

POLITICS AND CONFLICT MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY

English	Afrikaans	isiXhosa
<p>Absolute gains: all states seek to gain more power and influence in the system to secure their national interests. This is absolute gain. Offensive realists are also concerned with increasing power relative to other states. One must have enough power to secure interests and more power than any other state in the system—friend or foe.</p>	<p>absolute winste: Alle state poog om meer mag en invloed in die sisteem te verkry ten einde hulle nasionale belange te beveilig. Dit is absolute wins. Offensiewe realiste is ook gemoeid met die vermeerdering van mag in verhouding tot ander state. 'n Mens moet genoeg mag hê om belange te beveilig en meer mag as enige ander staat in die sisteem te verkry – vriend of vyand.</p>	<p>inzuzo egqibeleleyo: Onke amazwe afuna amagunya nobunganga obugqithisileyo ukuze akwazi ukukhusela izinto ezibalulekileyo kuwo. Le yinzuzo egqibeleleyo. Abalandeli bethiyori ethi imeko yehlabathi engazinzanga ibangela ukuba amazwe ahlale engonyamile, <i>ioffensive realism</i>, bakwaxhalabile ngamagunya aye esanda xa ethelekiswa nawamanye amazwe. Ubani kufuneka abe namagunya oneleyo ukukhusela izinto ezibalulekileyo kuye aze abe namagunya nobunganga obuthe chatha kunobamanye amazwe kuluhlu lezizwe zehlabathi – nokuba loo mazwe angabahlobo okanye zintshaba.</p>
<p>Abuse: states justify self-interested wars by reference to humanitarian principles.</p>	<p>misbruik: State regverdig baatsugtige oorloë deur te verwys na humanitêre beginsels.</p>	<p>impathombi: amazwe azimela ngeesebe lokulwela intlalontle yoluntu ngeemfazwe azilwela ezinye iinjongo ezizawo nezingadibananga nakukhusela amalungelo oluntu.</p>
<p>Accidental War: In the modern age, the unintentional launching of a nuclear attack, because of a mistake or miscalculation.</p>	<p>onvoorsiene oorlog, oorlog per abuis: In die moderne era, die onopsetlike loodsing van 'n kernaaval as gevolg van 'n fout of misrekening.</p>	<p>imfazwe eyimpazamo: Kule mihla, ukuhlasela ngokungenazinjongo ngezixhobo zenyukliya ngenxa yempazamo okanye imposiso.</p>
<p>Accommodation: A national policy of adjustment to or acceptance of demands made by another state, usually in the face of superior military, economic, or political power. Accommodation is often seen as the</p>	<p>tegemoetkoming: 'n Nasionale beleid van aanpassing by of aanvaarding van eise wat deur 'n ander staat gemaak word, gewoonlik in die aangesig van superieure militêre, ekonomiese of politieke mag. Tegemoetkoming word dikwels beskou as</p>	<p>ukulungiselela: inkqubo yesizwe yokuhlenga-hlengisa okanye ukuvuma amabango enziwa lelinye ilizwe, kumaxa amaninzi xa elo lizwe lithe kratya ngobungangamsha namandla ngezomkhosi, uqoqosho kunye nezopolitiko. Inyathelo</p>

lesser of two evils, chosen when the costs of resistance are deemed too great.	die minste van twee kwade, en word gekies wanneer die koste van weerstand as te groot geag word.	lokulungiselela luqhele ukubonwa njengeyona ndlela ingcono iye ikhethwe xa iziphumo zokungawavumi amabango lawo ziya kuba krakra nangakumbi.
Administrative Decentralization: The transference of governmental powers from a central seat of power to local bureaucracies.	administratiewe desentralisasie: Die oordrag van regeringsbevoegdheid vanaf 'n sentrale setel van gesag na plaaslike burokrasieë.	ukusasaza amagunya olawulo: Ukudlulisela amagunya olawulo asuke kwiofisi engundlunkulu asiwe kwiziphathamandla noorhulumente benginqi.
Advice and Consent: The power given to the Senate by the U.S. Constitution to oversee and approve appointments and treaties made by the president.	advies en toestemming: Die mag wat deur die VSA-Grondwet aan die Senaat verleen word om toesig te hou oor aanstellings en verdrae deur die president.	icebiso nokuvuma: Igunya elinikwa indlu yeeNgwevu nguMgaqo-siseko waseMelika lokuba liliso futhi liphumeze ukuqeshwa kwabantu kunye nezivumelwano ezityikitywe ngumongameli.
Affirmative Action: Preferential treatment given to a socially or economically disadvantaged group in compensation for opportunities denied by past discrimination.	Regstellende Akse: Voorkeurbehandeling wat gegee word aan 'n sosiaal of ekonomies benadeelde groep as vergoeding vir geleenthede wat deur vorige diskriminasie van hulle weerhou is.	Inkqubo yokunika amathuba abo babevinjwe amathuba ngaphambili: Ukwenzela idolo abo babehlelelekile ngokwezentlalo nezozoqosho ngeenjongo zokuba buyekeza ngenxa yamathuba ababewavanjiwe ngenxa yokucalucalulwa okwakusenziwa ngaphambili.
Agrarian-Bureaucratic States: Nations characterized by an agriculture-based economy, a small and powerful land-owning class, and a centralized, bureaucratic government. Such states may have a higher potential for revolution.	agraries-burokratiese state: Nasies wat gekenmerk word deur 'n landbou-gebaseerde ekonomie, 'n klein en vermoënde grondeienaarsklas, en 'n gesentraliseerde, burokratiese regering. In sulke state is daar waarskynlik 'n groter potensiaal vir revolusie.	amazwe aphila ngezolimo ngqwabalala: Amazwe adume ngoqoqosho olusekelwe kwezolimo, iqelana elincinci eligalelo limandla labantu abanomhlaba, norhulumente onobucukubhede obuninzi olawulwa kwiqoqo elinye. Amazwe anjalo asemngciphekweni ombi wokuba kubekho uvukelo.
Agent-structure problem: the problem is how to think about the relationship between agents and	agent-struktuur-probleem: Die probleem is hoe om te dink oor die verhouding tussen agente en strukture. Een siening is	ingxaki yabantu nentlalo: Ingxaki yindlela yokucinga ngobudlelwane phakathi kwabantu kunye nentlalo okanye amaqumrhu

<p>structures. One view is that agents are born with already formed identities and interests and then treat other actors and the broad structure that their interactions produce as a constraint on their interests. But this suggests that actors are pre-social to the extent that there is little interest in their identities or possibility that they might change their interests through their interactions with others. Another view is to treat the structure not as a constraint but rather as constituting the actors themselves. Yet this might treat agents as cultural dupes because they are nothing more than artefacts of that structure. The proposed solution to the agent-structure problem is to try and find a way to understand how agents and structures constitute each other.</p>	<p>dat agente gebore word met reeds gevormde identiteite en belange, en dan ander akteurs, asook die breër struktuur wat die resultaat is van hulle wisselwerking, as 'n beperking op hulle belange hanteer. Maar dit suggereer dat akteurs pre-sosiaal is, in die mate dat daar min belangstelling is in hulle identiteite, of in die moontlikheid dat hulle belangstellings gewysig kan word deur hulle wisselwerking met ander. 'n Ander siening is dat die struktuur nie as 'n beperking gehanteer word nie, maar dat dit eerder uit die akteurs self bestaan. Daardeur kan die akteurs egter as kultureel mislei behandel word, omdat hulle niks meer as artefakte van daardie struktuur is nie. Die voorgestelde oplossing vir die agent-struktuur-probleem is om 'n manier te probeer vind om te verstaan hoe agente en strukture mekaar konstitueer.</p>	<p>akhoyo. Kukho uluvo oluthi abantu bazalwa sele bezazi ukuba bangoobani kwaye izintoni abazithandayo baze ke ngoku bathathe abanye abantu kunye nentlalo kunye nendlela abasebenzisana ngayo (abantu kunye nentlalo) njengemiqobo kwizinto bona abazifunayo. Kodwa oku kuthetha ukuba abanye abantu aba baqala bakho phambi kokuba kubekho uluntu nentlalo kangangokuba akukho bani ufuna ukubazi okanye amathuba okuba zingatshintsha izinto abazithandayo ngokuthi badibane nabanye abantu. Olunye uluvo lwelokuba amaqumrhu makangabonwa njengomqobo koko abonwe njengokuba ayinxalenye yabantu ababekho kwangaphambili. Ewe, kona oku kungabangela ukuba aba bantu bazalwayo babe ngoonopopi kuba abayonto ngaphandle kwentlalo le bafikele kuyo. Isisombululo kule ngxaki yabantu nentlalo kukuzama ukuqonda indlela abantu kunye nentlalo ukuba bangasebenzisana njani na.</p>
<p>Alienation: The feeling on the part of the ordinary citizen that normal political participation is of no consequence or that one is barred from effective participation.</p>	<p>vervreemding: Die gevoel aan die kant van die gewone burger dat gewone politieke deelname van nul en gener waarde is, of dat 'n mens uitgesluit is van effektiewe deelname.</p>	<p>ukuphetha: Indlela abemi abaninzi abaziva ngayo yokuba ukuthatha inxaxheba kwezopolitiko yindukundelisa yenkcitha-nkxsha okanye umntu angavunyelwa ukuba athathe inxaxheba.</p>
<p>Altruism: A national policy pursued primarily because it is viewed as the morally right thing to do, even when there is no direct benefit to the nation.</p>	<p>altruïsme: 'n Nasionale beleid wat gevolg word hoofsaaklik omdat dit beskou word as die moreel korrekte ding om te doen, selfs al is daar geen onmiddellik voordeel vir die nasie nie.</p>	<p>isisa: Inkqubo yesizwe elandelwayo kuba ubukhulu becala kubonwa ukuba ukwenza oko kuyinto elungileyo nenobuntu, nokuba na sona isizwe akukho nzuzo siyifumanayo ngqo.</p>

<p>Anarchic system: the 'ordering principle' of international politics according to realism, and that which defines its structure as lacking any central authority.</p>	<p>anargistiese sisteem: Die “ordeningsbeginsel” van die internasionale politiek volgens die realisme, en dit wat die struktuur daarvan bepaal, naamlik ’n gebrek aan enige gesag.</p>	<p>ukungabikho kolawulo: Umthetho wokuziswa kozinzo kwipolitiki yehlabathi ngokwefilosofi egxininisa kwizinto zokwenyani, nezichaza ngokuba ayinabani unokubanga amagunya ayo.</p>
<p>Anarchist: A person who opposes in principle the existence of any form of government, often through violence and lawlessness.</p>	<p>Anargis: ’n Persoon wat in beginsel die bestaan van enige vorm van regering teenstaan, dikwels deur geweld en wetteloosheid.</p>	<p>Umntu ongafuni lulawulo: Umntu ochaseneyo ngobubanzi nobukho balo naluphi na uhlobo lukarhulumente akwenze oku esebenzisa ubundlobongela nolwaphulo-mthetho.</p>
<p>Anarchy: A system operating in the absence of any central government. Does not imply chaos, but in realist theory the absence of political authority.</p>	<p>anargie: ’n Sisteem wat in werking tree in die afwesigheid van enige sentrale regering. Dit impliseer nie chaos nie, maar wel, volgens die teorie van realisme, die afwesigheid van politieke gesag.</p>	<p>ukungabikho kolawulo: Uhlobo lolawulo olusetyenziswayo apho kungekho rhulumente utsala imikhala. Aluthethi ukuba kukwavula zibhuqe, kodwa ngokwethiyori ye-<i>realist</i>, ukungabikho kweenkokeli zilawulayo zezopolitiko.</p>
<p>Antarctic Treaty: An international agreement that prohibits all military activity on the Antarctic continent and allows for inspection of all nations' facilities there. It also nullifies all territorial claims to Antarctic land and pledges the signatories to peaceful cooperation in exploration and research.</p>	<p>Antarktiese Verdrag: ’n Internasionale ooreenkoms wat alle militêre optrede op die Arktiese vasteland verbied en voorsiening maak vir die inspeksie van alle nasies se fasiliteite daar. Alle aansprake op Antarktiese grondgebied word ook daardeur nietig verklaar, en die ondertekenaars word verplig tot vreedsame samewerking en navorsing.</p>	<p>ISivumelwano saseAntartic: Isivumelwano samazwe ehlabathi esithintela yonke intshukumo yezomkhosi kwilizwekazi iAntarctic nesinyanzelisa ukuhlolwa kwawo onke amaziko amazwe aphaya. Sikwathintela nokuba kubekho ilizwe elinokubanga umhlaba othile e-Antarctic kwaye sibophelela onke amazwe atyikitya esi sivumelwano ukuba asebenzisane ngoxolo kwimisebenzi yokuhlola nophando-nzulu.</p>
<p>Anti-foundationalist: positions argue that there are never neutral grounds for asserting what is true in any given time or space. Our theories of world define what counts as the facts and so there is no neutral position available to</p>	<p>anti-fundamentalities: Volgens hierdie posisies word daar geargumenteer dat daar nooit neutrale gronde is om op die waarheid aanspraak te maak in enige gegewe tyd of ruimte nie. Ons teorieë van die wêreld definieer wat as feite geld, en</p>	<p>umntu ochasene nefoundationalism: Olu luvo luthi akukho ndlela yakungathathi cala xa kufunwa ukubethelelwa into eyinyani naphi na okanye nanini na. Izimvo zethu ngehlabathi zichaza into ethathwa njengeyinyani, ke ngoko akukho ndlela</p>

determine between rival claims.	dus is daar geen neutrale posisie beskikbaar om tussen mededingende aansprake te beslis nie.	yakungathathi cala xa kukho izimvo ezimbini ezikhabanayo.
Apartheid: system of racial segregation introduced in South Africa in 1948, designed to ensure white minority domination.	apartheid: Sisteem van rassese segregasie in 1948 in Suid-Afrika ingevoer, en ontwerp om blankeminderheidsoorheersing te verseker.	inkqubo yocalucalulo: inkqubo yokucalucalula abantu ngokwebala eyaqaliswa eMzantsi Afrika ngo-1948 eyayilungiselelwe ukuba igcuntswana labamhlophe lilawule.
Apathy: An ordinary citizen's lack of interest in conventional political participation when opportunities are available.	apatie: Die gebrek aan deelname aan konvensionele politiek wanneer die geleentheid daar is.	ukungabi namdla: Ukuphelelwa kwabantu ekuhlaleni ngumdla wokuthatha inxaxheba kwezopolitiko abe amathuba okwenza oko ekhona.
Appeasement: a policy of making concessions to a revanchist (or otherwise territorially acquisitive) state in the hope that settlement of more modest claims will assuage that state's expansionist appetites. Appeasement remains most (in)famously associated with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's acquiescence to Hitler's incursions into Austria and then Czechoslovakia, culminating in the Munich Agreement of September 1938. Since then, appeasement has generally been seen as synonymous with a craven collapse before the of dictators—encouraging, not disarming, their aggressive designs.	paaibeleid: 'n Beleid om toegewings te maak aan 'n vergeldende (of andersins territoriaal hebsugtige) staat, in die hoop dat 'n skikking van meer beskeie eise daardie staat se uitbreidingsaptyt sal bevredig. 'n Paaibeleid word steeds geassosieer, ten goede of kwade, met die Britse Eerste Minister, Neville Chamberlain, se instemming met Hitler se invalle in Oostenryk, en toe Tsjeggo-Slowakye, wat uitgeloop het op die München-ooreenkoms van September 1938. Sedertdien is 'n paaibeleid oor die algemeen beskou as sinoniem met 'n lafhartige knieval voor die wense van diktators, waardeur hulle aggressiewe planne, in plaas van onskadelik gestel, aangemoedig word.	ukuxolisa: Inkqubo yokunika umtyhi uvume konke kwisizwe esibanga umhlaba owawuhluthiwe ngaphambili (okanye ukuhlutha umhlaba) ethembeni lokuba ukubuyiselwa kwamabango angenabuzaza nangephi kuza kuthibaza ukunyoluka kwelizwe elifuna ukuhlutha imihlaba. Inkqubo yokuxolisa nanamhlanje isayanyaniswa nendlela iNkulumbuso yaseBritain uNeville Chamberlain eyayimbusa ngayo uHitler ngethuba esenza unothanda ehlasela iAustria waze walandela ngeCzechoslovakia, eyade yakhokelela kwiSivumelwano saseMunich ngoSeptemba ka-1938. Ukususela ngoko, inkqubo yokuxolisa amaxa amaninzi ithathwa njengento efanayo nokudelelwa kwemithetho phambi kokuba oozwilakhe bathathe intambo zolawulo – ikhuthaze, ingayithibazi, iinjongo zabo zogonyamelo.

<p>Arab Spring: the wave of street protests and demonstrations that began in Tunisia in December 2010, that spread across the Arab world, and that have led to the toppling of governments in a series of countries and to serious challenges to many other regimes.</p>	<p>Arabiëse Lente: Die golf straatproteste en betogings wat in Desember 2010 in Tunisië begin het, wat dwarsoor die Arabiese wêreld versprei het, en wat gelei het tot die omverwerping van regerings in 'n reeks lande en tot ernstige uitdagings vir baie ander regimes.</p>	<p>Uvukelo lwamazwe ama-Arabhu : imingcelele nogwayimbo ezitalatweni olwaqala eTunisia ngoDisemba ka-2010, olwanwenwa lagubungela onke amazwe ama-Arabhu, nto leyo yathi yakhokelela ekususweni esihlalweni koorhulumente abalawulayo kumazwe amaninzi, nakwimingeni enzima nakwabanye oorhulumente abaninzi bamanye amazwe.</p>
<p>Arms Control: The use of diplomatic negotiations to halt military buildups, reduce existing weapons levels, or prohibit the use or existence of certain types of weapons.</p>	<p>wapenbeheer: Die gebruik van diplomatieke onderhandelings om militêre opbou te stuit, bestaande wapenvlakke te verminder, of die gebruik of bestaan van sekere tipes wapens te verbied.</p>	<p>ulawulo lwezixhobo: Ukusebenzisa uthethathethwano locweyo ngobuchule ukuthintela ukuqula kwamazwe exhoba, ukuphungula inani lezixhobo ezikhoyo, okanye ukuthintela ukusetyenziswa okanye ukwenziwa kweentlobo ezithile zezixhobo.</p>
<p>Articles of Confederation: The compact among the states, ratified in 1781, that created the first national government after the American Revolution. The Articles' main feature was the lack of a strong central government; true sovereignty rested in the state governments.</p>	<p>Akte van Konfederasie: Die ooreenkoms tussen die state, wat in 1781 bekragtig en die eerste nasionale regering ná die Amerikaanse Revolusie tot stand gebring het. Die hoofkenmerk van die Akte was die gebrek aan 'n sterk sentrale regering; ware soewereiniteit het berus in die stateregerings.</p>	<p>IMithetho yoMfelandawonye: Isivumelwano phakathi kwamazwe, esaphunyezwa ngo-1871, esakhokelela ekubeni kusekwe urhulumente wesizwe wokuqala emva kweMfazwe yeNkululeko yaseMelika. Uphawu oluphambili lwesi Sivumelwano kwakukungabikho korhulumente onamandla olawulwa ndawonye; inkululeko yokuzimela yayixhonywe koorhulumente bamaphondo.</p>