

**POLITICAL JOURNALISM MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY**

ENGLISH	ISIXHOSA	AFRIKAANS
<p>1. <b>Politics</b> - It refers to the way in which we (society) <b>understand</b> and order our social affairs. The way in which society organises itself to achieve collective order, agreement, building consensus for co-existence be it through a central belief system e.g. religious (God) or secular rules.</p>	<p><b>Ezopolitiko</b> - Ibhekisele kwindlela leyo thina (luntu) <b>siqonda</b> kwaye silungise ngayo imicimbi yethu yasekuhlaleni. Indlela uluntu oluziququzelela ngayo ukuze luphumeze ucwangco ngokuhlanganyelana, isivumelwano, ukudala imvumelwano yobukho kunye oko kusenziwa nokuba kungenkqubo yenkolelo umzekelo eyokukholwa (uThixo) okanye imithetho engaxhomekekanga kwinkolo.</p>	<p><b>Politiek</b> -Dit verwys na die manier waarop ons (die samelewing) ons maatskaplike kwessies <b>verstaan</b> en orden. Die manier waarop ‘n samelewing homself organiseer ten einde gesamentlike orde te behaal, konsensus vir mede-bestaan te bou – hetsy deur ‘n sentrale lewensbeskouing bv. godsdienstig (God) of deur sekulêre reëls.</p>
<p>2. Most important especially in the way society organises and understands underlying principles and processes of allocation and sharing of scarce resources. This is summed up as how society approaches <i>who gets what, when</i></p>	<p>Okubaluleke kakhulu ingakumbi kwindlela oluququzelela ngayo kwaye luqonde imithetho –siseko kunye neenkqubo ezikhoyo ngayo uluntu zokwabiwa kunye nokwabelana ngemithombo enqabileyo. Oku kushwankathelwe ngokuba uluntu</p>	<p>Mees belangrik veral ten opsigte van die manier waarop die samelewing onderliggende beginsels organiseer en verstaan, asook die prosesse waardeur skaars hulpbronne toegewys en gedeel word. Dit word opgesom as die wyse waarop die samelewing dink oor <i>wie wat,</i></p>

<p><i>and how (Harold Lasswell 1936)</i></p>	<p>lujongana njani na nokuba <i>ngubani ofumana ntoni, nini kwaye njani (Harold Lasswell 1936)</i></p>	<p><i>wanneer en waar kry (Harold Lasswell 1936)</i></p>
<p><b>3.</b> It is an activity that involves people/society continuously changing social and material relationships, expressed in different ways e.g. debate, competition, agreement as they seek the collective order mentioned above, in search of most agreeable principles to share resources and coexist in different places through time</p>	<p>Zikwabandakanya <b>amacebo/iindlela/ujoliso</b> olo abantu okanye amaqela kuluntu afumana ngazo kwaye agcine/ aba nolawulo olukhulu ngesivumelwano esihlanganganyelweyo/umbutho, ingakumbi ngokunxulumene nolawulo lofikelelo kwimithombo enqabileyo ehlanganyelweyo</p>	<p>Dit het ook te make met die <b>maniere/wyses/meganismes</b> waarop mense of groepe in 'n samelewing groter beheer verkry en handhaaf/uitbrei oor die kollektief ooreengekome orde/organisasie, veral ten opsigte van beheer van toegang tot skaars kollektiewe hulpbronne</p>
<p><b>4.</b> As such politics consists of several closely related fields of knowledge e.g. Economics, (material relationships/ access and control of scarce resources), Sociology (social relationships), Geography (movement and negotiations over sharing and use of spaces), History (the shifts and changes over time), Law (rules and agreements for social order coexistence), Journalism (exchange of ideas and communication of all these aspects of politics)</p>	<p>Ngumsebenzi obandakanya abantu/uluntu ngokuqhubayo otshinstha ubudlelwane basekuhlaleni nobubonakalayo, obubonakaliswa ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo, umzekelo, ngeengxoxo mpikiswano, ukhuphiswano, isivumelwano njengoko befuna umyalelo ohlanganyelweyo okhankanywe ngasentla, ekufuneni eyona mithetho-siseko ivumayo ekwabelaneni ngemithombo kwaye okhoyo kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo nokuhamba kwexesha.</p>	<p>Dit is 'n aktiwiteit wat daarmee te doen het dat mense/die samelewing voortdurend maatskaplike en materiële verhoudings verander, soos op verskillende wyses uitgedruk, bv. debat, kompetisie, ooreenkoms terwyl hulle die bogenoemde kollektiewe orde nastreef, op soek na die mees aanvaarbare beginsels om hulpbronne te deel en op verskillende plekke oor tyd heen met mekaar saam te bestaan</p>
<p><b>5.</b> Political activity and politics are sometimes differentiated by one's group's actions towards another- e.g. when a person may believe that their</p>	<p>Kuba ezopolitiko ezinjalo zinemimandla emininzi esondeleleneyo yolwazi, umzekelo ezoqoqosho, (ubudlelwane basekuhlaleni), iJografi (ukuhamba</p>	<p>Die politiek as sodanig bestaan uit verskeie nou verwante kennisterreine bv. Ekonomie, (materiële verhoudings / toegang tot en beheer oor</p>

<p>ideas about politics are of no consequence to another until they physically act or verbalise these ideas directed at someone.</p>	<p>kunye nothetha-thethwano ngokwabelana kunye nokusetyenziswa kwezithuba), Imbali (Ukutshintsha notshintsho ngokuhamba kwexesha), UmThetho (imithetho nezivumelwano zocwangco ekuhlaleni ekhona kunye), ubuNtatheli (ukutshintshisana ngezimvo kunye nonxibelelwano kuyo yonke imiba yezopolitiko)</p>	<p>skaarshulpbronne), Sosiologie (maatskaplike verhoudings), Geografie (beweging en onderhandelings oor die deel en gebruik van ruimtes), Geskiedenis (die verskuiwings en veranderings met die verloop van tyd), die Reg (reëls en ooreenkomste vir maatskaplike orde en mede-bestaan), Joernalistiek (uitruil van idees en kommunikasie omtrent al hierdie aspekte van die politiek)</p>
<p>6. Political activity and politics are sometimes differentiated by one's group's actions towards another- e.g. when a person may believe that their ideas about politics are of no consequence to another until they physically act or verbalise these ideas directed at someone.</p>	<p>UMsebenzi wezopolitiko kunye nezopolitiko ngamanye amaxesha zohlulwa zizenzo zelynye iqela ngokubhekisele kwelinye – umzekelo, xa umntu enokukholelwa ukuba izimvo zakhe malunga nezopolitiko azibalulekanga komnye de kube kukho amanyathelo abawathathayo buqu okanye bazivakalise ezi zimvo zibhekiselwe komnye umntu.</p>	<p>Politieke aktiwiteit en die politiek word soms onderskei aan die hand van ons eie groep se optrede teenoor 'n ander groep – bv. wanneer iemand mag glo dat hulle idees omtrent die politiek geen uitwerking op iemand anders het nie totdat hulle hierdie idees in 'n fisieke handeling of verbaal direk teenoor iemand uitdruk.</p>
<p>7. <b>Power</b> - Power is the <b>ability to influence the behaviour of others with little or no resistance</b> [to get what one wants or wishes], especially if they would done differently if there was no form of coercion or even threat of punishment if necessary (“Man moving Man” <i>Bertrand de Jouvenal 1963</i>)</p>	<p>Amandla <b>kukukwazi ukuba neempembelelo ekuziphatheni kwabanye abantu kukho ukuxhathisa okuncinane okanye kungabikho kwaphela ukuxhathisa oko</b>[ukufumana into ayifunayo okanye ayonqwenelayo umntu], ingakumbi ukuba ngaba uyenze ngenye indlela ukuba ngaba bekungekho hlobo lokunyanzela okanye nokusongelwa ngesohlwayo ukuba kuyimfuneko (“Man moving Man”</p>	<p>Mag is die <b>vermoë om andere se optrede met min of geen weerstand te beïnvloed</b> [om te kry wat jy wil hê of waarvoor jy wens], veral indien dinge anders gedoen sou word as daar geen vorm van dwang was nie, of selfs die dreigement van straf indien nodig (“Man moving Man” <i>Bertrand de Jouvenal 1963</i>)</p>

	<i>Bertrand de Jouvenal 1963)</i>	
<p><b>8.</b> Power is differentiated from influence primarily due to the use of sanctions or coercion- which can be either positive (monetary rewards or allocation of positions) or negative (punishment or exclusion from participation)</p>	<p>Amandla ayohlulwa kwiimpembelelo kakhulu ngenxa yokusetyenziswa kokwayo okanye unyanzelo mhlawumbi olunokuba luhle (imivuzo yemali okanye ukunikwa kwezikhundla) okanye libe libi (isohlwayo okanye ukukhutshelwa ngaphandle ekuthatheni inxaxheba)</p>	<p>Mag word hoofsaaklik van invloed onderskei op grond van die gebruik van sanksies of dwang – wat óf positief (geldelike belonings of toewysing van posisies) óf negatief (straf or uitsluiting uit deelname) kan wees.</p>
<p><b>9. Link of power to politics</b> It's the production of intended effects" (<i>Bertrand Russel 1938</i>)</p> <p>Concerns the attainment, sustenance/withholding and extension of political power <i>(Niccolo Machiavelli)</i></p> <p>The capacity to mobilize the resources within society for the attainment of goals, for which a general public commitment... maybe made" (<i>Talcott Parsons 1957</i>)</p>	<p><b>Ukudityaniswa kwamandla kwezopolitiko :</b> Kukuveliswa kweziphumo ekujoliswe kuzo" (<i>Bertrand Russel 1938</i>)</p> <p>Aphathelene nokufunyanwa, ukugcinwa/ukubanjwa kunye nokwandiswa kwamandla ezopolitiko <i>(Niccolo Machiavelli)</i></p> <p>Amandla okuhlanganisa imithombo kuluntu ukuze kuphunyezwe iinjongo, ezo izibophelelo zoluntu jikelele zinokuba zenziwe ngazo" (<i>Talcott Parsons 1957</i>)</p>	<p><b>Skakel tussen mag en politiek:</b> "Dit is die produksie van bedoelde uitwerkings" <i>(Bertrand Russel 1938)</i></p> <p>Het te make met die bereiking, volhouding/weerhouding en uitbreiding van politieke mag (<i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i>)</p> <p>Die kapasiteit om die hulpbronne in 'n samelewing te mobiliseer vir die bereiking van doelwitte, waartoe 'n algemene openbare verbintenis... gedoen mag word" <i>(Talcott Parsons 1957)</i></p>
<p><b>10. Authority and Legitimacy -</b> These terms are closely linked to power but with an additional factor, that is, <b>those over whom</b> power is exercised <b>must believe</b> that the <b>person wielding that power has the moral/legal right</b> to exercise power and employ</p>	<p><b>IGunya nokuba semThethweni -</b> La magama anxulumene ngokusondeleyo negunya kodwa anomba owongezelelekileyo, ongulo, <b>phezu kwabo</b> amandla asetyenziswa kubo <b>mabakholelwe ukuba umntu osebenzisa loo mandla unelungelo</b></p>	<p><b>Gesag en Legitimiteit-</b>Hierdie terme is nou verwant aan mag, maar met 'n bykomende faktor, naamlik dat diegene oor wie mag uitgeoefen word moet glo dat die persoon wat die mag uitoefen, die morele/wettige reg het om mag uit te oefen en sanksies/staf toe te pas indien</p>

sanctions/punishments if necessary	<b>elifanelekileyo/elisemthethweni</b> lokuuebenzisa loo mandla kwaye asebenzise ukwayo/isohlwayo ukuba kuyimfuneko	nodig.
<b>11. Legitimacy</b> - is that recognition of an individual or group's authority to rule over a society by its members	Yiloo nto <b>ukuba semThethweni</b> ikukuqondwa kwegunya lomtu okanye leqela lokulawula uluntu ngamalungu alo	<b>Legitimiteit</b> is gevolglik daardie erkenning deur die lede van 'n samelewing dat 'n individu of groep die gesag het om oor hulle te regeer
<b>12. Dictatorship and Tyranny</b> - Either authoritarian, or totalitarian- Rule by oppression, characterized by absolute power, not restrained by law or collective agreements, usurps an overrules people's authority	Mhlawumbi luphatho olungqongqo, okanye lokungavumeli inkcaso- Ukuphatha ngengcinezelo okuhamba namagunya asemntwini omnye angenamda, anganqandwayo ngumthetho okanye zizivumelwano ezihlanganyelweyo, olusebenzisa kakubi kwaye luchasa igunya labantu	Óf outoritêr óf totalitêr – regering deur onderdrukking, gekenmerk deur absolute mag, nie ingeperk deur wette of kollektiewe ooreenkomste nie; eis onregmatig ander mense se gesag op
<b>13. Oligarchy</b> - Rule of a few, elite, mostly used negatively – rule of a few self-interested close knit group of well-resourced individuals, families, or friends in a form of loose or designed agreement	<b>Ulawulo lwabantu abambalwa-</b> Ulawulo lwabambalwa , abakumgangatho ophezulu, kaninzi olusetyenziswa kakubi – ulawulo lwabantu abambalwa abakwiqela labantu, iintsapho, okanye abahlobo abanomdla kwizinto zalo kwaye elisondeleleneyo elinemithombo ngohlobo lwesivumelwano esingayilwanga okanye esiyiliweyo	<b>Oligargie</b> - Regering deur 'n klein elite, meestal negatief gebruik – regering deur 'n klein groep naby-geskakelde en welaf individue, families of vriende met selfbelang voorop; aan die hand van 'n los of ontwerpte ooreenkoms
<b>14. Elite</b> - Term used in reference to a select top few in any social setting. In politics, refers to the top few personalities occupying positions of authority and decision making.	<b>Abantu abakumgangatho ophezulu -</b> Igama elisetyenziswa ngokubhekisele kubantu abakumgangatho ophezulu abambalwa kuso nakwesiphi na isimo sentlalo. Kwezopolitiko, libhekisele kubantu abaphezulu abambalwa abakwizikhundla zolawulo kunye nokuthathwa kwezigqibo.	Term wat gebruik word met verwysing na 'n uitgesoekte klompie vooraanstaandes in enige maatskaplike opset. In die politiek verwys dit na die paar toppersoonlikhede wat posisies van gesag en besluitneming bekleë.

<p>-The term is commonly used in a critical sense in most instances where these decision makers are perceived as setting themselves apart from the public in whose authority they make decisions</p>	<p>-Eli gama ngokuxhaphakileyo lisetyenziswa ngendlela egxekayo kwiimeko ezininzi ezo abathathi bezigqibo babonwa bazikhethile kuluntu olo abo ngegunya labo benza izigqibo ngabo</p>	<p>-Die term word algemeen op 'n kritiese wyse gebruik in die meeste gevalle waar hierdie besluitnemers beskou word as dat hulle hulleself verheve ag bo die res van die publiek op wie se gesag hulle besluite neem</p>
<p><b>15. Populism</b> - Political philosophy that promotes the wishes of the majority, economically trodden with the view of wresting economic power from the elite wealthy, oligarchs to level field of means for, and access to scarce resources</p>	<p>- <b>Inkcaso yabantu abakumgangatho ophezulu</b> - Ifilosofi yezopolitiko ephakamisa iminqweno yesininzi, ngokwezoqoqosho ebekwe nombono wokufumana amandla oqoqosh kwabo batyebileyo bakumgangatho ophezulu, uhlobo lokwakhiwa kwamagunya ukulinganisa indlela, kunye nofikelelo kwimithombo enqabileyo</p>	<p><b>Populisme</b> - Politieke filosofie wat die wense van die ekonomies onderdrukte meerderheid bevorder met die oog daarop om ekonomiese mag van die elite of welgestelde oligarge weg te neem en die speelveld gelyk te maak vir middele en toegang tot skaars hulpbronne</p>
<p><b>16. Democracy</b>- As concept- describes A. a particular kind of politics. B. it is a process by which society organises and orders itself to reach consensus, and C, a form of organised society after reaching consensus e.g. a kind of government/system of rule</p> <p>A. Demos- People, masses Kratein/Kratos- Rule. Several meanings and perceptions attached to it. Most common:</p> <p>In contemporary perspectives viewed positively as <b>Rule of the people</b>-, rule by</p>	<p><b>Idemokhrasi</b>- Njengoko igama lichaza. A. uhlobo oluthile lwezopolitiko.</p> <p>B. inkqubo leyo uluntu luziququzelela kwaye luzilungisa ngayo ukuze lufikelele kwisivumelwano, kwaye C, uhlobo loluntu oluququzelelweyo emva kokufikelela kwisivumelwano, umzekelo uhlobo lukarhulumente/inkqubo yolawulo</p> <p>C. ULawulo lwe-Demos- lwabantu, izihlwele Kratein/Kratos. lintsingiselo kunye nombono ezininzi ezihamba nayo. Ezona zixhaphakileyo:</p>	<p><b>17. Demokrasie</b> - As konsep – beskryf A. 'n spesifieke soort politiek. B. dit is 'n proses waardeur 'n samelewing homself organiseer en orden ten einde konsensus te bereik, en C, 'n vorm van georganiseerde samelewing nadat konsensus bereik is, bv. 'n soort regering/regeringstelsel</p> <p>A. Demos-Mense, die massas Kratein/Kratos – Regeer. Verskeie betekenis en persepsies hou hiermee verband. Die algemeenste:</p> <p>Volgens eieteydse perspektiewe positief beskou as <b>Regering deur die mense</b> –</p>

<p>consent of the governed. Government of the people by the people for the people (Abraham Lincoln)</p> <p>B. Associated with universal suffrage (minimum voting age e.g. 18 yrs) and elections)</p> <p>Negative connotations- Fear of rule/authority by uninformed masses of people, or tyranny/oppression of a large group of people who collectively hold views not shared by a minority</p>	<p>Ngokweembono eziwela kwixesha elithile ezibonwa ngendlela entle <b>njengolawulo lwabantu</b> -, ukulawula ngemvume yabo balawulwayo. URhulumente wabantu ngabantu ebantwini. (Abraham Lincoln)</p> <p>D. INxulunyaniswa nelungelo lokuvota lehlabathi (ubuncinane beminyaka yokuvota , umzekelo iminyaka eli-18 yobudala) kunye nonyulo)</p> <p>Iintsingiselo ezimbi- Uloyiko lolawulo/igunya zizihlele zabantu ezingaziswanga, okanye imbandezelo/ingcinezelo yeqela elininzi labantu elo linezimvo ezingahambelaniyo nezegcuntswana</p> <p>Njengoko igama lichaza. A. uhlobo oluthile lwezopolitiko. B. inkqubo leyo uluntu luziququzelela kwaye luzilungisa ngayo ukuze lufikelele kwisivumelwano, kwaye C, uhlobo loluntu oluququzelelweyo emva kokufikelela kwisivumelwano, umzekelo uhlobo lukarhulumente/inkqubo yolawulo</p> <p>E. ULawulo lwe-Demos-lwabantu,izihlele Kratein/Kratos. Iintsingiselo kunye nembono ezininzi ezihamba nayo. Ezona zixhaphakileyo:</p>	<p>regering met die toestemming van die geregeerdes. Regering van die mense deur die mense vir die mense (Abraham Lincoln)</p> <p>B. Geassosieer met algemene stemreg (minimum stem-ouderdom bv. 18) en verkiesings</p> <p>Negatiewe verbintenisse – Vrees vir regering/gesag deur oningeligte massas mense, of tirannie/onderdrukking deur 'n groot groep mense wat gesamentlik menings huldig wat nie deur 'n minderheid gedeel word nie</p>
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	<p>Ngokweembono eziwela kwixesha elithile ezibonwa ngendlela entle <b>njengoLawulo lwabantu</b> -, ukulawula ngemvume yabo balawulwayo. URhulumente wabantu ngabantu ebantwini. (Abraham Lincoln)</p> <p>F. INxulunyaniswa nelungelo lokuvota lehlabathi (ubuncinane beminyaka yokuvota , umzekelo iminyaka eli-18 yobudala) kunye nonyulo)</p> <p>Iintsingiselo ezimbi- Uloyiko lolawulo/igunya zizihlwele zabantu ezingaziswanga, okanye imbandezelo/ingcinezelo yeqela elininzi labantu elo linezimvo ezingahambelaniyo nezequntswana</p>	
<p><b>18. Liberal Democracy</b> - Generally described as a form of political power exercised by the governed over their political representatives ('leaders'). It is a rule by representation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individuals elect their preferred person to lead the social order</li> <li>- Competition by multiple organisations representing different people's views through political organisations (i.e. parties)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Idemokhrasi engenamda</b> - Jikelele ichazwa njengohlobo lwamagunya ezopolitiko asetyenziswa ngabalawulwayo kubameli babo bezopolitiko ('iinkokeli'). Lulawulo ngokumelwa,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-abantu bonyula abantu ababakhethayo ukuba bakhokele uluntu</li> <li>- Ukhuphiswano yimibutho emininzi emele izimvo ezahlukeneyo zabantu oko kuzenziwa ngemibutho yezopolitiko (njengamaqela)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Liberale Demokrasie</b> - Algemeen beskryf as 'n vorm van politieke mag wat die geregeerdes oor hulle politieke verteenwoordigers ('leiers') uitoefen. Dit is regering deur verteenwoordiging,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individue verkies hulle voorkeurkandidaat om die maatskaplike orde te lei</li> <li>- Kompetisie deur veelvoudige organisasies wat verskillende mense se menings deur politieke organisasies (m.a.w. partye) verteenwoordig.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Associated with capitalist economies, individual rights t property are observed</li> <li>- individual liberties/rights (freedoms) to speech, association, privacy are guaranteed with limited interference by the main elected authority/government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inxulunyaniswa noqoqosho loongxowan-kulu, iipropati zamalungelo abantu ngabodwa ziqwalaselwe</li> <li>- inkululeko/amalungelo abantu (iinkululeko) ekuthetheni, ekudibaneni nabanye, ubucala ziqinisekisiwe kukho ukuphazamisa okumiselwa umda okwenziwa ngugunyaziwe/urhulumente ongundoqo owonyuliweyo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Word geassosieer met kapitalistiese ekonomieë; individuele eiendomsregte word erken</li> <li>- individuele vryhede/regte op spraak, assosiasie, privaatheid ens. word gewaarborg met beperkte inmenging deur die vernaamste verkose owerheid/regering</li> </ul>
<p><b>19. Deliberative Democracy</b> -Democratic government/ idea of democratic order in which the elected authority on purpose creates a central arena and recently allows for more arenas of discussion by the people on issues of political life e.g. ward committees, citizen development committees, <i>lekgotla</i>, internet discussion forums which engage all levels of government by ordinary citizens</p>	<p><b>Idemokhrasi yangaBom</b>- Democratic government/ idea of democratic order in which the elected authority on purpose creates a central arena and recently allows for more arenas of discussion by the people on issues of political life e.g. ward committees, citizen development committees, <i>lekgotla</i>, internet discussion forums which engage all levels of government by ordinary citizens</p>	<p><b>Oorlegplegende demokrasie</b> - Demokratiese regering / idee van demokratiese orde waarin die verkose owerheid doelbewus ‘n sentrale gespreksarena skep en – meer onlangs – meer arenas vir gesprekke deur die mense omtrent kwessies in die politiek bv. wykskomitees, burgerontwikkelingskomitees, <i>lekgotlas</i>, internet-gespreksforums waar gewone burgers met alle vlakke van die regering in gesprek tree</p>
<p><b>20. Political Party</b> - Political organisation that seeks to influence particular viewpoints on how society to be governed and their goals in the interests of the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It presents specific ideals that are of interest to the masses. Based on these ideals, it then seeks permission to act as their representative in government</li> </ul>	<p><b>Iqela lezopolitiko</b> - Umbutho wezopolitiko ofuna ukuba neempembelelo kwimiba ekhethekileyo yokuba abantu kufuneka baphathwe njani na kunye neenjongo zawo ngokusemdleni wabantu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Umele izimvo zokufezekisa ezikhethekileyo ezinika umdla kwizihlwale. Ngokusekelwe kwezi zimvo zokufezekisa, uye ke ufune imvume</li> </ul>	<p><b>Politieke Party</b> - Politieke organisasie wat ten doel het om invloed uit te oefen oor spesifieke standpunte omtrent hoe die samelewing geregeer moet, asook om hulle doelstellings in die belang van die mense uit te dra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dit verteenwoordig spesifieke ideale wat dikwels vir die massas van belang is. Op grond van hierdie ideale vra die party dan vir kiesers toestemming om as hulle</li> </ul>

	yokusebenza njengommeli wabo kurhulumente	verteenwoordigers in die regering te dien.
<p><b>21. Social Contract/Compact</b> - John Locke and Thomas Hobbes</p> <p>The concept/idea of a social contract suggests search for order by society, by establishing an organised system of rule in which all members of that society agree to adhere to a set of rules/laws which apply to everyone for harmonious coexistence.</p> <p>A social contract then compels society to seek to reduce fear of uncertainty and threats of conflict by setting up a political system of rules in which authority to make decisions is given to a small group of people chosen from that society – but they are accountable to the general rules agreed to by everyone.</p>	<p><b>Ikontraki/Isivumelwano sasekuhlaleni</b> – U-John Locke no-Thomas Hobbes</p> <p>Ingqikelelo/uluvo lwekontraki yasekuhlaleni lucebisa ukukhangela okwenziwa lulawulo loluntu, ngokuseka inkqubo yolawulo eququzelelweyo leyo onke amalungu oluntu avuma ukubambelela kwiseti yemithetho/yomthetho wayo esebenza kumntu wonke ngobukho babo obufanayo.</p> <p>Ikontraki yasekuhlaleni iye inyanzele uluntu ukuba lufune ukwehlisa uloyiko lokungaqiniseki kunye nentsongelo yempixano ngokumisela inkqubo yemithetho yezopolitiko apho ugunyaziwe owenza izigqibo anikwa iqela elincinane labantu elikhethwe kolo 10eels – kodwa benoxanduva kwimithetho jikelele ekuvunyelwene ngayo nguwo wonke umntu.</p>	<p><b>Maarskaplike Kontrak/Ooreenkoms</b>-John Locke en Thomas Hobbes</p> <p>Die konsep/idee van ‘n maatskaplike ooreenkoms suggereer ‘n soeke na orde in die samelewing deur die vestiging van ‘n georganiseerde regeringstelsel waarin alle lede van daardie samelewing ooreenkom om by ‘n stel 10eels/wette te hou wat op almal van toepassing is ter wille van harmonieuse naasbestaan</p> <p>‘n Maatskaplike ooreenkoms dwing die samelewing dan om te 10eels10 om die vrees vir onsekerheid en dreigemente van konflik te verminder deur ‘n politieke stelsel van 10eels in te stel waarin gesag om besluite te neem aan ‘n klein 10eels10e mense gegee word wat uit daardie samelewing verkies is – maar hulle is toerekenpligtig ten opsigte van die algemene 10eels waarop almal ooreengekom het.</p>
<p><b>22. Political Left to Right /Ideologies</b></p> <p>Linked to values and beliefs of political organisation and government system’s ideas on sharing of resources/wealth, personal and collective freedom.</p>	<p><b>lingqiqo zabaXhasi bokuba ubuTyebi babelwe abaNtu belizwe ukuya kubaXhasi beLungelo lobuMnini babuCala</b> - Idityaniswe kwiinqobo ezisemgangathweni neenkolelo zombutho wezopolitiko kunye nezimvo zenkqubo karhulumente ekwabelaneni</p>	<p><b>Politieke Links na Regs /Ideologieë</b> Word verbind met waardes en opvattinge omtrent politieke organisasie en idees in die regeringstelsel omtrent die verdeling van hulpbronne/welvaart, persoonlike en kollektiewe Vryheid.</p>

	ngemithombo/ubutyebi, inkululeko yobuqu nehlanganyelweyo.	
<p><b>23. Leftists</b> - Leftists- Advocate for limits/control to private property, broad, publicly shared wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased government intervention in distribution of national wealth</li> <li>-Protection of individual moral choices, unless they seek to selfishly accumulate wealth privately</li> <li>-Seek to level wealth class divisions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Abaxhasi bokuba ubutyebi babelwe abantu belizwe</b> - Abaxhasi bokuba ubutyebi belizwe babelwe abantu- Baxhasa imida/ulawulo kwipropati yabucala, ububanzi, ubutyebi ekwabelwana ngabo nguwonke-wonke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ukungenelela okunyukileyo kukarhulumente ekwabiweni kobutyebi bezizwe</li> <li>-UKhuselo lokhetho lokufanelekileyo lwabantu, ngaphandle kokuba ngokucingela bona bodwa bafuna ukuzifumanela ubutyebi bucala</li> <li>-Bafuna ukulinganisa ukungalinganai kwinqanaba lodidi lobutyebi.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Links (linksgesindes)</b>- Linksgesindes – Beywer hulle vir perke/beheer ten opsigte van privaateiendom, breed, openbaar gedeelde welvaart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Verhoogde regeringsintrede in die verdeling van die nasionale welvaart</li> <li>-Beskerming van individuele morele keuses, tensy hulle gerig is op die selfsugtige versameling van private welvaart.</li> <li>-Is daarop gemik om onderskeid ten opsigte van klas en welvaart uit te wis</li> </ul>
<p><b>24. Right (Rightists)</b>- Advocate for protection of the right to private ownership of property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Class divisions are maintained</li> <li>-Minimal or no government intervention in distribution of wealth/resources- market forces</li> <li>-In instances may carry forms of moralistic conservatism</li> </ul>	<p><b>AbaXhasi beLungelo lobuMnini babuCalala</b>- Ukuxhasa ukhuselo lwelungelo lobumnini babucala bepropati</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ukohlukana kwiindidi kuyagcinwa</li> <li>-Ungenelelo oluncinane okanye olungekhoyo lukarhulumente ekwabiweni kobutyebi/imithombo – amandla emarike</li> <li>-Kwiimeko ezithile banokuhamba neentlobo zengcinga enye efanelekileyo</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regs (Regsgesindes)</b>- Beywer hulle vir die beskerming van die reg op private eiendomsbesit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Klasonderdskeid word gehandhaaf</li> <li>-Minimale of geen regeringsintrede in die verdeling van welvaart/hulpbronne – markkragte</li> <li>-Mag in sommige gevalle vorms van moralistiese konserwatisme vertoon</li> </ul>
<p><b>25. Socialism</b>- And socialists- Prefer an economic system in which state</p>	<p><b>Inkqubo yoQoqosho anguMnini wayo uRhulumente</b> - Kwaye abaxhasi bokuba</p>	<p><b>Sosialisme</b> - En sosialiste – Verkies 'n ekonomiese stelsel waarin die staat</p>

<p>predominantly owns and/or controls the major sources of wealth, and system of redistribution</p> <p>-Advocate Collectivism, a socio-economic system in which property and the distribution of wealth are subject to control by the will of the broad community</p>	<p>ubutyebi belizwe mababelwe abantu bonke- Bakhetha inkqubo yezoqoqosho leyo urhulumente angumnini owongameleyo kwaye/okanye alawula imithombo engundoqo yobutyebi, kunye nenkqubo yokwaba ngokutsha</p> <p>- Baxhasa ukuHlangana, inkqubo yentlalo-qoqosho leyo ipropati kunye nokwabiwa kobutyebi zixhomekeke kulawulo lwentando yoluntu ngobubanzi</p>	<p>hoofsaaklik die belangrike bronne van welvaart en die stelsel van herverdeling besit en/of beheer</p> <p>-Staan Kollektiwisme voor – ‘n sosio-ekonomiese stelsel waarin eiendom en die verdeling van welvaart onderhewig is aan die wil van die breë gemeenskap</p>
<p><b>26. Liberalism</b> - Liberalism emphasises on the high value of the individual, or individuality. It holds that individuals are by nature rational beings, i.e. those with the capacity to make the best and right choice to action from the available choices.</p> <p>-As such advocates for allowing maximum freedom for the individual. Linked closely to capitalism and private ownership of property</p>	<p><b>Inkululeko engenamda</b> - Inkululeko engenamda igxininisa kwixabiso eliphezulu lomntu, okanye ukuba ngumntu ngawedwa. Kuphathelele nokuba abantu ngendalo banengqiqo, njengabo banamandla okwenza okugqwesileyo kunye nokhetho olulungileyo lokuthatha amanyathelo kukhetho olukhoyo.</p> <p>-Ke ngoko kuxhasa ukuvumela obona bukhulu benkululeko emntwini. Kudityaniswa ngokusondeleyo kwindlela ezo zokuvulisa zilawulwa ngabantu babucala kunye nobunini babucala bepropati</p>	<p><b>20. Liberalisme</b> - Liberalisme beklemtoon die hoë waarde van die individu of individualiteit. Dit volg die uitgangspunt dat individue van nature rasonale wesens is d.i. dat individue die kapasiteit het om die beste en regte optrede te kies uit die beskikbare keuses.</p> <p>-Beywer hulle gevolglik daarvoor dat die individu die maksimum vryheid toegelaat word. Nou verwant aan kapitalisme en private eiendomsbesit</p>
<p><b>27. State</b> - A sovereign, self-governing body</p> <p>-Has absolute or own authority to govern over a demarcated</p>	<p><b>URhulumente</b> - Iqumrhu elinolawulo oluzimeleyo, elizilawulayo</p> <p>-Linegunya eligqibeleleyo lalo lokulawula ummandla wejografi</p>	<p><b>Staat</b> - ‘n Soewereine, selfregerende liggaam</p> <p>-Het absolute of eie gesag om oor ‘n afgebakende geografiese grondgebied te</p>

geographical territory and to also defend it (as indicated by geographical boundaries)	omiselwe umda kunye nokuwukhusela kwakhona (anjengoko kukhonjisiwe yimida yejografi)	regeer en om dit ook te verdedig (soos aangedui deur geografiese grense)
<b>28. Sovereignty (in relation to States) -</b> Self-governing, having absolute self-defined authority with no other authority over it.	<b>ULawulo (ngokunxulumene noorhulumente) -</b> Ukuzilawula, ukuba negunya elichaziweyo lokuzilawula lingekho elinye igunya elingaphezu kwelo	<b>Soewereiniteit (met betrekking tot State</b> - Selfregering, om absolute, selfgedefinieerde gesag te hê met geen ander gesag daarbo nie.
<b>29. Government -</b> Structure that consists of State machinery, i.e. made up of many hierarchically interlinked organisations which work together to ensure proper functioning of the state on behalf of the people  - Acts on behalf of the state, an Agent of the state- in a democracy, it is a servant of the state	<b>uRhulumente -</b> Iqumrhu elinamacandelo kunye neenkqubo zikarhulumente, njengelo lenziwe ngemibutho emininzi enxulumeneyo esebenza kunye ukuqinisekisa ukusebenza ngokufanelekileyo kukarhulumente egameni labantu  - Usebenza egameni likarhulumente, i-Arhente karhulumente kwidemokhrasi, usebenzela urhulukente	<b>Regering-</b> Struktuur wat uit staatsmasjienerie bestaan, d.w.s. saamgestel uit 'n veelvoud hiërgies geskakelde organisasies wat saamwerk om die behoorlike funksionering van die staat namens en ten behoeve van die mense te verseker.  -Tree namens die staat op; 'n Agent van die staat – in 'n demokrasie is hy die staat se dienaar
<b>30. Arms of government Executive, Judiciary, Legislature -</b> <b>Executive-</b> Top arm of government, in most democracies consists of the President/Prime Minister and cabinet members (ministers)  <b>-Legislature-</b> Parliament, consist of elected representatives /voices of the people, and to make laws of the land  <b>-Judiciary-</b> Interprets and determines	<b>Isigqeba-</b> Icandelo eliphezulu likarhulumente, kwidemokhrasi ezininzi linoMongameli/iNkulumbuso kunye namalungu ekhabhinethi (abaphathiswa)  <b>-INdlu yoWiso-mThetho-</b> IPalamente, inabameli/amazwi abantu, kwaye yenza imithetho yelizwe  <b>-Inkqubo yeenkundla-</b> Itolika kwaye	<b>Komponente van die regering: Uitvoerende gesag, Regbank, Wetgewer.</b> <b>Uitvoerende gesag-</b> Die hoogste vlak van die regering; bestaan in die meeste demokrasie uit die President / Eerste Minister en kabinetslede (ministers)  <b>-Wetgewer-</b> Die Parlement, bestaan uit verkose verteenwoordigers / stemme van die mense, en om landswette te maak  <b>-Regbank-</b> Interpreteer en bepaal

<p>action to be taken on the laws of the land. Decision makers of how the law should be executed</p>	<p>imisele amanyathelo azakuthathwa kwimithetho yelizwe. Abathathi zigqibo ekubeni isetyenziswa njani imithetho</p>	<p>verlangde optrede met betrekking tot landswette. Besluitnemers oor hoe die wet uitgevoer moet word</p>
<p><b>31. Separation of Powers</b> - Separation of powers implies that none of these three organs of government (Executive, Legislature and Judiciary) should interfere with the proper functioning of the others.</p> <p>-Sanctity in the independent functioning of any these three organs must be maintained for the proper functioning of a democracy</p>	<p><b>2. UkoHlulwa kwaMandla</b> - Ukohlukulwa kwamandla kuthetha ukuba akukho nalinye kula macandelo mathathu karhulumente (iNdlu yoWiso-Mthetho yeSigqebakunye neNkqubo yeNkundla) ekufuneka iphazamisane nokusebenza ngokufanelekileyo kwezinye.</p> <p>-Imeko yokufumanisa ukugqibelela kulo naliphi na lala macandelo mathathu kufuneka igcinwe ekusebenzeni ngokufanelekileyo kwedemokhrasi</p>	<p><b>34. Skeiding van Magte</b> -Skeiding van magte impliseer dat geeneen van hierdie drie staatsorgane (Uitvoerende gesag, Wetgewer en Regbank) met die behoorlike funksionering van een van die ander mag inmeng nie.</p> <p>-Vir 'n demokrasie om behoorlik te funksioneer moet die allerheiligheid van die onafhanklike funksionering van enige van hierdie drie organe volhou word</p>
<p><b>32. Electoral System</b> - Collectively agreed upon method, consisting of rules and regulations by which the voting population within a democracy exercise their choice in electing representatives among many candidates.</p>	<p><b>INkqubo yoNyulo</b> - Indlela ekuvunyelwene ngayo ngokuhlangeneyo enemithetho nemimiselo leyo abantu abavotayo kwidemokhrasi basebenzisa kuyo ukhetho lwabo ekonyuleni abameli phakathi kwabagqatshwa abaninzi.</p>	<p><b>Kiesstelsel</b> - 'n Metode waaroor gesamentlik ooreengekom is, en wat bestaan uit reëls en regulasies op grond waarvan die stemgeregtigde bevolking in 'n demokrasie hulle keuse uitoefen met die verkiesing van verteenwoordigers uit 'n groot aantal candidate</p>
<p><b>33. Electorate</b> - The people within a democracy who have the right to vote and participate in the election of their political representatives through a voting/ballot exercise.</p>	<p><b>Abavoti</b> - Abantu kwidemokhrasi abanelungelo lokuvota kwaye bathabathe inxaxheba kunyulo lwabameli babo bezopolitiko oko bekwenza ngokuvota/ukusebenza ngephepha lokuvota.</p>	<p><b>Stemgeregtigdes</b> - Die mense in 'n demokrasie wat die reg het om te stem, en om deel te neem in die verkiesing van hulle politieke verteenwoordigers deur 'n stemproses/stemmerij.</p>
<p><b>34. Agenda Setting</b> - Potential and ability of the news media to shape social issues by reinforcing beliefs and opinions through giving importance to particular issues by broadcasting or printing these issues frequently.</p>	<p><b>UkuMiselwa kwe-Ajenda</b>- Ukubakhona kunye nokukwazi kwabachola-choli beendaba ukumisela imiba yasekuhlaleni ngokunyanzelisa iinkolelo kunye nezimvo ngokunika ukubaluleka kwimiba ethile ngokusasaza okanye ukushicilela le miba</p>	<p><b>Agendabepaling</b> - Potensiaal en vermoë van die nuusmedia om inhoud te gee aan maatskaplike kwessies deur opvattinge en menings te versterk deurdat hulle die aandag op sekere kwessies laat val deur dikwels in die uitsaaiwese en gedrukte</p>

<p>Consists of prominent news of the day and how it is told.</p>	<p>rhoqo. Oko kuneendaba ezisematheni zolo suku kunye nokuba zixelwa najni na.</p>	<p>media daaroor berig te gee. Bestaan uit prominente nuus van die dag en hoe daaroor berig gegee word.</p>
<p><b>35. Framing</b> - Works with agenda setting- it entails specific interpretation of the prominent issues within a broader context. It is the focus of specific aspects of the news events with intention of providing a specific perspective of the issue.</p>	<p><b>Utoliko lwemiba</b> - Imisebenzi emiselwe i-ajenda- iphathelene nokutolikwa okuthile kwemiba esematheni ngokubanzi. Lujoliso lwemiba ethile yezehlo zeendaba ngenjongo zokunika iimbono ngqo zemiba.</p>	<p><b>Raming</b>- Val saam met agendabepaling – dit behels ‘n spesifieke interpretasie van die prominente kwessies binne ‘n breër konteks. Dit is die fokus op bepaalde aspekte van nuusgebeure met die bedoeling om ‘n bepaalde perspektief op die kwessie aan te bied.</p>
<p><b>36. Propaganda</b> - Consists of deliberately designed messages aimed at influencing attitude, beliefs and opinions of the public on significant matters by presenting a narrow, single side of the issue. Can be intended for positive or negative causes.</p>	<p><b>Ukuhanjiswa kweendaba okanye iimpembelelo ezithile</b> - Inemiyalezo eyenziwe ngabom ukuba ibe neempembelelo ekucingeni, kwiinkolelo nakwizimvo zoluntu kwimicimbi ebalulekileyo ngokunika icala elingaphelelanga, elinye lombela lowo. Inokujolisa koonobangela abahle okanye ababi.</p>	<p>39. <b>Propaganda</b> - Bestaan uit doelbewus ontwerpte boodskappe gerig daarop om openbare houdings, opvattinge en menings omtrent belangrike aangeleenthede te beïnvloed deur ‘n eng, eensydige blik op die saak te stel. Kan gerig wees op positiewe of negatiewe kwessies</p>
<p><b>37. Globalisation</b> - Describes a process of rapid world expansion, interconnectedness and interdependence, which aided by advances in communication technology allows for the fluid cross border movement of people (migration), trade (products and money) and ideas (culture)- leading to a arguably smaller world, with fewer differences in society’s changes</p>	<p><b>Ukuhlangansa kwamazwe ngamazwe</b> - Kuchaza inkqubo yokwanda ngokukhawuleza kwehlabathi, ukudibana komnye nomnye nokuxhomekeka komnye komnye, okuncedwa ngenkqubela kubuchewepheshe bonxibelelwano oko okwenza ukunqumla kwabantu imida (ukufuduka), urhwebo (iimveliso kunye nemali) kunye nezimvo (inkcubeko)-oko kukhokelele kwihlabathi elincinane, elineyantlukwano encinane kutshintsho eluntwini</p>	<p><b>Globalisering</b> - Beskryf ‘n proses van vinnige uitbreiding van die wêreld, aaneengeskakeldheid en interafhanklikheid, wat – aangehelp deur vooruitgang in kommunikasietegnologie – die vloeibare beweging van mense (migrasie), handel (produkte en geld) en idees (kultuur) moontlik maak. Dit lei tot wat ons ‘n kleiner wêreld kan noem – met minder verskille in die veranderinge in die samelewing.</p>
<p><b>38. Hegemonic Power</b> - Hegemony- Political and/or economic domination</p>	<p><b>Amandla obunkokeli</b> - Ubunkokeli- Ukongamela ngokwezopolitiko</p>	<p><b>Hegemoniese mag</b> - Hegemonie- Politieke en/of ekonomiese oorheersing van ‘n</p>

<p>of a region</p> <p>-Hegemonic power is that which is exercised by a hegemonic state or actor to dominate a region or globally with the intention of advancing its own interests, sometimes at the threat of using force and at times rewards</p>	<p>kunye/okanye ngokwezoqoqosho kommandla</p> <p>- Igunya lobunkokeli lelo lisetyenziswa ngurhulumene okanye umdlali oyinkokeli ukongamela ummandla okanye ihlabathi ngenjongo zokuqhubelisela phambili owakhe umdla, ngamanye amaxesha esongela ukusebenzisa amandla kwaye ngamaxesha ukuvuza.</p>	<p>streek</p> <p>-Hegemoniese mag is mag wat deur 'n hegemonistiese staat of akteur uitgeoefen word om 'n streek of die wêreld te oorheers, met die bedoeling om die eiebelang te bevorder; soms met die dreigement dat krag gebruik gaan word, en soms belonings</p>
<p><b>39. Superpower</b> - Describes particular countries that exercise global political involvement on almost all major issues, supported by military capability, especially their nuclear weapons. This has always been associated with the USA and former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), but now Russia after 1991.</p>	<p><b>Ilizwe elinamandla</b> - Ichaza amazwe athile abandakanyeka kwihlabathi ngokwezopolitiko phantse kuyo yonke imiba engundoqo, axhaswa yimikhosi emikhulu, ingakumbi zizixhobo zawo zenyukliya. Oku kaninzi kunxulunyaniswa neMelika (USA) kunye naleyo yayisakuba yi-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), kodwa ngoku eseyaba yiRashiya emva kuka-1991.</p>	<p><b>Supermoondheid</b> - Beskryf bepaalde lande wat globale politieke betrokkenheid by feitlik alle belangrike kwessies uitoefen, ondersteun deur militêre vermoë, veral hulle kernwapens. Dit is altyd met die VSA en die voormalige Unie van Sosialistiese Sowjetrepublieke (USSR), maar sedert 1991 Rusland, geassosieer.</p>