

## A SOCIAL WORK GLOSSARY

### Multilingual Glossary: Social Work and Related Terms

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS	ISIXHOSA
<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>
<b>Adaptive incremental approach</b> -	<b>Adaptief-inkrementele benadering</b>	<b>Indlela elungelelanisekayo neyongezekayo</b>
<b>Addiction</b> - Denotes a habitual psychological and physiological dependence on a substance or practice beyond one's voluntary control. The body adapts to the substance being used and gradually requires increased amounts in order to reproduce the effects that were produced by smaller amounts.	<b>Verslawing</b> – Dui op 'n sielkundige en fisiologiese gewoonte-afhanklikheid van 'n middel of praktyk buite 'n persoon se willekeurige beheer. Die liggaam raak gewoond aan die middel wat gebruik word en benodig geleidelik al groter hoeveelhede om die effek te produseer wat deur kleiner hoeveelhede voortgebring is.	<b>Ukurhurha</b> – Kubonisa ukuxhomekeka kumachiza okusisiqhelo ngokwasengqondweni nasemzimbeni okungalawulekiyo. Umzimba uqhela ichiza elisetyenziswayo kwaye uye ufuna umthamo owongezelelweyo ukuze ifuthe lifane nelo lomthamo omncinanana.
<b>Advocacy theory</b> -	<b>Voorspraakteorie</b> –	<b>Ithiyori yenkxaso</b>
<b>Aetiology</b> – Refers to the investigation of the causes of a condition or a disease.	<b>Etiologie</b> – Verwys na die ondersoek na die oorsake van 'n toestand of siekte.	<b>I-ithiyoloji</b> – Ibhekisa kuphando ngonobangela wemeko okanye isifo.
<b>Approach</b> – Refers to a way of dealing with a problem or situation	<b>Benadering</b> – Verwys na 'n wyse om 'n probleem of situasie te hanteer.	<b>Indlela</b> – Ibhekisa kwindlela yokujongana nengxaki okanye imeko
<b>Assertion</b> – Denotes a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief.	<b>Bewering</b> – Dui op 'n oortuigde en sterk stelling van 'n feit of siening.	<b>Ingginiseko</b> – Ibonisa intetho eqinisekileyo nenamandla yenyaniso okanye ukhoho
<b>Assertiveness</b> – Refers to the ability to stand up for one's personal rights – expressing one's thoughts, feelings and beliefs in a direct, honest and appropriate manner that is respectful of others.	<b>Beslistheid</b> – Verwys na die vermoë om op te staan vir jou persoonlike regte – om jou gedagtes, gevoelens en sienings uit te druk op 'n direkte, eerlike en paslike wyse, met eerbied teenoor ander.	<b>Ukumela into uqine</b> – Kubhekisa kumntu onako ukumela amalungelo akhe – avakalise iingcinga zakhe, imvakalelo neenkolo ngendlela ethe ngqo, enyanisekileyo nefanelekileyo ehlonela abanye.

<p><b>Assets</b> – In community work, assets refer to the strengths, resources and potentials that can be found within communities. Community development practitioners are of the notion that all communities have strengths and resources.</p>	<p><b>Bates</b> – In gemeenskapswerk verwys bates na die sterktes, middele en vermoëns wat binne gemeenskappe aangetref kan word. Gemeenskapsontwikkelingspraktisyns is van oordeel dat alle gemeenskappe oor sterktes en middele beskik.</p>	<p><b>Izakhono</b> – Ekusebenzeni eluntwini, izakhono zibhekisa kumandla, izixhobo zokuphila nokuba nako ukwenza okufunyanwa eluntwini. lincutshe zokuphuhliswa koluntu zicinga ukuba uluntu lunamandla nezixhobo zokuphila.</p>
<p><b>C -</b></p>		<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>Case study</b> - Alludes to an intensive analysis of an individual unit such as a person or community with a focus on developmental challenges and relationships with the environment.</p>	<p><b>Gevallestudie</b> – Verwys na 'n intensiewe ontleding van 'n individuele eenheid, soos 'n persoon of gemeenskap, met 'n bepaalde fokus op ontwikkelingsuitdagings en verhoudings met die omgewing.</p>	<p><b>Ukuphonononga umba othile</b> – Kubhekisa kuhlalelo olumandla lombha othile ofana nomntu okanye ibandla kugxilwe kwimingeni yophuhliso nonxibelelwano nokusingqongileyo</p>
<p><b>Case summary</b> – Refers to a summary of the client's case, following an in-depth exploration and assessment of the client's challenges.</p>	<p><b>Gevalle-opsomming</b> – Verwys na 'n opsomming van die kliënt se geval na aanleiding van 'n diepgaande bestudering en beoordeling van die kliënt se uitdagings.</p>	<p><b>Isishwankathelo somba</b> - Kubhekisa kwisishwankathelo somba womntu oncedwayo, kulandela uphononongo olunzulu nokuhlola imingeni yaloo mntu.</p>
<p><b>Catalyst</b> –Refers to someone or something that brings about change at faster rate than usual.</p>	<p><b>Katalisator</b> – Verwys na iemand of iets wat veranderings teen 'n vinniger as normale tempo teweegbring.</p>	<p><b>Isiguquli</b> – Kubhekisa emntwini okanye entweni ezisa inguqu ngendlela ekhawuleza ngaphezu kwale iqhelekileyo</p>
<p><b>Challenges</b> - Refers to the obstacle of being faced with something that requires mental of physical effort.</p>	<p><b>Uitdagings</b> – Verwys na die struikelblokke wat oorkom moet word in die vorm van iets wat geestelike of fisieke inspanning verg.</p>	<p><b>Imingeni</b> – Ngumqobo wokujongana nento efuna inzame yokusebenzisa ingqondo okanye amandla</p>

<p><b>Clients with special needs</b> - Refers to clients with a disadvantaged background or a mental, emotional, or physical disability or a high risk of developing one.</p>	<p><b>Kliënte met spesiale behoeftes</b> – Verwys na kliënte wat deur hulle agtergrond benadeel is, of wat geestelik, emosioneel of fisiek gestremd is, of 'n hoë risiko loop om so 'n toestand te ontwikkel</p>	<p><b>Abantu abancedwayo abaneemfuno ezizodwa</b> - Ngabantu abavela kwiindawo ezihlelelekileyo okanye abayimilwelwe, ngokwasengqondweni, emphefumlweni okanye emzimbeni okanye abasemngciphekweni omkhulu wokuba njalo</p>
<p><b>Coding</b> - Refers to a system of signals used to represent letters or numbers in transmitting messages. Coding is a process of data analysis in research and can be achieved through the use of computer program.</p>	<p><b>Kodering</b> – Verwys na 'n stelsel van seine om letters of syfers voor te stel by die versending van boodskappe. Kodering is 'n proses van data-ontleding in navorsing, en kan deur middel van 'n rekenaarprogram bewerkstellig word.</p>	<p><b>Ugqwetho-mbhalo</b> – Yimiqondiso esetyenziswa ukumela oonobumba okanye amanani xa kugqithiswa imiyalezo. Ugqwetho-mbhalo yindlela yokuhlalela uvimba wolwazi xa kuphandwa kwaye olu ugqwetho-mbhalo lungenzeka ngokusebenzisa inkqubo yekhompyutha</p>
<p><b>Code of ethics</b> – Denotes a written set of ethical and value-based principles for a profession, providing guidance in ethical decision-making.</p>	<p><b>Etiese kode</b> – Dui op 'n geskrewe stel etiese en waarde-gebaseerde beginsels vir 'n beroep, waardeur leiding verskaf word om etiese besluite te neem.</p>	<p><b>Umgqaqo wendlela yokuziphatha</b> – Oku kubonisa imithetho-siseko ebhaliweyo nesekelwe kwizinto zobomi ezingundoqo. Le migaqo yeyobuncutshe kwaye ikhokhela izigqibo mayelana nokwenza izigqibo eziphathelele endleleni yokuziphatha</p>
<p><b>Coercive power</b> – The use of force or the threat of violence or other punitive actions to impose a preferred course of action on others.</p>	<p><b>Dwingende mag</b> – Die gebruik van mag of die dreigement van geweld of ander strafoptredes om 'n gewenste handelswyse op ander af te dwing.</p>	<p><b>Amandla okunyanzelisa</b> – Ukusebenzisa izigalo okanye ukoyikisa ngobubhovubhovu nezinye iindlela zokohlwaya ukuze kunyanzelwe abanye ngendlela efunwayo yokwenza</p>
<p><b>Comprehensive</b> – Alludes to something that is complete or all the elements that make up something.</p>	<p><b>Omvattend</b> – Verwys na iets wat volledig is, of na al die elemente waaruit iets bestaan.</p>	<p><b>Ubumbaxa</b> – Kubhekisa kwinto egqibeleleyo okanye zonke izinto eziyinxalenye yento ethile.</p>
<p><b>Community</b> – A composition of people who live within a</p>	<p><b>Gemeenskap</b> – 'n saamgestelde groep mense wat in 'n geografies afgebakende</p>	<p><b>Ibandla</b> – Abantu abahlala kwindawo ethile eyodwa, abanothelwano</p>

<p>geographically bounded area, who are involved in interaction and who have a bond with each other and with their place of residence.</p>	<p>gebied woon, wat deur interaksie by mekaar betrokke is en 'n bepaalde band met mekaar en met hulle woonplek het.</p>	<p>nababambeneyo bebambene nangendawo abahlala kuyo.</p>
<p><b>Community development</b> – The method, process, programme and strategy by means of which change agents, with or without the help of external systems: speed up the tempo at which community a develops; provide direction to the development process in order to realize objectives purposefully within the economic, psychosocial, bio-physiological, technological, spiritual-cultural, political, environmental, educational and other spheres of life; makes the goal attainment process as cost effective, streamlined and sustainable as possible so that both human and environmental resources are used optimally; and contribute to human growth and the unlocking of human potential by empowering community members to take responsibility for their own, as well as the whole system's development.</p>	<p><b>Gemeenskapsontwikkeling</b> – Die metode, proses, program en strategie waardeur veranderingsagente, met of sonder die hulp van eksterne stelsels: die tempo waarteen 'n gemeenskap ontwikkel, versnel; rigting gee aan die proses van ontwikkeling, ten einde mikpunte doelgerig te verwesenlik binne die ekonomiese, psigo-sosiale, bio-fisiologiese, tegnologiese, geestelik-kulturele, politieke, omgewings-, opvoedkundige en ander sferes van die lewe; die proses van doelwitbereiking so koste-effektief, gestroomlyn en volhoubaar as moontlik te maak, sodat sowel menslike as omgewingshulpbronne optimaal gebruik word; en bydra tot menslike groei en die ontsluiting van menslike potensiaal deur lede van die gemeenskap te bemagtig om verantwoordelikheid te neem vir hulself, asook vir die ontwikkeling van die hele sisteem.</p>	<p><b>Uphuhliso lwamabandla-</b> Indlela, inkqubo neqhinga abathi ngalo abo benza inguqu, bencediswa okanye bengancediswa ngaphandle, banyuse isantya eliphuhla ngaso ibandla, babonise indlela yolu phuhliso ukuze kufezeke iinjongo kwimiba yobomi, yoqoqosho, eyengqondo nasekuhlaleni, eyomzimba, eyetheknoloji, eyomphefumlo nenkcubeko, eyezopolitiko, eyokusingqongileyo, eyezemfundo kwaneminye, Olu phuhliso lwenza ukufezeka kweenjongo kungabizi kangako, Ewe, lucwangciseke kwaye luzinze kangangoko ukuze izixhobo zobuntu nezokusingqongileyo zisebenze kangangoko, kwaye zibe negalelo ekukhuleni kwabantu nasekuvulelekeni kwezakhono zomntu ngokuthi kunikwe amandla amalungu amabandla okuzithathela kuwo uxanduva lophuhliso lwawo nolwenkqubo iphela.</p>
<p><b>Community education</b> – Denotes the elimination of ignorance (state where there are deficiencies in people's knowledge or understanding, attitudes or ability to influence matters) by</p>	<p><b>Gemeenskapsopsvoeding</b> – Dui op die uitskakeling van onkunde (wys uit waar daar gebreke is in die kennis of begrip van mense, houdings of die vermoë om sake te beïnvloed) deur</p>	<p><b>Ukufundiswa kwamabandla –</b> Kubonisa ukupheliswa kwentswela-lwazi (kuxela apho kukho ukusilela kulwazi abanalo abantu, ukuqonda,iibono okanye ukukwazi ukuba nefuthe emicimbini)</p>

empowering individuals, groups and communities with the knowledge, attitude and skills (KAS) that they require to take control of their lives and to contribute effectively to the environment in which they lives.	individue, groepe en gemeenskappe te bemagtig met die kennis, houding en vaardighede wat hulle benodig om beheer te neem van hulle lewens en om doeltreffend by te dra tot die omgewing waarin hulle woon.	ngokunika abantu, amaqela kwanamabandla amandla okuba nolwazi, iimbono nezakhono, zinto ezo azifunayo ukuze alawule ubomi bawo kwaye abe negalelo elivakalayo apho ahlala khona.
<b>Community youth development theory -</b>	<b>Gemeenskaps-jeugontwikkelingsteorie –</b>	<b>Ithiyori yophuhliso lolutsha lwamabandla</b>
<b>Contextual analysis</b> – Refers to an analysis of a text within the context of a historical and cultural setting.	<b>Kontekstuele ontleding</b> – Verwys na 'n ontleding van 'n teks binne die konteks van 'n historiese en kulturele omgewing.	<b>Uhlahlelo lwemeko –</b> Lubhekisa kuhlalelo lwesiqendwana kwimeko yembali nenkcubeko
<b>Continuum</b> – Alludes to a coherent whole characterized as a collection, sequence or progression of values or elements varying in degrees.	<b>Kontinuum</b> – Verwys na 'n samehangende geheel, wat gekenmerk word as 'n versameling, volgorde of vordering van waardes of elemente wat varieer volgens graad.	<b>Uqhubekeko</b> – Kubhekisa kwinto epheleleyo neyondeleleneyo ebonwa njengengqokelela, ukulandelelana kwezinto ngokushiyashiyana.
<b>Cooperative learning</b> - Refers to a teaching strategy where small teams of students of different ability levels use various learning activities to enhance their understanding of a subject or module.	<b>Koöperatiewe leer</b> – Verwys na 'n onderrigstrategie waardeur klein spanne studente met variërende vermoëns verskillende leeraktiwiteite gebruik om hulle begrip van 'n vak of module te verbeter.	<b>Ukufunda ngeendlela ngeendlela. –</b> Kubhekisa kwiqhinga lokufundisa apho amaqela amancinci abafundi aneziphiwo ngeziphiwo afunda ngeendlela ngeendlela ukuze basive isifundo esithile okanye imodyuli.
<b>Criminal capacity</b> – Refers to the age at which a child has the mental ability to differentiate what is right and wrong and can understand the consequences of their action.	<b>Kriminele kapasiteit</b> – Verwys na die ouderdom waarop kinders die geestelike vermoë het om tussen reg en verkeerd te onderskei en die gevolge van hulle dade te verstaan.	<b>Ukuba nako ukubona ulwaphulo-mthetho</b> – Kubhekisa kwiminyaka apho umntwana enengqondo yokwahlula okuhle kokubi kwaye aziqonde iziphumo zezenzo zakhe
<b>Crime in society</b> - Alludes to various criminal offences occurring in society.	<b>Misdad in die gemeenskap</b> – Verwys na verskeie misdrywe wat in die gemeenskap voorkom.	<b>Ulwaphulo-mthetho eluntwini</b> – Oku ziindidi ngeendidi zolwaphulo-mthetho olwenzeka eluntwini
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<b>Deficiencies</b> – Refers to the state of	<b>Gebreke</b> – Verwys na die toestand van	<b>lintswelo</b> – Kukungabi nanto okanye

lacking something or insufficiency.	'n tekort aan iets hê, of ontoereikendheid.	ukulabalaba
<b>Delinquency</b> - Refer to wrongful, illegal or antisocial behaviour	<b>Misdadigheid</b> – Verwys na wederregtelike, onwettige of asosiale gedrag.	<b>Ukuqaqadeka</b> – Kukuziphatha kakubi, ngokungekho mthethwenin okanye ngendlela echasene noluntu
<b>Demarcation</b> – Refers to the setting or marking of boundaries or limits.	<b>Misdadigheid</b> – Verwys na wederregtelike, onwettige of asosiale gedrag.	<b>Ukucanda</b> – Kubhekisa ekubekeni imida okungenakugqithwa kuyo.
<b>Dependence</b> - Refers to the state of psychological and/or physiological reliance on certain substances resulting from the habitual use of the substance which is followed by a compulsion to continue the use.	<b>Afhanklikheid</b> – Verwys na die toestand van sielkundige en/of fisiologiese gebondenheid aan sekere middele as gevolg van die roetinematige gebruik van die middel, wat gevolg word deur 'n dwang om die gebruik daarvan voort te sit.	<b>Ukuxhomekeka</b> – Kubhekisa ekuxhomekekeni kumachiza athile ngokwasengqondweni nangokwasemzimbeni, okanye ngolo hlobo, nto leyo ezalwa kukusoloko kusetyenziswa amachiza, kulandele ukunyanzeleka ukuba kuqhutywe ngolo hlobo
<b>Design</b> – Refers to the realization of a concept, model, plan or specification, which assists with the process of achieving the objectives of the goal of the design.	<b>Ontwerp</b> – Verwys na die verwesenliking van 'n konsep, model, plan of spesifikasie, wat bydra tot die proses om die doelwitte van die doel van die ontwerp te bereik.	<b>Ukuyila</b> – Kubhekisa ekuqondeni ingcingane, umzekelo, iplani okanye ummiselo oncedisa ekufezekiseni iinjongo zokuyila
<b>Disorder</b> – Alludes to a derangement or abnormality of function or a morbid physical and mental state.	<b>Ongesteldheid</b> – Verwys na 'n versteurdheid of funksie-afwyking, of 'n sieklike fisiese en geestelike toestand.	<b>Ingxakangxaka</b> – Ibhekisa ekuphambaneni okanye emekweni yokungasebenzi kakuhle okanye imeko yokugula komzimba nengqondo
<b>Dissociation</b> – Refers to a perceived detachment of the mind from the emotional state or from the body.	<b>Dissosiasie</b> – Verwys na 'n bewuste losmaking van die gemoed van die emosionele toestand of van die liggaam.	<b>Ukungazibandakanyi</b> – Kubhekisa kukungazibandakanyi okubonwa njengokukhoyo kwengqondo ingazibandakanyi nemo yemvakalelo neyasemzimbeni

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<p><b>Early intervention</b> – Refers to a level of intervention that involves the identification of children and families who may be at risk of experiencing difficulties or challenges and providing them with effective and relevant support.</p>	<p><b>Vroeë intervensie</b> – Verwys na 'n vlak van ingryping wat betrekking het op die identifisering van kinders en gesinne wat die risiko loop om probleme of uitdagings te ervaar, en hulle te voorsien van doeltreffende en relevante ondersteuning.</p>	<p><b>Ukungenelela kwangoko</b> –Inqanaba lokungenelela elibandakanya ukubona abantwana neentsapho ezingasengozini yokuba neengxaki okanye imingeni kwaye babonelelwe ngenkxaso esebenzayo nefaneleyo</p>
<p><b>Ecological systems</b> – Alludes to Bronfenbrenner's theory that the development of a child is affected by their social relationships and surrounding environment. These in environments are divided into different levels, namely; the microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem and the chronosystem.</p>	<p><b>Ekologiese sisteme</b> – Verwys na Bronfenbenner se teorie dat die ontwikkeling van 'n kind beïnvloed word deur hulle sosiale verhoudings en omringende omgewing. Hierdie omgewings word verdeel in verskillende vlakke, naamlik die mikrosisteem, mesosisteem, eksosisteem, makrosisteem en chronosisteem.</p>	<p><b>linkqubo zeikholoji</b> – Le yithiyori ka –Bronfenbrenner ethi ukukhula komntwana kuchatshazelwa bubudlelwane basekuhlaleni kwakunye nendawo azifumana ekuyo. Ezi ndawo zahlulwe zangamanqanaba ngamanqanaba angala:imicrosystem, imesosystem, iexosystem, imacrosystem nechronosystem</p>
<p><b>Emotional intelligence</b> – Alludes to the ability to recognize one's emotions, to understand what they mean and the ability to realize how one's emotions affect the people around them. It involves being aware of and understanding the emotions of others.</p>	<p><b>Emosionele intelligensie</b> – Verwys na die vermoë om 'n mens se emosies te herken, om te verstaan wat dit beteken, en om te besef hoe jou emosies die mense rondom jou affekteer. Dit sluit ook in die vermoë om bewus te wees van die emosies van ander en dit te verstaan.</p>	<p><b>Isakhono sokubona imvakalelo</b> – Esi sisakhono somntu sokubona imvakalelo yakhe, ukuyiqonda intsingiselo yayo nokubona indlela imvakalelo yomntu ichaphazela ngayo abo aphakathi kwabo. Siquka ukuba neliso nokuyiqonda imvakalelo yabanye</p>
<p><b>Environmental correlates</b> – Refers to the notion that a relationship exists between a person and the environment in which they are raised in and that they can be influenced by their environment and its social factors</p>	<p><b>Omgewingskorrelate</b> – Verwys na die siening dat daar 'n verhouding bestaan tussen 'n persoon en die omgewing waarin so iemand opgroei, en dat so 'n persoon beïnvloed kan word deur dié omgewing en die sosiale faktore</p>	<p><b>Ukudibana komntu nendawo akuyo</b> Le yinto ethi kukho ubudlelwane phakathi komntu nendawo akhulele kuyo, kwaye loo ndawo nezentlalo apho inganefuthe elibenza baziphathe ngendlela ethile.</p>

to behave a specific way.	daarvan om op 'n bepaalde manier op te tree.	
<b>Ethical decision-making</b> – Alludes to the process of evaluating alternatives or decisions and selecting alternatives or decisions that adhere to ethical principles.	<b>Etiese besluitneming</b> – Verwys na die proses waardeur alternatiewe of besluite geëvalueer word en waardeur alternatiewe of besluite gekies word wat in ooreenstemming is met etiese beginsels.	<b>Ukwenza izigqibo ezilandela imigaqo yokuziphatha</b> – Yindlela yokuvavanya ezinye iindlela okanye izigqibo kwanezinye iindlela okanye izigqibo ezithe nca kwimithetho-siseko yemigaqo yokuziphatha
<b>Ethical dilemmas</b> - A situation in which two strongly held values are in conflict, and in which action to support one value violates the other.	<b>Etiese dilemmas</b> – 'n Situasië waarin daar 'n konflik bestaan tussen twee waardes waaroor daar sterk standpunt ingeneem word, en waarin 'n handeling wat die een waarde ondersteun, die ander geweld aandoen.	<b>lingxaki zemigaqo yokuziphatha</b> – Le yimeko apho izimvo ezimbini ezimandla zingquzulanayo, nalapho ukuxhasa olunye uluvo kwaphula ezinye izimvo
<b>Ethical issues</b> – Refers to a conflict between what is deemed to be ethical or unethical or a situation forcing alternatives on an entity seeking ethical behaviour.	<b>Etiese kwessies</b> – Verwys na 'n konflik tussen wat as eties of oneties beskou word, of 'n situasie wat alternatiewe afdwing op 'n entiteit wat eties wil optree.	<b>Imiba yemigaqo yokuziphatha</b> – Apha kuthethwa ngongquzulwano phakathi kwento ekucingelwa ukuba ihamba ngokwemigaqo yokuziphatha okanye engahambi ngayo, okanye imeko enyanzelisa ezinye iindlela kwinto efuna ukuziphatha ngendlela
<b>F</b>		
<b>Familiarization questions</b> – Refers to questions used by community development practitioners when applying community work practice models. The questions are used when analyzing and observing communities for the purpose of understanding their context.	<b>Familiariseringsvrae</b> – Verwys na vrae wat gebruik word deur gemeenskapsontwikkelingspraktisyns by die toepassing van modelle vir gemeenskapswerk. Die vrae word gebruik wanneer gemeenskappe ontleed en waargeneem word ten einde hulle konteks te begryp.	<b>Imibuzo yokuziqhelanisa</b> – Le yimibuzo esetyenziswa ngabasebenzana nokuphuhlisa amabandla xa besebenzisa imizekelo yomsebenzi wokusebenza emabandleni. Imibuzo isetyenziswa xa kuhlalelwa kwaye kujongwe amabandla ngenjongo yokuqonda imeko yawo

<p><b>Family counselling</b> – Social Work assistance within the family context to a client with challenges which result mainly from a lack of knowledge or the interpretation of knowledge which gives rise to dysfunction in the family</p>	<p><b>Gesinsberading</b> – Sosialewerkhulp in die gesinskonteks vir 'n kliënt met probleme wat hoofsaaklik spruit uit 'n gebrek aan kennis of die interpretasie van kennis wat aanleiding gee tot disfunksionaliteit in die gesin.</p>	<p><b>Ukucebisa usapho</b> –Uncedo lwezentalontle elusatsheni, ncedo olo lujolise emntwini onemingeni edalwa kakhulu kukunqongophala kolwazi okanye ukutolika ulwazi okudala ukungasebenzi kakuhle kusapho.</p>
<p><b>Field practice</b> – Refers to the internship portion of the BSW degree. It involves students putting the theory that they have learned into practice and working with professionals in different settings. Examples of these settings include schools, NGOs, etc.</p>	<p><b>Praktykervaring</b> – Verwys na die internskappedeelte van die BSW-graad. Dit kom daarop neer dat studente die teorie wat hulle geleer het, in die praktyk toepas en in verskillende omgewings saam met vakkundiges werk.</p>	<p><b>Ukusebenza nokuziqhelanisa ukusebenza phakathi kwabantu</b> – Le yinxalenye yokuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi kwidigri yezentalontle, iBSW. Kuquka into yokuba abafundi basebenzise ithiyori abayifundileyo kwanokusebenza neencutshe kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo. Imizekelo yezi ndawo iquka izikolo neeNGO (Imibutho engeyiyo kaRhulumente)</p>
<p><b>G</b></p>		
<p><b>Groupwork</b> – method in Social Work whereby individual and group objectives are realized within a group context by purposefully applying the group work process.</p>	<p><b>Groepwerk</b> – 'n Metode in Sosiale Werk waarvolgens individuele en groeps mikpunte binne 'n groepskonteks gerealiseer word deur die groepwerksproses doelbewus toe te pas.</p>	<p><b>Ukusebenza ngamaqela</b> – Indlela kwezeNtlalontle apho iinjongo zomntu nezeqela zithi zifezeke apho eqeleni ngokuthi kusetyenziswe inkqubo yokusebenza ngamaqela</p>
<p><b>H</b></p>		
<p><b>Human service organisation</b> – organisation that is designed specifically to provide services to the community. Human service organisations provide a variety of services to meet the needs of people who live in a specified geographic area and they focus on particular issue or</p>	<p><b>Menslikediens-organisasie</b> – 'n Organisasie wat spesifiek daarop afgestem is om dienste aan die gemeenskap te lewer. Menslikediens-organisasies lewer 'n verskeidenheid dienste om aan die behoeftes te voldoen van mense wat in 'n bepaalde geografiese gebied woon, en hulle fokus</p>	<p><b>Umbutho weenkonzozabantu</b> – Lo ngumbutho owenzelwe ngokukodwa ukubonelela amabandla ngeenkonzozabantu. Le mibutho ibonelela ngeentlobo ngeentlobo zeenkonzozabantu ukuze ihlangabezane neemfuno zabantu abahlala kwindawo ethile, kwaye igxila kumba othile okanye ingxaki ethile.</p>

problem area.	op 'n bepaalde kwessie of probleemarea.	
<b>I</b>		
<b>Ignorance</b> – Refers to the state of lacking knowledge or information.	<b>Onkunde</b> – Verwys na die toestand van gebrek aan kennis of inligting.	<b>Ukungazi</b> – Kubhekisa kwimeko yentswela-lwazi
<b>Impediments</b> – Alludes to something that makes progress, movement or achieving something very difficult or impossible to achieve.	<b>Struikelblokke</b> – Verwys na iets wat vordering, beweging of sukses met iets baie moeilik, of onmoontlik maak.	<b>Imiqobo</b> – Ezi zizinto ezenza inkqubela, intshukumo okanye impumelelo kube nzima okanye ingabi nako ukufikeleleka.
<b>Incarceration</b> – Alludes to be confined in a jail or prison	<b>Opsluiting</b> – Verwys na inperking in 'n tronk of gevangenis.	<b>Ukubhadla ejele</b> – Kukuvallelwa ejele
<b>Interpretive</b> - Refers to a research paradigm whereby the researcher's aim is to provide an explanation or meaning of what is being studied.	<b>Interpretatief</b> – Verwys na 'n navorsingsparadigma waarvolgens dit die doelwit van die navorser is om 'n verklaring, of die betekenis van dit wat bestudeer word, te verskaf.	<b>Ukutolikeka</b> – Oku kubhekisa kuphando-nzulu apho injongo yomphandi ikukunika inkcazelo okanye intsingiselo yento ekufundwa ngayo
<b>L</b>		
<b>Learning styles</b> – Refers to the notion that students have different preferences in terms of the way in which they absorb, process, comprehend and retain information. Examples of learning styles include visuals, auditory, reading and writing and kinesthetic.	<b>Leerstyle</b> – Verwys na die opvatting dat studente verskillende voorkeure het wat betref die wyse waarop hulle inligting absorbeer, prosesseer, begryp en onthou. Voorbeelde van leerstyle sluit in visueel, auditief, lees en skryf, en kinesteties.	<b>Iindlela zokufunda</b> – Apha kubhekiswa kwinto ethi abafundi baneendlela zabo abazikhethayo nezahlukeneyo abathi ngazo bafumane ulwazi, balusebenze, baluqonde kwaye balucine. Imizekelo yeendlela zokufunda iquka imifanekiso, ukuva, ukufunda okubhaliweyo, nokubhala nokusebenzisa amalungu omzimba
<b>Literature</b> – Refers to written works about specific subjects. Examples of these include books, articles, novels, poems and they are considered to be good and of lasting value.	<b>Literatuur</b> – Verwys na gepubliseerde werk oor spesifieke onderwerpe. Voorbeelde hiervan sluit in boeke, artikels, romans en gedigte, wat as van goeie gehalte en blywende waarde beskou word.	<b>Uncwadi</b> – Ziincwadi ezibhaliweyo ngemiba ethile. Imizekelo iquka iincwadi, amanqaku, iinoveli, imibongo, kwaye zonke ezi zithathwa njengezintle nezinxabiso elingatshonelwa langa
<b>M</b>		

<p><b>Macro intervention</b> - Interventions on behalf of and in collaboration with communities and societies in which social workers play a variety of roles</p>	<p><b>Makro-intervensie</b> – Ingrypings ter wille van en in samewerking met gemeenskappe en samelewings waarin sosiale werkers 'n verskeidenheid rolle vervul.</p>	<p><b>Ukungenelela kakhulu</b> Kukungenelela egameni lamabandla noluntu kwanokubambisana apho oonontlalontle badlala iindima ngeendima</p>
<p><b>Maladaptive</b> – Denotes poor or inadequate adaptation to something.</p>	<p><b>Wanaangepas</b> – Beteken swak of ontoereikende aanpassing by iets.</p>	<p><b>Ukungalungelelani kakuhle</b> – Kubonisa ukungalungelelani nento okulabalabayo nokunganelanga</p>
<p><b>Management</b> – Refers to the act of skill of being able to control and make decisions about a business, department, etc. Management entails the organization and coordination of activities, planning and giving directions in order achieve the set objectives.</p>	<p><b>Bestuur</b> – Verwys na die handeling of vaardigheid om besluite oor 'n sakeonderneming, departement, ens. Te kan neem. Bestuur behels die organisasie en koördinering van aktiwiteite, beplanning en die gee van instruksies ten einde die gestelde doelwitte te bereik.</p>	<p><b>Ukuphatha</b> – Sisenzo okanye isakhono sokukwazi ukulawula nokwenza izigqibo ngeshishini, isebe, njalo njalo. Ukuphatha kuquka ukuququzelela nokulungelelanisa izinto ezenziwayo, ukucwangcisa nokuyalela ukuze kufezeke iinjongo ezimiselweyo</p>
<p><b>Management functions</b> – Refer to functions within management that describe the manager's position. The main or common functions of management include planning, organizing, leading and controlling.</p>	<p><b>Bestuursfunksies</b> – Verwys na funksies as deel van bestuur wat die posisie van die bestuurder beskryf. Die hoof- of algemene bestuursfunksies sluit in beplanning, organisering, leiding en kontrole.</p>	<p><b>Imisebenzi yokuphatha</b> – Le yimisebenzi elapha ekuphatheni echaza isikhundla somphathi. Imisebenzi ephambili neqhelekileyo yokuphatha iquka ukucwangcisa, ukuququzelela, ukukhokhela nokulawula</p>
<p><b>Management theories</b> – Alludes to theories implemented for the purpose of increasing organizational productivity and service quality.</p>	<p><b>Bestuursteorieë</b> – Verwys na teorieë wat geïmplementeer word ten einde organisatoriese produktiwiteit en diensgehalte te verhoog.</p>	<p><b>Iithiyori zokuphatha</b> – Ezi ziithiyori ezisetyenziselwa ukunyusa izinga lezakhono zombutho nenkonzo esemgangathweni</p>
<p><b>Meso intervention</b> - Interventions on behalf of and in collaboration with groups and organizations in which social workers play a variety of roles</p>	<p><b>Meso-intervensie</b> – Ingrypings ten bate van en in samewerking met groepe en organisasies waarin sosiale werkers 'n verskeidenheid rolle vervul.</p>	<p><b>Ukungenelela egameni..</b> Ukungenelela egameni lamaqela nemibutho kwanokusebenzisana nayo nalapho oonontlalontle badlala iindima ezahlukeneyo</p>

<b>Methodology</b> – Alludes to a body of methods and rules employed by a discipline. It can also be referred to as a set of procedures.	<b>Metodologie</b> – Verwys na 'n 'n versameling medodes en reëls wat deur 'n dissipline benut word. Dit staan ook bekend as 'n stel prosedures.	<b>lindlela zokwenza</b> –Ezi ziindlela ngeendlela kwanemithetho esetyenziswa sisifundo. Kusengathiwa ziinkqubo.
<b>Micro intervention</b> - Interventions on behalf of and in collaboration with individuals and families in which social workers play a variety of roles.	<b>Mikro-intervensie</b> – Ingrypings ten bate van en in samewerking met individue en gesinne waarin sosiale werkers 'n verskeidenheid rolle vervul.	<b>Ukungenelela kancinane-</b> Ukungenelela egameni labantu neentsapho nokusebenzisana nazo nalapho oonontlalontle badlala iindima ezahlukeneyo
<b>Modelling</b> – Refers to a social learning theory where people learn through observing or imitating others. For example, children often behaviour the way their parents do, instead of behaving the way that their parents tell them to.	<b>Modellering</b> – Verwys na 'n sosiale leerteorie waar mense leer deur ander waar te neem of na te boots. Byvoorbeeld, kinders boots dikwels dit na wat hulle ouers doen, in plaas daarvan om op te tree soos hulle ouers sê.	<b>Ukulinganisa-</b> Ithiyori yokufunda ngezentlalo apho abantu bafunda ngokujonga okanye ngokulinganisa abanye. Umzekelo: abantwana bakholisa ukuziphatha ngendlela abazali babo abaziphethe ngayo, endaweni yokuziphatha ngendlela abayixelelwa ngabazali.
<b>Multifaceted</b> – Denotes many aspects or phases.	<b>Veelfasettig</b> – Dui op baie aspekte of fases.	<b>Ukunaba</b> – Oku kubonisa imiba emininzi okanye izigaba ezininzi
<b>Multidimensional</b> – Denotes many different parts or aspects of something, e.g. a client.	<b>Meerdimensioneel</b> – Dui op baie verskillende dele of aspekte van iets, bv. van 'n kliënt.	<b>Ukuxanda-</b> Oku kubonisa amalungu okanye imiba eyahlukeneyo ngento ethile. Umzekelo ngumntu oncedwa yincutshe
<b>N</b>		
<b>Non-government organization</b> – organization that is not part of the governmental structure, which promotes the social functioning and development of individuals, groups and communities. It is non-profit making and may receive financial support from the state.	<b>Nieregeringsorganisasie</b> – 'n organisasie wat nie deel vorm van die regeringstruktuur nie en wat die sosiale funksionering en ontwikkeling van individue, groepe en gemeenskappe bevorder. Dit is niewinsgewend, en mag finansiële steun van die staat ontvang.	<b>Umbutho onenguwo karhulumente</b> – Lo ngumbutho ongeyiyo inxalenye karhulumente, okhuthaza ukusebenza ngokwasentlalweni kwanokuphuhliswa kwabantu, amaqela namabandla. Ngumbutho ongasebenzeli nzuzo kwaye usenokuxhaswa ngemali ngurhulumente
<b>O</b>		

<p><b>Organization</b> – Refers to a social unit of people that is structured and managed to meet a need or to pursue collective goals. Organizations have management structures that determine relationships between different activities and the members.</p>	<p><b>Organisasie</b> – Verwys na 'n sosiale eenheid van mense wat gestruktureer en bestuur word om in 'n behoefte te voorsien of gemeenskaplike doelwitte na te streef. Organisasies het bestuurstrukture wat verhoudings tussen verskillende aktiwiteite en die lede bepaal.</p>	<p><b>Umbutho-</b> Eli ligama elibhekisa kwingqokelela yabantu ngokwasentlalweni nenesimo esithile kwaye ilawulwa ngendlela apha eza kuhlangebazana nemfuno okanye ijongane neenjongo ngokudibeneyo. Imibutho inabaphathi abamisela ukuzalana phakathi kwezinto ezahlukeneyo namalungu</p>
<p><b>P</b></p>		
<p><b>Paternalistic</b> – Refers to a policy or practice of treating or governing people in a fatherly manner, specifically through providing their needs without giving them rights or responsibilities.</p>	<p><b>Paternalisties</b> – Verwys na 'n beleid of praktyk om mense op 'n vaderlike wyse te behandel, veral deur in hulle behoeftes te voorsien sonder om aan hulle regte of verantwoordelikhede te gee.</p>	<p><b>Ukuphatha ngokungathi ngutata</b> – Oku ngumgaqo-nkqubo okanye isiqhelo sokuphatha abantu ngokungathi ungutata wabo, ngokukodwa ngokubabonelela ngeemfuno zabo kodwa ube ungabaniki malungelo okanye misebenzi</p>
<p><b>Pathology mobilization -</b></p>	<p><b>Patologiemobilisering –</b></p>	<p><b>Ukuhlanganisa imeko eqatseleyo nengalawulekiyo</b></p>
<p><b>Peer cluster theory</b> –Denotes that the factors of socialization that accompany adolescent development interact to produce peer clusters that encourage drug involvement or provide sanctions against drug use.</p>	<p><b>Portuurklusterteorie</b> – Dui daarop dat die faktore van sosialisering wat gepaard gaan met adolessentontwikkeling op mekaar inwerk om portuurklusters voort te bring wat betrokkenheid by dwelms aanmoedig of sanksies teen die gebruik daarvan voorsien.</p>	<p><b>Ithiyori yeqela labalingane</b> – Le thiyori ibonisa imiba yasekuhlaleni ehamba nokukhula kokufikisa. Le miba iyathungelana ukuze kuvele iqela labalingane elikhuthaza ukubandakanyeka kwiziyobisi okanye ibonelele ngezithintelo zokusebenzisa iziyobisi</p>
<p><b>Peer counselling</b> – Denotes counselling where the counsellor assists individuals with the process of achieving their goals through being supportive, encouraging and providing individuals with the resources they need to attain their goals.</p>	<p><b>Portuurberading</b> – Dui op berading waar die berader individue bystaan met die proses om hulle doelwitte te bereik deur hulle te ondersteun, aan te moedig en te voorsien van die bronne wat hulle nodig het om dié doelwitte te bereik.</p>	<p><b>Ukucebisa abalingane-</b> Apha kuthethwa ngokucebisa apho umcebisi anceda abantu ngenkqubo yokuba baphumelele kwiinjongo zabo ngokuthi abaxhase, abakhuthaze kwaye ababonelele ngezixhobo abazifunayo ukuze bafezekise iinjongo zabo.</p>

<p><b>Peer influence</b> – Denotes the social pressure exerted by a group to its members to behave in a specific manner or to adopt specific values or to conform in order to be accepted.</p>	<p><b>Portuurgroepinvloed</b> – Dui op die sosiale druk wat 'n groep op sy lede uitoefen om op 'n bepaalde wyse op te tree, om bepaalde waardes te aanvaar, of om te konformeer ten einde aanvaar te word.</p>	<p><b>Ifuthe labalingane</b> – Luxinzelelo ngokwasentlalweni olwenziwa liqela kumalungu alo. Olu xinzelelo lelokuba loo malungu aziphathe ngendlela ethile okanye athabathele kuwo izinto ezithile ezingundoqo ebomini okanye athobebe ukuze amkeleke</p>
<p><b>Peer mediation</b> – Refers to a form of conflict resolution where trained student leaders assist their peers to resolve daily disputes.</p>	<p><b>Portuurbemiddeling</b> – Verwys na 'n vorm van konflikbeslegting waar opgeleide studenteleiers hulle eweknieë bystaan om daaglikse geskille by te lê.</p>	<p><b>Ukuxolelanisa abalingane</b> – Oku kukusombulula ungquzulwano apho iinkokeli zabafundi eziqeqeshiweyo zinedisa abalingane bazo ukusombulula iingxabano zemihla ngemihla</p>
<p><b>Peer monitoring</b> – Refers to a form of mentorship that usually takes place between a person who has lived through an experience and a person who is new to that experience.</p>	<p><b>Portuurmonitering</b> – Verwys na 'n vorm van mentorskap wat gewoonlik plaasvind tussen 'n persoon wat 'n ervaring deurgemaak het en iemand vir wie dié ervaring nuut is.</p>	<p><b>Ukubeka iso abalingane-</b> Yindlela yokukokosa edla ngokuba phakathi komntu obe namava athile nomntu omtsha kuloo mava.</p>
<p><b>Peer teaching</b> – Denotes a method of teaching whereby one student teaches or instructs another student in a learning area where one student is experienced in or has a good understanding and the other students is inexperienced in or lacks knowledge.</p>	<p><b>Portuuronderwys</b> - Dui op 'n metode van onderwys waardeur een student 'n ander onderrig in 'n leergebied waarvan een student 'n kundige is of 'n goeie begrip het, en die ander studente onervare of onkundig is.</p>	<p><b>Ukufundisa abalingane-</b> Le yindlela yokufundisa apho umfundi afundisa okanye ayalela omnye umfundi okumhlaba wokufundwayo anamava ngawo okanye awuqonda kakuhle, kwaye abanye abafundi bengenamava okanye bengenalwazi.</p>
<p><b>Peer tutoring</b> – Refers to a flexible, peer-mediated strategy that involves students serving as academic tutors and tutees. It involves pairing a higher performing student with a lower performing student.</p>	<p><b>Portuuronderrig</b> – Verwys na 'n buigsame, eweknie-bemiddelde strategie wat studente betrek wat as akademiese onderriggewers en -ontvangers optree. Dit hou in dat 'n student wat beter presteer, 'n paar vorm met een wat swakker presteer.</p>	<p><b>Ukufundiswa okukodwa</b> – Eli liqhinga elilula elibandakanya abalingane neliquka abafundi abasebenza njengabafundisi ababodwa nanganje- ngabafundiswa. Kuquka ukubopha umfundi ogqwesayo emsebenzini wakhe nalowo ungasebenzi kakuhle.</p>

<p><b>Positive youth development –</b> Denotes an intentional, prosocial approach that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes and enhances youths' strengths.</p>	<p><b>Positiewe jeugontwikkeling –</b> Dui op 'n bewuste, prososiale benadering wat jongmense betrek binne hulle gemeenskappe, skole, organisasies, portuurgroepe en gesinne op 'n wyse wat produktief en konstruktief is, en wat die sterktepunte van die jongmense erken, benut en verhoog.</p>	<p><b>Ukuphuhlisa ulutsha okwakhayo –</b> Le yindlela yangabom ehambelana nasekuhlaleni nesebenza nolutsha apho luhlala khona, izikolo, imibutho, amaqela abalingane kwaneentsapho. Isebenza ngendlela enolutho neyakhayo, ibona, isebenzise kwaye ikhulise amandla olutsha.</p>
<p><b>Predictive –</b> Denote having the effect of predicting an event or result.</p>	<p><b>Voorspellend –</b> Dui op die effek dat 'n gebeurtenis of resultaat daardeur voorspel word.</p>	<p><b>Ukuxela ngenx'engaphambili –</b> Kubonisa ukuba nefuthe lokuxela ngenx'engaphambili isiganeko okanye isiphumo.</p>
<p><b>Prevention –</b> process aimed at minimising and eliminating the impact of conditions that may lead to social malfunctioning.</p>	<p><b>Voorkoming –</b> 'n proses wat afgestem is daarop om die impak van toestande wat tot sosiale wanfunksionering lei, te minimaliseer en uit te skakel.</p>	<p><b>Ukuthintela –</b> Inkqubo ejolise ekucutheni nasekupheliseni ifuthe leemeko elinokukhokelela ekungasebenzini kakuhle kwemiba yasekuhlaleni.</p>
<p><b>Prevention continuum -</b></p>	<p><b>Voorkomingskontinuum –</b></p>	<p><b>Umtyangampo wokuthintela</b></p>
<p><b>Primary prevention –</b> Refers to prevention efforts to prevent a social problem or condition from occurring in a large population</p>	<p><b>Primêre voorkoming –</b> Verwys na pogings om te voorkom dat 'n sosiale probleem of toestand in 'n groot bevolking ontstaan.</p>	<p><b>Ukuthintela umonakalo omkhulu –</b> La ngamalinge okuthintela ingxaki ngokwasekuhlaleni okanye imeko ukuba ingehleli abantu abaninzi.</p>
<p><b>Professional boundaries –</b> Refers to effective and appropriate interactions between professionals and the public they serve. Boundaries are put in place to protect both the professional and the client.</p>	<p><b>Professionele grense –</b> Verwys na die effektiewe en gepaste wisselwerking tussen deskundiges en die publiek wat deur hulle bedien word. Grense word daargestel om sowel die deskundige en die kliënt te beskerm.</p>	<p><b>Imida yobuncutshe –</b> Apha kuthethwa ngentsebenziswano enamandla nefanelekileyo phakathi kweencutshe noluntu olukhonzwa zezi ncutshe. Imida ikho ukuze ikhusele incutshe nalo ulunikwayo uncedo.</p>
<p><b>Propositions –</b> In research terminology, propositions refer to statements that are to be proved, explained or discussed.</p>	<p><b>Proposisies –</b> In die terminologie van navorsing verwys proposisies na stellings wat bewys, verduidelik of bespreek moet word.</p>	<p><b>Izindululo –</b> Kwintetho yophandonzulu, izindululo ziintetho ezimele ukunyanisekiswa, ukuchazwa okanye ukuxoxwa.</p>

<p><b>Protective factors</b> – Denotes conditions or attributes of individuals, families, communities or the larger society that mitigate or eliminate risk.</p>	<p><b>Beskermende faktore</b> – Dui op toestande of eienskappe van individue, gesinne, gemeenskappe of die groter gemeenskap wat risiko's beperk of uitskakel.</p>	<p><b>Imiba ekhuselayo</b> – Le ziimeko okanye iimpawu zabantu, iintsapho, amabandla okanye uluntu ngokubanzi ezinciphisa okanye ezisusa ingozi</p>
<p><b>Psychosocial factors</b> –Refers to factors that relate to one's psychological development and their interaction with their social environment.</p>	<p><b>Psigososiale faktore</b> – Verwys na faktore wat verband hou met 'n mens se psigologiese ontwikkeling en interaksie met jou sosiale omgewing.</p>	<p><b>Imiba ephathelele engqondweni nasekuhlaleni</b> – Le yimiba ehambelana nokuphuhla komntu ngokwasengqondweni nokunxibelelana nendawo akuyo ngokwasekuhlaleni</p>
<p><b>Q</b></p>		
<p><b>Qualitative research</b> – Denotes a research approach which stems from an antipositivistic, interpretive approach and aims to understand social life and the meaning that people attach to everyday life. It is a research approach that elicits participants' accounts of meaning, experience or perceptions.</p>	<p><b>Kwalitatiewe navorsing</b> – Dui op 'n navorsingsbenadering wat spruit uit 'n antipositivistiese, interpretatiewe benadering en daarop gemik is om die sosiale lewe te verstaan, asook die betekenis wat mense heg aan die alledaagse lewe. Dit is 'n navorsingsbenadering wat die weergawes van deelnemers oor betekenis, ondervinding of persepsies verkry.</p>	<p><b>Uphando lohlahlelo lohlobo</b> – Lubonisa indlela yophando etolikayo nephikisana nefilosofi eyakhiwe phezu kwezinto ezibambekayo ingekuko phezu kweengcinga. Injongo yalo kukuqonda ubomi basekuhlaleni nento abantu abayicingayo ngobomi babo bemihla ngemihla. Yindlela yophando efuna ingxelo yabathathi-nxaxheba mayelana nabakubonayo, amava nengqwalasela..</p>
<p><b>Quantitative research</b> – Denotes a research approach which aims to describe the trends or explain the relationship between variables. It is based on testing a theory composed of variables, measured with numbers and analysed with statistical procedures in order to determine whether the predictive generalisations of the theory</p>	<p><b>Kwantitatiewe navorsing</b> – Dui op 'n navorsingsbenadering wat ten doel het om tendense te beskryf of die verhouding tussen veranderlikes te verklaar. Dit berus op die toetsing van 'n teorie wat gebruik maak van veranderlikes, wat gemeet word deur syfers en ontleed word deur middel van statistiese prosedures ten einde vas te</p>	<p><b>Uphando lohlahlelo ngobuninzi</b> – Lubonisa indlela yophando ejonge ekuchazeni umsinga wezinto okanye ukuzalana phakathi kwezinto ezijikajikayo. Lusekwe phezu kokuvavanya ithiyori enezinto ezijikajikayo, ezimenteshwa ngamanani kwaye zihlahlelwe ngokusebenzisa iinkqubo ezisebenzisa ingqokelela yamanani ukuze kufunyaniswe</p>

hold true.	stel of die voorspellende veralgemenings van die teorie bevestig kan word.	ukuba ngaba ezi zinto kuthethwa ngazo jikelele yithiyori ngenx'engaphambili zinyanisekile na.
<b>R</b>		
<b>Rationalistic synoptic approach -</b>	<b>Rasionalisties-sinoptiese benadering -</b>	<b>Indlela eshwankathelayo nenengqiqo -</b>
<b>Recidivism</b> – Refers to the tendency for one to relapse into criminal behaviour or anti-social behaviour.	<b>Residivisme</b> – Verwys na die neiging by iemand om terug te val in kriminele gedrag of antisosiale gedrag.	<b>Ukuwa ezonweni njalo –</b> Ngumkhwa womntu wokuphindela kulwaphulo-mthetho okanye ukuziphatha ngendlela echasene nasekuhlaleni
<b>Referent power</b> - Denotes a type of power where a person in power or leadership has the ability to encourage the respect and admiration of his followers in a manner that the followers want to model the leaders' behaviour.	<b>Referentmag</b> – Dui op 'n tipe mag waar 'n persoon wat in beheer is of die leiding gee, die vermoë het om respek en bewondering by sy volgelinge af te dwing op so 'n wyse dat die volgelinge die gedrag van die leier wil naboots.	<b>Amandla okuba ngumzekelo –</b> La ngamandla omntu ophetheyo okanye oyinkokheli othi akwazi ukukhuthaza abalandeli bakhe ukuba bamhlonele okanye bamthande bafune ukuziphatha njengaye.
<b>Reintegration</b> – Refers to a process of transitioning from a state in which an individual was not a functioning member of society into a state where the individual controls and directs their own life. Reintegration occurs following imprisonment.	<b>Herintegrasië</b> – Verwys na 'n proses van oorgang van 'n staat waarin 'n individu nie 'n funksionerende lid van die gemeenskap was nie na 'n staat waarin die individu sy/haar eie lewe beheer en bestuur. Herintegrasië volg op tronkstraf.	<b>Ukuzimanya kwakhona –</b> Apha kubhekiswa kwinkqubo apho umntu asuka kwimeko ebengenafuthe kuyo eluntwini aye kwimeko apho alawula ubomi bakhe.Ukuzimanya kwakhona kwenzeka emva kokuvalelwa ejele.
<b>Research approach</b> – Denotes plans and the procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation.	<b>Navorsingsbenadering</b> – Dui op die beplanning en prosedures vir navorsing wat strek van breë aannames tot gedetailleerde metodes van dataversameling, ontleding en interpretasie.	<b>Indlela yophando</b> – Ibonisa izicwangciso neenkqubo zophando ezisusela ekucingeni kabanzi ziye kuthi ga kwiindlela ezicace kangako zokuqokelela oovimba bolwazi, ukubahlalela nokubalika

<p><b>Research design</b> – Denotes a set of decisions in research, regarding what topic is to be studied among what population with what research method and for what purpose.</p>	<p><b>Navorsingsontwerp</b> – Dui op 'n stel besluite in navorsing met betrekking tot die tema wat bestudeer sal word, onder watter populasie, deur watter navorsingsmetode en vir watter doel.</p>	<p><b>Uyilo lophando</b> – Lubonisa izigqibo zophando mayelana nesihloko ekuza kufundwa ngaso, kwabaphi abantu, ngeyiphi indlela yophando nanganjongo eyini.</p>
<p><b>Research strategy</b> - Refers to a methodology that assists a researcher to investigate a research issues. It is a general plan that helps the researcher in answering the research question their research question in a systematic way.</p>	<p><b>Navorsingstrategie</b> – Verwys na 'n metodologie wat 'n navorser in staat stel om 'n navorsingskwessie te ondersoek. Dit is 'n algemene plan wat die navorser help om die navorsingsvraag op 'n sistematiese wyse te beantwoord.</p>	<p><b>Iqhinga lokuphanda</b> – Le yindlela encedisa umphandi ukuba aphande imiba yophando. Sisicwangciso jikelele esinceda umphandi ekuphenduleni imibuzo yophando ngendlela ecwangcisekileyo.</p>
<p><b>Resilience</b> – the process, capacity and outcome of successful adaption to challenges and adversity, sustained competence under threatening circumstances and the ability to recover from trauma.</p>	<p><b>Veerkrug</b> – Die proses, kapasiteit en resultaat van suksesvolle aanpassing by uitdagings en teenspoed, volgehoue bekwaamheid in bedreigende omstandighede, en die vermoë om van trauma te herstel.</p>	<p><b>Ukuthamba</b> – Inkqubo, amandla kwanesiphumo sokuzimanya ngempumelelo nemingeni kwakunye nenkxwaleko, isakhono esingapheliyo noxa iimeko zimaxongo kwanokukwazi ukuphila xa ubuthe nka wenzakele.</p>
<p><b>Restorative justice</b> – Refers to a justice approach where crime is perceived as an act against a person and the community and it is of the notion that the crime control lies within the community.</p>	<p><b>Herstellende reg</b> – Verwys na 'n regsbenadering waar misdaad beskou word as 'n daad teen 'n persoon en die gemeenskap, en op die idee gebaseer is dat misdaadbeheer binne die gemeenskap gesetel is</p>	<p><b>Imbuyekezo yobulungisa</b> – Ibhekisa kwindlela yobulungisa apho ulwaphulo-mthetho luthathwa njengesenzo esibetha umntu kwakunye nebandla. Le nto ithi ukulawulwa kolwaphulo-mthetho kulapha phakathi ebandleni.</p>
<p><b>Restitution</b> – Refers to the act of making up for damages or harm caused to others, e.g if a person breaks the window of a neighbour then the neighbor may seek restitution for the damages.</p>	<p><b>Restitusie</b> – Verwys na die daad waardeur skade teenoor of benadeling van ander reggestel word, bv. wanneer 'n persoon die venster van 'n buurman breek, dié buurman dan restitusie vir die skade kan eis.</p>	<p><b>Isibuyiselo</b> – Apha kubhekiswa kwisenzo sokulungisa umonakalo okanye ukuhlungisa abanye. Umzekelo: ukuba umntu waphula ifestile yommelwane, ummelwane angafuna isibuyiselo ngaloo monakalo.</p>

<b>S</b>		
<b>Secondary prevention</b> –Denotes efforts directed at high-risk, vulnerable populations in order to prevent the occurrence of social problems and conditions among that population, using specific techniques.	<b>Sekondêre voorkoming</b> – Dui op pogings wat afgestem is op hoërisiko-, kwesbare bevolgings, ten einde die voorkoms van sosiale probleme en toestande in daardie bevolking te voorkom, met gebruikmaking van spesifieke tegnieke.	<b>Uthintelo lwengozi enkulu</b> – Oku kubhekisa kumalinge ajolise kubantu abasengozini enkulu ukuze kuthintelwe ukuvela kweengxaki zasekuhlaleni kusetyenziswe ezonazona ndlela
<b>Self-esteem</b> - denotes how good people feel about themselves or how much they value themselves given their self-concept.	<b>Selfrespek</b> – Dui op hoe goed mense oor hulleself voel, of hoeveel hulle hulself waardeer in die lig van hulle selfbegrip.	<b>Ukuzixabisa</b> – Kubonisa indlela abantu abalungileyo baziva ngayo, okanye indlela abazixabise ngayo njengoko bezithanda
<b>Special needs</b> – Refers to the individual requirements of a person with a disadvantaged background or a mental emotional or physical disability or a high risk of developing one.	<b>Spesiale behoeftes</b> – Verwys na die individuele vereiste van 'n persoon met 'n benadeelde agtergrond of 'n geestelike, emosionele of fisieke gestremdheid, of aan 'n hoë risiko daarvoor onderhewig is.	<b>limfuno ezizodwa</b> – Ezi ziimfuno zomntu ovela apho kuhlelelekileyo, okanye onobulwelwe bengqondo, bemvakalelo okanye bomzimba, okanye osemngciphekweni omkhulu wokuba njalo
<b>Social action</b> – refers to a community work practice model based on the perception that the effectiveness of a community's social functioning is primarily determined by the extent to which the society in which they live is just or equitable. Social action involves the deliberate effort to bring about socio-political change in a community or societal system for the common good.	<b>Sosiale aksie</b> – Verwys na 'n model vir gemeenskapswerk wat gebaseer is op die persepsie dat die doeltreffendheid waarvolgens 'n gemeenskap sosiaal funksioneer, primêr bepaal word deur die mate waarin die samelewing waarin hulle leef, regverdig of billik is. Sosiale aksie behels die doelbewuste strewe om 'n sosio-politieke verandering in 'n gemeenskap of samelewingsisteem vir die algemene welsyn teweeg te bring	<b>Umsebenzi wasekuhlaleni</b> – Ubhekisa kumzekelo wokusebenza ebandleni yaye umi phezu kwengqiqo ethi ukusebenza ngokumandla kwebandla kumiselwa kakhulu yindlela uluntu eliphila kulo elo bandla linobulungisa ngayo. Umsebenzi wasekuhlaleni uquka ilinge lokwenza inguqu ekuhlaleni nakwezopolitiko ebandleni okanye indlela elungela uwonkewonke.
<b>Social marketing</b> – refers to a community work practice model that involves the systematic application of	<b>Sosiale bemarking</b> – Verwys na 'n model vir gemeenskapswerk wat die sistematiese toepassing van	<b>Ukuzithengisa ngokwasekuhlaleni-</b> Kubhekisa kumzekelo wokusebenza ebandleni oquka ukusebenzisa

<p>marketing principles and techniques to achieve specific behavioural goals for a social good. It is based on the perception that the effectiveness of a community's social functioning is primarily determined by its members' social attitudes and related behaviour and that these can be changed by employing the same principles used in selling commercial goods and services.</p>	<p>bemarkingsbeginsels en -tegnieke behels ten einde spesifieke gedragsdoelstellings vir die maatskaplike voordeel te bereik. Dit is gebaseer op die persepsie dat die doeltreffendheid waarvolgens 'n gemeenskap sosiaal funksioneer, primêr bepaal word deur die lede se sosiale houdings en ooreenstemmende gedrag, en dat dié verander kan word deur die toepassing van dieselfde beginsels wat gebruik word om kommersiële goedere en dienste te bemark.</p>	<p>ngokucwangcisekileyo imithetho-siseko yokuzithengisa kwaneendlela ezizezonazona zokuphumelelisa iinjongo ezilungela uwonkewonke. Umi phezu kwengqiqo ethi ukusebenza ngokumandla kwebandla kumiselwa kakhulu ziimbono zasekuhlaleni zamalungu neziyelelani zoko. Ezi zinto zingatshintshwa ngokusebenzisa kwalaa mithetho-siseko minye isetyenziswa xa kuthengiswa impahla neenkonzos.</p>
<p><b>Social planning</b> - refers to a community work practice model with a social pathology and social needs focus. It is based on the perception that any community member in their lifetime can experience a social problem. Social action involves establishing new services where these are lacking; improving the quality of existing services and facilitating the community's access to resources.</p>	<p><b>Sosiale beplanning</b> – Verwys na 'n praktykmodel vir gemeenskapswerk, met die fokus op sosiale patologie en maatskaplike behoefte. Dit is gebaseer op die persepsie dat enige lid van die gemeenskap gedurende sy/haar leeftyd 'n sosiale probleem kan ervaar. Deur sosiale aksie word nuwe dienste tot stand gebring waar die behoefte bestaan die gehalte van bestaande dienste verbeter, en die toegang van die gemeenskap tot bronne vergemaklik.</p>	<p><b>Ukucwangcisa ngokwasekuhlaleni</b> – Kubhekisa kumzekelo wokusebenza ebandleni ojolise ekulabalabeni kwasekuhlaleni nakwiimfuno zasekuhlaleni. Umi phezu kwengqiqo ethi naliphi na ilungu ebandleni lisadla ubomi linganayo ingxaki yasekuhlaleni. Ukusebenza ngokwasekuhlaleni kuquka ukusekwa kweenkonzo ezintsha apho zingekhoyo, ukuphucula umgangatho wezi zikhoyo nokunceda ibandla lifikelele kumancedo akhoyo.</p>
<p><b>Social systems theory</b> – This theory denotes that all systems are interrelated parts constituting an ordered whole and each subsystem influences other parts of the whole. It suggests that in order to understand and assist an individual, one should be</p>	<p><b>Teorie van sosiale sisteme</b> - Hierdie teorie hou in dat alle sisteme onderling verbandhoudende dele is wat 'n geordende geheel vorm, waarin elke subsisteem die ander dele van die geheel beïnvloed. Dit suggereer dat, ten einde 'n individu te verstaan en te help,</p>	<p><b>Ithiyori yenkqubo yasekuhlaleni</b> – Le thiyori ithi zonke iinkqubo zingamalungu athungelelanayo ayinto enye ecwangcisekileyo, kwaye ilungu lenkqubo nganye linefuthe kwamanye. Ithi ukuze umqonde kwaye umncede umntu kufuneka ulivume ifuthe lezinto ezifana neentsapho,</p>

acknowledge the influence of systems such as families, school,work,etc.	'n mens die invloed van sisteme soos gesinne, skool, werk, ens. in ag moet neem.	umsebenzi wasesikolweni, njalo njalo.
<b>Supervision</b> – process whereby a supervisor performs educational, supportive and administrative functions in order to promote efficient and professional rendering services.	<b>Toesighouding</b> – 'n Proses waardeur 'n toesighouer opvoedkundige, ondersteunende en administratiewe funksies vervul ten einde doeltreffende en professionele diensverlening te bevorder.	<b>Ukongamela</b> – Inkqubo apho umongameli enza imisebenzi yezemfundo, imisebenzi exhasayo kwaneyezolawulo ukuze kukhuthazwe iinkonzo ezithe vetshe nezobuncutshe.
<b>T</b>		
<b>Tertiary prevention</b> - An area of prevention that focuses on reducing the incidence of a problem and its consequences among those who have already experienced the problem.	<b>Tersiêre voorkoming</b> – 'n Area van voorkoming wat fokus op die vermindering van die voorkoms van 'n probleem en die gevolge daarvan by diegene wat reeds die probleem ondervind het.	<b>Ukuthintela ingxaki ebikhe yakho</b> - Apha ukuthintela kujolise ekuhliseni ukuvela kwengxaki neziphumo zayo kwabo bakhe baba nayo
<b>Trauma</b> – refers to shock or an unpleasant experience which temporarily or permanently affects the physical and/or psychological functioning of a person.	<b>Trauma</b> – Verwys na skok of 'n onaangename ondervinding wat die fisieke en/of sielkundige funksionering van 'n persoon tydelik of permanent affekteer.	<b>Ukwenzakala</b> – Kubhekiswa kumothuko okanye amava angemnandanga athi achaphazele okomzuzwana okanye ngokusisigxina ukusebenza komzimba nengqondo yomntu.
<b>Transgender</b> - <b>Denotes</b> a person whose gender identity does not correspond to their biological sex assigned at birth.	<b>Transseksueel</b> – Dui 'n op 'n persoon wie se geslagsidentiteit nie ooreenstem met die die biologiese geslag wat tydens geboorte aangeteken is nie.	<b>Isini esingenamida</b> – Apha kubhekiswa kumntu onesini esingahambelaniyo nesini awazalwa naso
<b>Typology</b> – Refers to a way of describing groups of respondents displaying different clusters of behaviours, attitudes or views of the world.	<b>Tipologie</b> – Verwys na 'n manier om groepe respondente te beskryf wat verskillende klusters gedragspatrone, houdings of wêreldbeskouings vertoon.	<b>Ukwahlulahlula ngokodidi</b> – Le yindlela yokuchaza amaqela ebekufunwe kuwo impendulo nabonisa ukungungana okungafaniyo kwendlela yokuziphatha, iibono okanye izimvo ngelizwe.
<b>U</b>		
<b>Utilitarian deterrence</b> – Denotes a	<b>Utilitêre afskrikking</b> – Dui op 'n	<b>Ukuthintela okuluncedo</b> – Kubonisa

legal principle that a person should only be punished if the punishment will benefit society and if the punishment will assist with deterring future harmful conduct.	wetsbeginsel dat 'n persoon slegs gestraf behoort te word indien die straf die samelewing sal bevoordeel en as die straf sal bydra tot die afskrikking van toekomstige skadelike gedrag.	umthetho-siseko ngokwasemthethweni othi umntu kufuneka ohlwaywe kuphela xa eso sohlwayo singanceda uluntu kwaye siza kuthintela ukuziphatha okunengozi kwilixa elizayo
<b>V</b>		
<b>Victimology</b> – Refers to the study of crime victims and the psychological effects of being a victim.	<b>Viktimologie</b> – Verwys na die studie van misdadaadslagoffers en die sielkundige effekte daarvan om 'n slagoffer te wees.	<b>Isifundo ngamaxhoba</b> – Sisifundo ngamaxhoba olwaphulo-mthetho nefuthe engqondweni lokuba lixhoba
<b>Y</b>		
<b>Youth</b> – Denotes a period of life between childhood and maturity, which is known as adolescence. It is the period between the ages of 14-35	<b>Jeug</b> – Dui op die lewensfase tussen die kinderjare en volwassenheid, ook bekend as adolessensie. Dit is die periode tussen die ouderdomme van 14 en 35.	<b>Ulutsha</b> – Lixesha eliphakathi kobuntwana nobudala elaziwa njengokufikisa ebuntwini. Lixesha eliphakathi kweminyaka eli-14 nengama-35.
<b>Youth development</b> – Denotes an intentional holistic approach that provides space, opportunities and support for young people to maximize their individual and creative energy, their personal development as and the development of the broader society through their contribution in the eradication of economic and social ills	<b>Jeugontwikkeling</b> – Dui op 'n doelbewuste holistiese benadering wat ruimte, geleentede en ondersteuning bied aan jong mense om hulle individuele en kreatiewe energie, hulle persoonlike ontwikkeling en die ontwikkeling van die breër samelewing te maksimaliseer deur hulle bydrae tot die uitwissing van ekonomiese en sosiale euwels.	<b>Ukuphuhliswa kolutsha</b> – Yindlela yangabom nefezekileyo enika abantu abatsha umtyhi, amathuba kwanenkxaso ukuze bawandise kangangoko amandla abo anesakhono, ukuphuhla kwabo kwanokuphuhla koluntu ngobumbaxa balo , oku bekwenza ngegalelo labo ekudonculeni neengcambu ukuqhwalala koqoqosho nezasekuhlaleni.
<b>Youth resilience</b> – Refers to the process whereby youth has the ability to manage stress and function well even when faced with adversity and trauma.	<b>Jeugdige veerkragtigheid</b> – Verwys na die proses waardeur die jeug die vermoë besit om stres te hanteer en goed funksioneer, selfs wanneer hulle teenspoed en trauma in die gesig staar.	<b>Ukuthamba kolutsha</b> – Yinkqubo apho ulutsha lunako ukulawula ukudandatheka kwaye lusebenze kakuhle noxa lujongene nobunzima nokwenzakala

<p><b>Youth studies</b> - Refers to an interdisciplinary academic field which involves the study of the development, history, culture, psychology and politics of youth. It also involves the study of the roles, responsibilities and relationships of youth throughout the larger society.</p>	<p><b>Jeugstudies</b> – Verwys na 'n interdissiplinêre veld wat betrekking het op die studie van die ontwikkeling, geskiedenis, kultuur, psigologie en politiek van die jeug. Dit behels ook die studie van die rolle, verantwoordelikhede en verhoudings van die jeug dwarsdeur die breër samelewing.</p>	<p><b>Izifundo ngolutsha</b> – Zizifundo ezibandakanya nezinye eziquka ukufunda ngophuhliso, imbali, inkcubeko, isifundo sengqondo neepolitiki zolutsha. Zikwaquka nokufunda ngeendima, imisebenzi kwanokuzalana kolutsha kuluntu luphela</p>
<p><b>Youth work</b> –Denotes work done with young people for the purpose of enabling them to develop holistically, working with them to facilitate their personal, social and education development, to enable them to develop their voice, influence and place in society and to reach their full potential.</p>	<p><b>Jeugwerk</b> – Dui op werk wat saam met jong mense gedoen word ten einde hulle in staat te stel om holisties te ontwikkel, om saam met hulle te werk om hulle persoonlike, sosiale en opvoedkundige ontwikkeling te fasiliteer, om hulle te bemagtig om hulle stem, invloed en plek in die samelewing te ontwikkel, en om hulle volle potensiaal te bereik.</p>	<p><b>Ukusebenza nolutsha</b> – Kubonisa ukusebenza nolutsha ngenjongo yokulenza luphuhle ngokupheleleyo, ukusebenza nalo ukulunceda ukuba luphuhle ngokwasekuhlaleni nasemfundweni, ukuze luphuhlise ukuviwa kwalo, iimpembelelo zalo kwanendawo yalo eluntwini, kwanokuba lufikelele ngokupheleleyo koko lunokukwenza.</p>

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