokuchongeka kobudoda zinikwa iwonga eliphezulu entlalweni kunye negunya eluntwini. Abalandeli baphakamisa ukuphathwa ngokulinganayo kwamadoda nabafazi kwezopolitiko, ezentlalo, ezasemthethweni nakwezozoqosho. Bakholelwa ekubeni isimilo sokuphatha kakubi abafazi sisiphumo sendlela yokuqhelanisa abantu nendima yabo entlalweni ngokwesini, okulindeleke kwindima yesini, indlela oluchazwa ngayo ulwaphulo-mthetho, nokuthi inqanaba lolwaphulo-mthetho lwabafazi linganeno kolwamadoda kuba ukuqhelaniswa kwabo nentlalo kubanika amathuba ambalwa okwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho. Kwakhona, jonga amanye amathuba athande ukuba mbalwa. Kwakhona jonga ezinye izimvo eziphambili esezivele ngamalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyi, amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism, amalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni, amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla kunye namalungelo abafazi abamnyama.</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>igama elinentsingiselo ebanzi equka ukubhekiselelwa kwalo kumaqela alungiselelweyo olwaphulo-mthetho ngokusekwa kwalo yekeyeke kumalungu ohlanga, osapho okanye enkubeko, umzekelo iMafiya yamaRussia, iMafiya yama-Albania, iMafiya yamaNigeria, iMafiya yamaSirayeli, iMafiya yamaMexico, iMafiya yamaPakistani neMafiya yamaJapani (phinda ujonge iLa Cosa Nostra).</p>

Marxist feminism	proponents of this perspective trace the oppression of women back to the disproportionate location of economic power among men. They argue that the ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies causes the imbalance of power between men and women. Capitalist societies serve the interests of the male elite, because they subjugate women to roles of sexual and domestic service. They believe that women in capitalist societies are victims of double oppression in the sense that, just like men from the proletariat, women are oppressed economically, but unlike men, women are also subjugated by their domestic roles. They believe that the subordinate class status of women may force them to commit crime as a means of financial survival (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism, radical feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i> ) .	amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism	abandululi bolu luvo bayisusa ingcinezelo yabafazi ukususela ekwabiweni ngokungalinganiyo kwegunya loqoqosho phakathi kwamadoda. Baxoxa bathi ubunini bokwenza iimveliso kumaqela oluntu oohlohl' esabo kubangela ukungalingani kwegunya phakathi kwamadoda nabafazi. Amaqela oluntu loohlohl' esabo alungiselela imidla yamadoda afundileyo, kuba ayabacinezela abafazi njengabantu abandima yabo iyinkonzo yokunika iseksi nokugcina amakhaya. Bakholelwa ekubeni abafazi abakumaqela oluntu loohlohl' esabo angamaxhoba engcinezelo ephinda-phindwe kabini kuba njengamadoda avela kwimeko yentswelo, abafazi bacinezelekile ngokoqoqosho, kodwa abafani namadoda, kuba bona abafazi baphinda bacinezeleke nangokweendima zabo zasekhaya. Bakholelwa ekubeni iwonga labafazi olukudidi olungaphantsi lunokubaqhuba ukuba benze ulwaphulo-mthetho ukuze baziphilise ngokwasemalini (phinda ujonge <i>amalungelo abafazi okukhululeka, amalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyo, amalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni, amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla, amalungelo abafazi abamnyama</i> ).
penetrating wounds	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Penetrating wounds are caused by a sharp or pointed object, for example a knife, and the depth of the wound is greater than the length of the wound (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i> ) .	amanxeba anzulu	olunye uhlobo kwiintlobo ezintlanu zezilonda ezinokuchongwa kumaxhoba odushe. Amanxeba anzulu abangelwa yinto ebukhali okanye etsolo, umzekelo imela, kanti ubunzulu benxeba bungaphezu kobude benxeba (phinda ujonge <i>imigruzuko, imivimbo/imikwelo, amanxeba okukrazuka namanxeba okusikeka</i> ).

<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>amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla</p>	<p>abandululi bolu luvo banombuzo ngobukho bayo nokuba inye inyaniso, kuquka ukucinezelwa kwabafazi. Inginga yokuba ingqiqo nenzululwazi yimiba ephezulu xa kuchazwa izinto, uyakhatywa. Enyanisweni abaxhasi bamalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla bakholelwa ekubeni inyaniso ayikwazi kungabi nazo kwaphela izimvo. Bayazikhaba izintlu ezisisigxina bazibuze ngemiba ebanzi jikelele, nequlunqwe entlalweni efana 'nobundlobongela kunye 'nobulungisa', babonise ukuba ingqiqo yethu ngemiba enjalo yonganyelwe ziinkcazo eziyilwe ngokwenkcubeko yobudoda nangendlela enika ithemba yokuzuzwa ulwazi nenyano. Baphinda baxoxe bathi ulwazi nemigaqo esetyenziswa kwezolwaphulo-mthetho inomoya wesini, ngoko ke ezolwaphulo-mthetho ezinika ithemba zenziwa zingakwazi ukuyiqonda iyantlukwano ekuyilweni kwezini. Endaweni yoko, abalandeli bathanda iinyaniso ezininzi kwaye bakholelwa ekubeni zininzi iindlela zokulandela inyaniso. Abaxhasi babona ulwazi ngokwemeko engakhethi ngokobudala apho bonke abantu banikwa khona ingqalelo yokuliqonda ihlabathi. Kukholelwa ekubeni ukwakhiwa kolwazi kudinga amazwi abantu amaninzi, ngakumbi abo bebehlelekile ngokobuhlanga, ngokwesini nangokodidi loluntu (phinda ujonge ezi zimvo zisentloko zityhilekayo: amalungelo <i>abafazi okukhululeka</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyo</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni namalungelo abafazi abamnyama</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>amalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyo</p>	<p>abandululi bolu luvo bagxininisa umba wokuphatha kootata (ukulawula kwamadoda) nokwanda kwabantu njengoonobangela abasisiseko sokucinezelwa kwabafazi eluntwini. Bakholelwa ekubeni ubudlelwane basentlalweni neentsebenziswano zasentlalweni zisekwa ngokwegunya nenyhweba yobudoda. Abandululi baphinde baqinisekise ukuba liyinxenye yendalo ephilayo yobudoda ukuba nobunjalane nokongamela. Njengesiphumo soko ulwaphulo-mthetho lubonwa njengokubonakalisa isidingo samadoda sokongamela nokulawula abanye, kodwa ngakumbi abafazi ngokubanyanzela ukuba babe ngoomama namakhoboka eseksi. Bagqalisela ngakumbi kwiziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho ebafazini nendlela ulongamelo lobudoda ludlala indima ngayo kodushe lwasemakhaya, kudlwengulo, nokuphathwa gadalala ngokweseksi nokubukela imiboniso yamalungu esini neseksi. Bagxininisa ekubeni isimilo sezenzo ezimbi zabafazi kaninzi zenziwa kukuba ngamaxhoba amadoda. Ngamanye amazwi, iziganeko zolwaphulo-mthetho zabafazi zibonwa njengezicwangciso-cebo zabafazi zokuzisindisa ezibangelwa luluntu lolongamelo lobudoda olucinezela abafazi (phinda ujonge ezinye izimvo eziphambili ezityhiliweyo: <i>amalungelo abafazi okukhululeka</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla namalungelo abafazi abamnyama</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</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	ezamalungelo abafazi ngokwasentlalweni	<p>abaxhasi bolu luvo bazama ukumanyanisa izimvo ngamalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyo namalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism ngokuxoxa bathi ingcinezelo yabafazi isisiphumo sokungaphathwa ngokulinganayo ngokwesini nangokodidi lwabantu. Baphicotha amandla efuthe nokuhambelana nokuxhomekeka kobuhlohl' esabo nolongamelo lobudoda okunokukhokelela kulwaphulo-mthetho lwamadoda nakwingcinezelo, ekonganyelweni nasekuxhomekekeni kwabafazi. Oku kuthetha ukuba bakholelwa ekubeni udidi nesini zizinto ezisebenza kunye ekwakhiweni koluntu kwaye ababeki phambili ludidi nasini. Baphakamisa ukuba indawo enamandla yamadoda eluntwini ibanika amathuba amakhulu okwenza ulwaphulo-mthetho nokwenzakalisa, kanti indawo eyonganyelweyo yabafazi eluntwini ibanika amathuba ambalwa kuphela okwenza okubi, kodwa iphinde ibathintele ekuzuzeni kumathuba afanelekileyo (phinda ujonge ezinye izimvo eziphambili ezityhiliweyo: <i>amalungelo abafazi okukhululeka</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi obutsha-ntliziyo</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokweMarxism</i>, <i>amalungelo abafazi ngokwamaxesha anamhla amalungelo abafazi abamnyama</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>	ubungqina obuquka izimvo zomntu	<p>olunye kwiintlobo ezimbini zeenkukacha kuphando ngolwaphulo-mthetho. Kuphando ngolwaphulo-mthetho ubungqina obuquka izimvo bukholisa ukuchazwa njengobungqina obungqalisiweyo kwaye buquka zonke iinkukacha ezifunyenwe ebantwini ababandakanyeka ngokuthe ngqo okanye ngokungathanga ngqo kulwaphulo-mthetho abafana namaxhoba, amangqina abone okwenzekileyo, abakrokrelwayo, abaxhobisa ngeenkukacha njalo njalo, ezinikwa inkundla yamatyala ukuze kusonjululwe ingxabano esekwe kwiinyaniso (phinda ujonge <i>ubungqina ngokweemeko</i>).</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>	abaphangi bezithuthi	<p>abantu abathatha imoto ngenyanzelo komnye umntu ngaphandle kwemvume yakhe ( bakwaziwa nangokuthi ngabaphangi beemoto okanye abaqubuli beemoto).</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>	ukuphangwa kwezithuthi	<p>ukuxuthwa kwesithuthi ngenyanzelo komnye umntu ngaphandle kwemvume yakhe (kukwaziwa nangokuthi kukuphangwa kweemoto okanye kukuqutyulwa kweemoto).</p>