

TERM (ENGLISH)	DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATED TERM (ISIZULU)	TRANSLATED DEFINITION (ISIZULU)
AA	the abbreviation of <i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i> .	AA	isinqamulelo se- <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>).	ukukwebheka	elinye lezinhlolo ezinhlanu zamanxeba angahlonzwa esisulwini sodlame. Ukukwebheka kudaleka lapho kusuka isikhumba esingaphezulu (i-aphidemisi) noma ukulimala ngenxa yokukhuhleka endaweni emahadlahadla, isibonelo lapho umuntu ehudulwa phezu kwendawo emahadlahadla (bheka <i>imihuzuko/amabala okulimala, inxeba lokudabuka kwesikhumba, amanxeba okusikeka/ukusikeka kanye namanxeba ajulile</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.	ubugebengu bomuntu omdala	ubugebengu bomuntu omdala indlela yokuziphatha yomuntu omdala (oneminyaka engu-18 noma ngaphezulu) ozibandakanya ezenzweni zokwaphula umthetho noma ezingavumelekile kumthetho wobugebengu.
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 ngendlela enodlame	ukuziphatha ngendlela enodlame kubandakanya izenzo ezihlukumezayo nezilimaza amalungelo abanye abantu. Kungase kubandakanye udlame olwenziwa ngomzimba njengokushaya, ukukhahlela noma ukuphusha, ukuhlukunyezwa ngomlomo njengokuthumela imiyalezo yokusongela kuzinkundla zokuxhumana, ukuthetha noma ukuthuka, kanye/noma ukwesabisa ngaphandle kokuphimisa izwi njengokusongela okukhonjiswa ngezimpawu.
Alcoholics Anonymous	an organisation providing support to alcoholics.	I-Alcoholics Anonymous	inhlangano eyeseka abantu abayizigqila zotshwala.
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.	ubugebengu obusolekayo	isenzo sobugebengu okusolwa umuntu ngaso kodwa umuntu engakabhekani nenqubo yokuqulwa kwecala kanye nezinsolo ngakho kusuka kungakatholakali enecala enkantolo yomthetho. Umshwana uvame ukusetshenziswa abezindaba uma bebika ukuveza ukuthi babika ngokufanele nangokungachemi.
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.	icala elisolakalayo	isenzo sobugebengu okusolwa umuntu ngaso kodwa umuntu engakabhekani nenqubo yokuqulwa kwecala kanye nezinsolo ngakho kusuka kungakatholakali enecala enkantolo yomthetho. Umshwana uvame ukusetshenziswa abezindaba uma bebika ukuveza ukuthi babika ngokufanele nangokungachemi.

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.	ukungalandelwa kwezinqubo ezinhle	isimo sasemphakathini lapho izinqubo ezinhle zingasasebenzi ekulawuleni indlela yokuziphatha. Lesi yisimo esihlinzeka abantu ngezeluleko ezingatheni noma ezincane mayelana nokuziphatha ngokufanele. Inqubo yokungalandelwa kwezinqubo ezinhle yaqala ukusetshenziswa u-Emile Durkheim ngaphansi kwezifundo zesayensi yezobugebengu ukuze kuchazwe indlela yokuziphatha kwezobugengu njengomthelela wokungaxhumani phakathi kwezintshisekelo zabantu kanye nekhono labo lokufinyelela emigomweni yabo ngezikhathi zoshintsho olukhulu emphakathini, njengezikhathi zokukhula komnotho okukhulu.
antisocial	something that is contrary to the laws and customs of society; in other words, something that is opposite to prevailing norms, for example skipping school because it deviates from societal expectations.	ukuphambana nomphakathi	into ephambene nemithetho nezinqubo zomphakathi; ngamanye amazwi, into eshayisana nezinqubo ezinhle eziwayelekile, isibonelo ukweqa esikoleni ngoba kuphambene nalokho okulindelwe umphakathi.
antisocial behaviour	actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others. It includes a wide range of behaviours that can vary between minor socially unacceptable behaviours, such as swearing or creating a noise disturbance, to more serious criminal acts, such as physical assault.	ukuziphatha ngendlela ephambene nomphakathi	izenzo ezilimaza noma ezingacabangi ngenhlaloni yabanye abantu. Kubandakanya indlela yokuziphatha enhlobonhlobo engahlukana phakathi kwezenzo ezincane ezamukelekile emphakathini, njengokuthuka noma ukudala imisindo yokuphazamisa, kuya ezenzweni zobugebengu ezibucayi, njengokulinyazwa kwabantu emzimbeni.
apartheid	a system of racial segregation or separation that was enforced in South Africa by the National Party through legislation from 1948-1994.	ubandlululo	uhlelo lokucwasa ngokobuhlanga noma ukwahlukanisa okwaphoqeleva eNingizimu Afrika yiNational Party ngomthetho kusukela kowe-1948-1994.
assault	the unlawful and intentional application of force onto the person of another, or creating the belief in another person that force is about to be applied to them. The crime constitutes the actual application of force to the human body and mind. This means that creating fear in the mind of a person that they are about to suffer physical harm, also constitutes assault.	ukulimaza	ukusetshenziswa kwamandla ngokungemthetho nangenhlalo ukuze umuntu aziphoqelegele komunye umuntu, noma enze umuntu akholwe ukuthi kunokuphoqeleva kwamandla okuzokwenzeka kuye. Icala libandakanya ukusetshenziswa kwamandla emzimbeni womuntu nasemqondweni. Lokhu kusho ukudala ukwesaba emqondweni womuntu ngoba sebezobhekana nokulimala emzimbeni, futhi kubandakanya ukulimaza.

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.	umbiko wokuhlola	uvela ngezindlela ezahlukenengaphansi kwesayensi yezobugebengu. Ukuhlolwa okwenziwa ngaphambi kokukhishwa kwesigwebo ohlinzeka ngezimo eziqondene nesoni esithile ukuze kusizwe amehluleli ekukhipheni isigwebo esifanele. Umbiko owenziwa emuva kokukhishwa kwesigwebo ohlinzeka ngomhlahlandlela oqondene nokuphathwa kwesoni kwezokuhlunyeleliswa kanye nokuphathwa kwesoni ngesikhathi siboshiwe. Lokhu kuqinisekisa ukuphepha, ukuvikeleka kanye nokuphathwa kwesoni ngendlela eqondene naso ngqo.
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>).	amabhalistikhi	ucwaningo kwesayisensi ngokusebenzisa, ukunyakaza, umthelela kanye nokwakhiwa kwezidubuli ezinjezinhlamvu, amagobolondo namabhomu. Umkhakha wocwaningo uhlukaniswe kwaba ukuhlolwa kweziqhumani kwangaphakathi, okumayelana nokuhamba kwezidubuli ngaphakathi kwenzisa yokudubula, nokuhlolwa kweziqhumani kwangaphandle, okugxila ekutshuzeni kwesidubuli emuva kokuba siphume ensizeni size simiswe okuthile, njengalokho okuqondiswe kukho, kanye nokuhlolwa kweziqhumani okubulalayo noma kwamanxeba, okubheke ukuhlola umthelela wesidubuli kuloho okuqondiswe kukho (bheka <i>ukuhlonzwa kwesibhamu</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>).	ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane abamnyama	izakhi zalokhu zigxila ezimweni abantu besifazane abamnyama ababhekane nazo futhi kubhekwe ukucindezelwa kwabantu besifazane ngenxa yobulili babo, isigaba sempilo kanye nokungalingani ngokwebala kanye nokucwasa. Kugxilwe emathembeni amancane okuthi abantu besifazane abamnyama bathole amathuba emfundo efanele kanye nomsebenzi ngenxa yokucwaswa ngokwebala, ngokwezinga lokuphila kanye nangokobulili, okwenza abantu besifazane bancisheke amathuba. Izakhi zalokhu zigqamisa ukuphathwa ngokucwaswa kwabantu besifazane abamnyama ohlelweni lwezomthetho (bhaka nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: <i>ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwezenkululeko, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwe-Marxist, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi esingaphambi kwesesimanje kanye nokubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane abamnyama</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.	ukulimaza umzimba	ukuphoqelelwa kwamandla/izenzo (ngisho ukuthinta) ngenhloso, ngokulimaza kanye/noma ngodlame, okuphazamisa impilo nokukhululeka komunye umuntu engathandi, noma esatshiswa ngalokho kuphoqelesa/izenzo.
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.	ukugqekeza	ukungena ngaphandle kwemvumo esakhiweni ngenhloso yokwenza ubugebengu obunjengokuntshontsha impahla. Ukugqekeza kungase kuphenduke ukuphanga uma umgqekezi ehlangane nomuntu esakhiweni bese wasebenzisa indluzula ukuze ebe.
carbon monoxide	a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, which renders it difficult to detect. It is less dense than air, and toxic to humans when too much is inhaled, resulting in death. It is produced in domestic and industrial settings by motor vehicles that run on gasoline and diesel, gas heaters and cooling devices that are powered by carbon-based fuels.	ikhabhoni monoksayisi	igesi engenambala, engenaphunga nenganambitheki, okwenza kube nzima ukuyithola. Ilula ngaphezu komoya, futhi iwushevu kubantu uma beyihogele kakhulu, okuholela ekufeni. Ikhishwa izimoto ezihamba ngophethilomu nodizili, amahitha egesi kanye nezinsiza zokubandisa ezinikwa amandla ofuwela abakhiwe ngekhhabhoni okutholakala ezindlini nasezimbonini
career criminality	main financial income is earned through criminal activities.	ubugebengu obungumsebenzi	yilapho umholo omkhulu ungeniswa imisebenzi yobugebengu.

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.	isitsha samakhathiliji	isitsha/igobolondo/isiqukathi sokudubulekayo njengenhlamvu. Sivame ukwakhiwa ngensimbi futhi sibe nomumo oyisilinda siqukatha i-primer, okukhipha uphawuda kanye nokokudubula.
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.	okudalayo	ikhono lokuthi okokodwa (X) kube nomthelela kokunye (Y), isibonelo okokodwa (x) kuletha okunye (Y) ukuze kube khona noma okunye (X) kudala okunye (Y) kwahluke.
Cesare Lombroso	Italian physician and criminologist who was born in 1835 and died in 1909. Dominated late 19 th and early 20 th 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.	UCesare Lombroso	Ifizishiyeni nosayensi wezobugebengu yase-Italy eyazalwa ngo-1835 yashona ngo-1909. Yayigqame ekupheleni kwekhuluminyaka le-19 nasekuqaleni kwelama-20 ngocwaningo lwakho ngendlela yokuziphatha yobugebengu futhi uvame ukuthathwa njengobaba wesayensi yezobugebengu, ngoba wayekwazi ukuqondanisa izizathu zokwenziwa kobugebengu kuzinkulumompikiswano eziphathelele nenkululeko kanye nejoka lomuntu ngamunye (imfundiso yasendulo yesayensi yezobugebengu noma ukungaqondakali), kuya embonweni wokuthi okunye kudala ukuthi abantu benze ubugebengu (imfundiso yokubheka okuhle yesayensi yezobugebengu noma ukungaqondakali). Esaqala umsebenzi wakhe wayelandela kakhulu imfundiso kaDarwin yoguquko, ekholelwa kakhulu ukuthi ubugebengu buwufuzo (ngokwentando yomuntu) futhi izigebengu ezizalwe nakho noma ama-athivisti angahlonzwa ngendlela abukeka ngayo noma ngokwesimo njengokugqama kwezimbobo zamakhala, ubukhulu bemihlathi neziqhomo futhi zivame ukuba nezinndlebe ezingajwayelekile ezincane noma ezinkulu.

Child Justice Act	the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008 provides the regulatory and procedural framework for the sections of the South African Constitution that specifically deal with children who find themselves in conflict with the law, entrenching children's rights to family (or appropriate) care, to be protected from maltreatment and to be protected from practices that will endanger their well-being and development. Intended as an early intervention strategy to break the cycle of crime and prevent children from re-offending, the objective of the Act is to divert children from the criminal justice system, and in doing so to ensure their effective rehabilitation and reintegration. Informed by the principle of restorative justice, emphasis is placed on children taking responsibility and being held accountable for the crime in order to foster respect for human rights and the involvement of victims, parents and families, as well as communities, in their reintegration.	UMthetho Wokuqulwa Kwamacala Ezingane	UMthetho Wobulungiswa Ezinganeni no 75 ka 2008 uhlinzeka ngohlala lokulawula nenqubo yezigaba zoMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika oqondene ngqo nezingane ezizithola zisezimweni ezishayisana nomthetho, osungula amalungelo ezingane okunakekelwa umndeneni (noma abantu abafanele), okuvikelwa ekuphathweni ngokungafanele futhi bavikelwe ezenzweni ezizobeka engcupheni inhlalakahle nokuthuthuka kwabo. Kuhloswe ukuthi kube yisu eliyisisekelo sokuphula umzungulezo wobugebengu nokuvikela izingane ekwaphuleni umthetho futhi, impokophelo yoMthetho ukukhipha izingane ohlelweni lobulungiswa lwezobugebengu, futhi lokho kube kwenzelwa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bahlunyelelwa ngokufanele futhi babuyiselwe emphakathini. Kunesisekelo somgomo wobulungiswa obubuyiselayo, kugcizelwa ukuthi izingane zilitshathe icala futhi zibe nesibopho sokuphendula ngobugebengu ukuze zikwazi ukuhlonipha amalungelo abantu kanye nokubandakanywa kwezisulu, abazali kanye nemindeneni, kanjalo nemiphakathi, ekubuyiselweni kwabo emphakathini.
child justice court	any court that is provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act that deals with children's bail applications, pleas, trials or sentencing hearings.	Inkantolo yobulungiswa obuqondene nengane	noma eyiphi inkantolo ehlinzekelwe kuMthetho Wenqubo Yezobugebengu edingida izicelo zebheyili, nokuphendula ecaleni, ukuqulwa kwamacala noma ukukhishwa kwesigwebo okuqondene nezingane.
child sex worker	a person under the age of 18 years who performs sexual acts in exchange for some form of payment.	ingane eyiyengandoda	umuntu ongaphansi kweminyaka engu-18 owenza izenzo zocansi ebheke inkokhelo 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>).	ubufakazi obuqondene nezimo	ngomunye phakathi kwemithombo emibili yolwazi ngophenyo lobugebengu. Ophenyweni lwezobugebengu ubufakazi bezimo buvame ukuthathwe ngokuthi abuchemile, buthule noma ubufakazi obugudlayo. Kubandakanywa lonke ulwazi oluphathekayo njengegazi, izinsalela zeminwe, kanye noketshezi emacaleni okudlwengula, ethulwa enkantolo yomthetho ukuze kuxazululwe impikiswano ngokwenzeka (bheka <i>nobufakazi obuqondene nomenzi wecala</i>).
CJA	the abbreviation of <i>Child Justice Act</i> .	CJA	isinqamyelo soMthetho i- <i>Child Justice Act</i> okuwuMthetho Wezobulungisa Okuqondene Nezingane.

classical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which assumes that humans are rational beings who possess free will (indeterminism) and can consequently be persuaded not to break the law through the painful consequences of punishment (deterrence). The approach dominated thinking about crime during the Enlightenment in the 18th century, but was abandoned in favour of a positivistic approach, which took root in the 19th century. However, the basic assumptions of the approach regained prominence in the 1980s with the rational choice theory of Cornish and Clarke (also see <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>critical criminology</i> , <i>interactionist criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	isayensi yezobugebengu yakudala	enye yezindlela ezinhlanu ezinkulu zenjululwazi yesayensi yezobugebengu, ethatha ngokuthi abantu bayazilawula banamandla enkululeko (ukungaqondakali) futhi bangakwazi ukunxuswa ukuthi bangawuphuli umthetho ngezenzo ezibuhlungu eziwukujezisa (ukunqanda). Indlela elawulwa ukucabanga ngobugebengu ngesikhathi Sokukhanyiseleka ngamakhuluminyaka e-18, kodwa yachithwa kwakhethwa indlela yokubheka okuhle, eyaqala ukusetshenziswa ngekhuluminyaka les-19. Nokho, ukuqaliswa kwale ndlela kwabuyela ngeminyaka yo-1980 ngokufika kwenjululwazi kaCornish noClarke (bheka <i>isayensi yezobugebengu ebheka okuhle</i> , <i>isayensi yezobugebengu obubucayi</i> , <i>isayensi yezobugebengu yezokuxhumana kanye nesayensi yezobugebengu edidiyele</i>).
commercial crime	crimes of a nonviolent nature committed for financial gain, including fraud, forgery, misappropriation of funds and embezzlement.	ubugebengu obuqondene namabhizinisi	ubugebengu obungenadlame obenzelwa ukuthola imali, okubandakanya ukukhwabanisa, ukukhwabanisa ngokubhala uzenza omunye umuntu, ukwabiwa ngokungafanele kwemali kanye nokushushunjiwa kwemali.
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 omdala	uphiko lomthetho olwasungulwa isinqumo senkantolo nezinqubo, hhayi ngokwenmithetho emiswe unhlaka lwezomthetho. Umthetho kawonkewonke waseNingizimu Afrika wasungulwa uhlelo lwezomthetho lwe-Roman-Dutch njengoba lulungiswe futhi lwachazwa umthetho. Ubugebengu bomthetho kwawonkewonke yizenzo esezithathwe ngokuthi ziwubugebengu emakhulwini eminyaka njengokubulala, ukweba nokuphang (bheka <i>nomthetho obhaliwe</i>).
community justice	a proactive, problem-solving strategy expressly aimed at including communities in organised activities that are aimed at the prevention, control and reduction of crime and reparation of the harm that crime has caused. Essentially it builds or enhances partnerships in communities and endeavours to create safe, just and healthy communities by improving the quality of life of all members of the community.	ubulungiswa basemphakathini	iqhingasuka lokuxazulula izinkinga elisukunyelwe kuqala ngenhloso yokubandakanya imiphakathi emisebenzini ehleliwe okuhloswe ngayo ukuvimba, ukulawula nokunciphisa ubugebengu futhi kulungiswe ukulimala okudalwe ubugebengu. Empeleni lakha noma likhuthaza ubudlelwane emiphakathini futhi lizame ukwakha imiphakathi ephephile, elungile nenempilo ngokuthuthukisa izingaqophelo lempilo yawo wonke amalungu omphakathi.

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>).	ubugebengu bekhompyutha	noma esiphi isenzo sobugebengu lapho kusetshenziswa amakhompyutha noma amanethiwekhi ekhompyutha ukwenza icala ngokujwayelekile elisuka lenzelwa ukuzuza ngokwezomnotho/ngokwezezimali (kubuye kwaziwe ngokuthi ubugebengu obuqhutshwa nge-inthanethi).
consensual sexual relationship	relationship between individuals who are ready, willing, able and of sound mind to agree to sexual relations between each other.	ubudlelwane bocansi ngokuvumelana	ubudlelwane obuphakathi kwabantu abalungele, abazimisele, abakwazi futhi abanomqondo ophile saka abavumelana ngokuba nobudlelwano bocansi phakathi kwabo.
contusions/bruises	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Contusions are caused by blunt force injuries that cause the rupture of capillaries and veins, which cause the blood to escape into the tissues beneath the skin, although the skin does not break (also see <i>abrasions, lacerations, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	imihuzuko/amabala okulimala	elinye lezinhlolo ezinhlanu zamanxeba angahlonzwa esisulwini sodlame. Imihuzuko idalwa ukulimala okubangelwe ukuphoqeletwa okuthile emzimbeni womuntu okudala ukuvuvuka kwesikhumba nemithambo, okwenza igazi lisuke kuntwentwesi olungaphansi kwesikhumba, yize isikhumba singadabuki (bheka <i>ukukwebheka, inxeba lokudabuka kwesikhumba, amanxeba okusikeka/ukusikeka kanye namanxeba ajulile</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.	ubugebengu basezinkampanini	ubugebengu obunjengokubalekela ukukhokha intela, ukuphela kwemali ngokukhwabanisa kanye nokukhwabanisa kwamathenda okwenziwa abasebenzi abasebenza noma abasebenzela inkampani ukuze kuhlomule inkampani ngenhlosongqangi yokwenza inzuzo noma yokuhlomulisa inkampani.
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>).	isikhungo sokuhlumelelisa izimilo	noma eyiphi indawo esungulwe ngokoMthetho Wemisebenzi Yokuqondiswa Kwezigwegwe 111 ka 1998 ukuze yamukele, igcine, ivelele, iqeqeshe noma iphathe izaphulamthetho ezifanelwe ukuvalelwa esitokisini (kubuye kubizwe <i>ngejele</i>).
crime	conduct which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ubugebengu	isenzo esaphula imithetho kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yezwe.
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>).	ukulawula ubugebengu	izenzo ezithile ezenziwa abaphoqeletsi bomthetho nabaholi bomphakathi ukuze balawule ukuziphatha kwabantu abanomkhuba wokwenza ubugebengu. Lokhu kubandakanya amasu okulawula ubugebengu esikhathi eside njengokufaka izigxobo zikagesi ezikhanyisayo noma amasu okulawula ubugebengu esikhashana njengokwanda kokupatrola kwamaphoyisa kanye nokusungula amaqoqo abantu abaqapha umphakathi (bheka <i>ukuvikelwa kobugebengu</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.	ukwembula kobugebengu	inqubo yokuqinisekisa ukuthi ubugebengu bubikwe emaphoyiseni noma ukwembulwa kwesenzo sobugebengu ngokuqoqa ulwazi oluqondile nolungaqondile lokuhlonza nokushushisa umenzi wobugebengu.
crime investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes by gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements, and an indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> , <i>criminal investigator</i> or <i>investigator</i>).	umphenyi wobugebengu	umsebenzi ophoqeleta umthetho omsebenzi wakhe kungukuphenya ubugebengu ngokuqoqa ulwazi oluqonde ngqo/bomuntu owoniwe njengezitatimende zesisulu, kanye nobungaqondile/obomuntu owenze icala njengezinsalela eziminwe, kulungiswe imibiko ngenqubo yokushushisa futhi kwethulwe ubufakazi enkantolo (bheka <i>umseshi</i> , <i>umphenyi wobugebengu</i> noma <i>umphenyi</i>).
crime legislation	the body of law that regulates social conduct and compels the citizenry to refrain from behaviour that harms the interests of society. It is a description of conduct that is prohibited by common and statute law. Also known as criminal law.	umthetho wobugebengu	uphiko lwezomthetho olulawula ukuziphatha kwabantu futhi oluphoqa izakhamizi ukuthi ziziqhelanise nezenzo ezilimaza izintshisekelo zomphakathi. Incazelo yendlela yokuziphatha engavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe. Waziwa nangokuthi umthetho wezobugebengu.
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>) .	ukuvikela ubugebengu	umgomo wesikhathi eside obeka ijoka emphakathini uwonke lokwenza umuntu abe yingxenywe yomphakathi, lokuba negalelo nokulungisa indlela yokuziphatha ngendlela elungile nehambisana nomthetho ngemizamo edidiyele kahulumeni, uhlelo lwezobulungiswa oluqondene nobugebengu kanye nezinhlangano zomphakathi. Ababambiqhaza abagqamile babandakanya ama-ejenti asemphakathi ayisisekelo njengabazali nothisha. Isibonelo sohlelo lwamakhono obuzali luhlinzekwa osonhlalakahle emtholampilo wasendaweni lapho abazali befunda kabanzi ngezindlela eziyizo zokuxazulula izinkinga, ukuxoxisana kanye nokuqondisa izigwegwe enganenei (bheka <i>ukulawula ubugebengu</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.	izinga lobugebengu	izinga lobugebengu obubhalisiwe esikhathini esithile endaweni liqhathaniswa nesibalo sabantu abasendaweni; livame ukuvezwa ngokwabantu abayizi-1 000 ngonyaka ngamunye.

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 okwenzeke kuyo ubugebengu	indawo okwenzeke kuyo isenzo esiphambene nomthetho kanye nendawo okuqalwa kuyo lapho ulwazi olubonakalayo nolufihlakele lungase lutholakale ngokuqondile/ngokwalokho okukudalile kanye nangokungaqondile/ngokwalokho okulinyaziwe.
criminal	someone who has committed an act that is prohibited in common and statute law.	isigebengu	umuntu owenze isenzo esiphambene nomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho ebhaliwe.
criminal act	conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	isenzo sobugebengu	isenzo esingavumelekile ngokwemithetho kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yezwe.
criminal behaviour	conduct which violates the common and statute laws of a country.	ukuziphatha ngendlela yobugebengu	isenzo esiphambana nemithetho kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yezwe.
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.	ukuphenywa kobugebengu	uhlelo lokufuna iqiniso nenhloso yokuthola amaqiniso aqondile/ngokwalokho okukudalile kanye nangokungaqondile/ngokwalokho okulinyaziwe ukuze kutholakale ukuthi ingabe ubugebengu benzekile na, kuhlonzwe umbhebhethekisi, kubanjwe umbhebhethekisi futhi kufakazelwe ukuba necala kukamsolwa.
criminal investigator	a law enforcement official whose task it is to investigate crimes through gathering information of a direct/subjective nature, like victim statements and indirect/objective nature, like fingerprints, to prepare reports for the prosecution process and to present evidence in court (also known as a <i>police detective</i> or <i>crime investigator</i>).	umphenyi wobugebengu	umsebenzi ophoqelela umthetho omsebenzi wakhe kungukuphenya ubugebengu ngokuqoqa ulwazi oluqonde ngqo/bomuntu owoniwe njengezitatimende zesisulu, kanye nobungaqondile/obomuntu owenze icala njengezinsalela eziminwe, kulungiswe imibiko ngenqubo yokushushisa futhi kwethulwe ubufakazi enkantolo (bheka <i>umseshi noma umphenyi wecala</i>).
criminal involvement	the involvement of a person in conduct that is prohibited by common and statute laws of a country.	ukubandakanyeka ebugebengwini	ukubandakanya umuntu esenzweni esingavumelekile ngokwemithetho kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yeze.
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.	inqubo yezobulungiswa eqondene nobugebengu	inqubo yobulungisa eqondene nobugebengu iqala uma sekwenziwe ubugebengu kube kunophenyo lwesigebengu oluqhubekayo, futhi oluphela uma umoni olahlwe ngecala esedluliselwa ukuyohlunyeleliswa ejele.
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.	uhlelo lwezobulungidwa oluqondene nobugebengu	uhlu lwama-ejensi nezinqubo ezisungulwa uhulumeni ukuze kulawulwe ubugebengu futhi kujeziswe labo abaphula umthetho. Uhlelo lwezobugebengu lwaseNingizimu Afrika luqashwa uMnyango Wezobulungiswa Nokuthuthukiswa Komthethosisekelo, futhi ngaphansi kwalo kubandakanywa izinhlaka zamaphoyisa, izinkantolo kanye nezikhungo zokuhlumelelisa izimilo.

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 wobugebengu	uphiko lwezomthetho lwezwe elithile olulawula ukuziphatha kwabantu futhi oluphoqa izakhamizi ukuthi ziziqhelanise nezenzo ezilimaza izintshisekelo zomphakathi. Umthetho wezobugebengu ochaza indlela yokuziphatha engavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe wezwe (ubuye waziwe ngomthetho wezobugebengu)
criminal offence	an act that is prohibited by common and statute law.	isenzo sobugebengu	isenzo esingavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe wezwe.
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 Wenqubo Yezobugebengu	inhloso yoMthetho Wenqubo Yezobugebengu waseNingizimu Afrika no. 51 ka 1977 (Ochitshiyelwe) ukulawula izinqubo kanye nezindaba eziphathelele nezinqubo zobugebengu; ulawula ukuphathwa kwamacala obugebengu ezinkantolo zomthetho zaseNingizimu 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.	isilinganiso sezobugebengu	isilinganiso solwazi noma isisindo salo uma lwethulwa njengobufakazi enkantolo ukuze kuphuthulwe izimpikiswano ngamaqiniso.
criminogenic	circumstances, factors or situations which cause or tend to cause crime or criminality.	okudala ubugebengu	izimo, amaqiniso noma izimo ezidala noma ezivame ukudala icala noma ubugebengu.
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>).	uchwepheshe wezobugebengu	umuntu oqeqeshwe ngokobuchwepheshe besayensi yezobugebengu omsebenzi wakhe nalokho ahola ngakho kusukela ocwaningweni lwezesayenzi nokucubungula isimo sobugebengu kanye nendlela yokuziphatha kwezigebugu (bheka <i>isayensi yezobugebengu</i>).
criminology	a discipline that gathers and analyses empirical data from actual events to explain crime phenomena, criminal behaviour and the community's reactions to it (also see <i>criminologist</i>).	isayensi yezobugebengu	umkhakha oqoqa futhi ucubungule ulwazi olungahluziwe oluqoqwa ngokuzibandakanya kunezimo zangempela ezenzekayo ukuze achaze isimo sobugebengu, indlela yokuziphatha kwesigebugu kanye nezenzo zomphakathi ngalokho (bheka <i>uchwepheshe wesayensi yezobugebengu</i>).

critical criminology	one of five broad theoretical approaches in criminology, which calls into question our conventional understanding of crime and expose false beliefs about crime and the criminal justice system. The approach gained popularity in the 1960s and 1970s with supporters in general challenging the manner in which the state defines crime by arguing that the behaviour of the powerless in society is more readily criminalised than the behaviour of the powerful. The point of departure is that the state should accept responsibility for the occurrence of crime. Also referred to as radical, new or Marxist criminology (see <i>classical criminology</i> , <i>positivistic criminology</i> , <i>interactional criminology</i> and <i>integrated criminology</i>).	isayensi yezobugebengu obubucayi	enye yezindlela ezinhlanu zenjululwazi ebanzi kwezesayensi yobugebantu, ephonsela izindlela zethu zokuqonda ubugebengu kanye nokudalula izinkolelo-ze ngobugebengu kanye nohlelo lobulungiswa obuqondene nobugebengu. indlela eyaba nedumela ngo1960 no 1970 eyayinabayisekelayo jikelele ababephonsela inselele indlela uhulumeni achaza ngayo ubugebengu ngokuthi indlela yokuziphatha yabantu abangenamandla emphakathini ithathwa njengobugebengu kakhulu kunendlela yokuziphatha yabantu abanamandla. Iphuzu okusukelwa kulo elokuthi uhulumeni kumele amukele ukusolwa ngokwenzeka kobugebengu. Kuphinde kuchazwe ngokuthi isayensi yezobugebengu enzulu, entsha noma eyi-Marxist (bheka <i>isayensi yezobugebengu bakudala</i> , <i>isayensi yezobugebengu ebheka okuhle</i> , <i>isayensi yezobugebengu yezokuxhumana</i> kanye <i>nesayensi yezobugebengu edidiyele</i>).
cumulative effect	when the combination of crime risk factors together have an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects.	umthelela oqongelekile	uma inhlanganisela yobungozi bobugebengu seyihlanganisiwe inomthelela ongaphezu kwenhlanganisela yomthelela womuntu ngamunye.
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.	idakthiloskophi	ingaphezulu lentende yesandla somuntu kanye nesithende sonyawo, okubandakanya iminwe nezinzwane, kwembozwe isikhumba esikhethekile esaziwa ngokuthi i-friction skin. Isikhumba esiqukethe imigqa emincane eyaziwa ngokuthi ama-papillary ridges. Idakthiloskophi ucubungulo nokuhlelwa kwamaphethini okwakheka kwe-friction ridge nenhloso yokuhlonza. Le sayensi isuselwa ocwaningweni lwesayensi yezakhi zesikhumba somuntu.
DCS	the Department of Correctional Services is a government department located in the Ministry of Justice in South Africa and responsible for the effective, safe and humane incarceration and rehabilitation of inmates after the courts had meted out punishment, as well as the social reintegration of offenders upon their release back into society.	DCS	i-Department of Correctional Services (uMnyango Wokuhlumelelwa Kwezimilo) wumnyango kahulumeni ongaphansi kukaNgqongqoshe Wezobulungiswa waseNingizimu Afrika onejoka lokuvalala ngempumelelo, ngokuphephile nangendlela enobuntu kaanye nokuhlumelelisa iziboshwa emuva kokuba inkantolo seyikhiphe isijeziso, futhi uhlanganise izaphulamthetho nomphakathi uma sezibuyiselwe emphakathini.

delinquent	in general used to refer to behaviour that is antisocial. In criminology it is most often used to refer to the antisocial and/or criminal acts of young people (also see <i>juvenile delinquency</i>).	isaphulamthetho	ngokujwayelekile isetshenziselwa indlela yokuziphatha ngokungazwani nomphakathi. Kwezesayensi yezobugebengu livame ukusetshenziselwa ukungazwani nomphakathi kanye/noma izenzo zobugebengu ezenziswa abantu abasebancane (bheka <i>ubugebengu bezingane</i>).
dental identification	the identification of unknown individuals (alive or dead) by means of the unique characteristics of their teeth.	ukuhlonzwa kwamazinyo	ukuhlonzwa kwabantu abangaziwa (abaphilayo nabafile) ngokuthile okwehlukile emazinyweni abo.
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.	ukuziqhelanisa	ukuphela kokwaphula umthetho/kwezenzo zobugebengu noma ezinye izindlela zokuziphatha ezingahambisani nomphakathi. yilapho isaphulamthetho sigcina sesiyeka ukwaphula umthetho. Kumele kuqaphelwe ukuthi ukuziqhelanisa nobugebengu akusiyo into eyenzeka kalula, kodwa kuyinqubo.
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.	ukunqanda	ukuthi izaphulamthetho nabangase babe izaphulamthetho banxuswe ukuthi baziqhelanise nokwenziwa kobugebengu ngokwesatshiswa noma ngokusetshenziswa kwesijeziso sangempela. Isisekelo sethiori yokunqanda sithi abantu bayakwazi ukucabanga futhi bazozigwema izindlela zokuziphatha (ubugebengu) ezinesiphethe esingamukelekile noma esibuhlungu (ukujeziswa). Ukunqanda okujwayelekile kususelwa ekucabangeni ukuthi abantu ngaphandle kwalabo abajezisela ukuziphatha ngendlela ephambene nomthetho, bazonxuswa ukuthi bangawephuli umthetho ngoba isijeziso sithathwa ngokuthi yinto engamukelekile futhi yinto okumele bayigweme. Ngamanye amazwi, isaphulamthetho esijeziswayo sisetshenziswa njengesibonelo kwabanye abangase ngelinye ilanga bacabange ukwenza izenzo ezingekho emthethweni. Ukunqanda okuthile (okubuye kwaziwe ngokuthi ukunqanda okukhethekile, komuntu nokuthile) kuhloswe ngakho ukungakhuthazi umuntu ojeziswayo ukuze aziqhelanise nezenzo zobugebengu ngelinye ilanga. Ngamanye amazwi, ukujeziswa kuhloswe ngakho ukufundisa umuntu ophule 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.	ukungalandelwa kwemithetho	kubandaknya isenzo noma ukuziphatha okuphula imithetho emiswe ngokugcwele (ubugebengu) kanjalo nokwaphula imithetho ebhaliwe nengahlelekile, okulindelekile kanye nemithetho yomphakathi, njengochapha inhlamba emphakathini.

deviant	see <i>deviance</i> .	ukungalandeli imithetho	bheka <i>ukungalandelwa komthetho</i> .
deviant behaviour	see <i>deviance</i> .	ukuziphatha ngendlela engalandeli imithetho	bheka <i>ukungalandelwa komthetho</i> .
disputed hair	a hair sample in forensic hair examinations that raises various questions. A hair sample discovered at a crime scene remains disputed until forensic hair experts can, for example, determine whether it is a human or animal hair, from which part of the body it originates, what the race, sex and age of the person is to whom the hair belongs and whether the hair was pulled out violently.	izinwele okuphikiswana ngazo	isampula yezinwele lapho kuhlolwa izinwele ngokwesayensi elidala inqwaba yemibuzo. Isampula lezinwele elitholakale lapho kwenzeke khona ubugebengu luhlala kuphikiswana ngalo kuze kube wukuthi ochwepheshwe besayensi yokuhlola izinwele bakwazi, isibonelo, ukunquma ukuthi ingabe izinwele zomuntu noma ezesilwane, ukuthi ingabe ziphume kweyiphi indawo emzimbeni, ngololuphi uhlanga, ubulili kanye neminyaka yomuntu ongumnikazi wezinwele, nokuthi ingabe izinwele zikhishwe ngendluzula.
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.	ukuchezukisa	iqhingaswe elisetshenziswa njengendlela yokuvimba abantu ekutheni babheka ngqo nomthelela ongemuhelele wohlelo lwezobulungiswa oluqondene nobugebengu ngokugcwele. Libandakanya ukudluliswa kwamacala (ukuphendulwa/ukuqondiswa kwenye indawo) aphume enqubweni egwele yenkantolo yezobugebengu. Isigaba 51 soMthetho Wezobulungiswa Wezingane no 74 ka 2008 waqala ukulawulwa kokuchezukiswa kohlelo lobulungiswa oluqondene nobugebengu ezinganeni eNingizimu Afrika. Impokophelo ukubhekana nezingane ngaphandle kohlelo lokubungiswa oluqondene nobugebengu emacaleni afanele, ukugqugquzela ukuba nesibopho sokuphendula enganeni ngokulimala ekudalile, ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zengane ngayinye, ukugqugquzela ukuhlanganiswa kabushwa kwezingane eziphambene nomthetho nemindeneni kanye nomphakathi, ukuvikela ukubekwa ugcobho, ukunciphisa amathuba okuthi iphinde iphule umthetho, ukunqanda ingane ekubeni namarekhodi obugebengu, kanye nokugqugquzela ukuthi ukuhlonipheka kanye nokuhlala kahle kwezingane.

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>).	ukucutshungulwa kwe-DNA	indlela yeforenzikhi esetshenziselwa ukuhlonza abantu ngokwezimo zabo ze-deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). I-DNA igcina ulwazi lwezakhi zomuntu zofuzo lwabazali bobabili futhi i-DNA yomuntu ngamunye yehlukile futhi njengendlela yokuhlonza ngokofuzo (okubuye kwaziwe ngokuthi i-DNA yezinsalela zomunwe, ukuhlonzwa komuntu, ukuhlola noma ukuthayipha).
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 wezwe	uphiko lwezomthetho olwehlukile ezweni elithile olulawula ukuziphatha kwabantu futhi oluphoqa izakhamizi ukuthi ziziqhelanise nezenzo ezilimaza izintshisekelo zomphakathi; ngamanye amazwi, umthetho wezwe uchaza indlela yokuziphatha engavumelekile ngokwemithetho yabantu kanye nemithetho emiswe ngokomthetho.
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>).	udlame lwasekhaya	itemu elinzulu eliqukethe udlame oluphakathi kwezithandani, ukuhlukunyezwa kwengane, ukuhlukunyezwa komuntu okhululile kanye nodlame oluphakathi babantu abazalanayo; lubuye lubizwe ngokuthi udlame lomndeni. UMthetho Wodlame Lwasekhaya waseNingizimu Afrika no 116 ka 1998 uchaza ukushaya, njengokushaya ngempama, ukukhahla, ukuluma, noma ukusongela, ukuhlukumeza ngokocansi, kanye nokuhlukumeza ngokomphefumulo, ukuhlukumeza ngamazwi nangokwengqondo, okubandakanya iphethini yokwehlisa isithunzi noma ukudelela, ukuchapha inhlanzi kanye/noma ukusongela, ukubiza umuntu ngamagama athile, isikhwele, okungase kwenzeke ebudlelwaneni bomndeni/basekhaya. Okunye okubandakanywayo ukuhlukumeza ngokwezomnotho, njengokuphuca amalungu omndeni izinsiza zomnotho kanye nezimali okumele bazithole, ukwenqaba ukwabelana ngemali okungaqondakali, ukukhokha noma ukwaba irenti noma ibhondi yendlu yekhaya okuhlalwa kulo ngokuhlanganyela, kanye nokudayisa noma ukuphisa ngendlu, ukusongela, ukuhlukumeza, ukulandela, ukulimaza impahla, ukungena emzini womuntu ngaphandle kwemvume lapho amalungu omndeni engahlali ndawonye, kanye nenye endlela yokulawula noma enye indlela yokuhlukumeza eqondiswe elungeni lomndeni elimazayo noma engase ilamaze ukuphepha, impilo noma inhlalakahle yelungu lomndeni (bheka

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.	ukushushumbiswa kwempahla	ubugebengu obuvame ukwenzeka emsebenzini nasezinkampanini, obubandakanya ukuthatha ngokukhwebanisa noma ukwebiwa kwempahla okungaba imali noma impahla, ngumuntu onesikhundla sokwethenjwa noma obhekele impahla.
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.	ukudalulwa kobumfihlo	yilapho ulwazi oluyimfihlo litholakala ngokungemthetho ngaphandle kwemvume yomuntu noma yesikhungo esigcine lolo lwazi. Leli temu lisetshenziswa ngokwejwayelekile ukusho ohulumeni abaqoqa ulwazi olumayelana nabanye ohulumeni, ngenhloso yezokuvikelwa kwezwe noma yezombangazwe, futhi nalapho izinkampani ezincintisanayo kwezamabhinisi zidalula imfihlo yasezimbonini ukuze zibe phambili emcintiswaneni ezimakethe.
evidential value	the importance or weight that any information carries when it is presented to a court of law to settle a factual dispute.	isilinganiso sobufakazi	ukubaluleka noma isisindo sanoma oluphi ulwazi uma lwethulwa enkantolo yomthetho ukuze kuphothulwe izimpikiswano ngamaqiniso.
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.	ukuxhaphaza	ukuxhaphaza ngokwenza okuphambene nobulungiswa, unya noma okwenza okungekho emthethweni enweni enjengezilwane noma endweni, noma kumuntu, njengabantu ababuthaka njengalabo abancane kakhulu, abampofu noma abangenamandla abangase baphoqwe ukuthi bazibandakanye ezenzweni zobugebengu, imvamisa ngenhloso yokuthola imali.
extortion	putting pressure on someone to provide a benefit or advantage as a trade for acting or failing to act in a particular manner. The pressure can take on various forms such as threats, intimidation or threatening to withhold something such as providing an essential service. The focus is on the victims being threatened with negative consequences if they do not cooperate. The benefit or advantage can take on various forms, such as money or something that can be converted into monetary value or something that cannot be readily converted into monetary value such as sexual favours or pass marks for examination papers.	ukuthatha imali ngempopo	ukucindezela umuntu ukuthi ahlomulise noma azuzise ngoba enze noma ehluleke ukwenza okuthile. Ukucindezela kungavela ngezindlela ezahlukene njengokusongela, ukusabisa noma ukusongela ngokungenzi okuthile njengokuhlinzeka ngomsebenzi oyisidingongqangi. Kugxilwa ekutheni izisulu zisongelwe ngokwehlelwa okubi uma zingakwenzi okushiwoyo. Umhlomulo noma ukuzuza kungaba izinto ezinhlobonhlobo, njengemali noma okuthile okungaguquka kube nesilinganiso semali noma okuthile okungeke kuguquleke kube yimali ngengosizo lwezocansi noma amamaki okuphasa kumaphepha okuhlolwa.

family violence	a broad term that encapsulates intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder abuse and violence between siblings (also see <i>domestic violence</i>) .	udlame lwasemndenini	itemu elinzulu eliqukethe udlame oluphakathi kwezithandani, ukuhlukunyezwa kwengane, ukuhlukunyezwa komuntu okhululile kanye nodlame oluphakathi babantu abazalanayo (lubuye lubizwe ngokuthi <i>udlame lwasekhaya</i>).
female crime	crime committed by people of the female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ubugebengu babantu besifazane	ubugebengu obenziwa abantu bobulili besifazane, obuphula imithetho kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yezwe.
female criminality	conduct by people of female gender, which breaks the common and statute laws of a country.	ubugebengu bomuntu wesifazane	isenzo sabantu bobulili besifazane, obuphula imithetho yezwe kawonkewonke nemithetho ebhaliwe yezwe.
feminist	a person who seeks to define and achieve political, legal, economic, personal and social rights and equality for women.	olwela amalungelo abantu besifazane	umuntu onhloso yakhe kungukumela nokuphumelela ekutholeni amalungelo ezombangazwe, ezomthetho, ezomnotho, aqondene ngqo kanye nawezenhlahakahle kanye nokulingana kwabantu besifazane.
feminist criminology	a broad school of thought in the discipline of criminology, which gained prominence in the late 1960s in reaction to the general disregard of women, and discrimination against them, in the study of crime. Proponents of the school of thought assert that the social world is fundamentally gendered, which means that men and women have different life experiences which are shaped by cultural, historical and societal processes and closely intersect with race and class inequalities. It should, however, be noted that feminist criminology does not refer to a single unitary theory. Instead it is an umbrella term for a variety of perspectives, which hold different assumptions about the source of gender inequality and the oppression of women. The following major perspectives have emerged: liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	isayensi yezobugebengu elwela amalungelo abantu besifazane	imfundiso ezisemkhakheni wesayensi yezobugebengu, eyaqama ekupheleni kwminyaka yo-1960 ngesikhathi kubhekanwa nodaba lokungaziswa kwabantu besifazane, kanye nokucwaswa kwabo, ocwaningweni lwezobugebengu. Okugqamile kule mfundiso ukugcizelela ukuthi umhlaba wezokuhlalisana wahlukaniswe ngokobulili, okusho ukuthi amadoda nabantu besifazane babhekana nezimo zempilo ezahlukene ezakhiwe izinqubo zosiko, zomlando nezomphakathi futhi ezixhumene kakhulu nokungalingani ngokobuhlanga nangokwezinga lokuphila. Nokho, kumele kuqashelwe ukuthi isayense yezobugebengu yabantu besifazane ayisho injululwazi eyodwa ehlanganisayo. Kunalokho yitemu eliyiqoqa lezinhlobo ezahlukahlukene, eliqukethe imicabango ehlukeni mayelana nomthombo wezokungalingani ngokobulili kanye nokucindezelwa kwabantu besifazane. Kuqubuke zindlela ezilandelayo ezinkulu: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenkululeko, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwe-Marxist, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi esingaphambi kwesesimanje kanye nokubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane abamnyama.

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>umhlangano weqoqo lomndeni uyinqubo yobulungiswa obubuyisayo lapho imindeni, izisulu kanye nomphakathi ubandakanywa ekuthatheni izinqumo ngabantu abasolwa ngokwenza ubugebengu. Inqubo esetshenziselwa ukubhekana nezingane eziphambana nomthetho futhi eNingizimu Afrika yindlela esetshenziselwa ukuchezukisa nokugweba engakhethwa ngokoMthetho Wobulungisa obuqondene Nezingane no 75 ka 2008. Inhlanganyo yeqoqo lomndeni wumhlangano wabo bonke abantu ababalulekile empilweni yengane, kanjalo nesisulu kanye nabantu abeseka isisulu. Isisulu sidlala indima esemqoka ngokuthatha ithuba lokuphimisa indlela abathinteka noma abalimale ngayo ngezenzo zengane. Inhlosongqangi yomhlangano ukuthatha isinqumo sendlela ephuma phambili yokulungisa ukona okudalwe isenzo sobugebengu kanye nendlela yokuvikela ukuphinda kwenzeke kwaso. Inhloso ukungenelela empilweni yengane ukuze kumiswe impilo yobugebengu. Indlela emiswe ngaphambilini yokuthi ingane yamukele umthwalo ngokona ekwenzile (bheka <i>uMthetho Wobulungiswa Oqondene Nezingane, ukuchezukisa kanye nobulungiswa bokubuyisa</i>).</p>
fingerprints	<p>the unique patterns of friction ridge formations observed in human skin, particularly on the fingers (also see <i>dactyloscopy</i>).</p>	izinsalela zeminwe	<p>amaphethini ahlukile okwakheka kokukhuhlane abonakala esikhumbeni somuntu, ikakhulukazi eminweni (bheka i-dactyloscopy).</p>
firearm identification	<p>the scientific study of the marks and grooves on bullets acquired from the barrels of the firearms through which they were fired. The number, direction, width, sloping and spacing of marks and grooves are unique to the barrel of the firearm that fired the bullet. It can therefore be used for a positive identification of the firearm that fired the bullet, or several bullets. Even bullets recovered from separate crime scenes can be positively linked to the same firearm and ultimately the specific firearm, that fired the bullets (also see <i>ballistics</i>).</p>	ukuhlonza isibhamu	<p>ucwaningo lwezesayensi lwezimpawu nokhonto lwezinhlamvu ezitholakala kumabhareli ezibhamu okudutshulwe ngazo. Inombolo, indlela, ububanzi, ukwehla kanye nesikhala zezimpawu nokhonto kwehlukile kunebhareli yesibhamu okudutshulwe inhlamvu ngaso. Ngakho ingasetshenziselwa ukuhlonza ngokuyikho isibhamu esidubulile, noma izinhlamvu eziningi. Nezinhlamvu ezitholakale ezehlakalweni zobugebengu ezahlukeni zingaxhunyaniswa ngokuyikho naleso sibhamu futhi kugcine kuyisibhamu esithile, okwadutshulwa ngaso (bheka <i>amabhalistikhi</i>).</p>

forensic criminalistics	a scientific approach to the integrated investigation of crime which includes the identification of the criminal act and the persons involved, the fieldwork methods, and techniques of the criminal investigator and forensic experts in their laboratory analyses.	isayensi yokucutshungulwa kobugebengu ngokweforenzikhi	indlela yesayensi yokuhlanganisa ukuphenywa kobugebengu ebandakanya ukuhlonzwa kwesenzo sobugebengu kanye nomuntu othintekayo, izindlela ezisetshenziswayo, nobuchwepheshe bomphenyi wobugebengu kanye nochwepheshe beforenzikhi ocwaningweni abalwenza elabhorethri.
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.	ukucutshungulwa ngokweforenzikhi	isigatshana sesayensi yokwelapha esebenzisa ulwazi lwezokwelapha ohlakeni lwezomthetho ukuze kuxazululwe izinkinga zomthetho. Umthelela wodlame, ukulimala okuthusayo noma isifo esingasona esemvelo emzimbeni womuntu kuyacutshungulwa, ikakhulukazi emkhakheni wezobugebengu, ukufa ngengozi kanye nokuzibulala.
forensic psychologist	a subdivision of psychology that involves the application of psychological knowledge to the field of criminal investigation and the law. In South Africa it is not yet possible to register officially as a forensic psychologist. The specific registration category is currently under review by the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) in order to define the field of specialisation and demarcate the scope of practice. Currently the route through which forensic psychology can be practised in South Africa is to qualify as a clinical psychologist and then to focus one's practice on forensic psychology. Forensic psychologists serve the criminal justice system with their expert knowledge in a number of ways, including being able to interact appropriately with presiding officers in a court case such as magistrates or judges, as well as attorneys and other legal professionals. They may, for example, be called upon to assess the competence of a defendant to stand trial, to assess the state of mind of a defendant at the time of the criminal offence or to provide sentencing or treatment recommendations in court cases. In addition, they are often involved in court cases that have a bearing on children by conducting child custody evaluations, investigating child abuse allegations and conducting visitation risk assessments. Moreover, forensic psychologists are also involved in the training and evaluation of police and other law enforcement officials and compiling psychological or criminal profiles to assist during criminal investigations.	isayikholoji yezeforenzikhi	uphiko lwesayikholoji olubandakanya ukusetshenziswa kolwazi lwesayikholoji emkhakheni wophenyo lwezobugebengu kanye nomthetho. ENingizimu Afrika ayikakabi khona indlela yokubhalisa ngokusemthethweni njengesayikholojisti yeforenzikhi. Uhlobo lokubhalisa oluthile onjengamanje lubukezwa uMkhandlu Wochwepheshe Bezempilo waseNingizimu Afrika i-Health Professionals Council of South Africa (HPCSA) ukuze kuchazwe lolo hlobo lobuchwepheshe futhi kuklamwe imisebenzi ezokwenziwa kubo. Njengamanje indlela okungaqhutshwa ngayo isayikholoji yezeforenzikhi eNingizimu Afrika ukuthi ifaneleke ukuba isayikholojisti engudokotela bese kube ima igxila kwezesayikholoji yeforenzikhi. Amasayikholojisti eforenzikhi asebenzela uhlelo lwezobulungiswa olubhekele ezobugebengu ngolwazi lwabo lobuchwepheshe oluminxa miningi, okubandakanya ukuxhumana ngqo nabahluleli ecaleni elisenkontolo njengezimantshi noma amajaji, kanjalo nabameli kanye nabanye ochwepheshe bezomthetho. Bangase, isibonelo, babizwe ukuze bazohlola ukufaneleka kommangalelwa ukubhekana nokuqulwa kwecala, ukuhlola isimo somqondo sommangalelwa ngesikhathi sokwenziwa kobugebengu noma ukukhipha isigwebo noma ukubhekana nezincomo emacaleni asenkantolo. Phezu kwalokho, bavame ukubandakanywa emacaleni asenkantolo aphilathelene nezingane ngokuhlola ingane ngokokugqunywa

forensic science	draws on the knowledge, techniques and methods of mainly the biological, natural and physical sciences such as physics, biology, chemistry, pharmacology and physiology, and is focused on the recognition, identification and evaluation of physical (objective/indirect/circumstantial) information in criminal investigations and the presentation of findings pertaining to physical evidence to a court of law.	isayensi yeforenzikhi	isusela kulwazi, izindlela kanye nezinqubo ezivame kwezebhayoloji, isayensi yezemvelo neyokubonakalayo njengefiziksi, ibhayoloji, ikhemistri, ifamakholoji kanye nefiziyoloji, futhi igxile ekwaziseni, ekuhlonzeni nasekuhlolweni kolwazi olubonakalayo (ngokungachemile/ngokungaqondile/ngokwezimo) ophenyweni lobugebengu kanye nokwethulwa kokutholakele okuphathelele nobufakazi obubonakalayo enkantolo yezomthetho.
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.	iforenzikhithokzikholoji	isayensi yeforenzikhithophathelele nocwaningo lwamakhemikhali alimazayo noma anobungozi, okuthile noma uphoyizeni osemzimbeni womuntu ukuze kulekelelwe opheyweni lwezempilo noma lwezomthetho ngokufa, uphoyizeni nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa.
forger	individual who creates, alters or makes imitations of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive (also see <i>forgery</i>).	umkhohlisi	umuntu odala, ochibiyela noma okopela izinto, izibalo noma imibhalo ngenhloso yokukhwabanisa noma yokulahlekisa (bheka <i>ukukhohlisa</i>).
forgery	the creation, altering or imitation of objects, statistics or documents with the intent to commit fraud or to deceive, such as creating a false written document, making alterations to a genuine document or making a copy of an object so that it resembles the original article such as a painting or a piece of jewellery (also see <i>forger</i>).	ukukhohlisa	ukudala, ukuchibiyela noma ukukopela izinto, izibalo noma imibhalo ngenhloso yokukhwabanisa noma yokulahlekisa, njengokwakha umbhalo obhaliwe oyinkohliso, ukwenza izichibiyelo embhalweni weqiniso noma ukwenza ikhophi yento efana nombhalo wangempela njengomdwebo opendiwe noma ucwecwe lobucwebe (bheka <i>umkhohlisi</i>).
formal criminal justice	the set of formal agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who break the law. The South African criminal justice system is overseen by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and all the policing structures, the courts and correctional services fall under their governance.	ubulungiswa obuphathelele nobugebengu obuhlelekile	uhlu lwama-ejensi asebenza ngokugcwele nezinqubo ezisungulwa uhulumeni ukuze kulawulwe ubugebengu futhi kujeziswe labo abaphula umthetho. Uhlelo lwezobugebengu lwaseNingizimu Afrika luqashwa uMnyango Wezobulungiswa Nokuthuthukiswa Komthethosisekelo, kanye nazo zonke izinhlaka zamaphoyisa, izinkantolo kanye nezikhungo zokuhlumelelisa izimilo ezingena ngaphansi kokuphatha kwalo.
fundamental criminology	a subfield of the discipline of criminology aimed at introducing novice students to the scientific study of the crime phenomenon and its causes.	isayensi yezobugebengu esemqoka	isigatshana somkhakha wezesayensi yobugengu okuhloswe ngaso ukwethula abafund abasha emkhakheni wocwaningo lwesayensi yesimo sobugebengu kanye nezimbangela.

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.	amaqembu ezigebengu	iqoqo labantu abathathu noma ngaphezulu abahlonzwa ngendlela eyodwa, igama kanye/noma okuye kokubahlonza, njengophawu, inkomba kanye/noma impahla yokugqoka, abenza imisebenzi yobugebengu, okubandakanya ubugebengu.
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.	udlame olucheme nobulili	zonke izenzo ezibhekiswa kubantu besifazane, amadoda, amantombazane nabafana ngenxa yobulili babo, ezibangela ukuthi balimale emzimbeni, ngokomqondo, ngokomoya noma ngokwezomnotho, okubandakanya ukusongela ngokwenza lezo zenzo, kanjalo nokuphucwa inkululeko, noma ngabe kwenzeka emphakathini noma empilweni yabo yangasese. Yitemu elididiyele elibandakanya phakathi kokunye udlame lwasekhaya, ukunukubeza ngokocansi emsebenzini, ukudlwengula, ukunqunywa kwezitho zangasese noma ezinye izinqubo eziwusiko ezingase zilimaze abantu kanye nokushushumbiswa kwabantu.
grievous bodily harm	a type of assault that is intended by the perpetrator to cause serious or major injury to the human body, in general perpetrated with some kind of weapon, not necessarily a knife or gun but something like an iron pipe, a brick, a bottle, a broomstick and even a cup of hot coffee or tea thrown into the face of another person and which can cause serious injuries.	ukulimaza umzimba okubucayi	uhlobo lokulimaza lapho umbhebhethekisi elimaza umuntu emzimbeni kabucayi, ngokujwayelekile kusetshenziswa isikhali esithile, hhayi ummese noma isibhamu kodwa okuthile okunjengepayipi eliyinsimbi, isitini, ibhodlela, umshanelo kanye nenkomishi yekhofi noma itiye elishisayo ephoswa ebusweni bomunye umuntu futhi okungase kwenze alimale kabucayi
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.	ubugebengu benzondo	icala lobugebengu elenziwe kumuntu, iqoqo labantu noma impahla yabo ngenxa yokuchema komuntu owenza icala nabantu abathile noma ukungasamukeli isisulu ngenxa yesimo sesisulu, noma isimo okuthiwa isisulu sinaso, okundakanya uhlanga lomuntu, ubulili, indabuko noma indawo avela kuyo, ibala, ubulili bomuntu okhetha ukuthandana naye, inkolo, ukukholelwa, isiko, ulimi, ukuzalwa, ukukhubazeka. isimo se-HIV, ubuzwe, ukuhlonzeka ngokocansi, ukuba nebala elimhlophe kanye nomsebenzi noma ukuhweba.

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 nje	ukubulawa komuntu ngomunye umuntu. Umthetho waseNingizimu Afrika uyehlukanisa phakathi kokubulala uqondile (hhayi ukubulala nje), okungukubulala umuntu ube wephula umthetho futhi unenhloso, kanye nokubulala umuntu (ukubulala ngaphandle kwenhloso), okungukubulala umuntu ngenxa yokuba budedengu. Ngamanye amazwi, ukubulala uqondile kubiza inhloso kanye nokubulala ngaphandle kwenhloso okubiza ukuthi kube nobudedengu.
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	uhla olugcwele lwezenzo abantu abazibandakanya kuzo empilweni, okwakhiwe izimo ezinjengesiko, isimo, inkolelo, imimoya, igunya, umphakathi, inkolo, amagugu, imithetho yokuziphatha, inkambisonhle kanye/noma 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>).	ihayipostesis	ukucoselelwa kokuhlolwa kwesidumbu (emuva kokufa) noma ukuqongelelwa koketshenzi olunjengegazi ezingxenyeni zomzimba womuntu ezizimele (ngezansi) ngenxa yamandla okudonseka phansi kwemelo kanye nokungahambi kwegazi ngokufanele. Isilinganiso soshintsho bokuhlolwa kwesidumbu emzimbeni womuntu wukuthi kungasiza ekucubunguleni isikhathi sokufa, ukuhamba komzimbo okungase kube khona futhi, ezingeni elithile, imbangela yokufa (ebuye yaziwe ngokuthi <i>i-livor mortis noma i-post mortem lividity</i>).
ill treatment	cruel, bad, unkind, inhumane, improper treatment of one person by another.	ukuphatha umuntu kabi	ukuphatha omunye umuntu ngendlela enonya, embi, enonya, onobulwane nengafanele.
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.	ukuvalela ejele	isijeziso esisemthethweni esinqanda inkululeko yokukhululeka ngokuthi babhaliswe, bavalelwe futhi bagcinwe esikhungweni sokuqondisa izigwegwe, eNingizimu Afrika okungaba ijele noma isikhungo sokuhlumelelisa izimilo, isikhathi esithile.

incest	broadly seen it is sexual activity between family members and close relatives. According to South African law it is acts of sexual penetration between persons who are related lineally (one person is a direct descendant of the other, such as parents and biological children), between one person who is a direct descendant of a parent of the other, including siblings and between uncles/aunts and their nieces/nephews, where one person is the direct descendant of the spouse of the other person, and between adoptive parents and adoptive children.	ukulalana kwabantu abahlobene	okuvame ukuthathwa ngokuzibandakanya ocansini kwamalungu omndeni kanye nezihlobo zegazi. Ngokomthetho waseNingizimu Afrika yizenzo zokuzibandakanya ocansini kwabantu abahlobeni ngokwegazi (umuntu ozalana ngqo nomunye, njengabazali nezingane abazizalyo), phakathi komuntu oyedwa ozalwa umzali ngqo waloyo muntu, okubandakanya abantu abazalanayo kanye nomalume/obafowabo kababa/no-anti kanye nabashana, lapho umuntu othile ehlobene ngokwegazi nomuntu oshade nomunye,
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 okusikela/ukusikeka	elinye lezinhlalo ezinhlanu zamanxepha angahlonzwa esisulwini sodlame. amanxeba okusika/ukusikeka kudalwa insiza ecike ngaphambili, isibonelo ummese, uma uhanjise phezu kwesikhumba futhi ubude babo buvame ukuba ngaphezu kokujula kokusikela (bheka <i>ukukwebheka</i> , <i>inxeba lokudabuka kwesikhumba</i> , <i>imihuzuko/amabala okulimala</i> kanye <i>namanxeba ajulile</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.	ubugebengu bomuntu	incazelo yendlela yokuziphatha edabuka esimilweni somuntu, okukholakala ukuthi idalwa izimo zomoya kanye nezimo zokuphila (abhekene nazo ngempela) empilweni. Abantu abasekela le ndlela bakholwa ukuthi umlando ngokwesimilo somuntu uchaza indlela umuntu abuka ngayo umhlaba wakhe futhi lokhu kungasetshenziselwa ukuqagula imiphumela.
informal criminal justice	the resolution of disputes and the regulation of social conduct by parties that are not part of the judicial system as established by law.	ubulungiswa obuphathelene nobugebengu obungahlelekile	Ukuxazululwa kwezimpikiswano kanye nokulawulwa kwendlela yokuziphatha emphakathini yilawo abathintekayo abangasiyo ingxenye yohlelo lwezokwehlulela elisungulwe ngokomthetho.
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.	izinhlabamkhosi	abantu abahlinzeka abaphoqelegeleli bomthetho ngolwazi oluqondene nezigebe, ubugebengu obuhubekayo noma ubugebengu obuhleliwe, kodwa abangasibo abamangali, ofakazi, izisulu noma abasolwa. Isibonelo salokhu kungaba umuntu osebenza ejoyintini ozwa abantu bexoxa behlela ukubamba inkunzi ebhange bese adlulisele lokho emaphoyiseni.

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.	iziboshwa	abantu, noma ngabe balahlwe eliphi icala, abagqunywa esitokisini esikhungweni wokuqondisa izigwegwe, badluliselwe ezitokisini noma abathuthwa kwesinye isikhungo beyiswa kwesinye, eNingizimu Afika okungaba ijele noma isikhungo sokuhlumelelisa izimilo. Ngamanye amazwi, kubandakanywa abantu abathole isigwebo sasejele sesikhathi esimiswe njengesijezi ngokwenza ubugebengu kanye nabantu abalindele izinqubo zasenkantolo, noma ngabe isicelo sebheyili noma abalindele ukuqulwa kwecala ngoba benqatshelwe ibheyili noma ngoba bengakwazanga ukuyikhokha.
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.	ubugebengu bakumazwe ngamazwe	itemu eliqoqayo lokuphulwa kwemithetho yamazwe ngamanzwe, okubandakanya ubugebengu, obuthathwa ngokuthi bubi kakhulu noma okuyihlazo obubiza ukuthi kungenenele futhi kushishe i-ejensi yamazwe ngamazwe. Izibonelo zingabandakanya ukubulawa kwabantu abaningi bohlobo oluthile, ubugebengu obuphathelene nempi, ubugebengu obuqondiswe esintwini, ukuhlukumeza kanye nokunyamalala okuyimpoqo.
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.	udlame olubiza ukuzilimaza	ukusebenzisa udlame, amandla noma ukuzilawula okunjengokuzibulala nokuzilimaza ngenhlso, okubhekiswa komunye umuntu njengakudlame lwasekhaya nokungayinakekeli ingane, noma okuqondiswe eqoqweni labantu noma umphakathi njengokuhlaselwa kwabantu bakwamanye amazwe, uhlobo lwezenzo zokulimaza umzimba noma umoya, noma ukusongela, futhi okuholela, noma okungadala ukuzilimaza, ukufa, ukuphuka komoya, ukungakhuli ngokufanele noma ukuncishwa ithuba.

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>i-International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) yinhlangano ehlanganisa ohulumeni bamazwe ngamanzwe, ehlose ukulawula ukusebenzisana kwamaphoyisa amazwe ngamazwe. Inhlangothi esebenza ukuphatha ezokuxhumanisa ama-ijensi aphoqelela umthetho asemazweni alinganiselwa ku-190, kube inhloko hlovisi yayo iselYon, eFrance. Nokho, Amaphoyisa aseNingizimu Afrika (SAPS), njengama-ijensi amaningi aphoqelela umthetho emazweni ayimalungu, aneHhovi Lobugebengu Kuzwelonke (National Crime Bureau (NBC) le-Interpol langaphakathi ezweni eligcina uhlelo lwekhompyutha oluxhumene namazwe ngamazwe, okubandakanya izizindalwazi ze-DNA, izinsalela zeminwe, kanye namagama nezithombe zabantu abafunwayo noma abadukile, esisiza i-SAPS ekunqandeni ubugebengu obughutshwa emazweni ahlukene. I-Interpol igxile ekuzinikeleni ekunqandeni ubugebengu obenzeka ngaphesheya kwemingcele yamazwe njengobushokobezi, ubugebengu obugondiswe kubantu, ukubulawa kwabantu abaningi bohlobo oluthile, ubugebengu bempi, ubugebengu bezemvelo, ubugebengu obuhleliwe, ubusela basolwandle, ukushushumbiswa kwemisebenzi yezobuciko okungemthetho, izidakamizwa, izibhamu kanye nabantu, kanjalo nokushushumbiswa kwemali, imibukiso yocansi ethinta izingane, ubugebengu bekhompyutha/be-inthanethi kanye nenkohlakalo.</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>	umphenyi	<p>umsebenzi ophoqelela umthetho omsebenzi wakhe kungukuphenya ubugebengu ngokuqoqa ulwazi oluqonde ngqo/bomuntu owoniwe njengezitatimende zesisulu, kanye nobungaqondile/obomuntu owenze icala njengezinsalela eziminwe, kulungiswe imibiko ngenqubo yokushushisa futhi kwethulwe ubufakazi enkantolo. Ubuye abizwe ngokuthi umseshi, umphenyi wobugebengu noma umphenyi wesigebengu.</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.	Uhlaka Lwabahluleli Lwemisebenzi Yokuqondiswa Kwezigwegwe	uhlaka lomthetho oluzimele lwaseNingizimu Afrika lokuqapha olusungulelwe ukulawula ukuhlolwa kwezikhungo zokuqondiswa kwezigwegwe ukuze lubike ngokuphathwa kabi kweziboshwa kanye nezimo zasezikhungweni zasezindaweni zokuqondiswa kwezigwegwe. Inhloso yohlaka ukuvikela amalungelo abantu eziboshwa ezikhungweni zokuqondiswa kwezigwegwe ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi iziboshwa zigqunya ngaphansi kwezimo ezihambisana nobuntu, ziphathwe ngendlela enobuntu futhi zilungiselelwe ukuhlanganiswa kabusha nomphakathi uma sezidedelwe.
JICS	the abbreviation of <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> .	i-JICS	isinqamulelo se- <i>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services</i> okuwuHlaka Lwabahluleli Lwemisebenzi Yokuqondiswa Kwezigwegwe.
justice	the use of laws to judge and punish crime and criminals in a way that is fair.	ubulungiswa	ukusetshenziswa kwemithetho ukwahluleka nokujezisa ubugebengu nezigebugu ngendlela efanele.
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>).	inqubo yobulungiswa	izinqubo ezasungulwa ezasungulwa uhulumeni ukuze kubhekanwe nobugebengu futhi kujeziswe labo abaphula umthetho. inqubo yobulungisa eqondene nobugengu iqala uma sekwenziwe ubugebengu kube futhi oluphela uma umoni olahlwe ngecala esedluliselwa ukuyohlunyelelwa ejele (okubuye kwaziwe ngokuthi <i>inqubo yobulungiswa obuqondene nobugebengu</i>).
juvenile court	according to the South African Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, a child justice court is any court provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, dealing with a bail application, plea, trial or sentencing of a child. This means that even a High Court which is applying the provisions of the Child Justice Act is a child justice court. The term 'juvenile court' is mostly considered an archaic concept because it tends to stigmatise and label a child who comes into conflict with the law. The preferred term is 'child justice court'.	Inkantolo yezingane	ngokoMthetho Wezobulungiswa Obuqondene Nezingane waseNingizimu Afrika no 75 ka 2008, inkantolo yobulungiswa eqondene nezingane yinoma eyiphi inkantolo ehlinzekwe kuMthetho Wenqubo Yezobugebengu, ebhekana nesicelo sebheyili, ukuziphendulela ecaleni, ukuqulwa kwecala noma ukugwetshwa kwengane. Lokhu kusho ukuthi neNkantolo Ephakeme imbala esebenzisa izinhlinzeko zoMthetho Wezobulungiswa Obuqondene Nezingane iyinkantolo yobulungiswa obuqondene nengane. Itemu elithi 'inkantolo yezingane' livame ukuthathwa njengegama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugobho enganeni ephambana nomthetho. Igama elingcono elithi 'inkantolo yobulungiswa obuqondene nengane'.

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'.	ubugebengu obenziwa izingane	izenzo ezingavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe futhi ezenziwa abantu abangaphansi kweminyaka engu-18 (izingane). Itemu elithi 'ubugebengu bezingane' livame ukuthathwa njengegama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugcobho enganeni ephambana nomthetho. itemu elamukelekile kusayensi yezobugebngu lithi 'izingane eziphambene 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).	isigebengu esiyingane	umuntu ongaphansi kweminyaka engu-18 (ingane) owenze isenzo esingavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe kodwa engakhuliile ngokwanele ukuthi athathwe njengomuntu omdala ngokomthetho. Itemu elithi 'isigebengu esiyingane' livame ukuthathwa njengegama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugcobho enganeni eyenza ubugebengu. Igama elingcono elithi 'ingane ephambene nomthetho' (ibuye ibizwe ngokuthi isaphulamthetho esincane).
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'.	ubulungiswa obuqondene nezingane	ingxenye yomthetho wezobugebengu esebenza kubantu abenze izenzo ezingavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe, kodwa abangabadala ngokomthetho, ngamanye amazwi izingane. ENingizimu Afrika ubulungiswa obuqondene nezingane kubhalwe ngaphansi koMthetho Wobulungiswa Obuqondene Nezingane no 75 ka 2008. Itemu elithi 'ingane' lithathwa ngokuthi igama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugcobho enganeni ephambana nomthetho. Igama elingcono elithi 'kwezobulungiswa obuqondene nengane'.
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).	isaphulamthetho esincane	umuntu ongaphansi kweminyaka engu-18 (ingane) owenze isenzo esingavumelekile ngokomthetho kawonkewonke nomthetho obhaliwe kodwa engakhuliile ngokwanele ukuthi athathwe njengomuntu omdala ngokomthetho. Itemu elithi 'isaphulamthetho esiyingane' livame ukuthathwa njengegama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugcobho enganeni eyenza ubugebengu; itemu elingono elithi 'ingane ephambene nomthetho' (ebuye ibizwe ngokuthi isigebengu esincane).

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.	ingane	umuntu ongakhulile ngokwanele ukuthi athathwe njengomuntu omdala ngokomthetho. ngokoMthetho Wezobulungiswa Obuqondene Nezingane waseNingizimu Afrika no 75 ka 2008, umuntu oneminyaka engaphansi kwengu-18, futhi uMthetho ubiza lowo muntu ngokuthi ingane. Itemu elithi 'ingane' livame ukuthathwa njengegama lakudala ngoba livame ukufaka ugcobho enganeni ephambana nomthetho.
La Cosa Nostra	an influential organised crime syndicate with its roots in the Sicilian Mafia which emerged in the poor Italian immigrant neighbourhoods of New York and New Orleans in the United States of America (USA). The first known member of the Sicilian Mafia who immigrated to the USA was Giuseppe Esposito in the 1870s. The organisation is shrouded in secrecy and became known as La Cosa Nostra in the 1930s. Also known as the LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia or The Mob. The LCN specialises in drug-trafficking, murder, assault, gambling, extortion, loan-sharking, labour racketeering, money laundering, arson, selling contraband cigarettes, firearm smuggling, prostitution and infiltration of legitimate business enterprises. Much of the criminal organisation's reach and influence were wiped out by targeted law enforcement efforts in the mid-1980s. Currently the LCN is most active in the North-eastern parts of the USA and has diversified its criminal activities through their involvement in more modern types of crimes like health insurance fraud, credit card fraud and computer fraud/cybercrime. The Enterprise is a new name the LCN goes by (also see <i>mafia</i>).	i-La Cosa Nostra	uhlobo lobugebengu obuhleliwe obunemixhantela obudabuka kwi-Sicilina Mafia eyaqala emiphakathini yabantu bokufika base-Italy eNew York naseNew Orleans e-United States of America (USA). Ilungu lokuqala elaziwa le-Sicilian Mafia elafudukela e-USA kwakunguGiuseppe Esposito ngo-1870. Inhlango eyengamelwe ubumfihlo futhi yayaziwa ngokuthi i-La Cosa Nostra ngo-1930. Ibuye yaziwe ngokuthi i-LCN, American Mafia, Italian Mafia noma i-The Mob. I-LCN iwochwepheshe bokushushumbisa izidakamizwa, ukushaya, ukugembula, ukushushumbisa imali, ukuba womashonisa, ukuqhuba ubugebengu kwezemisebenzi, ukuhweba ngemali ngokungemthetho, ukushisa, ukudayisa ogwayi abanqatshelwe, ukushushumbisa izibhamu, ukuthengisa ngomzimba kanye nokuqhutshwa kwamabhizinisi angekho emthethweni. Igalelo lokufinyelela nokuba nomthelela kobugebengu obuhleliwe obuningi baqedwa nya ngemizamo yabaphoqelesi bomthetho ngeminyaka emaphakathi no-1980. Njengamanje i-LCN isebenza kakhulu ezingxenyeni ezimaphakathi neNyakatho ye-USA futhi yenabise imisebenzi yayo yobugebengu ngokudidiyela ubugebengu besimanje njengokukhwatshaniswa komshwalense wezempilo, ukukhwatshaniswa kwamakhredithi khadi kanye nokukhwabanisa okwenziwa ngekhompyutha/ubugebengu obuqhutshwa nge-inthanethi. I-LCN seyibizwa ngegama elisha i-The

lacerations	one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Lacerations are caused by the tearing or overstretching of the skin and underlying tissue, for example when a person is hit with a blunt instrument and the skin ruptures as a result of the pressure exerted (also see <i>abrasions, contusions/bruises, incised wounds/cuts</i> and <i>penetrating wounds</i>).	inxeba lokudabuka kwesikhumba	elinye lezinhlombo ezinhlanu zamanxepha angahlonzwa esisulwini sodlame. Amanxeba okudabuka kwesikhumba adalwa ukudabuka noma ukunwebeka kwesikhumba kanye nontwentwesi olungaphansi kwaso, isibonelo uma umuntu eshaywe ngento ebuthuntu futhi isikhumba sivuvuke ngenxa yamandla asetshenzisiwe (bheka <i>ukukwebheka, imihuzuko/amabala okulimala, amaxeba okusikela/ukusikeka kanye namanxeba ajulile</i>).
liberal feminism	supporters of the perspective argue that gender role socialisation is the cause of women's oppression in society and their resultant subordinate position. They believe that boys and girls are socialised into different masculine identities (competitive and aggressive) and feminine identities (nurturing and passive) and that masculine identities are afforded more social status and power in society. Followers advocate for political, social, legal and economic equality between men and women. They believe that women's offending behaviour is the product of gender role socialisation, gender role expectations, the manner in which crime is defined, and that the crime rate of women is lower than that of men because their socialisation provides them with fewer opportunities to commit crime. Also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: radical feminism, Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern feminism and black feminism.	inkululeko yabantu besifazane	abantu abeseka lo mbono bathi iqhaza lobulili emphakathini lidala ukucindezeleka kwabantu besifazane emphakathini kanye nezinga labo lokuba ngaphansi kwamadoda. Bakholwa ukuthi abafana namantombazane bakhuliswa emphakathini befakwa ngaphansi kwamaqoqo ahlukene njengokuthi ubudoda (ukuncintisana nokuba namandla) bese ukuba ngowesifazane (ukunakekela nokuthoba) futhi ubudoda bunikwa isithunzi namandla emphakathini. Abalandeli bakhuthaza ukulingana ngokwezepolitiki, emphakathini, ngokomthetho kanye nangokwezomnotho phakathi kwamadoda nabantu besifazane. Bakholelwa ukuthi ukwaphula umthetho kwabantu besifazane kudalwa iqhaza lobulili lasemphakathini, okulindelekile ngokweqhaza lobulili, indlela ubugebengu obuchazwa ngayo, nokuthi izinga lobugebengu labantu besifazane liphansi kunelamadoda ngoba umphakathi awubaniki amathuba anele okwenza ubugebengu. Bheka nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi esingaphambi kwesesimanje kanye nokubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane abamnyama.
mafia	an umbrella term used to refer to organised crime syndicates loosely based on the ethnic, family or cultural backgrounds of its members, for example the Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia and Japanese Mafia(also see <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).	eqembu lezigebugu elikhulukazi	itemu eliyiqoqa elisetshenziselwa ukukhuluma ngobugebengu obuhleliwe ngokujwayelekile obususelwa kubuhlanga, umndenini noma umlando wosiko wamalungu, isibonelo ama-Russian Mafia, Albanian Mafia, Nigerian Mafia, Israeli Mafia, Mexican Mafia, Pakistani Mafia kanye nama-Japanese Mafia (bheka i- <i>La Cosa Nostra</i>).

Marxist feminism	<p>proponents of this perspective trace the oppression of women back to the disproportionate location of economic power among men. They argue that the ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies causes the imbalance of power between men and women. Capitalist societies serve the interests of the male elite, because they subjugate women to roles of sexual and domestic service. They believe that women in capitalist societies are victims of double oppression in the sense that, just like men from the proletariat, women are oppressed economically, but unlike men, women are also subjugated by their domestic roles. They believe that the subordinate class status of women may force them to commit crime as a means of financial survival (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i>, <i>postmodern feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	<p>ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwe-Marxist</p>	<p>izakhi zolukhu zigxila emlandweni wokucindezelwa kwabantu besifazane ukuze bathole ingxenye engenele yomnotho phakathi kwabantu besilisa. Bathi ubunikazi buyindlela yokukhiqiza yasemiphakathini yomnotho otholwa ingcosana odala ukungalingani kwamandla phakathi kwabantu besilisa nabesifazane. Imiphakathi enomnotho owabelwe ingcosana ihlinzekela abantu besilisa abanohile, ngoba behlisa abantu besifazane babe namaqhaza emisebenzi yezocansi neyasendlini. Bakholwa ukuthi abantu besifazane abasemiphakathini eyabela ingcosana umnotho bayizisulu zencindezelo ngokuthi, njengabantu besilisa bakuphrolethariyethi, abantu besifazane bacindezelekile ngokwezomnotho, kodwa okwehlukile kunamadoda, abantu besifazane bacindezelwa amaqhaza abo asekhaya. Bakholwa ukuthi abantu besifazane abasezingeni eliphansi bangase baphoqekele ukuthi benze ubugebengu ukuze baphile ngokwezezimali (bheka nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwezenkululeko, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi esngaphambi kwesesimanje kanye nokubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane abamnyama.)</p>
penetrating wounds	<p>one of five types of wounds that may be identified on victims of violence. Penetrating wounds are caused by a sharp or pointed object, for example a knife, and the depth of the wound is greater than the length of the wound (also see <i>abrasions</i>, <i>contusions/bruises</i>, <i>lacerations</i> and <i>incised wounds/cuts</i>).</p>	<p>amanxeba ajulile</p>	<p>elinye lezinhlalo ezinhlano zamanxepha angahlonzwa esisulwini sodlame. Amanxeba ajulile adalwa into elolekile noma ecijile, isibonelo ummese, futhi ukujula kwenxeba kungaphezu kobude benxeba (bheka <i>ukukwebheka</i>, <i>imihuzuko/amabala okulimala</i>, <i>inxeba lokusikeka kwesikhumba kanye namanxeba okusikela/ukusikeka</i>).</p>

<p>postmodern feminism</p>	<p>proponents of this perspective question the existence of any one truth, including the oppression of women. The notion that rationalism and science are superior in explaining the way things are, is rejected. In essence postmodern feminists believe that truth is not purely objective. They reject fixed categories and challenge universal, socially-constructed concepts such as 'crime' and 'justice', suggesting that our understanding of such concepts is dominated by definitions constructed in a male culture and through positivist means of obtaining knowledge and truth. They also argue that knowledge and methods used in criminology are gendered, thus rendering positivist criminology incapable of understanding the diversity of gender constructions. Instead, followers are in favour of multiple truths and believe that there are many ways to pursue the truth. Supporters view knowledge in egalitarian terms with equal consideration given to every individual person's understanding of the world. It is believed that knowledge construction requires many voices, particularly those that have been marginalised by racism, sexism and class privilege (also see the other major perspectives that have emerged: <i>liberal feminism</i>, <i>radical feminism</i>, <i>Marxist feminism</i>, <i>socialist feminism</i> and <i>black feminism</i>).</p>	<p>ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi samanje</p>	<p>izakhi zalokhu ziphosela imibuzo ubukhona banoma eliphi iqiniso, okubandakanya ukuncindezelwa kwabantu besifazane. Umqondo wereshinelizimu nesayensi ungaphezu kokuchaza indlela izinto eziyizo, uyachithwa. Empeleni, ababeka abantu besifazane besimanje bakholwa ukuthi iqiniso alimile gelekeqe lingachemile. Bachitha izigaba ezigxilisiwe kanye nezinselele zomhlaba wonke, amatemu akhiwe emphakathini njengokuthi 'ubugebengu' kanye 'nobulungiswa', bephakamisa ukuthi ukuqonda kwethi lama temu kuncike ezincazelwe ezakhiwe osikweni labantu besilisa futhi ngokusebenzisa indlela yokuthola ulwazi neqiniso ngokubheka okuhle kuphela. Baphinde baphikise bethi ulwazi kanye nendlela esetshenziswa kusayensi yezobugebengu ihlelwe ngokobulili, okwenza isayensi yezobugebengu ebhekwa ngokubuka okuhle yehluleke ukuqonda ukwahlukahlukana kwokwakheka kwabantu bobulili obahlukene. Kunalokho, abalandela bakhetha amaqiniso ahlukene futhi bakholwa ukuthi kunezindlela eziningi zokulandela iqiniso. Abeseka ulwazi lokuthi bonke abantu bayalingana futhi kumele babe namathuba alinganayo anikwa umuntu ngamunye ngokokuqonda kwakhe umhlaba. Kukholakala ukuthi ukwakheka kolwazi kubiza amaphimbo amaningi, ikakhulukazi lawo ayecwaswe ngokwebala, ngokobulili kanye nangokunikezelwa kwamathuba ngokwamazinga (bheka nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane</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>ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu</p>	<p>izakhi zalolu hlobo lokugqanyiswa kwamandla obudoda (ukuphatha kwabantu besilisa) kanye nokusebenza kwabantu njengembangela eyisisekelo sokucindezelwa kwabantu besifazane emphakathini. Bakholwa ukuthi ubudlelwano basemphakathini kanye nokuxhumana komphakathi kuhlelenjwa amandla abantu besilisa kanye namathuba abavulelwe. Izakhi zalokhu ziqhubeka zigcizelela ukuthi kuyingxenywe yesimo semvelo sabantu besilisa ukuba nodlame nokuphatha. Kanjalo ubugebengu bubonakala buveza isidingo sabantu besilisa sokuphatha nokulawula abanye abantu, kodwa ikakhulukazi abantu besifazane ngokubaphoqa ukuthi babe omama futhi babe izigqila zocansi. Bagxile kakhulu ebugebengwini obubhekiswe kubantu besifazane kanye nokuthi amandla obudoda adlala iqhaza elibaluleke kangakanani kudlame lwasekhaya, ukudlwengula, ukuhlukumeza ngokocansi kanye nokubukisa ngocansi. Bagcizelela ukuthi indlela yokuphula umthetho yabantu besifazane ivame ukwandulelwa ukuhlukunyezwa kwabantu besifazane ngabesilisa. Ngamanye amazwi, ubugebengu obenziwa abantu besifazane buyindlela yokuziphilisa edalwe umphakathi ogqamisa amandla obudoda ocindezela abantu besifazane (bheka nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwezenkululeko, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwe-Marxists, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa</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>	<p>ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle</p>	<p>abantu abeseka lowo mbono bazama ukuhlanganisa imibono yokubeka phambili abantu besifazane enzulu neye-Marxist ngokuthi ukucindezelwa kwabantu besifazane kudalwe ukungalingani kokobulili nangokwamazinga. Bahlola izimo zokubwabela indlazona umnotho namandla obudoda okungahlangene okuholela egugebengwini bamadoda nokucindezelwa, ukuba ngaphansi kanye nokuzimela kwabantu besifazane. Lokhu kusho ukuthi bakholelwa ukuthi izinga nobulili kuyasebenzisana ukuze kwakhe umphakathi futhi akubeki eqhulwini izinga noma ubulili. Bagcizelela ukuthi isikhundla esiphezulu esibanjwa abantu besilisa emphakathini sibonisa amathuba amakhulu ukwenza ubugebengu nokudala ubungozi, kube izinga lokungaba ngaphansi labantu besifazane emphakathini aligcini ngokubonisa amathuba amancane okwephula umthetho, kodwa liphinde libanqande ekutholeni amathuba afanele ngokomthetho (bheka <i>nezinye izindlela ezinkulu ezaqubuka: ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwezenkululeko, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane okunzulu, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane ngokwe-Marxist, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwezenhlalakahle, ukubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane kwesikhathi esngaphambi kwesesimanje kanye nokubekwa phambili kwabantu besifazane 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>	<p>ubufakazi besisulu</p>	<p>ngomunye phakathi kwezinhlobo ezimbili zolwazi ngophenyo lobugebengu. Ophenyweni lwezobugebengu, ubufakazi obuqondene nomenzi wecala buvame ukubizwa ngobufakazi obuqondile futhi bubandakanya lonke ulwazi oluqoqwe kubantu ngokuqondile noma ngokungaqondile ababandakanyeka ebugebengwini njengezisulu, ofakazi abazibonele, abasolwa, izinhlabamkhosi njll., obethulwa enkantolo yomthetho ukuze kuxazululwe impikiswano ngokwenzeka (bheka <i>ubufakazi bezimo</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>	<p>abaduni bezithuthi</p>	<p>abantu abathatha imoto yomunye umuntu ngendluzula ngaphandle kwemvumo yabo (babuye babiziwe ngokuthi amasela ezimoto noma abaphangi bezimoto).</p>

vehicle hijacking	the forceful seizure of a vehicle from another person without their consent (also known as a car hijacking or car-jacking).	ukuduna isithuthi	ukuthatha imoto yomunye umuntu ngendluzula ngaphandle kwemvumo yabo (kubuye kubiziwe ngokuthi ukweba imoto noma abantshontsa imoto).
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