

**The use of multilingual glossaries in enhancing the academic  
achievement of Extended Degree Programme students in a  
mainstream subject**

**[APPENDICES D AND E]**

by

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## **APPENDIX D: Trilingual Glossary of Political Terms (Heywood, 2007)**

Translated from Heywood, A. 2007. *Politics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

The English glossary was translated for research purposes with permission from the publisher, Palgrave Macmillan.

The Afrikaans and isiXhosa glossaries are original translations that were done in 2011 and 2012 by professional translators who are mother-tongue speakers of Afrikaans and isiXhosa.

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## A

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### 1. **Absolutism**

The theory or practice of absolute government, typically based on a claim to an unlimited right to rule (see p. 28).

#### **Absolutisme**

Die teorie of praktyk van absolute magsuitoefening deur die owerheid, tipies gebaseer op die aanspraak van 'n ongetemperde reg om heers (*sien* bl. 28).

#### **ULawulo ngokupheleleyo**

Ithiyori okanye indlela yokulawula ngokupheleleyo, ebhekiselele kwibango lelungelo lokulawula okungenasiphelo (bona iph. 28).

### 2. **Accountability**

Answerability; having a duty to explain one's conduct and being subject to monitoring and evaluation by a higher authority (see p. 418).

#### **Aanspreeklikheid**

Verantwoordingspligtigheid; om verplig te wees om jou optrede te verduidelik en om onderworpe te wees aan monitering en evaluering deur 'n hoër gesag (*sien* bl. 418).

#### **Ukuthabatha uxanduva ngesenzo sakho**

Ukuphenduleka; ukuba noxanduva lokucacisa ngesimo somntu esenza ukuba ubekwe elisweni kwaye uvavanywe ligunya elingasentla kuwe (bona iph. 418).

### 3. **Administration**

The task of coordinating or executing policy; more narrowly, dealing with information and monetary control (see p. 387).

#### **Administrasie**

Die taak om beleid te koördineer of uit te voer; in 'n enger sin, om inligting te hanteer en monetêre beheer uit te oefen (*sien* bl. 387).

#### **Ulawulo**

Umsebenzi wokuququzelela okanye ukwenza ipholisi, ngokuphathelele kulawulo lolwazi kunye nolwemali (bona iph. 387).

### 4. **Administrative law**

The law that regulates the exercise of executive power and policy implementation.

#### **Administratiefreg**

Die reg wat die uitoefening van uitvoerende magte en beleidsimplementering beheer.

#### **Umthetho wolawulo**

Umthetho olawula amandla esigqeba nokumiselwa kokusebenza komthetho-siseko.

### 5. **Adversary politics**

A style of politics characterized by ideological antagonism and an on-going electoral battle between major parties (see p. 350).

#### **Teenstanderpolitiek**

'n Politieke styl wat gekenmerk word deur ideologiese antagonisme en 'n voortlepende verkiesingstryd tussen twee hoofpartye (*sien* bl. 350).

#### **Ukuphikisana kwamaqela opolitiko**

Uhlobo lopolitiko olubonakala lunengcinga yophikiswano kunye nokhetho olurhutha-rhutwano olungapheliyo kumaqela opolitiko amakhulu (bona iph. 350).

### 6. **Affirmative action**

Reverse or 'positive' discrimination which accords preferential treatment to groups on the basis of their past disadvantage.

#### **Regstellende aksie**

Omgekeerde of 'positiewe' diskriminasie wat voorkeurbehandeling gee aan groepe teen wie daar in die verlede gediskrimineer is.

#### **Inkqubo yokunikezela amathuba kwabo bebehlekile**

Ucalu-calulo olubuyel' emva okanye olwakhayo olunikeza impatho ekhethayo ngokusekeke kumaqela ebekade ehlelekile ngaphambili.

### 7. **Agenda setting**

The ability to structure policy debate by controlling which issues are discussed or establishing a priority amongst them.

### **Agendabepaling**

Sakelysbepaling; die vermoë om debatte oor beleid te struktureer deur die kwessies wat bespreek word, te beheer of hulle in 'n prioriteitsrangorde te rangskik.

### **Isakhelo seajenda**

Ubuchule bokuqulunqa ingxoxo-mpikiswano yomthetho-siseko ngokulawula imibandela exoxiweyo okanye ukuseka okuphambili phakathi kwayo.

### **8. Alienation**

Separation from one's genuine or essential nature; for Marxists, the reduction of labour to a mere commodity.

### **Vervreemding**

Om van 'n mens se ware of wesenlike aard geskei te word; vir Marxiste, die redusering van arbeid tot 'n blote kommoditeit.

### **Ukuphephetha/ Ukubekelwa ecaleni**

Ukubekelwa bucala kubantu bakho, ngokwabalandeli bakaMarx, ukucuthwa komsebenzi ube yimpahla nje engento.

### **9. Altruism**

A concern for the welfare of others, based on either enlightened self-interest or a recognition of a common humanity.

### **Altruïsme**

Om begaan te wees oor die welsyn van ander op grond van verligte eiebelang of onbaatsugtige naasteliefde.

### **Ukucingel' abanye**

Inkathalo ngentlalontle yabanye, esekeke kwiminqweno ethile okanye unakano lobuntu obuqhelekileyo.

### **10. Anarchism**

An ideology committed to the abolition of the state and the outright rejection of political authority, based on an unqualified belief in liberty and equality.

### **Anarchisme**

'n Ideologie wat verbind is tot die afskaffing van die staat en die openlike

verwerping van politieke gesag, gegrond op 'n onvoorwaardelike oortuiging dat vryheid en gelykheid van allesoorheersende belang is.

### **Ukungabikho kolawulo**

Ingcinga ezibophelela kutshitshiso loburhulumente nokunyevulelwa ngokuphandle kwabasemagunyeni opolitiko, okusekwe kwinkolelo engenasiseko kwinkululeko nolingano .

### **11. Anarchy**

Literally, without rule; anarchy is often used pejoratively to suggest instability or even chaos.

### **Anargie**

Letterlik, regeringloos; anargie word dikwels in 'n negatiewe of ongunstige sin gebruik om onstabiliteit of selfs chaos te beskryf.

### **Ngaphandle kolawulo**

Ngokuphandle, ngaphandle kolawulo; eli gama lisoloko lisetyenziswa ngokugxekayo ukubhekiselela kuzinzo olungekhoyo okanye isidube-dube.

### **12. Ancien regime (French)**

Literally, old order; usually linked with the absolutist structures that predated the French Revolution.

### **Ancien régime (Frans)**

Letterlik, ou orde; word gewoonlik in verband gebring met die absolutistiese strukture voor die Franse Revolusie.

### **Ulawulo lwamandulo (ngokwesiFrentshi)**

Ngokuphandle, lulawulo lwamandulo, nolwayanyaniswa namandla angqingqwa olawulo awayekhonya kuVukelo lwamaFrentshi.

### **13. Anomie**

A weakening of values and normative rules, associated with feelings of isolation, loneliness and meaninglessness.

### **Anomie**

'n Ageruitgang van waardes en normatiewe reëls wat geassosieer word met gevoelens van isolasie, eensaamheid en sinloosheid.

### **Ubuthathaka kulawulo**

Ukwehla kweqondo lwezinto ezilixabiso nemithetho yokuziphatha kakuhle, okwayanyaniswa novakalelo lokuba likheswa, ubulolo nokungabinantsingiselo.

**14. Anthropocentrism**

The belief that human needs and interests are of overriding moral and philosophical importance; the opposite of ecocentrism.

**Antroposentrisme**

Mensgerigtheid; die beskouing dat die mens se behoeftes en belange van oorheersende morele en filosofiese belang is; die teenoorgestelde van ekosentrisme.

**Ukubeka izidingo zoluntu phambi kwezindalo**

Inkolelo yokuba izidingo neminqweno yabantu yeyongamela ubaluleko lwendlela yokuziphatha neyefilosofi; uchasano lwegama elithi ecocentrism.

**15. Antiparty parties**

Parties that set out to subvert traditional party politics by rejecting parliamentary compromise and emphasizing popular mobilization.

**Antiparty-partye**

Partye wat daarop uit is om tradisionele partypolitiek te ondermyn deur parlementêre kompromieë te verwerp en mobilisering van die massas te beklemtoon.

**Amaqela aphikisana nelo belikade likhonya**

Amaqela aphuma iphulo ekuchasaneni nelo lemveli ngokugunyazisa umanyano lwabantu bonke kube kukhatywa ukuhlangabezana nempikiswano yepalamente.

**16. Anti-politics**

Disillusionment with formal and established political processes, reflected in nonparticipation, support for anti-system parties, or the use of direct action.

**Antipolitiek**

Ontnugtering met formele en gevestigde politieke prosesse wat beslag vind in nie-deelname, steun vir partye wat teen die sisteem gekant is, of die gebruik van restreekse optrede.

**Inkcaso yezopolitiko**

Ukungazibandakanyi ngokupheleleyo neenkqubo ezisekiweyo zepolitiki ezibonakala kungathathi nxaxheba, inkxaso yamaqela aphikisana nenkqubo,

okanye ukusetyenziswa ukusetyenziswa kwentshukumo yopolitiko.

**17. Anti-Semitism**

Prejudice or hatred towards Jews; anti-Semitism may take religious, economic or racial forms

**Anti-Semitisme**

Vooroordeel teen of haat van Jode; anti-Semitisme kan op geloofs-, ekonomiese of rasse-oortuigings gegrond wees.

**Intiyo yamaJuda**

Ukubukula okanye intiyo yamaJuda; intiyo yamaJuda ingathatha imo yezenkolo, yoqoqosho okanye yobuhlanga.

**18. Asian values**

Values that supposedly reflect the history, culture and religious backgrounds of Asian societies; examples include social harmony, respect for authority and a belief in the family.

**Asiatiese waardes**

Waardes wat veronderstel is om die geskiedenis, kultuur en geloofsagtergrond van Asiatiese gemeenskappe te weerspieël; voorbeelde sluit in sosiale harmonie, respek vir gesag en gesinswaardes.

**Ixabiso lobuAsiya**

Izinto ezilixabiso ezizoba imbali, inkcubeko nemvelaphi yenkolo yabantu baseAsiya; imizekelo iquka intlalo ecwengileyo, ukuthobela umthetho owongameleyo nenkolelo kusapho.

**19. Assimilation**

The process through which immigrant communities lose their cultural distinctiveness by adjusting to the values, allegiances and lifestyles of the 'host' society.

**Assimilasie**

Die proses waardeur immigrantegemeenskappe hulle eiesoortige kulturele identiteit verloor deur die waardes, lojaliteite en leefstyl van die 'gasheer'-gemeenskap aan te neem.

**Ukuginywa**

Ukuginywa kwabantu liiqela elikhulu (ingakumbi abo basuka kumanye amazwe)

bephulukana nenkcubeko yabo ngokukwamkela izithethe , impucuko nendlela yokuphila yelizwe abangabahambeli kulo .

**20. Association**

A group formed by voluntary action, reflecting recognition of shared interests or common concerns.

**Vereniging**

‘n Groep wat vrywillig gevorm word en belange en bekommernisse deel.

**Umbutho**

Iqela elenziwe sisenzo sokuzithandela, elibonakalisa unakano lwezinto olunomdla kuzo okanye izinto ezikhathazayo ngokufanayo.

**21. Athenian democracy**

A form of direct democracy, based on government by mass meetings and the allocation of public offices through lot or rota.

**Atheense demokrasie**

‘n Vorm van regstreekse demokrasie wat gebaseer is op regering deur massavergaderings en die toekenning van openbare ampte volgens loting of ‘n rotasiestelsel.

**Idemokhrasi ethe ngqo**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi ethe ngqo, esekeke kulawulo olugxile kwiintlanganiso zoluntu lonke nasekwabelweni kweefisi zoluntu ngezindlu zolawulo lukawonke-wonke.

**22. Atomism**

The belief that society is made up of a collection of largely self-sufficient individuals; or a tendency towards social breakdown and isolation.

**Atomisme**

Die beskouing dat die gemeenskap uit ‘n versameling hoofsaaklik selfonderhoudende individue bestaan; of ‘n neiging tot sosiale ineenstorting en isolasie.

**Ubukheswa.**

Ingqokelelo yokuba intlalo yakhiwe kakhulu ngabantu abajonge iziqu zabo, okanye ukukholosa ngokuntlakaza intlalo nokudala ubukheswa.

**23. Autarky**

Literally, self-rule; usually associated with economic self-sufficiency brought about by either a withdrawal from intentional trade, or colonial expansion.

**Outarkie**

Letterlik, selfregering; word gewoonlik geassosieer met ekonomiese selfbeskikking, óf deur van doelbewuste handel te onttrek óf deur koloniale uitbreiding.

**Ukuzimela kuqoqosho**

Ngokuphandle, kukuzilawula, igama elidla ngokwayanyaniswa nokuziphatha ngokoqoqosho okudalwa ingakumbi kukuzikhwebula kurhwebo lwenjongo, ulwandiso lobuthanga.

**24. Authoritarianism**

The belief in or practice of government ‘from above’; the exercise of authority regardless of the consent of the governed (see p. 38).

**Outoritarisme**

Die absolute vertroue in of beoefening van heerskappy ‘van bo af’; die uitoefening van gesag ongeag of dié wat regeer word, dit so verkies (*sien* bl. 38).

**Ubuntamo-lukhuni**

Ingqokelelo okanye inkqubo karhulumente ‘esuka kwabangasentla’; ukwenziwa kwegunya ngaphandle kokuthathela ingqalelo kwemvume yabo bachaphazelekayo (bona iph. 38).

**25. Authority**

The right to influence the behaviour of others on the basis of an acknowledged duty to obey; authority may be traditional, charismatic or legal-rational (see p.5).

**Gesag**

Die reg om die gedrag van ander te beïnvloed deur gehoorsaamheid af te dwing; gesag kan op ‘n tradisionele, charismatiese of regsrasionele grondslag berus (*sien* bl. 5).

**Igunya**

Ilungelo lokuphemelela indlela yokuziphatha yabanye ngokubhekiselele kumsebenzi ekuqikeleka uthotyelwe; igunya lingaba lelemveli, lelinika ihlombe

okanye ingqiqo esemthethweni (bona iph. 5).

**26. Autonomy**

Literally, self-rule; an autonomous person is rationally self-willed by virtue of his or her independence of external authority (see p. 442).

**Otonomie**

Letterlik, selfregering; 'n outonadiese persoon oefen sy of haar rasionele wil uit omdat hulle onafhanklik is van eksterne gesag en selfstandig optree (*sien* bl. 442).

**Ukuzilawula**

Ngokuphandle, ukuzilawula; umntu ozimeleyo onomoya wentumekelelo ngokuqika okwenziwa kukuzimela kwakhe kwigunya langaphandle (bona iph. 442).

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**B**

**27. Balance of power**

A pattern of interaction amongst states that tends to curb aggression and expansionism by rendering them impracticable.

**Magsbalans**

'n Patroon van interaksie tussen state wat aggressie en ekspansionisme onprakties maak en dit sodoende beperk.

**Uzinziso lwamandla**

Imeko yentsebenziswano ephakathi kwamazwe ejonge ukunqanda ububhovubhovu nokwanda ngokuwanika okungenzekiyo.

**28. Balkanization**

The fragmentation of a political unit into a patchwork of antagonistic entities (as has often occurred in the Balkans).

**Balkanisering**

Die fragmentering van 'n politieke eenheid in 'n 'laslappieskombers' van antagonistiese entiteite (soos wat dikwels in die Balkan-state die geval was).

**Ukucandwa kwecandelo lezopolitiki**

Ukuqhekezwa kwecandelo lezopolitiko libe ngomncinane nokudla ngokuba yimimandla ekhuphisanyayo (njengoko kudla ngokwenzeka njalo kwii-Balkan).

**29. Behaviouralism**

The belief that social theories should be constructed only on the basis of observable behaviour, providing quantifiable data for research.

**Behaviouralisme**

Die beskouing dat sosiale teorieë slegs op grond van waarneembare gedrag wat kwantifiseerbare data vir navorsing lewer, gebaseer behoort te word. Die studie van mense se gedrag.

**Ingcinga engokuziphatha**

Inkolelo yokuba iithiyori zentlalo kumele zakhelwe kuphela kwindlela yokuziphatha komntu, enikeza ingcombolo enokuchazwa malunga nobuninzi bayo yophando.

**30. Bias**

Sympathies or prejudices that (often unconsciously) affect human judgement; bias implies distortion (*see* p. 238).

**Bevooroordeeldheid**

Partydigheid; gesindhede of vooroordele wat (dikwels onbewus) 'n invloed op menslike oordeel het; bevooroordeeldheid impliseer 'n verdraaide beeld (*sien* bl. 238).

**Ukuthambekela bucala**

Uvelwano okanye ukuqal' ugwebe (okungekho zingqondweni) okuchaphazela indlela umntu agweba ngayo. Ukuthambekela bucala kuquka ukujikwa kwenyaniso (bona iph. 238).

**31. Bicameralism**

The fragmentation of legislative power, established through the existence of two (co-equal) chambers in the assembly; a device of limited government (see p.345).

**Bikameralisme**

Die fragmentering van wetgewende bevoegdheid deur twee (gelyke) kamers in die vergadering (parlement) te vestig; 'n instrument van beperkte regering (*sien* bl. 345).

**Ubundlumbini**

Ukuqhekezwa kwamandla olawulo lowiso-mthetho, okumiselwe ngobukho bezindlu zeengxoxo (ezilinganayo) ezimbini endlwini yowiso-mthetho; icebo likarhulumente omncinane (bona iph. 345).

**32. Big government**

Interventionist government, usually understood to imply economic management and social regulation.

**Groot regering**

Intervensionistiese regering, wat normaalweg ekonomiese bestuur en maatskaplike regulering impliseer.

**Urhulumente owongameleyo**

Urhulumente ongenelelayo, odla ngokuqondwa ngokuquka ulawulo lwezoqoqosho nakummiselo wentlalo.

**33. Bill**

Proposed legislation in the form of a draft statute; if passed, a bill becomes an act.

**Wetsontwerp**

Voorgestelde wetgewing in die vorm van 'n konsepwet; as dit aanvaar word, word die wetsontwerp 'n wet.

**Umthetho osaqulunqwayo**

Umthetho osayilwayo okwimo yomthetho obhaliweyo; ukuba uye wamkelwa, umthetho osayilwayo uba ngumthetho wepalamente.

**34. Bill of rights**

A constitutional document that specifies the rights and freedoms of the individual, and so defines the legal extent of civil liberty.

**Handves van Regte**

'n Grondwetlike (konstitusionele) dokument wat die regte en vryhede van die individu spesifiseer en sodoende die wettige omvang van burgerlike vryheid omskryf.

**Umqulu wamalungelo oluntu**

Uxwebhu lomgaqo-siseko oluchaza nolumisela amalungelo angundoqo kunye nenkululeko yomntu, kwaye oko kuchaza umda wezomthetho wenkululeko yasekuhlaleni.

**35. Bipolarity**

The tendency of the international system to revolve around two poles (major power blocs); bipolarity implies equilibrium and stability.

**Bipolariteit**

Tweepoligheid; die neiging van die internasionale stelsel om om twee pole te wentel (twee groot magsblokke); tweepoligheid impliseer ewewig en stabiliteit.

**Amandla olawulo ancam-mbini**

Utyekelo lokuba inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba ijikeleze iincam ezimbini (imbumba yamandla amakhulu olawulo); Amandla olawulo ancam-mbini aquka ulingano nozinzo phakathi kwamandla amabini olawulo.

**36. Bonapartism**

A style of government that fuses personal leadership with conservative nationalism; for Marxists, it reflects the relative autonomy of the state.

**Bonapartisme**

'n Regeringstyl wat persoonlike leierskap met konserwatiewe nasionalisme versmelt; vir Marxiste weerspieël dit die relatiewe outonomie van die staat.

**Ulawulo lukaBonapart**

Isimbo soburhulumente esidibanisa ubunkokheli bomntu kunye nokugxila kwiiinqobo zobuzwe; kubalandeli bakaMarx, sibonakalisa ukuzimela kwelizwe.

**37. Bourgeois ideology**

A Marxist term, denoting ideas and theories that serve the interests of the bourgeoisie by disguising the contradictions of capitalist society.

**Bourgeois-ideologie**

'n Marxistiese term wat dui op idees en teorieë wat die belange van die bourgeoisie dien deur teenstrydighede in die kapitalistiese samelewing te verbloem.



**Ingingane yobungxowa-nkulu benkohliso**

Igama labalandeli bakaMarx, elalatha iingingane kunye neethiyori ezikhonza izinto ezinamandla zabantu bomgangatho ophakathi ngokukhohlisa izinto eziphikisanayo zabahlali zoongxowa-nkulu.

**38. Bourgeoisie**

A Marxist term, denoting the ruling class of a capitalist society, the owners of productive wealth.

**Bourgeoisie**

‘n Marxistiese term wat verwys na die heersende klas van ‘n kapitalistiese samelewing, die eienaars van produktiewe welvaart.

**Abantu bomgangatho ophakathi**

Igama labalandeli bakaNgokukaMarx, elalatha iqela labalawuli bentlalo yobungxowa-nkulu, abanikazi bemveliso yobutyebi.

**39. Bureaucracy**

Literally, rule by officials; the administrative machinery of the state or, more broadly, a rational and rule-governed mode of organization (see p. 383).

**Burokrasie**

Amptenary; letterlik, regering deur amptenare; die administratiewe staatsmasjinerie of, breër gestel, ‘n rasionele wyse van organisasie wat deur reëls beheer word (*sien* bl. 383).

**Ulawulo lwabasemagunyeni**

Ngokuphandle, ulawulo lwamagosa aseburhulumenteni; oomatshini bolawulo lwesizwe okanye, ngokubanzi kakhulu, Indlela yengqiqo nolawulo olulawulweyo lombutho. (bona iph. 383).

**C****40. Cabinet**

A group of senior ministers that meets formally and regularly, and is chaired by the chief executive; cabinets may make policy or be consultative.

**Kabinet**

‘n Groep senior ministers wat formeel en gereeld ontmoet onder voorsitterskap van die hoof uitvoerende beampte; kabinette stel beleid op of kan ‘n raadplegende rol vervul.

**Isigqeba sombuso /ikhabhinethi**

Iqela labaphathiswa abaphezulu abahlangana ngokusesikweni narhoqo, kwaye linomhlali-ngaphambili yintloko yesigqeba; izigqeba zombuso zinokwenza imigaqo-nkqubo okanye zibe ngabasebisayo..

**41. Cabinet government**

A system of government in which executive power is vested in a cabinet, each member having (in theory) equal influence and being subject to collective responsibility (see p. 370).

**Kabinetregering**

‘n Regeringstelsel waar die mag in ‘n kabinet gesetel is en elke kabinetslid (in teorie) gelyke invloed het en aan kollektiewe verantwoordelikheid onderworpe is (*sien* bl. 370).

**Urhulumente wesigqeba sombuso /wekhabhinethi**

Inkqubo karhulumente ekulapho amandla olawulo aba sezandleni zekhabhinethi, ilungu ngalinye (ngokwethiyori) linefuthe lamandla alinganayo kwaye liphantsi koxanduva oluhlanganyelweyo (bona iph. 370).

**42. Cadre**

A group of elite members of a party, distinguished by their ideological commitment and quasi-military discipline.

**Kader**

‘n Groep elite-lede van ‘n party, wat onderskei word deur hulle ideologiese verbintenis en kwasi-militêre dissipline.

**Ivukela-mbuso**

Iqela lamalungu amanyeneyo eqela lezopolitiko, eliphawulwa yintshisakalo yokuqhubela phambili izinto kunye nemfundiso yomkhosi ongagqibelelanga.

**43. Capitalism**

A system of generalized commodity production in which wealth is owned privately and economic life is organized according to market principles.

**Kapitalisme**

‘n Stelsel van algemene kommoditeitsproduksie waarin welvaart in privaat besit is en die ekonomie volgens markbeginsels georganiseer word.

**Ubungxowa-nkulu /ubukhaptali**

Inkqubo yoqeqesho esekwe ekuphatheni kwamashishini kubunini babucala kunye nobomi bezoqoqosho obuququzelelwe ngokwemithetho-siseko yezemarike.

**44. Caucus**

A meeting of party members held to nominate election candidates or to discuss legislative proposals in advance of formal proceedings.

**Koukus**

‘n Vergadering van partylede wat gehou word om verkiesingskandidate te nomineer en voorgestelde wetgewing te bespreek voor die formele verrigtinge plaasvind.

**Igqugula**

Intlanganiso yamalungu eqela lezopolitiko elibanjelwa ukonyula abagqatswa bonyulo labantu abathile abahlangana ekhusini ukuze bagqibe ngemibandela ethile enjengendlela eza kulandelwa, iqhinga kunye nolawulo kwangaphambi kweengxoxo zikawonke-wonke.

**45. Censorship**

The control or suppression of publications, expressions of opinion, or other public acts; censorship may be formal or informal.

**Sensorskap**

Die beheer of onderdukking van publikasies, die uitspraak van opinies of ander openbare optrede; sensorskap kan formeel of informeel wees.

**Ukuhluzwa koshicilelo**

Ukulawulwa okanye ukucinezelwa kwamaxwebhu oshicilelo, uvakaliso lwezimvo, okanye eminye imithetho ethatyathwa njengokungamkelekanga okanye kunganqwenelekiyo. Ukuhluzwa koshicilelo kungenziwa ngokusemthethweni okanye ngokungekho mthethweni.

**46. Centralization**

The concentration of political power or government authority at the national level.

**Sentralisasie**

Die konsentrasie van politieke bevoegdheid van staatsmag op nasionale vlak.

**Ukumisa phantsi kolawulo oluyintloko**

Ukuhlanganiswa kwamandla ezopolitiko okanye igunya laseburhulumenteni kwinqanaba lesizwe.

**47. Charisma**

Charm or personal power; the ability to inspire loyalty, emotional dependence, or even devotion, in others (see p. 221).

**Charisma**

Sjarme of persoonlik mag; die vermoë om lojaliteit, emosionele afhanklikheid of selfs verering by ander aan te wakker (*sien* bl. 221).

**Umphembeleli**

Amandla omntu onempembelelo; ubuchule bokuphembelela nafuthela intembeko, uxhomekeko ngokovakalelo, nkqu nokuzinikela phakathi kwabanye abantu (bona iph. 221).

**48. Chauvinism**

An irrational belief in the superiority or dominance of one's own group or cause.

**Chauvinisme**

‘n Irrasionele oortuiging dat jou eie groep of saak meerderwaardig of van oorheersende belang is.

**Ukuzingca ngokobuhlanga ngokugqithisileyo**

Inkolelo engenasihlahla kubungangamsha okanye ukongama kweqela lomntu okanye kumgomo walo.

**49. Checks and balances**

Internal tensions within the governmental system that result from institutional fragmentation.

### **Wigte en teenwigte**

Interne spanning in die regeringstelsel as gevolg van institusionele fragmentasie.

### **Unxungaphalo lweyantlukwano kuburhulumente**

Unxungaphalo lwangaphakathi kwinkqubo yaseburhulumenteni olubangelwa kukwahlukaniswa kwamaziko.

### **50. Christian democracy**

An ideological tradition within European conservatism, characterized by a commitment to the social market and qualified interventionism.

### **Christelike demokrasie**

‘n Ideologiese tradisie in Europese konserwatisme wat gekenmerk word deur ‘n verbintenis tot die sosiale mark en gekwalifiseerde intervensionisme.

### **Idemokhrasi yobuKhrestu**

Uluvo lwemveli kwabo baseYurophu, oluphawuleka ngokuzinikezela kurhwebo lwentlalo nokungenelela okufanelekileyo.

### **51. Citizenship**

Membership of a state; a relationship between the individual and state based on reciprocal rights and responsibilities (see p. 241).

### **Burgerskap**

Lidmaatskap van ‘n staat; ‘n verhouding tussen die individue en die staat wat gebaseer is op wederkerige regte en verantwoordelikhede (*sien* bl. 241).

### **Ubumi**

Ubulungu elizweni; ubudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nelizwe obusekeke kumalungelo anjengokuvota nokukhuselwa ngumthetho kwaye nokuba noxandubo lokuthabatha ixanxheba kwizidingo zelizwe ezisemthethweni (bona iph. 241).

### **52. Civic culture**

A culture that blends popular participation with effective government; supposedly, the basis for stable democratic rule.

### **Burgerkultuur**

‘n Kultuur wat populêre deelname met doeltreffende regering vermeng; dit is sogenaamd die grondslag van ‘n stabiele demokratiese regering.

### **Inkcubeko yabemi besixeko**

Inkcubeko equka ngmpumelelo inxaxheba yabantu nolawulo olululo, isiseko somthetho wedemokhrasi ezinzileyo.

### **53. Civic nationalism**

A form of nationalism that is based on common citizenship, rooted in support for an underlying set of political values, rather than a common culture.

### **Burgernasionalisme**

‘n Vorm van nasionalisme wat op gemeenskaplike burgerskap gebaseer is, gewortel in die ondersteuning van ‘n onderliggende stel politieke waardes eerder as ‘n gemeenskaplike kultuur.

### **Ulawulo lobuthanda-zwe**

Imo yobuthanda-zwe esekelwe kubumi obububo, nobuneengambu kwinkxaso eyiyo yeenqobo zopolitiko, kunenkcubeko eqhelekileyo.

### **54. Civil liberty**

The private sphere of existence, belonging to the citizen not to the state; freedom from government (see p. 407).

### **Burgerlike vryheid**

Die private sfeer van ons bestaan wat behoort aan die burgers en nie aan die staat nie; om vry te wees van regering (*sien* bl. 407)

### **Inkululeko yoluntu**

Intlalo yokuzimela, ngokuxhomekeka kubumi hayi kwilizwe; inkululeko ngaphandle kongenelelo lukarhulumente (bona iph. 407).

### **55. Civil society**

The realm of autonomous groups and associations; a private sphere independent from public authority (see p. 8).

### **Burgerlike samelewing**

Die terrein van outonome groepe en verenigings; ‘n private sfeer wat onafhanklik staan van openbare gesag (*sien* bl. 8).

**Umbutho woluntu**

Amaqela abucala kunye nemibutho ezimeleyo; indawo yabucala ezimele geqe ngaphandle kwegunya lukawonke-wonke (bona iph. 8).

**56. Civil war**

An armed conflict between politically organized groups within a state, usually fought either for control of the state or to establish a new state.

**Burgeroorlog**

‘n Gewapende konflik tussen polities georganiseerde groepe in ‘n staat, wat gewoonlik gevoer word óf vir beheer van daardie staat óf die stigting van ‘n nuwe staat.

**Imfazwe yamakhaya**

Imbambano yezigalo phakathi kwamaqela ezopolitiko ngaphakathi esizwe, nedla ngokulwelwa kolawulo lwelizwe okanye ukumiselwa kwelizwe elitsha.

**57. Class consciousness**

A Marxist term, denoting an accurate awareness of class interests and a willingness to pursue them; a class-conscious class is a class for-itself (see p. 225).

**Klassebewustheid**

‘n Marxistiese term wat dui op ‘n akkurate bewustheid van klassebelange en ‘n bereidwilligheid om dit te bevorder; ‘n klassebewuste klas is ‘n klas vir-homself (*sien* bl. 225).

**Ukuwazi umgangatho okuwo**

Ngama labalandeli bakaMarx, elalatha ukuyazi ngokuchanekileyo imidla yeqela kunye nokuzimisela ukuyilandela; ukuwazi umgangatho okuwo kulinqanaba lentlalo umntu akulo nokuzingca (bona iph. 225).

**58. Class dealignment**

A weakening of the relationship between social class and party support (see p. 267).

**Klasse-onttrekking**

‘n Verswakking van die verhouding tussen sosiale klas en partyondersteuning (*sien* bl. 267).

**Ubuthathaka bomgangatho wentlalo**

Ukuba buthathaka kobudlelwane obuphakathi komgangatho wentlalo kunye nenkxaso yamaqela (bona iph. 267).

**59. Clientelism**

A relationship through which government agencies come to serve the interests of the client groups they are responsible for regulating or supervising.

**Kliëntisme**

‘n Verhouding waardeur regeringsagentskappe die belange dien van die kliëntegroepe wat hulle moet reguleer of waaroor hulle moet toesig hou.

**Inkxaso kubaxumi**

Ubudlelwane apho zithi iiarhente zikarhulumente zize kukhonza khona iminqweno yamaqela abaxhasi ezinoxanduva lokubalawula okanye lokubongamela.

**60. Coalition**

A grouping of rival political actors, brought together through the perception of a common threat or to harness collective energies (see p. 288).

**Koalisie**

‘n Groepering van mededingende politieke akteurs wat saamspan omdat hulle ‘n gemeenskaplike bedreiging geïdentifiseer het of om saam ‘n doel te bereik (*sien* bl. 288).

**Ubumbano**

Ukuhlelwa kwamaqela opolitiko achaseneyo, ahlanganiswa yimbono yentsongelo efanayo okanye ingakumbi apho kungekho qela linye lifumana iivoti ezininzi (bona iph. 288).

**61. Coalition government**

A government in which power is shared between two or more parties, based on the distribution among them of ministerial portfolios.

**Koalisieregering**

‘n Regering waarin die mag tussen twee of meer partye gedeel word, gegrond op die verdeling van ministeriële portefeuljes.

**Urhulumente wobumbano**

Urhulumente apho amandla olawulo kwabelwana ngawo phakathi kwamaqela amabini nangaphezulu opolitiko, ngokubhekiselele kulwabiwo lwezikhundla zobuphathiswa phakathi kwawo.

**62. Cohabitation**

An arrangement in a semi-presidential system in-which the president works with a government and assembly controlled by a rival party or parties.

**Kohabitasie**

‘n Reëling in ‘n semipresidensiële stelsel waarin die president met ‘n regering en vergadering saamwerk wat deur ‘n mededingende party of partye beheer word.

**Ukuhlalisana**

Ukuphathisana ngolawulo kwinkqubo kasinga-bongameli apho umongameli asebenzisana khona norhulumente kunye nendlu yowiso-mthetho elawulwa liqela okanye amaqela aphikisana neqela lakhe.

**63. Cold War**

The period of rivalry between the USA-dominated West and the USSR-dominated East that extended from 1945 to the collapse of communism in the revolutions of 1989-91.

**Koue Oorlog**

Die tydperk van mededinging tussen die Weste, wat deur die VSA oorheers is, en die Ooste, wat deur die USSR oorheers is, vanaf 1945 tot en met die ineenstorting van kommunisme in die revolusies van 1989–91.

**Imfazwe yokholoselano**

Ixesha lobutshaba obabuphakathi kweNtshona eyonganyelwa yiMelika kunye neMpuma eyonganyelwa yi-USSR okwasukela ngo-1945 ukuya kuma ekudilikeni kobukomanisi ngenxa yovukelo luka-1989-1991.

**64. Collective responsibility**

The doctrine of cabinet government that holds that all ministers are obliged to give public support to government policies.

**Kollektiewe verantwoordelikheid**

Die leerstelling van kabinetsregering waarvolgens alle ministers verplig is om

regeringsbeleid in die openbaar te ondersteun.

**Ukuziphatha ngokuhlanganyelayo**

Imfundiso yorhulumente wekhabhinethi emisela ukuba bonke abaphathiswa babopheleleke ekunikezeni inkxaso kawonke-wonke kwimigaqo-nkqubo karhulumente.

**65. Collective security**

The theory or practice of resisting aggression through united action by a number of states (see p. 158).

**Kollektiewe veiligheid**

Die teorie of praktyk waar ‘n aantal state gesamentlik optree om aggressie te weerstaan (bv. NAVO) (*sien* bl. 158).

**Ukhuseleko ngokuhlanganyelayo**

Ithiyori nenkqubo yokumelana nohlaselo ngephulo lokulwa ngokumanyeneyo kwezizwe eziliqela (bona iph. 158).

**66. Collectivization**

The abolition of private property in favour of a system of common or public ownership.

**Kollektivering**

Die afskaffing van private eiendom ten gunste van ‘n stelsel van gemeenskaplike of publieke eienaarskap.

**Ukumiswa phantsi kolawulo lukaRhulumente**

Ukubhangiswa kwezinto ezizezabantu okanye amashishini abucala ibe zezesizwe ngokubanzi.

**67. Collectivism**

A belief in the capacity of human beings for collective action, based on cooperation not self-striving; collectivism implies that social entities are meaningful (see p. 196).

**Kollektivisme**

‘n Beskouing wat die mens se vermoë vir kollektiewe optrede, gebaseer op samewerking eerder as individuele strewe, voorop stel; kollektivisme impliseer dat sosiale entiteite sinvol is (*sien* bl. 196).

**Ubufela-ndawonye**

Inkolelo kumandla abantu okuzibandakanya kwintshukumo yokuhlanganyelayo engasiyiyo eyeemfuno zomntu omnye; ubufela-ndawonye buthetha ukuba izidingo zoluntu zinentsingiselo (bona iph. 196).

**68. Colonialism**

The theory or practice of establishing control over a foreign territory, usually by settlement and economic domination (see p. 122).

**Kolonialisme**

Die teorie of praktyk om beheer oor 'n buitelandse gebied oor te neem, gewoonlik deur vestiging of ekonomiese oorheersing (*sien* bl. 122).

**Ulawulo lwesizwe ngabasemzini**

Ithiyori okanye inkqubo yokumisela ulawulo ngaphezu kommandla wangaphandle, oludla ngokuba lolwendawo yokuhlala kunye nokongamela ezoqoqosho (bona iph. 122).

**69. Committee**

A small workgroup composed of members drawn from a larger body and charged with specific responsibilities (see p. 346).

**Komitee**

'n Klein werkgroep wat bestaan uit lede van 'n groter liggaam, wat bepaalde verantwoordelikhede het (*sien* bl. 346).

**Ikomiti**

Iqela elincinane labantu abonyulelwe umsebenzi eliquka amalungu asuka kwiqumrhu elikhudlwana elinoxanduva lokwenziwa komsebenzi othile (bona iph. 346).

**70. Common law**

Law based on custom and precedent; law that is supposedly 'common' to all.

**Gemene reg**

Reg wat gebaseer is op gebruike en presedente; reg wat sogenaamd die 'gemene besit' van almal is.

**Umthetho wesiko ongabhalwanga**

Umthetho osekeke esikweni nakwimzekelo emihle yentlalo; umthetho obandakanya bonke abantu.

**71. Commune**

A small-scale collective organization based on the sharing of wealth and power, possibly also extending to personal and domestic arrangements.

**Kommune**

'n Kleinskaalse kollektiewe organisasie gebaseer op die deel van welvaart en mag, wat moontlik ook persoonlike en huishoudelike reëlings raak.

**Ubudlelane ngokuhlanganyelayo**

Umbutho omncinci wokuhlanganyela ojolise kulwabiwo lobutyebi namandla, usenokuquka nohlangahlengiso lwemibandela yabantu neyamakhaya.

**72. Communism**

The principle of the common ownership of property; communism often refers to movements or regimes based on Marxist principles (see p. 35).

**Kommunisme**

Die beginsel van die gemeenskaplike eienaarskap van eiendom; kommunisme verwys dikwels na bewegings of regimes wat op Marxistiese beginsels gebaseer is (*sien* bl. 35).

**Ubukomanisi**

Umthetho-siseko wokuhlanganyela ubunini bempahla kunye nendlela yemveliso yayo; kubhekiselele kwiintshukumo okanye kulawulo olusekwe kwimithetho-siseko kaMarx (bona iph. 35).

**73. Communitarianism**

The belief that the self or person is constituted through the community in the sense that there are no 'unencumbered selves' (see p. 179).

**Kommunitarisme**

Die beskouing dat die self of persoon 'deur' die gemeenskap bestaan, in die sin dat daar nie iets soos 'n 'vry self' is nie (*sien* bl. 179).

**Umntu ngumntu ngabantu**

Inkolelo yokuba ubuqu okanye umntu wakhiwa luluntu kwaye ubomi bakhe busekelezwe phezu koluntu kwanokuba akukho “bantu bangumthwalo” (bona iph. 179).

**74. Community**

A principle or sentiment based on the collective identity of a social group; bonds of comradeship, loyalty and duty (see p. 178).

**Gemeenskap**

‘n Beginsel of sentiment wat op die kollektiewe identiteit van ‘n sosiale groep gebaseer is; bande van kameraadskap, lojaliteit en plig (*sien* bl. 178).

**Uluntu**

Umthetho-siseko okanye uvakalelo olusekeke kwisazisi sokuhlanganyelana leqela lentlalo, ubudlelwane bobuqabane, intembeko nokuba noxanduva (bona iph. 178).

**75. Competition state**

A state which pursues strategies to ensure long-term competitiveness in a globalized economy.

**Mededingende staat**

‘n Staat wat strategieë gebruik om langtermyn-mededingendheid in ‘n geglobaliseerde of wêreldomvattende ekonomie te verseker.

**Isizwe sokhuphiswano**

Iilizwe elihlala lisungula amaqhinga okuqinisekisa ukhuphiswano olungapheliyo kuqoqosho lwamazwe ngamazwe.

**76. Concept.**

A general idea about something, usually expressed in a single word or short phrase.

**Konsep**

Begrip; ‘n algemene idee van iets wat gewoonlik in ‘n enkele woord of kort frase vervat kan word.

**Ingqiqo**

Inginga ethe gabalala ngento ethile, idla ngokuvakaliswa ngegama elinye okanye ngebinzana elifutshane.

**77. Confederation**

A qualified union of states in which each state retains its independence, typically guaranteed by unanimous decision-making.

**Konfederasie**

‘n Gekwalifiseerde unie van state waarin elke staat sy onafhanklikheid behou, wat tipies deur eenparige besluitneming gewaarborg word.

**Umanyano lwezizwe**

Umanyano olusesikweni lwamazwe ekulapho ilizwe ngalinye ligcina uzimele geqe walo, okuqinisekiswa kukwenziwa kwezigqibo ngazwi-linye.

**78. Conflict**

Competition between opposing forces, reflecting a diversity of opinions, preferences, needs or interests.

**Konflik**

Mededinging tussen opponerende magte soos weerspieël deur verskillende opinies, voorkeure, behoeftes of belange.

**Ungqzulwano**

Ukhuphiswano oluphakathi kwamandla amabini aphikisanayo, olubonisa ungqzulwano lwezimvo, iminqweno, izidingo okanye imidla.

**79. Confucianism**

A system of ethics derived from the philosophy of Confucius, which emphasizes respect and loyalty in human relationships and the cultivation of the self (see p.36).

**Confucianisme**

‘n Stelsel van etiek wat uit die filosofie van Confucius voorspruit, wat respek en lojaliteit in menseverhoudinge en die ontwikkeling van die self beklemtoon (*sien* bl. 36).

**Ubudlelane bokuhloniphana nokuthobelana**

Inkqubo yeenqobo zobomi esukela kwifilosofi ye-Confucius, egxininisa kwintlonipho nokuthobelana kubudlelwane babantu nokuziphuhlisa komntu ngamnye (bona iph. 36).

- 80. Consensus**  
A broad agreement on fundamental principles, allowing for disagreement on matters of emphasis or detail (see p. 10).
- Konsensus**  
Ooreenstemming; 'n breë ooreenstemming oor fundamentele beginsels wat voorsiening maak vir verskille oor belangrike sake of detail (*sien* bl. 10).
- Ukuvumelana**  
Imvumelwano ebanzi kwimithetho-siseko engundoqo, evumela ukungaboni ngaso-linye kwimibandela yogxininiso okanye yenkcukacha (bona iph. 10).
- 81. Consensus politics**  
A style of politics based on compromise and conciliation; or an overlap of policy and ideological priorities between parties.
- Konsensuspolitiek**  
'n Politieke styl wat op kompromie en versoening berus; of 'n oorvleueling van beleid en ideologiese prioriteite tussen partye.
- Uvumelwano ngokwezopolitiko**  
Isimbo sezopolitiko esisekeke kuhlangebezvano nokuxolisa; okanye ukungenana kwemigaqo-nkqubo nokuthintelwa kweyantlukwano nokujongana ngezikhondo zamehlo phakathi kwamaqela.
- 82. Consent**  
Assent or permission; in politics, usually an agreement to be governed or ruled.
- Vergunning**  
Goedkeuring of toestemming; in die politiek, gewoonlik instemming om regeer of oorheers te word.
- Imvume**  
Imvumelwano okanye imvume; kwezopolitiko, idla ngokuba sisivumelwano sokulawulwa okanye sokuphathwa.
- 83. Conservatism**  
An ideology characterized by support for tradition, duty, authority and property, extending from Tory paternalism to the New Right.

**Konserwatisme**  
'n Ideologie wat gekenmerk word deur steun vir tradisie, plig, gesag en eiendom, wat strek van Tory-paternalisme tot die Nuwe Regses.

**Ubuntamolukhuni**

Ingcingane yopolitiko ephawuleka ngokuxhaswa kwesithethe, umsebenzi, igunya kunye neprophathi, enaba isukela ekulawulweni kwabantu ngaphandle kokubanika iimfaneko zabo ngokukaTory ukuya kwiLungelo eliTsha.

- 84. Consociational democracy**  
A form of democracy that operates through power-sharing and a close association amongst a number of parties or political formations.

**Konsosiatiewe demokrasie**

Konkordansiedemokrasie of konkordanzdemokratie (Duits); 'n tegniek om groepkonflik te reguleer; 'n vorm van demokrasie wat deur magsdeling en 'n noue verwantskap tussen 'n aantal partye of politieke groeperinge funksioneer.

**Idemokhrasi yolwabelwano ngamandla**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi esebenza ngokwabelana ngamandla kunye nobudlelwane obusondeleyo phakathi kwamaqela amaninzi okanye ukubunjwa kwezopolitiko.

- 85. Constitution**  
A set of rules that establish the duties, powers and functions of the institutions of government and define the relationship between the state and the individual (see p. 316).

**Grondwet**

Konstitusie; 'n stel reëls wat die pligte, bevoegdhede en funksies van staatsinstellings vaslê en die verhouding tussen die staat en die individu omskryf (*sien* bl. 316).

**Umgaqo-siseko**

Uluhlu lwemithetho emisela imisebenzi, amagunya nemisebenzi yamaziko oburhulumente kwakunye nokuchazwa kobudlelwane obuphakathi kwelizwe nabemi balo (bona iph. 316).

- 86. Constitutional government.**  
Government that operates within a set of legal and institutional constraints that both limit its power and protect individual liberty.



**Grondwetlike regering**

Konstitusionele regering; regering wat binne 'n stel wetlike en institusionele beperkinge funksioneer, wat sy bevoegdhede beperk en individuele vryheid beskerm.

**Urhulumente womgaqo-siseko**

Urhulumente osebenza ngokulandela uluhlu lwezithintelo zemithetho nezithintelo zamaziko ezithi zombini zinciphise amandla akhe futhi zikhusele inkululeko yabemi ngabanye.

**87. Constitutional law**

Law that regulates the relationship between branches of government and between the state and the individual.

**Staatsreg**

Reg wat die verhouding tussen die verskillende regeringsvertakings, asook tussen die staat en die individu, reguleer.

**Umthetho womgaqo-siseko**

Umthetho olawula ubudlelwane phakathi kwamasebe karhulumente naphakathi kwelizwe nommi ngamnye.

**88. Constitutionalism**

The theory or practice of limited government brought about by the existence of a constitution and the fragmentation of power (see p. 321).

**Konstitusionalisme**

Die teorie of praktyk van beperkte regering wat tot stand gebring word deur 'n grondwet en die fragmentasie van mag (*sien* bl. 321).

**Ukukholwa yimithetho**

Ithiyori okanye inkqubo yokuncipha kolawulo lukarhulumente okubangelwa bubukho bomgaqo-siseko nokwahlulwa-hlulwa kwamandla olawulo (bona iph. 321).

**89. Consumerism**

A psychic and social phenomenon whereby personal happiness is equated with the consumption of material possessions (see p. 241).

**Verbruikerisme**

Konsumerisme; 'n sielkundige en sosiale fenomeen waarvolgens persoonlike geluk gelyk gestel word aan die verbruik van materiële goedere (*sien* bl. 241).

**Ulonwabelo lokusetyenziswa kwezinto**

Isenzeko sezengqondo nesentlalo apho ulonwabo lomntu lulinganiswa nokusetyenziswa kwezinto eziphathekayo (bona iph. 241).

**90. Contested concept**

A concept over which there is theoretical or political debate; concepts are 'essentially contested' when no settled definition can ever be developed.

**Betwiste konsep**

Betwiste begrip; 'n begrip (konsep) waaroor 'n teoretiese of politieke debat gevoer word; begrippe word 'weselik betwis' wanneer geen vaste definisie ooit geformuleer kan word nie.

**Ingqiqo yengxoxo-mpikiswano**

Ingqiqo edala ingxoxo-mpikiswano yengcingane okanye yezopolitiko; iingqiqo ezizala ingxoxo-mpikiswano xa kungekho nkcazo yalo igqibeleleyo ekunokufikelelwa kuyo.

**91. Contract**

A voluntary agreement that is morally, and perhaps legally, binding.

**Kontrak**

'n Vrywillige ooreenkoms wat moreel, en dalk ook wetlik, bindend is.

**Isibophelelo/ikhontrakthi**

Isivumelwano sokuzithandela esibophelela ngokusesikweni, mhlawumbi nangokusemthethweni.

**92. Convention**

A rule of conduct or behaviour; a non-legal constitutional rule (see p. 318).

**Gebruik**

Gewoonte of tradisie; 'n gedragreël; 'n nie-grondwetlike reël (*sien* bl. 318).

**Amasiko nezithethe**

Umthetho wempatho okanye wendlela yokuziphatha; umthetho womgaqo-siseko ongekho semthethweni (bona iph. 318).

**93. Convergence thesis**

The theory that politico-economic factors dictate that capitalist and socialist states will become increasingly similar.

**Konvergensietese**

Samevloeiingstese; die teorie dat politiek-ekonomiese faktore voorskryf dat kapitalistiese en sosialistiese state al hoe meer dieselfde sal word.

**Ithiyori yokuhlangabezana**

Ingingane yokuba iimeko zezopolitiko nezozoqosho zidandalazisa ukuba ulawulo lwamazwe angoongxowa-nkulu neyokudlela-ndawonye iya kuhamba ifane kakhulu.

**94. Cooperation**

Working together; achieving goals through collective action.

**Samewerking**

Om saam te werk; om doelwitte deur kollektiewe optrede te bereik.

**Intsebenziswano**

Ukusebenzisana; ukuphumeza iinjongo ngesenzo sokuphathisana.

**95. Core executive**

A network of institutions and actors who play key roles in the overall direction and coordination of government policy: 'the centre' (see p. 371).

**Kern- uitvoerende gesag**

Kern- uitvoerende owerheid of kern- uitvoerende bestuur; 'n netwerk van instellings en akteurs wat sleutelrolle vertolk wat die algemene rigting en koördinerende van staatsbeleid betref: 'die sentrum' (sien bl. 371).

**Isigqeba esingundoqo esilawulayo**

Uthungelwano lwamaziko nabaphathi abadlala iindima eziphambili kumkhomba-ndlela uwonke nasekulungelelanisweni komgaqo-nkqubo karhulumente: 'umbindi' (bona iph. 371).

**96. Corporatism**

The incorporation of organized interests into the processes of government; corporatism may have a liberal or fascist character (see p. 299).

**Korporatisme**

Die inkorporering van georganiseerde belange in staatsprosesse; korporatisme kan liberaal of fascisties van aard wees (sien bl. 299).

**Umdibaniso wamaqela**

Intlangano yamaqela anenjongo ezilungelelaniswe ngokufanayo kwiinkqubo zikarhulumente; Umdibaniso wamaqela unokuba nesimo senkululeko okanye esobuzwilakhe (bona iph. 299).

**97. Corruption**

A failure to carry out 'proper' responsibilities as a result of the pursuit of private (and usually material) gain (see p. 389).

**Korrupsie**

Om te versuim om 'werklike' verantwoordelikhede na te kom omdat private (en gewoonlik materiële) gewin nagejaag word (sien bl. 389).

**Ubuqhophololo**

Ukusilela ukwenza uxanduva 'olufanelekileyo' ngenxa yokuleqa inzuzo (edla ngokuba yeyento ephathekayo) yabucala (bona iph. 389).

**98. Cosmopolitanism**

Literally, a belief in a world state; more usually, a commitment to fostering harmony and understanding amongst nations (see p. 217).

**Kosmopolitanisme**

Letterlik, geloof in 'n wêreldstaat; meer algemeen, 'n verbintenis tot die bevordering van harmonie en begrip tussen nasies (sien bl. 217).

**Ubuzwe bonke**

Iphulo lokuqinisekisa imvisiswano nentsebenziswano phakathi kwezizwe (bona iph. 217).

**99. Coup d'état (French)**

A forcible seizure of power through illegal and unconstitutional action carried out (unlike in a revolution or rebellion) by a small group (see p. 411).

**Staatsgreep**

Coup d'état (*Frans*) (mv coups d'état); om mag met geweld te bekom deur onwettige en ongrondwetlike optrede deur 'n klein groepie mense (anders as in 'n revolusie of rebellie) (*sien* bl. 411).

**Coup d'état** (*ngesiFrentshi*): Uthimbo lwamandla olusisinyanzelo ngentshukumo engekho semthethweni nengaphandle komgaqo-siseko oluqhutywa (ngokungafaniyo novukelo okanye uqhushululu) liqela elincinane (bona iph. 411).

**100. Cult of personality**

A propaganda device through which a political leader is portrayed as a heroic or God-like figure (see p. 375).

**Persoonlikheidskultus**

'n Propaganda-instrument waardeur 'n politieke leier as 'n held of goddelike figuur voorgedhou word (*sien* bl. 375).

**Unqulo lomntu**

Isixhobo sokulahlekisa apho inkokheli yezopolitiko inqangazwa njengeqhawe lamaqhawe okanye njengesiqu sobuThixo (bona iph. 375).

**101. Cultural globalization**

The process whereby information, commodities and images produced in one part of the world enter into a global flow that tends to 'flatten out' cultural differences between nations and regions.

**Kulturele globalisering**

Die proses waardeur inligting, kommoditeite en beelde wat in een deel van die wêreld geskep word, deur die hele wêreld heen vloei om kultuurverskille tussen nasies en streke 'glad te stryk'.

**Usondelelwaniso lweenkcubeko zamazwe omhlaba**

Inkqubo apho ulwazi, iimpahla zemveliso kunye nemifanekiso eveliswa kummandla othile welizwe ibandakanywa kumjelo wamazwe ngamazwe ngenjongo 'yokuphelisa' ukwahlukana ngenkcubeko phakathi kwamazwe nemimandla.

**102. Cultural nationalism**

A form of nationalism that places primary emphasis on the regeneration of the nation as a distinctive civilization (see p. 112).

**Kulturele nasionalisme**

'n Vorm van nasionalisme wat primêre klem plaas op die vernuwning van die nasie as 'n eiesoortige beskawing (*sien* bl. 112).

**Ubuthandazwe benkcubeko**

Uhlobo lobuthanda-zwe olubeka ugxininiso lwesiseko kuhlaziyo lwesizwe njengeyona mpucuko ikhethekileyo eyahlula elo lizwe kwamanye (bona iph. 112).

**103. Culture**

A people's attitudes, beliefs, symbols and values; broadly, that which is acquired through learning, rather than through inheritance.

**Kultuur**

'n Volk se houdings, oortuigings, simbole en waardes; in die breë gesien, dit wat aangeleer eerder as oorgeërf word.

**Inkcubeko**

Indlela abacinga ngayo abantu, iinkolelo, imiqondiso nezinto ezilixabiso; ngokubanzi, oko kufunyanwa ngokufunda, kunoko kufunyanwa ngokudla ilifa.

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**D**

**104. Decentralization**

The expansion of local autonomy through the transfer of powers and responsibilities away from national bodies.

**Desentralisasie**

Die uitbreiding van plaaslike outonomie deur nasionale liggame se bevoegdhede en verantwoordelikhede aan plaaslike liggame oor te dra.

**Ukunikelwa kwamagunya ebahlalini**

Ukwandiswa kokuziphatha ngokunikelwa kwamandla noxanduva ukusuka kwimibutho yesizwe.

**105. Decision**

An act of choice: a selection from a range of options.

**Besluit**

'n Keuse: om 'n verskeidenheid opsies teen mekaar op te weeg en een te kies.

**Isigqibo**

Isenzo sokhetho: ukhetho kuluhlu lwezinto ezikhethwa phakathi kwezinye.

**106. Deindustrialization**

A contraction of the economy's manufacturing base, reflected in the decline of 'heavy' industries.

**Deïndustrialisasie**

'n Inkrimping van die ekonomie se vervaardigingsbasis wat deur 'n afname in swaar nywerhede weerspieël word.

**Ukucuthwa kwemizi-mveliso**

Ukucuthwa kweziseko zemizi-mveliso yoqoqosho, nokuboniswa kukuwa kwemizi-mveliso 'emikhulu'.

**107. Deliberative democracy**

A form of democracy that emphasizes the need for discourse and debate to help define the public interest.

**Beraadslagende demokrasie**

'n Vorm van demokrasie wat die behoefte aan diskoers en debat beklemtoon om die openbare belang te help definieer.

**Idemokhrasi yengxoxo**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi olugxininisa isidingo sentetho nengxoxo-mpikiswano ukuze kuchazwe banzi iimfuno zoluntu.

**108. Demagogue**

A political leader whose control over the masses is based on the ability to whip up hysterical enthusiasm.

**Demagoog**

Massa-opruier; 'n Politieke leier wie se beheer oor die massas gebaseer is op die vermoë om histeriese entoesiasme in die hand te werk.

**Umlahlekisi-bantu**

Inkokheli yezopolitiko elawulo lwayo ebantwini lusekwe kubuchule bokubhexesha ngezimvo ezilahlekisayo okanye ezitsala umdla.

**109. Democracy**

Rule by the people; democracy implies both popular participation and government in the public interest, and can take a wide variety of forms (see Chapter 4).

**Demokrasie**

Regering deur die volk; demokrasie impliseer volksdeelname sowel as regering in die openbare belang. Dit kan 'n groot verskeidenheid vorme aanneem (*sien* Hoofstuk 4).

**Idemokhrasi**

Ulawulo lwentando yesininzi; idemokhrasi iquka zombini ukuthabatha inxaxheba kunye norhulumente onomdla ziimfuno zoluntu, kwaye ingathatha iindlela ezininzi ezahlukeneyo (bona kwiSahluko 4).

**110. Democratic centralism**

The Leninist principle of party organization, based on a supposed balance between freedom of discussion and strict unity of action.

**Demokratiese sentralisme**

Die Leninistiese beginsel van partyorganisasie, gegrond op 'n veronderstelde balans tussen vryheid van uitdrukking en sterk eenheidsoprede.

**Ukuba sembindini kwedemokhrasi**

Umthetho-siseko kaLenin wombutho weqela, olusekwe kulingano oluphakathi kwenkululeko yokuxoxa nomanyano olungqingqwa lwentshukumo.

**111. Democratic deficit**

A lack of accountability of executive bodies to popular assemblies, or inadequate opportunities for popular participation.

**Demokratiese tekortkoming**

'n Gebrek aan verantwoordingspligtigheid (aanspreeklikheid) van uitvoerende liggame teenoor volksvergaderings, of onvoldoende geleentheid vir volksdeelname.

**Intsilelo yedemokhrasi**

Ukusilela kwezigqeba zolawula ukunika ingcaciso ngezenzo zabo, amathuba anganelanga okuthatha inxaxheba koluntu.

**112. Democratization**

The advance of liberal-democratic reform, implying, in particular, the granting of basic freedoms and the widening of popular participation and electoral choice.

### **Demokratisering**

Verdemokratisering; die bevordering van liberaal-demokratiese hervorming wat in die besonder impliseer dat basiese vryhede toegestaan word, dat daar groter volksdeelname is en dat kiesers 'n groter keuse het.

### **Ukumiselwa kwedemokhrasi**

Uphuculo lohlaziyo lwedemokhrasi yenkululeko, okuquka, ngendlela ethile, ukunikezelwa kwenkululeko engundoqo kunye nokwandiswa kokuthatha inxaxheba yoluntu kunye nokhetho lonyulo.

### **113. Departmentalism**

The tendency for government agencies to pursue their own interests and resist political control or broader administrative disciplines (see p. 390).

### **Departementalisme**

Die neiging van regeringsagentskappe om hulle eie belange na te jaag en teenstand te bied teen politieke beheer of breër administratiewe dissiplines (*sien* bl. 390).

### **Ukwenziwa kwamasebe**

Imeko apho iiarhente zikarhulumente zithanda ukulandela iminqweno yazo kuphela kwaye zilwale ulawulo lwezopolitiko okanye iimfundiso ezibanzi zolawulo (bona iph. 390).

### **114. Determinism**

The belief that human actions and choices are conditioned entirely by external factors; determinism implies that free will is a myth.

### **Determinisme**

Noodwendigheidsleer; die beskouing dat menslike gedrag en keuses geheel en al deur eksterne faktore gekondisioneer is; determinisme impliseer dat vrye wil 'n mite is.

### **Ukungabikho kokuziphatha**

Inkolelo yokuba izenzo zabantu kunye nokhetho lwabo zixhomekeke ngokupheleleyo kwiimeko zangaphandle; ukungabikho kokuziphatha kuquka ukuba ukwenza ngokuthanda kuyintsomi.

### **115. Devolution**

The transfer of power from central government to subordinate regional bodies,

without (unlike federalism) leading to shared sovereignty (see p. 173).

### **Afwenteling**

Devolusie; die oordrag van mag van die sentrale regering na ondergeskikte streeksliggame, wat (anders as federalisme) nie tot gedeelde soewereiniteit lei nie (*sien* bl. 173).

### **Ukunikelwa kwegunya**

Ukudluliselwa kwamandla esuselwa kurhulumente kazwelonke ukuya kurhulumente wommandla ongaphantsi, ngaphandle (ngokungafaniyo nobufederali) kokukhokelela kubungangamsha ekwabelwana ngabo (bona iph. 173).

### **116. Dialectic**

A process of interaction between two competing forces, giving rise to a higher stage of development.

### **Dialektiek**

'n Proses van wisselwerking tussen twee mededingende kragte wat lei tot 'n hoër ontwikkelingsvlak. Dit word veral geassosieer met Hegel en Marx.

### **Ubuchule bokuxoxa**

Inkqubo yentsebenziswano phakathi kwamaqela amabini akhuphisanayo, akhokelela kwinqanaba eliphezulu lophuhliso.

### **117. Dialectical materialism**

The crude and deterministic form of Marxism that dominated intellectual life in orthodox communist states.

### **Dialektiese materialisme**

Die kru en deterministiese vorm van Marxisme wat die intellektuele botoon in ortodokse kommunistiese state gevoer het.

### **Ubuchule bokuxoxa obugxile kwizinto eziphathekayo**

Uhlobo lwenkqubo ekrwada neyokungabikho kokuziphatha kaMarx eyayongamele ubomi beengqondi kumazwe angqingqwa obukomanisi.

### **118. Dictatorship**

Rule by a single individual; the arbitrary and unchecked exercise of power (see p. 405).

### **Diktatuur**

Regering deur 'n enkele individu; die arbitrêre en onbeheersde uitoefening van mag (*sien* bl. 405).

**Ubuzwilakhe**

Ulawulo olwenziwa ngumntu omnye; ukulawulwa ngokugonyamelayo nokungahlolwayo (bona iph. 405).

**119. Dictatorship of the proletariat**

A Marxist term, denoting the transitional phase between the collapse of capitalism and the establishment of full communism.

**Diktatuur van die proletariaat**

'n Marxistiese term wat dui op die oorgangsfase tussen die ineenstorting van kapitalisme en die totstandkoming van algehele kommunisme.

**Ubuzwilakhe bezixhwitha-ntamo**

NgokukaMarx, kwalatha isigaba sotshintsho oluphakathi kokuwa kobungxowa-nkulu nokumiselwa kobukomanisi obupheleleyo.

**120. Direct action**

Political action taken outside the constitutional and legal framework; direct action may range from passive resistance to terrorism.

**Regstreekse optrede**

Direkte optrede; politieke optrede wat buite die grondwetlike en wetlike raamwerk geskied; regstreekse (direkte) optrede kan wissel van passiewe verset tot terrorisme.

**Uqhankqalazo oluthe ngqo**

Intshukumo yezopolitiko eyenziwe ngaphandle kwesakhelo somgaqo-siseko nesomthetho.

**121. Direct democracy**

Popular self-government, characterized by the direct and continuous participation of citizens in the tasks of government.

**Gerigte demokrasie**

Populêre selfregering, gekenmerk deur die regstreekse en deurlopende deelname van burgers aan regeringstake.

**Idemokhrasi ethe ngqo**

Ukuzilawula ngokupheleleyo koluntu, okuphawuleka ngokuthatha inxaxheba kwabantu ngokuthe ngqo nangokuqhubekayo kwimicimbi karhulumente.

**122. Discourse**

Human interaction, especially communication; discourse may disclose or illustrate power relationships.

**Diskoers**

Menslike interaksie, veral kommunikasie; diskoers kan magsverhoudinge blootlê of illustreer.

**Intetho**

Unxibelelwano lwabantu, ingakumbi uqhagamshelwano; intetho inokubhenca okanye ibonakalise ubudlelwane bamandla okulawula.

**123. Divine right**

The doctrine that earthly rulers are chosen by God and thus wield unchallengeable authority; a defence for monarchical absolutism.

**Goddelike reg**

Die leerstelling dat aardse heersers, soos konings, deur God gekies is en dat hulle gesag daarom nie uitgedaag kan word nie; 'n regverdiging van monargiese absolutisme.

**Ilungelo lolawulo lukaThixo**

Imfundiso yokuba abalawuli basemhlabeni bachongwe nguThixo, nto leyo ibanika igunya elingenakucelwa umngeni; ukhuselo lolawulo ngokupheleleyo lobukumkani.

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**E**

**124. Ecocentrism**

A theoretical orientation that gives priority to the maintenance of ecological balance rather than the satisfaction of human interests.

**Ekosentrisme**

'n Teoretiese beskouing wat voorkeur gee aan die handhawing van ekologiese balans eerder as die bevrediging van menslike belange.

**Ulondolozo lwezinto eziphilayo**

Uqhelaniso lwengcingane enikeza okuphambili kulondolozo lolinganiso lobume bendalo ngaphezulu kunolwaneliseko lweemfuno zoluntu.

**125. Ecologism**

An ideology based on the belief that there is an essential link between humankind and the natural world, and that the health of the ecosystem has priority over human interests.

**Ekologisme**

‘n Ideologie wat gebaseer is op die beskouing dat daar ‘n noodsaaklike skakel tussen die mensdom en die natuur bestaan, en dat die welsyn van die ekosisteem bo menslike belange gestel moet word.

**Unxulumano loluntu nendalo**

Ingingane esekwe kwinkolo yokuba kukho ikhonkco elibalulekileyo phakathi koluntu kunye nendalo, kwanokuba impilo yenkqubo ingaphezulu kweemfuneko zoluntu.

**126. Ecology**

The study of the relationship between living organisms and their environment; ecology highlights the interconnectedness of nature (see p. 64).

**Ekologie**

Omgewingskunde; die studie van die verhouding tussen lewende organismes en hulle omgewing; ekologie beklemtoon die onderlinge verbondenheid in die natuur (*sien* bl. 64).

**I-ekholoji**

Isifundo esingobudlelwane obuphakathi kwezinto eziphilayo kunye nokuzingqongileyo; iekholoji iqaqambisa ukunxibelelana kwendalo (bona iph. 64).

**127. Economic globalization**

The absorption of national economies into a single global economy through the internationalization of production and transnational capital flows.

**Ekonomiese globalisering**

Die absorbering van nasionale ekonomieë in ‘n enkele wêreld ekonomie deur die internasionalisering van produksie en transnasionale kapitaalvloeie.

**Uqoqosho lwelizwe zomhlaba**

Ukufunxwa koqoqosho lwezizwe lube luqoqosho olunye lwehlabathi ngokwabiwa kwemveliso phakathi kwamazwe ngamazwe.

**128. Economic liberalism**

A belief in the market as a self-regulating mechanism tending naturally to deliver general prosperity and opportunities for all.

**Ekonomiese liberalisme**

‘n Geloof dat die mark ‘n selfregulerende meganisme is wat op ‘n natuurlike wyse algemene welvaart en geleentheid vir almal sal skep.

**Inkululeko yezoqoqosho**

Inkolelo yokuba imariki njengendlela ezilawulayo inikeza lonke uluntu impumelelo kunye namathuba angawo ebomini.

**129. Economic man**

A model of human nature that stresses the self-interested pursuit of material satisfaction, individuals being seen as utility maximizers.

**Ekonomiese mens**

‘n Model van die menslike aard wat die najaag van materiële bevrediging vir eie gewin beklemtoon; individue word as nutsmaksimeerders beskou.

**Ababhedeshi bezinto eziphathekayo**

Umzekelo wohlobo lobomi bomntu ogxininisa umdla uthando lwezinto eziphathekayo zomntu ngamnye, abantu babonwa njengabandisi bosetyenziso.

**130. Economic sovereignty**

The absolute authority which the state exercises over economic life conducted within its borders, involving independent control of fiscal and monetary policies and control over trade and capital flows.

**Ekonomiese soewereiniteit**

Die absolute gesag wat die staat uitoefen oor die ekonomiese lewe wat binne sy grense plaasvind; dit behels die onafhanklike beheer van fiskale en monetêre beleid en beheer oor handel en kapitaalvloeie.

**Ubungangamsha kwezoqoqosho**

Ulawulo olupheleleyo lwelizwe kubomi boqoqosho okuquka nolawulo lorhwebo oluzimeleyo kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo yonyaka-mali nezezimali kwakunye nolawulo ngaphezu korhwebo kunye nokungena kobutyebi.

**131. Egalitarianism**

A theory or practice based on the desire to promote equality; or the belief that equality is the primary political value.

**Egalitarisme**

Gelykheidsleer; 'n teorie of praktyk wat gebaseer is op die begeerte om gelykheid te bevorder; of die beskouing dat gelykheid die belangrikste politieke waarde is.

**Inkxaso yokulingana kwabantu**

Ingingane okanye inkqubo esekeke kumnqweno wokuphakamisa ukulingana; okanye inkolelo yokuba ukulingana kulixabiso elingundoqo lezopolitiko.

**132. Election**

A device for filling an office or post through choices made by a designated body of people: the electorate.

**Verkiesing**

Eleksie; 'n instrument om 'n amp te vul deur keuses wat deur 'n aangewese groep mense gemaak word: die kiesers.

**Unyulo**

Isixhobo sokuzalisa iofisi okanye isikhundla esithile ngokhetho olwenziwe liqumrhu labantu: abantu abonyulwayo.

**133. Elective dictatorship**

A constitutional imbalance in which executive power is checked only by the need to win subsequent elections.

**Verkose diktatuur**

'n Staatkundige wanbalans waar uitvoerende mag slegs binne perke gehou word deur die behoefte om toekomstige verkiesings te wen.

**Ulawulo lozwilakhe kunyulo**

Ukungalingani ngokomgaqo-siseko apho amagunya esigqeba akhangelwa kuphela xa kukho isidingo sokuphumelela unyulo oluzayo.

**134. Electoral college.**

An indirect electoral mechanism; a body of electors charged with responsibility

for filling a party or public office.

**Kieskollege**

'n Indirekte verkiesingsmeganisme; 'n groep kiesers wat daarvoor verantwoordelik is om 'n party- of staatsamp te vul.

**Iqumrhu lonyulo**

Indlela yonyulo engathanga ngqo; Iqumrhu labanyuli elisemthethweni elithwaliswe uxanduva lokuzalisa iqela okanye isikhundla kwiofisi yoluntu.

**135. Elite**

A minority in whose hands power, wealth or prestige is concentrated.

**Elite**

'n Minderheid wat die meeste mag, welvaart of prestige het.

**Igcuntswana elongameleyo**

Igcuntswana elikhethekileyo labantu abongamele amandla okulawula, ubutyebi okanye ubungangamsha.

**136. Elitism**

The belief in, or practice of, rule by an elite; the theory that political power is concentrated in the hands of the few (see p. 84).

**Elitisme**

Die beskouing of praktyk van regering deur 'n elite; die teorie dat 'n paar mense al die politieke mag het (*sien* bl. 84).

**Inkolelo kulawulo lwegcuntswana**

Inkolelo, okanye inkqubo, ulawulo lwegcuntswana elongameleyo; ingcingane yokuba amandla ezopolitiko abekwe ezandleni zabambalwa (bona iph. 84).

**137. Empire**

A structure of political domination comprising diverse cultures, ethnic groups and nationalities held together by force or the threat of force.

**Ryk**

'n Struktuur van politieke oorheersing wat uit uiteenlopende kulture, etniese groepe en nasionaliteite bestaan en met geweld of dreigende

**Ubukumkani obuqulatha amanye amazwe**



Isakhiwo sokongamela kwezopolitiko ebandakanya amasiko ahlukileyo, iintlanga ezahlukileyo kunye nobuzwe obahlukileyo kuzenziwa ngokunyazelwa okanye ukuntyontyelwa.

**138. Empirical**

Based on observation and experiment; empirical knowledge is derived from sense data and experience.

**Empiries**

Gebaseer op waarneming en eksperimente; empiriese kennis word uit sensoriese data en ervaring afgelei.

**Okukholose ngamava**

Okusekeke kukwakha umkhanyo nokufunda ngokwenza; ulwazi olukholose ngamava lusungulwa kuvimba wolwazi lwengqondo nangamava.

**139. Empiricism.**

The belief that experience is the only basis for knowledge and that therefore all hypotheses and theories should be tested by observation and experiment.

**Empirisme**

Die oortuiging dat kennis slegs op ervaring kan berus en dat alle hipoteses en teorieë dus deur waarneming en eksperimente getoets moet word.

**Imfundo engokukholosa ngamava**

Inkolelo yokuba amava ngawo kuphela anguvimba wolwazi kwanokuba zonke iingcingane kunye neethiyori kumele zivavanywe ngokwakhelwa umkhanyo nangokufunda ngokwenza.

**140. Entrepreneurialism**

Values or practices associated with commercial risk-taking and profit-orientated business activity.

**Entrepreneurialisme**

Waardes of praktyke wat met die neem van kommersiële risiko's en sakebedrywighele met 'n winsmotief geassosieer word.

**Urhwebo olugxile kumngcipheko nengeniso**

Inqobo okanye iinkqubo ezayanyaniswa nomsebenzi wokungoyiki ukuthatha umngcipheko kunye noshishino oluza nenzala ebonakalayo.

**141. Environmentalism**

A concern with protecting or conserving nature, ultimately (unlike ecologism) for the benefit of humankind.

**Omgewingsbehepthheid**

'n Belang by natuurbewaring, uiteindelik (anders as ekologie) tot voordeel van die mensdom.

**Okungobume bemeko yendalo**

Inkxalabo yokukhusela okanye yokulondoloza indalo, ekugqibeleni (ngokungafaniyo ne-ekholoji) ukuze kuxhamle uluntu ngokoqoqosho.

**142. Equality**

The principle of uniform apportionment, rather than 'sameness'; equality may be applied to rights, opportunities or outcomes (see p. 440).

**Gelykheid**

Die beginsel van gelykmatige verdeling, eerder as 'dieselfde'; gelykheid kan van toepassing gemaak word op regte, geleenthede of uitkomst (sien bl. 440).

**Ukulingana**

Umthetho-siseko wolwabieo ngokufanayo, kuno'kufana'; ukulingana kunokubhekiselela kumalungelo, amathuba amahle okanye iziphumo (bona iph. 440).

**143. Ethnic cleansing**

The forcible expulsion or extermination of 'alien' peoples; often used as a euphemism for genocide.

**Etniese suiwering**

Die gewelddadige uitdryf of vernietiging van 'vreemdelinge'; word dikwels as 'n eufemisme vir volksmoord gebruik.

**Ukutshatyalaliswa kohlanga**

Ukugxothwa ngesinyanzelo okanye ukutshatyalaliswa kwabantu 'basemzini'; linokusetyenziswa njengesihlonipho segama elithi 'genocide' elithetha intshabalalo yohlanga lonke.

**144. Ethnic group**

A group of people who share a common cultural and historical identity, typically linked to a belief in common descent.

- Etniese groep**  
 ‘n Groep mense wat ‘n gemeenskaplike kultuur en historiese identiteit deel, tipies saamgebind deur ‘n beskouing dat hulle ‘n gemeenskaplike afkoms het.
- Uhlanga**  
 Iqela labantu ababelana ngenkcubeko nemveli yembali enye, enxibelelene kwinkolelo yemvelaphi enye.
- 145. Ethnic nationalism**  
 A form of nationalism that is fuelled primarily by a keen sense of ethnic distinctiveness and the desire to preserve it.
- Etniese nasionalisme**  
 ‘n Vorm van nasionalisme wat hoofsaaklik aangevuur word deur ‘n sterk sin van etniese eiesoortigheid en die behoefte om dit te beskerm.
- Ubuthandazwe bohlanga**  
 Uhlobo lobuthandazwe obukhuthazwa kukwahluka kohlanga kwezinye izizwe nasekubeni lwenze konke okusemandleni ukugcina ubuzwe balo.
- 146. Ethnicity**  
 A sentiment of loyalty towards a distinctive population, cultural group or territorial area; bonds that are cultural rather than racial (see p. 174).
- Etnisiteit**  
 Lojaliteit teenoor ‘n eiesoortige bevolkingsgroep, kultuurgroep of gebied; bande wat op kultuur eerder as ras gebaseer is (*sien* bl. 174).
- Ukuzingca kohlanga**  
 Uvakalelo lokuthobela olubhekiselele kubemi abahlukileyo, iqela labantu abanenkubeko enye okanye ukuhlala kummandla othile; amakhonkco angawenkubeko kunawohlanga (bona iph. 174).
- 147. Ethnocentrism**  
 The application of values and theories drawn from one’s own culture to other groups and peoples; ethnocentrism implies bias or distortion. (see p. 429).
- Etnosentrisme**  
 Die toepassing van waardes en teorieë uit ‘n mens se eie kultuur op ander groepe en volke; etnosentrisme impliseer vooroordeel of verwringing (*sien* bl. 429).
- Ukuthath`icala ngokobuhlanga**  
 Ukusetyenziswa kweenqobo neengcingane ezithathwe kwinkubeko yomntu kuleyo yamanye amaqela nabantu; konke oku kusenzeka ngokukhetha icala (bona iph. 429).
- 148. Eurocommunism**  
 A form of deradicalized communism that attempted to blend Marxism with liberal-democratic principles.
- Eurokommunisme**  
 ‘n Vorm van gederadikaliseerde kommunisme wat probeer om Marxisme met liberaal-demokratiese beginsels te vermeng.
- Ubukomanisi obungagqibelelanga**  
 Uhlobo lobukomanisi obungagqibelelanga obazama ukungxenga iingcingane zikaMarx ngemithetho-siseko yedemokhratiki yenkululeko.
- 149. Exceptionalism**  
 The features of a political system that are unique or particular to it, and thus restrict the application of broader categories.
- Uitsonderingsleer**  
 Eksepsionalisme; die unieke of besonderse kenmerke van ‘n politieke stelsel, wat uiteraard die toepassing van breër kategorieë beperk.
- Upolitiki olulodwa**  
 Iimpawu zenkqubo yezopolitiko ezizodwa okanye ezithile, nezibeka imida kumathuba okusebenzisa ezinye iindidi ezimbaxa.
- 150. Executive**  
 The branch of government that is responsible for implementing or carrying out law and policy (see p.358).
- Uitvoerende gesag**  
 Die tak van die regering wat verantwoordelik is vir die implementering of uitvoer van wette en beleid (*sien* bl. 358).
- Isigqeba**  
 Isebe loburhulumente elinoxanduva lokuphumeza okanye lokwenza umthetho nomgaqo-nkqubo (bona iph. 358).

- 151. Expansionism**  
A policy of military aggression designed to secure territorial gains, a phenomenon closely linked to imperialism.

**Ekspansionisme**

Uitbreidingsdrang; 'n beleid van militêre aggressie wat bedoel is om territoriale gewin te bewerkstellig, 'n verskynsel wat nou verwant is aan imperialisme.

**Ukuphangwa kwezizwe emfazweni**

Umgaqo-nkqubo wohlaselo lomkhosi olujolise ekwandiseleni inzuzo yommandla. Isenzo esayanyaniswa nokwanda kwesithanga.

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**F**

- 152. Fact**  
A truth verified by experience or observation; something that is known to have happened or to be the case.

**Feit**

'n Waarheid wat deur ervaring of waarneming geverifieer kan word; iets wat wel gebeur het of wel gaan gebeur.

**Inqaku**

Inyaniso exhaswa ngamava okanye ukwakhelwa umkhanyo; into ekwaziwayo ukuba yenzeka okanye yimeko enjalo.

- 153. Faction**  
A section or group within a larger formation, usually a party; a faction is distinguished by common policy commitments or ideological leanings (see p. 272).

**Faksie**

'n Groep binne 'n groter liggaam, gewoonlik 'n party; 'n faksie word onderskei deurdat almal in die faksie 'n sekere beleid of ideologie steun (*sien* bl. 272).

**Iqhezu**

Icandelo okanye iqela eliqhekeke kwelikhulu, idla ngokuba liqela; iqhezu elahlulwa ngokuzibophelelo kumgaqo-nkqubo ofanayo okanye izimvo elayame kuzo (bona iph. 272).

- 154. Factionalism**  
The proliferation of factions within a party or government; or the bitterness of factional rivalry or infighting.

**Faksionalisme**

Die toename van faksies in 'n party of regering; of die bitterheid van die stryd tussen faksies of binnegevegte.

**Ukwahlukana kwamaqela**

Ukwanda kokwahlukana ngaphakathi kwamaqela okanye urhulumente; okanye ubukrakra obubangelwa luqhekeko okanye ukulwa kwangaphakathi kwamaqela ezopolitiko.

- 155. False consciousness**  
A Marxist term, denoting the delusion and mystification that prevents subordinate classes from recognizing the fact of their own exploitation.

**Valse bewustheid**

'n Marxistiese term wat dui op die misleiding van ondergeskikte klasse wat verhoed dat hulle kan sien hoe hulle uitgebuit word.

**Ingcaciso ebubuxoki**

Igama ngokukaMarx, elalatha ukusetyenziswa ukungqinela isenzo sopolitiko, neqaqambisa ukuba iqela labasebenzi limfamekile ngokweminqweno nezidingo zalo.

- 156. Fascism**  
An ideology characterized by a belief in anti-rationalism, struggle, charismatic leadership, elitism and extreme nationalism; Fascism (with a capital F) refers specifically to the Mussolini regime in Italy.

**Fascisme**

'n Ideologie wat die idee van 'n verregse diktatuur met oorlogsugtige nasionalisme kombineer en soms ook met rasbeheptheid; 'n ideologie wat gekenmerk word deur antirasionalisme, stryd, charismatiese leierskap, elitisme en uiterse nasionalisme; Fascisme (met 'n hoofletter F) verwys spesifiek na die Mussolini-regime in Italië.

**Ubuzwilakhe**

Ingcingane yopolitiko ephawuleka ngenkolo ephikisana nokwenza ngengqondo, ukulwa, ubukhosi obumakhazikhazi, ukukhethela, ukudityaniswa kwelizwe

lonke nobuzwe obugabadeleyo; Eli gama lithi 'Fascism' (eliqala ngonobumba omkhulu u-F esiNgesini) libhekiselele ngokukodwa kumbuso kaMussolini eItaly.

**157. Federalism**

A territorial distribution of power based on the sharing of sovereignty between central (usually national) bodies and peripheral ones (see p. 167).

**Federalisme**

Die territoriale verspreiding van mag op grond van die deel van soewereiniteit tussen sentrale (gewoonlik nasionale) liggame en randliggame (sien bl. 167).

**Ubufederali**

Ulwabiwo lwamandla ommandla olusekeke ekwabelaneni ngobungangamsha bolawulo phakathi kwelisembindini (idla ngokuba lelesizwe) kunye nawemida (bona iph. 167).

**158. Feminism**

An ideology committed to promoting the social role of women and, in most cases, dedicated to the goal of gender equality.

**Feminisme**

'n Ideologie wat daartoe verbind is om die sosiale rol van vroue te bevorder en, in die meeste gevalle, genderygelykheid as 'n doelstelling nastreef.

**Ukulwela amalungelo abasetyhini**

Ingingane enikezelwe ekuphakamiseni indima yamakhosikazi ekuhlaleni kwaye, kwiimeko ezininzi, inikezelwe kwinjongo yokulingana ngokwesini.

**159. Feudalism**

A system of agrarian-based production characterized by fixed social hierarchies and a rigid pattern of obligations.

**Feudalisme**

'n Landbougebaseerde produksiestelsel wat gekenmerk word deur vaste sosiale hiërargieë en onbuigsame verpligtinge.

**Ulawulo lomhlaba zizikumkani**

Inkqubo yolawulo lwezopolitiko esekwe kwimveliso ephawuleka ngokuthi intloko yopolitiko inikeze umhlaba kubantu abaphantsi kwayo kunye nendlela engqingqwa yezibophelelo.

**160. Fiscal crisis of the welfare state**

The crisis in state finances that occurs when expanding social expenditure coincides with recession and declining tax revenues.

**Fiskale krisis van die welsynstaat**

Die krisis in staatsfinansies wat ontstaan wanneer groeiende maatskaplike uitgawes saamval met 'n resessie en 'n dalende inkomste uit belasting.

**Ixesha lobunzima beengeniso zentlalo-ntle yesizwe**

Ubunzima kwezezimali zelizwe okwenzeka xa inkcitho yokwanda kwesizwe isenzeka ngaxesha linye nokuwa kwexabiso lemali okanye ukuwa koovimba berhafu.

**161. Fiscal policy**

Government tax and spending policies, aimed primarily at influencing aggregate demand.

**Fiskale beleid**

Staatsbelastings- en -bestedingsbeleide wat primêr daarop gerig is om totale vraag te beïnvloed.

**Umgaqo-nkqubo weengeniso zerhafu**

Irhafu karhulumente kunye nemigaqo-ntetho yenkcitho, ejolise ekuphembeleleni imfuno efikelelekayo.

**162. Franchise**

The right to vote.

**Stemreg**

Die reg om te stem.

**Ilungelo lokuvota**

Ukuba nelungelo lokuvota.

**163. Fraternity**

Literally, brotherhood; bonds of sympathy and comradeship between and amongst human beings.

**Broederskap**

Bande van simpatie en kameraadskap tussen mense.

- Ubuzalwane**  
Ngokuphandle, ubuzalwane; amaqhina ovelwano kunye nobuqabane phakathi koluntu.
- 164. Free market**  
The principle or policy of unfettered market competition, free from government interference.
- Vrye mark**  
Die beginsel of beleid van onbelemmerde markmededinging sonder inmenging van die staat.
- Intengiso ekhululekileyo**  
Umthetho-siseko okanye umgaqo-nkqubo wokukhuphisana ngentengo okungenasithintelo, kunye nolukhululekileyo kungenelelo lukarhulumente.
- 165. Free press**  
Newspapers (and, by extension, other media outlets) that are free from censorship and political interference by government and, usually, are privately owned.
- Vrye pers**  
Koerante (en ook ander media) wat vry is van sensorskap en politieke inmenging deur die staat, gewoonlik in private besit.
- Ushicilelo olukhululekileyo**  
Amaphaphandaba (kunye, ngolwandiso, neminye imizi yoonondaba) azimeleyo nashicilela ngokukhululekileyo kunye nengalufumaniyo ungenelelo lwezopolitiko kurhulumente kwaye, idla, ngokuba yeyobunini babucala.
- 166. Free trade**  
A system of trading between states not restricted by tariffs or other forms of protectionism.
- Vryhandel**  
‘n Stelsel van handel tussen state wat nie belemmer word deur tariewe of ander vorme van proteksionisme nie.
- Urhwebo olukhululekileyo**  
Inkqubo yotshintshiselwano oluphakathi kwamazwe nolungathintelwanga zizithintelo ezinjengemirhumo okanye ezinye iindlela zokhuseleko.
- 167. Freedom**  
Liberty; the ability to think or act as one wishes; freedom implies either non-interference (negative freedom) or personal self-development (positive freedom) (see p. 324).
- Vryheid**  
Die vermoë om te dink en te doen wat ‘n mens wil; vryheid impliseer nie-inmenging (negatiewe vryheid) of persoonlike selfverwesenliking (positiewe vryheid) (*sien* bl. 324).
- Inkululeko**  
Ubuchule bokucinga okanye bokwenza njengoko ubani efuna njalo; inkululeko ithetha ukungabikho kongenelelo (inkululeko engakhiyo) okanye ukuziphuhlisa komntu (inkululeko eyakhayo) (bona iph. 324).
- 168. Functionalism**  
The theory that government is responsive primarily to human needs; as a theory of regional integration, it implies that the process is incremental and pragmatic.
- Funksionalisme**  
Die teorie dat die regering primêr op menslike behoeftes reageer; as ‘n teorie van streeksintegrasie impliseer dit ‘n inkrementele en pragmatiese proses.
- Ithiyori yokusebenza ngendlela kukarhulumente**  
Ingcingane yokuba urhulumente unoxanduva lokuqala lukarhulumente kukujongana neemfuno zabantu; njengengcingane yohlanganiso lwemimandla, ithetha ukuba inkqubo yesongezelelo nejonge izinto ezibambekayo.
- 169. Fundamentalism**  
A movement or style of thought that holds certain principles to be essential and unchallengeable ‘truths’ (see p. 66).
- Fundamentalisme**  
‘n Beweging of denkwysie wat sekere beginsels as noodsaaklike en onbetwisbare ‘waarhede’ beskou (*sien* bl. 66).
- Ugunyaziso lwamalungelo angundoqo**  
Intshukumo okanye isimbo sengcinga ephakamisa imithetho-siseko ethile njengebalulekileyo nenee’nyaniso’ ezingenakuphikiswa (bona iph. 66).

## G

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- 170. *Gemeinschaft* (German)**  
Community; social bonds based on organic ties and mutual respect.
- Gemeinschaft* (Duits)**  
Gemeenskap; sosiale bande wat op organiese verbintenisse en wedersydse respek gebaseer is.
- Gemeinschaft* (ngokwesiJamani)**  
Uluntu; amaqhina asekuhlaneni aseke kwimvisiswano nentlonipho.
- 171. Gender**  
A cultural distinction between females and males, based on their different social roles and positions (see p.201).
- Gender**  
‘n Kulturele onderskeid tussen mans en vroue, gebaseer op hulle onderskeie sosiale rolle en posisies (*sien* bl. 201).
- Isini**  
Umahluko wenkcubeko phakathi kwabantu bobukhomokazi nabobuduna, ngokusekeke kwiindima nezikhundla zabo ezahlukileyo entlalweni (bona iph. 201).
- 172. General will**  
The genuine interests of a collective body, equivalent to the common good; the will of all provided each person acts selflessly.
- Algemene wil**  
Volonté générale (*Frans*); die ware belange van ‘n kollektiewe liggaam, gelykstaande aan die algemene welsyn; die wil van almal mits elke persoon onbaatsugtig optree.
- Intando kawonke-wonke**  
Isigqibo esiqukayo sabantu bonke elizweni, ukuthathela ingqalelo kuphela imicimbi elungele bonke abahlali; intando yomntu wonke elungiselelwe umntu ngamnye ngaphandle kokucingela iziqu zabathile kuphela.
- 173. Genocide**

An attempt to eradicate a people, identified by their nationality, race, ethnicity or religion, through acts including mass murder, forced resettlement, deliberately induced starvation, and forced sterilization.

### **Volksmoord**

‘n Poging om ‘n hele volk uit te wis op grond van hulle nasionaliteit, ras, etnisiteit of geloof, deur dade soos massamoord, geforseerde hervestiging, doelbewuste verhongering en gedwonge sterilisasie.

### **Intshabalalo yohlanga lonke**

Iinzame zokuphelisa abantu ngokobuzwe, uhlanga, ubuhlanga okanye inkolo yabo, oku kusenzeka ngokubulawa kwabo bonke, ukunyanzelwa bahlale ndaweni yimbi, balanjiswe ngabom, kwanangokwenziwa amadlolo ngokunyanzeliswa.

### **174. Gerrymandering**

The manipulation of electoral boundaries so as to achieve political advantage for a party or candidate.

### **Met afbakening knoei**

Die manipulering van die afbakening van kiesafdelings om ‘n politieke voordeel vir ‘n party of kandidaat te verseker.

### **Ukulawulela abavoti ecaleni**

Ukulawula ngobuqhetseba izithili zovoto ngenjongo yokufumana uxhamlo leqela lopolitiko okanye umnyulwa ngokungafanelekanga.

### **175. *Gesellschaft* {German}**

Association; artificial and contractual social bonds based on a recognition of overlapping interests.

### ***Gesellschaft* (Duits)**

Vereniging; kunsmatige en kontraktuele sosiale bande wat op die erkenning van oorvleuelende belange gebaseer is.

### ***Gesellschaft* (ngokwesiJamani)**

Umbutho; amaqhina anzelelelweyo nasesivumelwano asekuhlaleni asekeke ekubeni abaseki bawo befumanise ukuba nomdla kwizinto ezifanayo.

### **176. *Glasnost* (Russian)**

Literally, openness; the relaxation of censorship and cultural repression.

- Glasnost** (*Russies*)  
Letterlik, openlikheid; die verslapping van sensorskap en kulturele onderdrukking.
- Glasnost** (*ngokwesiRashiya*)  
Ngokuphandle, ukuba sekuhleni; ukunika ushicilelo noxinzelelo lweenkcubeko inkululeko nokusebenza ngokukhululekileyo.
- 177. Global consciousness**  
An awareness of global interconnectedness, reflected (usually) in the form of transnational moral responsibilities and universalist ethics.
- Globale / internasionale bewustheid**  
‘n Bewustheid van wêreldomvattende verbondheid, soos (gewoonlik) deur transnasionale morele verantwoordelikhede en universele etiek weerspieël word.
- Ukwazi ngehlabathi jikelele**  
Ukuba sezingqondweni ngothungelwano lwehlabathi jikelele, okuboniswe (ngokuqhelekileyo) kwimo yemisebenzi neenqobo zobomi ezifanayo.
- 178. Globalization**  
A complex web of interconnectedness through which life is increasingly shaped by decisions or events taken at a distance.
- Globalisering**  
‘n Komplekse web van onderlinge verbondheid wat meebring dat die lewe toenemend gevorm word deur besluite of gebeure wat elders plaasvind.
- Usondelelwaniso lwamazwe omhlaba**  
Inkqubo yokuphatha imibandela ethile ebalulekileyo nechaphazela onke amazwe omhlaba ngokomxholo omacala maninzi.
- 179. Governance**  
Broadly, the various ways in which social life is coordinated, of which government is merely one (see p. 6).
- Regeerkunde**  
Breedweg, die verskillende maniere waarop die sosiale lewe gekoördineer word; die regering is maar net ‘n deel daarvan (*sien* bl. 6).
- Ulawulo**  
Ngokubanzi, iindlela ezahlukeneyo ekulapho ubomi bentlalo bulungelelanisiweyo, apho ingurhulumente inguwe kuphela (bona iph. 6).
- 180. Government**  
The mechanism through which ordered rule is maintained; the machinery for making and enforcing collective decisions in *society* and elsewhere (see p. 26).
- Regering**  
Die meganisme wat ordelike regering verseker; die meganisme wat kollektiewe besluite in die samelewing en elders neem en afdwing (*sien* bl. 26).
- Urhulumente**  
Indlela othi ulondolozwe ngayo umthetho ocwangcisiweyo; isixhobo sokwenza nokunyanzelisa izigqibo ezihlanganyelweyo ekuhlaleni nakwenye indawo (bona iph. 26).
- 181. Government gridlock**  
Paralysis resulting from institutional rivalry within government or the attempt to respond to conflicting public demands.
- Regeringsvasval**  
Verlamming weens institusionele mededinging in die regering of die poging om op teenstrydige openbare eise te reageer.
- Ukuqotywa oburhulumente**  
Ukwethiswa kwamandla okubangelwa kukungaboni ngasonye ngaphakathi kukarhulumente okanye ilinge lokujongana neemfuno zoluntu eziphikisanayo.
- 182. Great power**  
A state deemed to rank amongst the most powerful in a hierarchical state system, reflected in its influence over minor states.
- Grootmoondheid**  
‘n Staat wat beskou word as een van die magtigste in ‘n hiërargiese stelsel van state, soos weerspieël deur sy invloed oor kleiner state, *bv. Brittanje/Duitsland/Frankryk*.
- Amandla amakhulu**  
Iilizwe elifanele ukuhlelwa phakathi kwwona mazwe anamandla amakhulu kwinkqubo yamazwe enyukileyo, elibonakaliswe ngefuthe lalo phezu

kwamazwe amancinci.

**183. Gross domestic product**

The total financial value of final goods and services produced in an economy over one year.

**Bruto binnelandse produk (BBP)**

Die algehele finansiële waarde van finale goedere en dienste wat binne 'n jaar deur 'n ekonomie gelewer word.

**Imveliso yelizwe yonyaka**

Ixabiso lezezimali lilonke leemveliso neenkonzo zokugqibela eziveliswe kuqoqosho lonyaka omnye.

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**H**

**184. 'Hard' power**

The ability to influence others through the use of threats or rewards, typically involving military 'sticks' or economic 'carrots'.

**'Harde' mag**

Die vermoë om ander te beïnvloed deur die gebruik van dreigemente of belonings, tipies 'n militêre 'straf' of 'n ekonomiese 'wortel'.

**Amandla empembelelo**

Ubuchule bokuphemelela abanye ngokusebenzisa izoyikiso okanye imivuzo, ngokuquka iimbasa zomkhosi okanye ezoqoqosho.

**185. Head of state**

The leading representative of the state, usually either a president or monarch; a title of essentially symbolic significance (see p. 359).

**Staatshoof**

Die leidende verteenwoordiger van die staat, gewoonlik 'n president of monarg; dit is in wese 'n simboliese titel (*sien* bl. 359) (*sien ook* uitvoerende gesag).

**Intloko yelizwe**

Ummeli ongumkhokeli elizweni, idla ngokuba ngumongameli okanye ikumkani; isikhundla esingumqondiso wobaluleko (bona iph. 359).

**186. Hegemony**

The ascendancy or domination of one element of a system over others; for Marxists, hegemony implies ideological domination (see p, 207).

**Hegemonie**

Die opkoms of oorheersing van een element in 'n stelsel bo die ander; vir Marxiste impliseer hegemonie ideologiese oorheersing (*sien* bl. 207).

**Ubunkokheli**

Ubukhosi okanye ulawulo lwabanye ngaphezu kwabanye; ngokwabalandeli bakaMarx, ubunkokheli buthetha ulawulo lwendlela ekucingwa ngayo (bona iph. 207).

**187. Hierarchy**

A gradation of social positions or status; hierarchy implies structural or fixed inequality in which position is unconnected with individual ability.

**Hiërargie**

'n Gradering van sosiale posisies of status; hiërargie impliseer 'n strukturele of vasgestelde ongelykheid waar daar nie 'n verband tussen posisie en individuele vermoë bestaan nie.

**Uluhlu lwemigangatho yezikhundla**

Ukuhlelwa kwezikhundla okanye amawonga ekuhlaleni; uluhlu lwemigangatho yezikhundla luquka ukungalingani kwesakhiwo okanye isigxina kuba ubani unikwa isikhundla esingahambelaniyo nezakhono zakhe.

**188. Historical materialism**

A Marxist theory that holds that material or economic conditions ultimately structure law, politics, culture and other aspects of social existence.

**Historiese materialisme**

'n Marxistiese teorie waarvolgens die reg, politiek, kultuur en ander aspekte van sosiale bestaan uiteindelik deur materiële of ekonomiese toestande gestruktureer word.

**Ubungangamsha bezoqoqosho bangaphambili**

Ingingane kaMarx ibambelele ekubeni iimeko yezinto eziphathekayo okanye yezoqoqosho ekugqibeleni zizo ezilawula umthetho, upolitiko, inkcubeko kunye nezinye iinkalo zobukho basentlalweni.

**189. Homogenization**



The tendency for all parts or elements to become similar or identical, as in the case of cultural globalization.

**Homogenisering**

Die neiging van alle dele of elemente om eenvormig of identies te raak, soos wat tydens kulturele globalisering gebeur.

**Ukwenziwa kube luhlobo olunye**

Ukutyekela kwazo zonke izinto okanye amalungu afane okanye abe ngamatwa twatse, njengokufana kweenkcubeko zamazwe ngamazwe.

**190. Human nature**

The essential and immutable character of all human beings; that which is innate to humankind rather than socially or culturally produced.

**Menslike aard**

Die wesentlike en onveranderbare aard van die mensdom; dit wat inherent is aan die mens, eerder as die resultaat van die sosiale of kulturele omgewing.

**Ubume bobuntu**

Uphawu olubalulekileyo nolungenakuguqulwa lwabo bonke abantu; oko kuyimvelo eluntwini kwaye kungenakuveliswa ngokwasekuhlaleni okanye ngokwenkcubeko.

**191. Human rights**

Rights to which people are entitled by virtue of being human; universal and fundamental rights (see p. 326).

**Menseregte**

Regte waarop mense geregtig is omdat hulle mense is; universele en fundamentele regte (*sien* bl. 326).

**Amalungelo oluntu**

Amalungelo angenakuhluthwa nabafanele kuba bengabantu; amalungelo abo bonke nasisiseko (bona iph. 326).

**192. Humanitarian intervention**

Military intervention that is carried out in pursuit of humanitarian rather than strategic objectives (see p. 135).

**Humanitêre ingryping**

Humanitêre intervensie; Militêre ingryping wat uitgevoer word ter wille van humanitêre eerder as strategiese doelwitte (*sien* bl. 135).

**Ungenelelo lwamalungelo abantu**

Ungenelelo lomkhosi olwenziwa ngokulandela amalungelo abantu kuneenjongo zobuqhinga (bona iph. 135).

**193. Hybridity**

A condition of social and cultural mixing; the term has been derived from cross-breeding between genetically unlike plants or animals.

**Hibriditeit**

Tweesoortigheid; 'n Toestand van sosiale en kulturele vermenging; die term is afgelei uit kruisteling tussen geneties verskillende plante of diere.

**Umxube kwiinkcubeko**

Imeko yokuxuba intlalo neenkubeko; igama elisukela ekufuyeni ngokwemfuzo ngkungafaniyo nezityalo okanye izilwanyana.

**194. Hyper-globalism**

The view that new, globalized economic and cultural patterns are inevitable, driven by advances in information and communications technology.

**Hiperglobalisme**

Die beskouing dat die nuwe, geglobaliseerde ekonomiese en kulturele patrone onvermydelik is omdat dit aangedryf word deur vooruitgang in die inligtings- en kommunikasietegnologie.

**Ubukho bosondelwano lwamazwe ngezoqoqosho**

Uluvo lokuba iipateni ezintsha zoqoqosho nenkcubeko zamazwe ngamazwe ezingenakunqandwa, eziqhutyelwa phambili kubuchwepheshe bolwazi noboqhagamshelwano.

**195. Hyper-power**

A power that commands much greater power than any of its potential rivals, and so dominates world politics.

**Supermoondheid**

'n Moondheid wat baie meer mag het as enige van sy potensiele mededingers, en om daardie rede die wêreldpolitiek oorheers.

## **Amandla amakhulu awongameleyo**

Amandla alawula amandla amakhulu kakhulu ukodlula nawaphi anokuphikisana nawo, kwaye ngokwenjalo ongamele ezopolitiko lwehlabathi jikelele.

## **I**

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### **196. Ideal type.**

A mental construct designed to draw out meaning from a complex reality through the presentation of a logical extreme (see p. 18).

#### **Ideaaltipe**

‘n Intellektuele konstruk wat bedoel is om sin te maak uit ‘n komplekse realiteit deur die stel van ‘n logiese ekstreem (*sien* bl. 18).

#### **Inginga ezezokileyo**

Ingingane yasengqondweni eyakhelwe ukunika intsingiselo kwinyaniso yesintsokothi sobomi ngommelo lwengqiqo exananazileyo (bona iph. 18).

### **197. Idealism**

A view of politics that emphasizes the importance of morality and ideals; philosophically, idealism can imply that ideas are more ‘real’ than the material world.

#### **Idealisme**

‘n Politieke beskouing wat die belangrikheid van moraliteit en ideale beklemtoon; filosofies gesproke kan idealisme impliseer dat idees meer ‘werklik’ as die materiële wêreld is.

#### **Inkolelo kwiingcinga ezifizekileyo**

Uluvo lwezopolitiko olugxininisa ubaluleko lwesidima neengcinga ezifizekileyo; ngokwefilosofi, inkolelo kwiingcinga ezifizekileyo kungaquka ihlabathi ‘lokwenene’ kunezinto eziphathekayo.

### **198. Ideology.**

A more or less coherent set of ideas that provides the basis for *some* kind of organized political action (*see* p.45).

#### **Ideologie**

‘n Min of meer samehangende stel idees wat die grondslag lê vir een of ander soort georganiseerde politieke optrede (*sien* bl. 45).

## **Izimvo ezilawula izenzo**

Uluhlu lwezimvo ezininzi okanye ezincinci ezinikeza isiseko sohlobo oluthile lwesenzo sezopolitiko esilungelelanisiweyo (bona iph. 45).

### **199. Immobilism**

Political paralysis stemming from the absence of a strong executive, caused by multiple divisions in the assembly and (probably) in society.

#### **Immobilisme**

Politieke verlamming wat voortspruit uit die afwesigheid van ‘n sterk uitvoerende mag, veroorsaak deur meervlakkige verdelings in die vergadering (parlement) en (waarskynlik) in die samelewing.

#### **Ukuphanza komanyano kwezopolitiko**

Ukwetha kwamandla ezopolitiko ngenxa yokungabikho kwesigqeba esomeleleyo, nokubangelwa zizantlukwano ezininzi kakhulu endlwini yowiso mthetho kunye (mhlawumbi) nasekuhlaleni.

### **200. Impartiality**

The absence of bias; the capacity to prevent political sympathies from intruding into professional or public responsibilities.

#### **Onpartydigheid**

Die afwesigheid van vooroordeel; die vermoë om te keer dat politieke voorkeure ‘n invloed het op professionele of openbare verantwoordelikhede.

#### **Ukungabinakhetha**

Ukungakhethi cala; isikhundla sokuthintela uvelwano lwezopolitiko ekubeni luzinyakathise kumaxanduva obuchule okanye oluntu.

### **201. Impeachment**

A formal process for the removal of a public official in the event of personal or professional wrongdoing.

#### **Staat van aanklag**

‘n Formele proses om ‘n staatsamptenaar te verwyder as hy of sy ‘n persoonlike of professionele oortreding begaan het.

#### **Ukumangalelwa kwegosa**

Inkqubo esesikweni yokushenxiswa kwegosa loluntu ngenxa yokungaziphathi kakuhle kwalo ubuqu okanye eofisini.

- 202. Imperial overreach**  
The tendency for imperial expansion to be unsustainable as wider military responsibilities outstrip the growth of the domestic economy.
- Imperiale oorskryding**  
As imperiale uitbreiding onvolhoubaar is omdat breër militêre verantwoordelikhede die groei van die binnelandse ekonomie oorskry.
- Ugonyamelo olugqithisileyo lombuso kumanye amazwe**  
Ukungazinzi kokwanda kwesithanga ngenxa yokukhula koxanduva lomkhosi ngaphezu koqoqosho lwangaphakathi.
- 203. Imperialism**  
The policy or practice of extending the power or rule of a state beyond its borders; imperialism can be an ideology of expansionism (see p. 132).
- Imperialisme**  
Die beleid of praktyk om die mag of heerskappy van 'n staat na buite sy grense uit te brei; imperialisme kan 'n ideologie van ekspansionisme wees (*sien* bl. 132).
- Ukwandiswa kombuso ngamathanga**  
Umgaqo-nkqubo okanye inkqubo yokwandisa amandla okanye ulawulo lwelizwe ngaphaya kwemida yalo; ukwandiswa kombuso ngamathanga kungaba zizimvo ezilawula izenzo ngenjongo yokwandisa (bona iph.132).
- 204. Incrementalism**  
The theory that decisions are made not in the light of clear-cut objectives, but through small adjustments dictated by changing circumstances.
- Inkrementalisme**  
Die teorie dat besluite nie volgens duidelike doelstellings geneem word nie, maar deur klein aanpassings wat deur veranderende omstandighede genoodsaak word.
- Uhlenga-hlengiso lwezigqibo**  
Ingingane yokuba izigqibo zithathwa kungajongwanga zinjongo zicacileyo koko ngohlenga-hlengiso oluncinci olubangelwa kukutshintsha kweemeko.
- 205. Indigenization**

The process through which alien goods and practices are absorbed by being adapted to local needs and circumstances.

**Verinheemsing**

Die proses waardeur vreemde goedere en praktyke geabsorbeer word deurdat dit by plaaslike behoeftes en omstandighede aangepas word.

**Uguqulelo kokwale mihla**

Inkqubo ezithi ngayo iimpahla neenkqubo zifunxwe ngokuthi ziguqulelwe kwizidingo neemeko zasekuhlaleni.

- 206. Individual responsibility**  
*See ministerial responsibility.*

**Individuele verantwoordelikheid**  
*Sien ministerial responsibility.*

**Uxanduva lomntu ngamnye**  
*Bona ku-ministerial responsibility.*

- 207. Individualism**  
A belief in the supreme importance of the human individual rather than of any social group or collective body (see p. 196).

**Individualisme**  
'n Opvatting dat die menslike individu belangriker is as enige sosiale groep of kollektiewe liggaam (*sien* bl. 196).

**Ubaluleko lomntu ngamnye**  
Inkolelo kubaluleko olukhulu lomntu ngamnye ukodlula naliphi na iqela lentlalo okanye iimbumba (bona iph. 196).

- 208. Industrialism**  
An economic theory or system based on large-scale factory production and the relentless accumulation of capital.

**Industrialisme**  
'n Ekonomiese teorie of stelsel wat op grootskaalse fabrieksproduksie en die meedoënlose versameling van kapitaal gebaseer is.

**Ubaluleko lwezamashishini**

Ingcingane okanye inkqubo yezoqoqosho esekeke kwimveliso enkulu yemizi-mveliso kwakunye nokuhlanganyiswa kobutyebi okungenalusizi.

**209. Information society**

A society in which the creation, distribution and manipulation of information are core economic and cultural activities, underpinned by the 'new' media (see p. 237).

**Inligtingsamelewing**

'n Samelewing waarin die skep, verspreiding en manipulering van inligting kern- ekonomiese en kulturele aktiwiteite is wat deur die 'nuwe' media gerugsteun word (*sien* bl. 237).

**Umbutho wenkcukacha**

Umbutho apho uyilo lolwazi, ukusasazwa nokusetyenziswa kwalo kuyimisebenzi engundoqo yoqoqosho neyencubeko, okuxhaswa yimidiya 'entsha' (bona iph. 237).

**210. Initiative**

A type of referendum through which the public is able to raise legislative proposals.

**Inisiatief**

'n Tipe referendum waardeur die publiek regsvoorstelle kan maak.

**Inyathelo lokusungula**

Uhlobo lovoto logayo-zimvo apho abantu banikwa ithuba lokwenza iziphakamiso zowiso-mthetho.

**211. Institutional racism**

A form of racism that operates through the culture or procedural rules of an organization, as distinct from personal prejudice.

**Institutionele rassisme**

'n Vorm van rassisme wat deur die kulturele of prosessuele reëls van 'n organisasie beslag vind; dit kan van persoonlike vooroordeel onderskei word.

**Ubuhlanga beziko**

Uhlobo lubuhlanga obusebenza ngenkcubeko okanye imigaqo-nkqubo yombutho, nengoko kwahlukileyo ekuqaleni ugwebe komntu.

**212. Integral nationalism**

An intense, even hysterical, nationalist enthusiasm that absorbs individual identity into that of the nation.

**Integrale nasionalisme**

'n Heftige, selfs histeriese, nasionalistiese entoesiasme waardeur individuele identiteit in die nasie s'n geabsorbeer word.

**Ubuzwe obuyimfuneko**

Ubuzwe oboyikisayo obufunxa inkqu yomntu ukuze ibe yinxalenye yesizwe.

**213. Interest**

That which benefits an individual or group; interests (unlike wants or preferences) are usually understood to be objective, or 'real', as opposed to 'felt'.

**Belange**

Dit wat 'n individu of groep bevoordeel; belange (anders as behoeftes of voorkeure) word gewoonlik as objektief of 'die werklikheid' eerder as 'n 'gevoel' beskou.

**Umdla**

Oko kuyinzuzo emntwini okanye kwiqela; imidla (ngokungafaniyo nezinto ezifunwayo okanye ezikhethwayo) edla ngokuqondwa ngokungathathi-cala, okanye 'yokwenene', ngokuchaseneyo noko 'kuviwayo'.

**214. Interest group**

Pressure group; an organized association that aims to influence the policies or actions of government; interest groups may have a sectional or promotional character (see p. 296).

**Belangegroep**

Drukgroep; 'n Georganiseerde vereniging wat ten doel het om die beleide of optrede van die regering te beïnvloed; belange- of drukgroepe kan 'n partikularistiese of bevorderingsaard hê (*sien* bl. 296).

**Iqela elineemfuno ezifanayo**

Umbutho wabantu osemthethweni owabelana ngezimo mzungaphambili, indlela abajonge ngayo izinto, iinkolelo nemigomo nokuzama ukuphemelela inkqubo yoluntu ihlangabezane nemigomo yayo (bona iph. 296).

**215. Intergovernmentalism**  
Interaction between or amongst *states* that takes place on the basis of sovereign independence (*see* p. 153).

**Intergoewermentalisme**

Wisselwerking tussen regerings op grond van soewereine onafhanklikheid (*sien* bl. 153).

**Ubudlelwane boorhulumente**

Intsebenziswano phakathi kwamazwe ethatha indawo ngendlela yenkululeko yokuzilawula kombuso ngamnye (bona iph. 153).

**216. International law**

A system of rules that is binding on states, and thus defines the formal relationships between them (*see* p. 159).

**Internasionale reg**

‘n Stel reëls waaraan state gebonde is en wat dus die formele verhouding tussen hulle bepaal (*sien* bl. 159).

**Umfetho wamazwe ngamazwe**

Inkqubo yemifetho ezizibophelelo kumazwe, ize ngokwenjenjalo inike inkcazelo yobudlelwane obusesikweni phakathi kwawo (bona iph. 159).

**217. Internationalism**

A theory or practice of politics based on transnational or global cooperation; the belief that nations are artificial and unwanted formations (*see* p. 130).

**Internasionalisme**

‘n Politieke teorie of praktyk wat op transnasionale of globale samewerking gebaseer is; die beskouing dat nasies kunsmatige en ongewenste samevoegings is (*sien* bl. 130).

**Intsebenziswano yamazwe ngamazwe**

Ingingane okanye inkqubo yezopolitiko esekwe kubudlelwane obuphakathi kwamazwe okanye intsebenziswano yamazwe ngamazwe; inkolelo yokuba amazwe angoozenzele nezakhiwo ezingafunekiyo (bona iph. 130).

**218. Interventionism**

Government policies designed to regulate or manage economic life; more

broadly, a policy of engagement or involvement.

**Intervensionisme**

Staatsbeleid wat ontwerp is om die ekonomiese lewe te reguleer of te bestuur; breër gesien, ‘n beleid van betrokkenheid.

**Ungelelo lukarhulumente**

Imigaqo-nkqubo karhulumente eyilelwe ukuphatha okanye ukulawula ubomi bezoqoqosho; ngokubanzi, umgaqo-nkqubo wemfanelo okanye wokuzibandakanya.

**219. Iron triangle**

A policy network that comprises executive agencies, legislative committees and interest groups, typically found in the USA.

**Ysterdriehoek**

‘n Beleidsnetwerk wat uit uitvoerende agentskappe, wetgewende komitees en belangegroep bestaan en wat tipies in die VSA voorkom.

**Unxantathu weearhente zolawulo**

Uthungelwano lomgaqo-nkqubo oluquka iiarhente zolawulo, iikomiti zowiso-mfetho kunye namaqela aneemfuno ezifanayo, olufunyanwa eMelika.

**220. Isolationism**

The policy of withdrawal from international affairs and, in particular, avoiding political or military commitment to other states.

**Isolasionisme**

Die beleid van onttrekking uit internasionale aangeleenthede en, in die besonder, die vermyding van politieke of militêre verbintenisse teenoor ander state.

**Ukwenziwa ikheswa/ilolo**

Umgqaqo-nkqubo wokuzikhwebula kwimicimbi yamazwe ngamazwe, ingakumbi ukumela bucala ekuzibopheleleni kwezopolitiko okanye kwezomkhosi namanye amazwe.

**221. Issue**

A matter recognized as part of the policy agenda, over which there is public debate or disagreement.

**Vraagstuk**

Kwessie; 'n saak wat as deel van die beleidsagenda erken word, waaroor daar 'n openbare debat gevoer word of 'n verskil ontstaan.

### **Umbandela**

Into ethatyathwa njengxalenye yeajenda yomgaqo-nkqubo, umcimbi ekuxoxwa okanye ekungavunyelwana ngawo luluntu.

## **J**

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### **222. Jingoism**

A mood of public enthusiasm and celebration provoked by military expansion or imperial conquest.

### **Jingoïsme**

'n Stemming van publieke entoesiasme en feesviering wat uit militêre uitbreiding of imperiale oorwinning voortspruit; ongesonde vaderlandsliefde.

### **Ubuthandazwe ngogonyamelo**

Uvakalelo lolonwabo ebantwini nobuxhokoxwa kukwandisa imikhosi okanye ulawulo lwelizwe lwabo kwamanye amazwe.

### **223. Judicial activism**

The willingness of judges to arbitrate in political disputes, as opposed to merely saying what the law means.

### **Regterlike aktivisme**

Judisiële aktivisme; die bereidwilligheid van regters om in politieke geskille as arbiters op te tree, eerder as om net te sê wat die wet beteken.

### **Umdla wolamlo kwezobulungisa**

Ukuvuma kweejaji ukulamla kungqzulwano lwezopolitiko, ngokuchaseneyo nokutsho nje oko kuthethwa ngumthetho.

### **224. Judicial independence**

The constitutional principle that there should be a strict separation between the judiciary and other branches of government; an application of the separation of powers.

### **Regterlike onafhanklikheid**

Die grondwetlike beginsel dat daar 'n streng skeiding moet wees tussen die regsprekende gesag en ander regeringsvertakkings; die toepassing van die

skeiding van magte.

### **Ukuzimela kwezobulungisa**

Umthetho-siseko womgaqo-siseko othi kumele kubekho ukwahlukana okungqongqo phakathi kwecandelo lezobulungisa kunye namanye amasebe aseburhulumenteni; isicelo sokwahlukaniswa kwamagunya.

### **225. Judicial review**

The power of the judiciary to review the laws, decrees and actions of other branches of government, and to declare them invalid (see p. 330).

### **Regterlike hersiening**

Die mag van die regsprekende gesag om die wette, uitvaardigings en optrede van ander regeringsvertakkings te hersien en dit ongeldig te verklaar (*sien* bl. 330).

### **Ukuhlola kwezobulungisa**

Amandla ezobulungisa okuhlola imithetho, imiyalelo kunye neentshukumo zamanye amasebe aseburhulumenteni, kunye nokuwabhengeza njengangasebenziyo (bona iph. 330).

### **226. Judiciary**

The branch of government that is empowered to decide legal disputes and adjudicate on the meaning of the law.

### **Regsprekende gesag**

Regbank; die tak van die regering wat by magte is om besluite oor regsgekkille te neem en wette te vertolk.

### **Icandelo leenkundla**

Isebe likarhulumente elixhotyiselwe ukuthatha izigqibo ngeengxoxo zasemthethweni kunye nokugweba kwintsingiselwe yomthetho.

### **227. Junta (Spanish)**

Literally, a council or board (*Spanish*); a group of military officers who hold political power.

### **Junta (Spaans)**

Letterlik, 'n raad; 'n groep militêre offisiere wat al die politieke mag het.

### **Junta (ngokweSipenish)**

Ngokuphandle, ibhunga okanye ibhodi (*ngokweSipenishi*); iqela lamagosa

asemkhosini abambe amandla olawulo kwezopolitiko.

**228. Justice**

The morally justifiable apportionment of rewards or punishments, each person being given what he or she is 'due'.

**Geregtigheid**

Gereg, justisie; die moreel regverdige verdeling van belonings of strawwe, waar elkeen kry wat hom of haar 'toekom'.

**Ubulungisa**

Isahlulo esisengiqweni ngokusesikweni semivuzo okanye izohlwayo, umntu ngamnye unikezwa oko 'kumfaneleyo'.

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**K**

**229. Keynesianism**

The theory (developed by John Maynard Keynes) or policy of economic management, usually associated with the goal of full employment.

**Keynesianisme**

Die teorie (ontwikkel deur John Maynard Keynes) of beleid van ekonomiese bestuur, gewoonlik geassosieer met die doelstelling van volle indiensneming. Die opvatting dat die staat moet inmeng in die vrye mark ekonomie.

**Ingingane kaKeynes**

Ingingane (eyaphuhliswa nguJohn Maynard Keynes) okanye umgaqo-nkqubo wokulawulwa kwezoqoqosho, odla ngokwayanyaniswa neenjongo zokuqeshwa ngokwesigxina kwabasebenzi.

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**L**

**230. Laissez-fair (French)**

Literally, to leave to do; the principle of the noninterference of government in economic life (see p. 189).

**Laissez-faire (Frans)**

Letterlik, laat-maar-gaan; die beginsel van geen staatsinmenging in die ekonomie nie (sien bl. 189).

*Laissez-fair (ngokwesiFrentshi)*

Ngokuphandle, nguvula-zibhuqe; umthetho-siseko wokungangeneleli kukarhulumente kubomi bezoqoqosho (bona iph. 189).

**231. Law**

A set of public and enforceable rules that apply throughout a political community; law is usually recognized as binding.

**Reg**

Die reg, wette; 'n stel openbare en afdwingbare reëls (wette) wat vir die hele politieke gemeenskap geld; die reg word gewoonlik as bindend beskou.

**Umthetho**

Uluhlu lwemithetho kawonke-wonke egunyazisiweyo nesisibophelelo esebenza kuluntu lonke lwezopolitiko; umthetho odla ngokuthathwa njengobophelelanga.

**232. Leadership**

Influence exerted over a larger group or body, or personal qualities that foster willing obedience in others (see p. 372).

**Leierskap**

Invloed wat oor 'n groter groep of liggaam uitgeoefen word, or persoonlike eienskappe wat gewillige gehoorsaamheid in ander inspireer (sien bl. 372).

**Ubunkokheli**

Ifuthe elithile kwiqela elikhulu labantu, okanye iimpawu zomntu ezinyanzelisa ukuthotyelwa komntu ngabanye ngaphandle kokunyanzeliswa (bona iph. 372).

**233. Left**

A broad ideological disposition characterized by sympathy for principles such as liberty, equality, fraternity and progress (see p. 276).

**Linksgesindes**

Die linkses; 'n breë ideologiese ingesteldheid wat gekenmerk word deur simpatie vir beginsels soos vryheid, gelykheid, broederskap en vooruitgang (sien bl. 276).

**Ingingane yangasekhohlo**

Ingingane ebanzi ephawuleka ngovelwano lwemithetho-siseko enjengenkululeko, ukulingana, ubuzalwane kunye nenkqubela-phambili kumntu wonke (bona iph. 276).

- 234. Legislature**  
The branch of government that is empowered to make law through the formal enactment of legislation.
- Wetgewer**  
Wetgewende gesag; die tak van die regering wat by magte is om wette te maak deur die formele uitvaardiging van wetgewing.
- Indlu yoWisio-Mthetho**  
Isebe loburhulumente elixhotyiselwe ukwenza imithetho inxalenye yeqela lopolitiko.
- 235. Legitimacy**  
Rightfulness; a quality that confers on a command an authoritative or binding character, implying a duty to obey (see p. 219).
- Legitimiteit**  
Politieke en morele gesaghebbendheid of regmatigheid; 'n eienskap wat 'n bevel gesaghebbend of bindend maak'; die morele verpligting om te gehoorsaam. (*sien* bl. 219).
- Ukuba semthethweni**  
Ukuba selungelweni; ubulunga bokuba inkokheli yezopolitiko okanye urhulumente unegunya elisemthethweni, ngako oko kufuneka athotyelwe (bona iph. 219).
- 236. Leninism**  
Lenin's theoretical contributions to Marxism, notably his belief in the need for a revolutionary or vanguard party.
- Leninisme**  
Lenin se teoretiese bydrae tot Marxisme, veral sy beskouing dat 'n revolusionêre of voorpuntparty noodsaaklik is.
- Ingingane kaLenin**  
Ithiyori laLenini ekuxhaseni uluvo lokuba kufuneka kuhlale kukho iqela lezopolitiko elinabavukeli okanye elinika umkhomba-ndlela.
- 237. Liberal democracy**  
A form of democracy that incorporates both limited government and a system of regular and competitive elections; liberal democracy is a regime type (see p. 30).

**Liberale demokrasie**

'n Vorm van demokrasie wat beperkte regering asook 'n stelsel van gereelde en mededingende verkiesings insluit; liberale demokrasie is 'n soort bewind (*sien* bl. 30).

**Idemokhrasi yenkululeko**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi oluquka zombini urhulumente osikelwe imida kunye nenkqubo yonyulo oluqhelekileyo neyokhuphiswano; idemokhrasi yenkululeko iluhlobo oluthile lombuso (bona iph. 30).

**238. Liberalization**

The introduction of internal and external checks on government power and/or shifts towards private enterprise and the market.

**Liberalisering**

Liberalisasie; die instel van interne en eksterne maatreëls om die regering se mag te beheer en/of verskuiwings na private ondernemings en die mark.

**Inkululeko kwezorhwebo**

Ukwaziswa kokukhangelwa kwangaphakathi nangaphandle kwamandla karhulumente kunye/okanye ukumiselwa koshishino kunye norhwebo lwabucala.

**239. Liberalism**

An ideology based on a commitment to individualism, freedom, toleration and consent; modern liberalism differs from classical liberalism.

"If Adam Smith is the quintessential classical liberal, the twentieth-century British economist John Maynard Keynes, whose ideas paved the way for massive public works projects and countercyclical economic policies meant to soften the ups and downs of the business cycle, best represents the modern version." (Wolfe 2010: 13).

**Liberalisme**

'n Ideologie wat gebaseer is op 'n verbintenis tot individualisme, vryheid, verdraagsaamheid en instemming; moderne liberalisme verskil van klassieke liberalisme.

**Ukukhululeka**

Ingingane esekeke ekuzibopheleleni kumntu ngamnye, inkululeko,



ukunyamezela nemvume; ukukhululeka kwanamhlanje kuhlukile kukukhululeka kwamandulo.

**240. Libertarianism**

The belief that the realm of individual liberty should be maximized, usually associated with attempts to minimize the scope of public authority.

**Libertarianisme**

Die beskouing dat die sfeer van individuele vryheid gemaksimeer moet word, gewoonlik geassosieer met pogings om die omvang van openbare gesag tot die minimum te beperk.

**Ukwandiswa kwenkululeko**

Inkolelo ekubeni kwandiswe inkululeko yomntu ngamnye, ngeenjongo zokucutha ummandla wokulawula kweziphatha-mandla uluntu.

**241. Liberty**

See *Freedom*.

**Vryheid**

*Sien Freedom.*

**Inkululeko**

Bona ku-*freedom*

**242. Licence**

Excessive liberty; the abuse of or disregard for others or the law.

**Bandeloosheid**

Oormatige vryheid; die misbruik of verontagsaming van ander, of die reg.

**Imvume**

Inkululeko egqithisileyo; ukuxhatshazwa okanye ukungathobeli abanye abantu okanye umthetho.

**243. Limited government**

Government operating within constraints, usually imposed by law, a constitution or institutional checks and balances.

**Beperkte regering**

‘n Regering wat binne perke funksioneer; die perke word gewoonlik deur die

reg, ‘n grondwet of institusionele wigte en teenwigte gestel.

**Urhulumente oqhaniweyo**

Urhulumente osebenza ngaphakathi kwemida ayisikelweyo, edla ngokugunyaziswa ngumthetho, umgaqo-siseko okanye ukukhangela ukuba izinto zeziko zisemthethweni na.

**244. Lobby (*Verb*)**

To make representations to policy-makers; *noun*: an interest group that influences the policy process (see p. 305).

**Invloed werf**

Werkwoord: om vertoë tot beleidmakers te rig; word veral met VSA kongres geassosieer; selfstandige naamwoord: ‘n belangegroep wat die beleidsproses in die Parlement probeer beïnvloed (*sien* bl. 305).

**Ugayo (*Isenzi*)**

Ukwenza ummelo kubenzi bomgaqo-nkqubo; iqela elithile elinefuthe kwinkqubo yemithetho-nkqubo (bona iph. 305).

**245. Local democracy**

A principle that embodies both the idea of local autonomy and the goal of popular responsiveness.

**Plaaslike demokrasie**

‘n Beginsel wat die idee van plaaslike outonomie asook die doelstelling van populêre responsiwiteit omarm.

**Ulawulo lwasekhaya**

Umthetho-siseko ogunyazisa zombini inkululeko yasekuhlaleni kunye nenjongo yokuthatha inxaxheba koluntu lonke.

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**M**

**246. Machiavellianism**

Cunning and manipulative behaviour, usually aimed at personal or political advancement (after Niccolo Machiavelli) (see p. 6).

**Machiavellianisme**

Slinkse en manipulerende gedrag, gewoonlik gerig op persoonlike of politieke

gewin (*sien* bl. 6). Dit word geassosieer met die Italiaanse staatsamptenaar, Niccolo Machiavelli, wat geglo het dat dit in die politieke lewe toelaatbaar is om oneerlike maniere te gebruik om jou doelwitte te bereik.

### **Ukungabinasazela**

Indlelaykuziphatha ngobuqhinga nobuqhophololo, esidla ngokujoliswa ekuziphakamiseni komntu okanye ezopolitiko (bona iph. 6).

### **247. Machine politics**

A style of politics in which party 'bosses' control a mass organization through patronage and the distribution of favours.

### **Masjienpolitiek**

'n Politieke styl waarin 'partybase' 'n massaorganisasie beheer deur begunstiging en die uitdeel van gunste.

### **Ubuqhophololo kwezopolitiko**

Uhlobo lwezopolitiko apho 'izikhulu' zamaqela ezopolitiko zilawula imibutho emikhulu ngokuxhasana nangokwenzelana.

### **248. Majoritarianism**

A theory or practice in which priority is accorded to the will of the majority; majoritarianism implies insensitivity towards minorities and individuals.

### **Meerderheidsleer**

'n Teorie of praktyk wat die wil van die meerderheid voorop stel; meerderheidsleer impliseer 'n gebrek aan sensitiviteit teenoor minderheidsgroepe en individue.

### **Ugunyaziso lweemfuno zesininzi**

Ithiyori okanye imeko apho uninzi lwezinto lwenziwa ngokwentando yesininzi nangona oku kunokubangela ukungasiwa so kweemfuno zabo baligcuntswana.

### **249. Maladministration**

Bad administration; the improper use of powers, biased application of rules, failure to follow procedures, or simple incompetence.

### **Wandaministrasie**

Swak administrasie; die onbehoorlike gebruik van magte, bevooroordeelde toepassing van reëls, onvermoë om prosedures te volg, of bloot onbevoegdheid.

### **Ulawulo olugwenxa**

Ulawulo olugwenxa nokusetyenziswa kwamagunya ngendlela engafanelekanga okanye enomkhethe, ukusilela ukulandela iinkqubo, okanye ukungafaneleki nje kuphela.

### **250. Managerialism**

The theory that in modern society class divisions have been replaced by ones based on managerial position and bureaucratic power; technocracy (rule by experts or specialists).

### **Bestuursbeheptheid**

Oordrewe bestuursbenadering; die teorie dat klasseverdelings in die moderne samelewing vervang is deur 'n onderskeid op grond van bestuursposisie en burokratiese mag; tegnokratie (heersing deur deskundiges of spesialiste).

### **Ulawulo olusezandleni lweengcali**

Ithiyori evakalisa ukuba kula maxesha ukungalingani kwabantu ngokwenqanaba lentlalo kususwe bubukho bokungalingani ngokwezikhundla zolawulo okanye ngokwezikhundla zabo basemagunyeni; itekinokhrasi (ulawulo lweengcali okanye iincutshe).

### **251. Mandate**

An authoritative instruction or command; a mandate can be a legal order or a moral obligation (see p.252).

### **Mandaat**

'n Gesaghebbende instruksie of opdrag; 'n mandaat kan 'n regsbevel of 'n morele verpligting wees (*sien* bl. 252).

### **Igunya**

Umyalelo ogunyazisayo osuka kongentla; Igunya lingangumyalelo wasemthethweni okanye isibophelelo soluleko (bona iph. 252).

### **252. Manifesto**

A document outlining (in more or less detail) the policies or programme a party proposes to pursue if elected to power.

### **Manifes**

'n Dokument wat (in meer of minder detail) die beleide of programme uiteensit wat 'n party beplan om te volg as hy verkies word.

### **Upapasho-nkqubo**

Uxwebhu olushwankathela (ngenkukacha eninzi okanye encinane) imigaqo-nkqubo okanye inkqubo edandalaziswa liqela eliza kuzilandela ukuba lonyulelwe ukulawula.

### **253. Market**

A system of commercial exchange shaped by the forces of demand and supply, and regulated by the price mechanism (see p. 185).

### **Mark**

‘n Stelsel van kommersiële handel wat deur die kragte van vraag en aanbod gevorm en deur die prysmeganisme gereguleer word (*sien* bl. 185).

### **Urhwebo**

Inkqubo yonaniselwano ngokoqoqosho egxile kwinkqubo yokufuna nokunikezwa kwemveliso nekwalawulwa yimeko yamaxabiso (bona iph. 185).

### **254. Market socialism**

An economic system based on self-managing cooperative enterprises operating in a context of market competition.

### **Marksosialisme**

‘n Ekonomiese stelsel gebaseer op selfbesturende kooperatiewe ondernemings wat in ‘n konteks van markmededinging bedryf word.

### **Urhwebo lobudlela-ndawonye**

Uhlobo lwezoqoqosho apho amashishini ayilawula ngokwawo indlela asebenza ngayo kwimeko yokhuphiswano lorhwebo.

### **255. Marketization**

The extension of market relationships, based on commercial exchange and material self-interest, across the economy and, possibly, society.

### **Vermarking**

Die uitbreiding van markverhoudinge, gebaseer op kommersiële handel en materiële eiebelang, oor die hele ekonomie en moontlik selfs die samelewing heen.

### **Ukwanda kobudlelwane borhwebo**

Ukwandiswa kobudlelwane borhwebo okubhekiselele kunaniselwano lwemicimbi yoqoqosho, nokuhambisa phambili ubuhlohlesakhe kwezoqoqosho

nasentlalweni.

### **256. Marxism**

The theoretical system devised by Karl Marx, characterized by a belief in historical materialism, dialectical change and the use of class analysis.

### **Marxisme**

Die teoretiese stelsel wat deur Karl Marx ontwikkel is en wat gekenmerk word deur vertroue in historiese materialisme, dialektiese verandering en die gebruik van klasseontleding.

### **Inkqubo kaMarx yezopolitiko**

Inkqubo yethiyori eyaqalwa nguKarl Marx, ephawuleka ngenkolo yembali yokuphathekayo, ukutshintsha kweengxoxo nokucalulwa koluntu ngokwamanqanaba.

### **257. Mass media**

Social institutions in print and electronic publishing and broadcasting that channel communication towards a large and undifferentiated audience (see p.232).

### **Massamedia**

Sosiale instellings wat gebruik maak van gedrukte media (koerante, tydskrifte, ens.) en elektroniese publikasies en uitsaaidienste om met ‘n groot en ongedifferensieerde gehoor te kommunikeer (*sien* bl. 232).

### **Amajelo osasazo lweendaba kwisininzi**

Amaziko entlalo asebenza ngokushicilela okubhaliweyo noko kukwikhompyutha kwakunye nosasazo olugqithisela unxibelelwano lolwazi kuluntu ngokubanzi (bona iph. 232).

### **258. Mass society**

A society characterized by atomism and cultural and political rootlessness; the concept highlights pessimistic trends in modern societies.

### **Massasamelewing**

‘n Samelewing wat gekenmerk word deur atomisme en kulturele en politieke ontworteling; die begrip beklemtoon pessimistiese tendense in moderne samelewings.

### **Intlalo elambathayo nephanzileyo**

Intlalo ekhangeleka ilambatha ngokwamasiko nezopolitiko; intlalo emi ndawonye ngokwale mihla.

**259. Materialism**

An emphasis on material needs and satisfaction; philosophically, either the belief that only matter is 'real' or that economic factors are fundamental to historical explanations.

**Materialisme**

'n Beklemtong van materiële behoeftes en bevrediging; filosofies, óf die bekouing dat slegs die materiële 'werklik' is, óf dat ekonomiese faktore van fundamentele belang is vir geskiedkundige verduidelikings.

**Ukholoso ngezinto eziphathekayo**

Ukugxininisa kwiimfuno zezinto eziphathekayo kunye nokwaneliseka, nokuba yinkolelo yokuba iyinto ebalulekileyo 'yokwenene' okanye iimeko zoqoqosho zisisiseko kwiingcaciso zembali.

**260. McCarthyism**

The use of witch hunts and unscrupulous investigations, as practised in the 1950s against 'communists' by US Senator Joseph McCarthy.

**McCarthyisme**

Die gebruik van 'n heksejag en gewetenlose ondersoeke, soos dié van senator Joseph McCarthy 1950-1954 teen 'kommuniste' in die VSA.

**Ukuzingelwa kwamaKomanis**

Imeko yokuzingelwa nokuncinwa ngokungenasazela ukuchasa amakomanisi ngo-1950 nguJoseph McCarthy owayekwisigqeba solawulo lwaseMelika.

**261. McDonaldization**

The process whereby global commodities and commercial and marketing practices associated with the fast-food industry have come to dominate more and more economic sectors.

**McDonaldisering**

Die proses waardeur internasionale kommoditeite en kommersiële en markpraktyke met die kitskosbedryf geassosieer word, wat oorheersend in al hoe meer ekonomiese sektore voorkom.

**Ukugutyungelwa koqoqosho ziintengiso zokutya**

Inkqubo apho iinkqubo zoqoqosho lwehlabathi nezorhwebo eziphathelele ekutyeni okukhawulezileyo ziya zisongamela amacandelo ezoqoqosho ngakumbi nangakumbi.

**262. Mercantilism**

A school of economic thought that emphasizes the state's role in managing international trade and guaranteeing prosperity.

**Merkantilisme**

'n Ekonomiese denkwysie wat die staat se rol in die bestuur van internasionale handel en die waarborg van voorspoed beklemtoon.

**Indima yelizwe kurhwebo**

Iziko lengcingane yezoqoqosho eyayigxininisa indima yelizwe ekualawuleni urhwebo lwamazwe ngamazwe nasekuqinisekiseni impumelelo.

**263. Meritocracy**

Rule by the talented; the principle that rewards and positions should be distributed on the basis of ability.

**Meritokrasie**

'n Heerskappy deur talentvolle mense; die beginsel dat belonings en posisies op meriete of verdienste toegeken moet word.

**Ulawulo ngobuchule**

Ulawulo ngabanetalente; umthetho-siseko wokuba amawonga nezikhundla kumele zabiwe ngokobuchule babantu.

**264. Meta-Ideology**

A higher or second-order ideology that lays down the grounds on which ideological debate can take place.

**Meta-ideologie**

'n Hoër of tweedeorde ideologie wat die grondslag lê vir die voer van 'n ideologiese debat.

**Ingcingane eyongameleyo**

Ingcingane yomyalelo ophezulu okanye wesibini odandalazisa ukuba zeziphi na iingxoxo zezimvo ezinokuqhutywa.

**265. Militarism**

The achievement of ends by military means; or the spread of military ideas and values throughout civilian society (see p. 404).

#### **Militarisme**

Die bereiking van doelwitte deur militêre optrede; of die verspreiding van militêre idees en waardes in die burgerlike samelewing (*sien* bl. 404).

#### **Ukuphakanyiswa komkhosi**

Ukuphunyezwa kweenjongo ngomkhosi; okanye ukunatyiswa kwengcingane nezinto ezilixabiso ngoluntu lwempucuko (bona iph. 404).

#### **266. Military-industrial complex**

A symbiotic relationship between the armed forces and defence industries, based on a common desire to increase military spending.

#### **Militêr-industriële kompleks**

‘n Simbiotiese verhouding tussen die gewapende magte en verdedigingsbedrywe, gebaseer op ‘n gemeenskaplike doel om militêre besteding uit te brei.

#### **Ubudlelwane borhwebo nomkhosi**

Ubudlelwane obuluqilima phakathi kwemikhosi yezixhobo zokulwa kunye nemizi-mveliso yomkhosi, obusekwe phantsi kwezibambhathiso zokwandisa inkcitho kurhwebo lwezixhobo.

#### **267. Military regime**

A regime in which political office is allocated on the basis of the holder’s position in the military hierarchy.

#### **Militêre bewind**

Militêre regime; ‘n bewind waarin ‘n politieke amp op grond van die persoon se amp in die militêre hiërargie toegeken word.

#### **Ulawulo lomkhosi**

Ulawulo apho igunya leofisi yezopolitiko lunikwa lowo unesikhundla kuluhlu lwemigangatho yabaphathi bomkhosi.

#### **268. Minimal state**

A state whose functions are restricted to the maintenance of domestic order and the protection of property; a ‘nightwatchman’ state.

#### **Minimale staat**

‘n Staat waarvan die funksies beperk is tot die handhawing van binnelandse orde en die beskerming van eiendom; ‘n ‘nagwagstaat’.

#### **Ilizwe elincinane**

Ilizwe elimisebenzi yalo kuphela ithinteleke kuphela ngokugcinwa kolawulo lwasekhaya kunye nokhuseleko lomhlaba; ilizwe ‘likanogada’.

#### **269. Ministerial (or individual) responsibility**

The doctrine that ministers are responsible or accountable for the actions (and mistakes) of their civil servants (see p. 396).

#### **Ministeriële (of individuele) verantwoordelikheid**

Die leerstelling dat ministers verantwoordelik of verantwoordingspligtig (aanspreeklik) is vir die optrede (en foute) van die staatsamptenare wat vir hulle werk (*sien* bl. 396).

#### **Uxanduva lobuphathiswa (okanye lomntu)**

Imfundiso yokuba abaphathiswa banoxanduva okanye banobutyala ngenxa yezenzo (kunye neemposiso) zabasebenzi babo (bona iph. 396).

#### **270. Model**

A theoretical representation of empirical data that aims to advance understanding by highlighting significant relationships and interactions.

#### **Model**

‘n Teoretiese voorstelling van empiriese data wat gebruik word om ‘n saak te verduidelik deur belangrike verhoudings en wisselwerkings te beklemtoon.

#### **Imodeli yobudlelwane nentsebenziswano**

Umelo lwengcingane yolwazi olujolise ekuqhubeleni phambili ingqiqo ngokuqaqambisa ubudlelwane obubalulekileyo kunye nentsebenziswano.

#### **271. Monarchy**

An institution in which the post of head of state is filled through inheritance or by dynastic succession; monarchy may be absolute or constitutional (see p. 366).

#### **Monargie**

‘n Instelling waarin die amp van staatshoof gevul word deur erfenis of dinastiese opvolging; monargie kan absoluut of grondwetlik wees (*sien* bl. 366).

### **Ubukumkani**

Ilizwe elintloko yalo ilawulwa ngobundlalifa okanye inkokheli yemveli efana nokumkani;, ubukumkani bungaphelela okanye bube bobomgaqo-siseko (bona iph. 366).

### **272. Monetarism**

The theory that inflation is caused by an increase in the supply of money; 'too much money chases too few goods'.

### **Monetarisme**

Die teorie dat inflasie veroorsaak word deur 'n toename in die voorsiening van geld; 'te veel geld jaag te min goedere na'.

### **Ukudinjazwa kwemali**

Ingcingane yokuba ukunyuka kwamaxabiso kubangelwa kukwanda kwimveliso yemali; 'ubukho bemali eninzi bunganciphisa imeko yoqoqosho'.

### **273. Monetary policy**

A government's influence over the supply and value of money, exercised principally through the mechanism of interest rates.

### **Monetêre beleid**

'n Regering se invloed op die voorsiening en waarde van geld, wat hoofsaaklik deur die meganisme van rentekoerse uitgeoefen word.

### **Umgaqo-nkqubo wezezimali**

Iimpembelelo zikarhulumente ekunikezweni kwemali nexabiso layo, kwanokulawulwa kwayo ngokwemilinganiselo yenzala.

### **274. Monism**

A belief in only one theory or value; monism is reflected politically in enforced obedience to a unitary power and is thus implicitly totalitarian.

### **Monisme**

'n Beskouing dat slegs een teorie of waarde belangrik is; monisme word polities weerspieël in gedwonge gehoorsaamheid aan 'n uniale mag en is dus by implikasie totalitarisme. Staan teenoor die beginsel van pluralisme.

### **Intobeko kulawulo olunye**

Inkolelo kwingcingane okanye kwinto elixabiso enye kuphela; Intobeko kulawulo olunye lubonakala ngokwezopolitiko kwintobeko enyanzeliswe

kulawulo olunye eyenza ibe yeyokungavumeli nkcaso.

### **275. Multilateralism**

A system of coordinated relations between three or more states based on principles of conduct laid down by treaties and international organizations.

### **Multilateralisme**

'n Stelsel van gekoördineerde verhoudings tussen drie of meer state gebaseer op gedragsbeginsels wat deur verdrae en internasionale organisasies bepaal word.

### **Ubumacala maninzi**

Inkqubo yobudlelwane obulungelelanisiweyo obuphakathi kwamazwe amathathu nangaphezulu obusekwe kwimithetho-siseko yokuziphatha ngokulandela izigqibo nemibutho yamazwe ngamazwe.

### **276. Multilevel governance**

A complex policy process in which authority is distributed horizontally and vertically across subnational, national and supranational levels of government.

### **Veelvlakkige regering**

'n Ingewikkelde beleidsproses waarin mag horisontaal en vertikaal tussen subnasionale, nasionale en supranasionale vlakke van regering versprei word.

### **Ulawulo olumanqanaba-maninzi**

Inkqubo entsokothileyo yomgaqo-nkqubo apho ulawulo lwabiwa ngokuthe tyaba nangokuthe nkqo ngokunqamleze kumanqanaba oburhulumente amazwana, awamazwe nawamakhulu.

### **277. Multiplier effect**

The mechanism through which a change in aggregate demand has an increased effect on national income as it circulates through the economy.

### **Vermenigvuldigereffek**

Die meganisme waardeur 'n verandering in totale vraag 'n toenemende effek op die nasionale inkomste het soos dit deur die ekonomie sirkuleer.

### **Ifuthe lokuphindeka**

Indlela apho izidingo zemveliso ezisemgangathweni onguwo ziba nefuthe kwingenisiso yesizwe etyhutyha kuqoqosho jikelele.

### **278. Multipolarity**

An international system in which there are three or more power centres, creating a bias in favour of fluidity and, perhaps, instability.

### **Meerpoligheid**

‘n Internasionale stelsel met drie of meer magsentra wat ‘n vooroordeel ten gunste van vloeibaarheid en, moontlik ook, onstabieliteit skep.

### **Ulawulo lwamazwe amaninzi**

Inkqubo yamazwe ngamazwe apho kukho khona amaziko olawulo amathathu nangaphezulu, nto leyo ikhokelela ekuthatheni icala nokuba nomkhetho ngokubhekiselele kumbuso onobuyengenyenge, mhlawumbi, ukungabikho kozinzo.

## **N**

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### **279. Nanny state**

A state with extensive social responsibilities; the term implies that welfare programmes are unwarranted and demeaning to the individual.

### **Oppasserstaat**

‘n Staat met uitgebreide sosiale verantwoordelikhede; die term impliseer dat welsynsprogramme ongeregverdig is en die individu verkleineer.

### **Urhulumente onunusayo**

Iilizwe elinoxanduva lwezentlalo oluxandileyo; igama eliquka ukuba iinkqubo zentlalo-ntle aziqinisekiswa kwaye ziyamthoba umntu.

### **280. Nation**

A group of people who share a common cultural inheritance and regard themselves as a natural political community (see p. 110).

### **Nasie**

‘n Groep mense wat ‘n gemeenskaplike kulturele erfenis deel en hulleself as ‘n natuurlike politieke gemeenskap beskou (*sien* bl. 110).

### **Uhlanga**

Iqela labantu abankubeko inye ifanayo nabazibona njengoluntu lwemveli ngokuphathelile kwezopolitiko (bona iph. 110).

### **281. Nation-state**

A sovereign political association within which citizenship and nationality

overlap; one nation within a single state (see p. 123).

### **Nasiestaat**

‘n Soewereine politieke assosiasie waarbinne burgerskap en nasionaliteit oorvleuel; een nasie binne ‘n enkele staat (*sien* bl. 123).

### **Iilizwe elihlanga lunye**

Urhulumente wabantu bohlanga olunye kunye nesizwe sabantu abankubeko inye ifanayo; uhlanga olunye ngaphakathi kwelizwe elinye (bona iph. 123).

### **282. National self-determination**

The principle that the nation is a sovereign entity; self-determination implies both national independence and democratic rule.

### **Nasionale selfbeskikking**

Nasionale selfbeskikking; die beginsel dat die nasie ‘n soewereine entiteit is; selbeskikking impliseer nasionale onafhanklikheid en ‘n demokratiese regering.

### **Ukuzimisela kohlanga**

Umthetho-siseko wokuba isizwe sinobungangamsha; ukuzimisela kwesizwe kuthetha zombini ukuzimela kwaso kunye nolawulo lwedemokhrasi.

### **283. National Socialism**

Nazism; a form of fascism practised in Hitler’s Germany and characterized by totalitarian terror, genocidal anti-Semitism, and expansionist racism.

### **Nasionaal-Sosialisme**

Nazisme; ‘n vorm van fascisme wat in Hitler se tyd in Duitsland beoefen en gekenmerk is deur totalitêre terreur, anti-Semitiese volksmoord en ekspansionistiese rassisme.

### **Uzezikazwelonke zonke**

UbuNazi; Uhlobo lwezopolitiko olwawuqhutywa nguHitler kwelaseJamani, nolwaphawuleka ngokulawula kukarhulumente ngogonyamelo, kusiliwa namaSemiti de kwacunyuzwa isizwe, ubuhlanga banwena urhulumente wagrogriswa.

### **284. Nationalism**

An ideology that takes the nation to be the central principle of political organization; nationalism can be associated with a wide range of ideals and goals (see Chapter 6).

### **Nasionalisme**

‘n Ideologie wat die nasie as die sentrale beginsel van politieke organisasie beskou; nasionalisme kan geassosieer word met ‘n breë verskeidenheid ideale en doelwitte (*sien* Hoofstuk 6).

### **Ubuthanda-zwe**

Ingingane ethatha uhlanga lube ngowona mthetho-siseko usembindini kumbutho wezopolitiko; okwesizwe kungayanyaniswa noluhlu olubanzi lweengcingane neenjongo (bona iSahluko 6).

### **285. Natural aristocracy**

The idea that talent and leadership are innate or inbred qualities that cannot be acquired through effort or self-advancement.

### **Natuurlike aristokrasie**

Die idee dat talent en leierskap inherente of aangebore eienskappe is wat nie deur harde werk of selfontwikkeling verwerf kan word nie.

### **Ubuhandiba bemveli**

Inginga yokuba isiphiwo nobunkokheli ziimpawu umntu azalwa nazo ezingafunyanwa nje ngemizamo okanye ngokuziphuhlisa.

### **286. Natural law**

A moral *system* to which human laws do, or should, conform; natural law lays down universal standards of conduct.

### **Natuurreg**

‘n Morele stelsel waaraan menslike wette en universele gedragstandaarde moet, of behoort te voldoen.

### **Umthetho wendalo**

Inkqubo yokuziphatha ekumele imithetho yoluntu ikwenze okanye ihambelane nayo; umthetho wendalo udandalazisa indlela yokuziphatha komntu wonke ngokubanzi.

### **287. Natural rights**

God-given rights that are fundamental to human beings and are therefore inalienable (they cannot be taken away).

### **Natuurlike regte**

Die mensdom se godgegewe, fundamentele, onvervreembare regte (dit kan nie weggeneem word nie).

### **Amalungelo endalo**

Amalungelo anikezwe nguThixo nangundoqo eluntwini kunye nangenakohlukana nawo (angenakuze ohluthwe).

### **288. Negative freedom**

Non-interference, the absence of external constraints on the individual; sometimes seen as freedom ‘from’.

### **Negatiewe vryheid**

Nie-inmenging, die afwesigheid van eksterne beperkings op die individu; soms beskou as vryheid ‘van’.

### **Inkululeko engakhiyo**

Ukungabikho kongenelelo, ukungabikho kwefuthe lezibophelelo zangaphandle; maxa wambi ibonwa njengokukhululeka kokuthile.

### **289. Negative rights**

Rights that mark out a realm of unconstrained action, and thus check the responsibilities of government.

### **Negatiewe regte**

Regte wat ‘n sfeer van ongedwonge optrede definieer en sodoende die regering se verantwoordelikhede aan bande lê.

### **Amalungelo okuzilawula**

Amalungelo agunyazisa ukwenza ngokungasikelwa mida, kangangokuba kude kukhangelwe noxanduva lokusebenza kukarhulumente.

### **290. Neocolonialism**

Control exercised over a foreign territory through economic (and sometimes cultural) domination rather than formal political direction.

### **Neokolonialisme**

Beheer wat oor ‘n vreemde gebied uitgeoefen word deur ekonomiese (en soms kulturele) oorheersing eerder as formele politieke voorskrifte.

### **Ulawulo loqoqosho ngamazwe angaphandle**

Ulawulo lwelizwe kummandla wangaphandle ngokunganyelwa kwezoqoqosho



(kanye nangenkcubeko maxa wambi) kunomkhomba-ndlela osesikweni wezopolitiko.

**291. Neoconservatism**

An updated version of social conservatism that emphasizes the need to restore authority and the return to traditional values (this term is also used to describe a distinctive approach to foreign policy).

**Neokonserwatisme**

‘n Nuwe weergawe van sosiale konserwatisme wat die behoefte om gesag te herstel en tot tradisionele waardes terug te keer, beklemtoon (hierdie term word ook gebruik om ‘n eiesoortige benadering tot buitelandse beleid te beskryf).

**Umiselwa lolawulo lwamandulo**

Indlela entsha yokulondolozwa kwentlalo negxininisa ekubeni kubuyiselwe ulawulo lwemveli nasekubeni kubuyelwe kwiinqobo zobomi zemvelo (eli gama likwasetyenziselwa ukuchaza indlela eyahlukileyo kumgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle).

**292. Neocorporatism**

A tendency found in western polyarchies for organized interests to be granted privileged and institutionalized access to policy formulation.

**Neokorporatisme**

‘n Neiging wat in Westerse poliargieë voorkom waarvolgens georganiseerde belange voorkeur- en geïnstitusionele toegang tot beleidsformulering geniet.

**Ukunxanelwa koqulunqo-mgaqo-nkqubo**

Imeko apho izizwe zaseNtshono zithanda ukumanyana ngeenjongo zokufumana iwonga nendlela yokuba yinxalenye yoqulunqo lwemigaqo-nkqubo.

**293. Neofunctionalism**

A revision of functionalism that recognizes that regional integration in one area generates pressure for further integration in the form of ‘spill-over’.

**Neofunksionalisme**

‘n Hersiening van funksionalisme wat erken dat streeksintegrasie in een gebied deur middel van ‘n ‘oorspoel-effek’ druk ten gunste van verdere integrasie uitoefen.

**Uhlaziyo kungenelelo lweengingqi kulawulo**

Uhlaziyo lolawulo oluveza ukuba umanyano lweengingqi kummandla omnye kungadala uxinzelelo lokumanywa kweengingqi nakwezinye iindawo.

**294. Neo-idealism**

A perspective on international politics that emphasizes the practical value of morality and, in particular, respect for human rights and national independence.

**Neo-idealisme**

‘n Perspektief op internasionale politiek wat die praktiese waarde van moraliteit en, in die besonder, respek vir menseregte en nasionale onafhanklikheid, beklemtoon.

**Ingcingane yezopolitiko zamazwe omhlaba**

Uluvo lwezopolitiko zamazwe ngamazwe olugunyazisa inqobo yobomi engundoqo, ingakumbi ukuhlonitshwa kwamalungelo abantu nokuzimela kwesizwe sabo.

**295. Neoliberalism**

An updated version of classical political economy, dedicated to market individualism and minimal statism.

**Neoliberalisme**

‘n Hersiene weergawe van klassieke politieke ekonomie wat gerig is op mark-individualisme en ‘n minimale staat.

**Inkululeko yoqoqosho lwezopolitiko**

Uhlelo oluhlaziyiweyo lwezoqoqosho lwezopolitikoi lwamandulo, nolujolise kurhwebo lomntu ngamnye nokuncipha kongenelelo lombuso kubomi babantu.

**296. Neo-Marxism**

An updated and revised form of Marxism that rejects determinism, the primacy of economics, and the privileged status of the proletariat (*see* p. 96).

**Neo-Marxisme**

‘n Nuwe en hersiene vorm van Marxisme wat determinisme, die vooropstelling (of voorrang) van die ekonomie en die bevoorregte status van die proletariaat verwerp (*sien* bl. 96).

**Uhlaziyo lobungxowa-nkulu lukaMarx**

Uhlobo olutsha noluhlaziweyo lukaMarx olukhaba ukugxila kuqoqosho kunye namawonga obungxowa-nkulu (bona iph. 96).

**297. Neopluralism**

A revised form of pluralism that takes account of the imbalances of the market and the disproportionate power of private business (*see* p. 94).

**Neopluralisme**

‘n Hersiene vorm van pluralisme wat die wanbalanse van die mark en die buitensporige mag van private ondernemings erken (*sien* bl. 94).

**Uhlaziyo lokungalingani kwamathuba orhwebo**

Uhlaziyo lwamathuba orhwebo apho ukungalingani ngokwezorhwebo nokungalingani ncam kwamandla amashishini abucala kuthathelwa ingqalelo (bona iph. 94).

**298. Neo-realism**

A perspective on international politics that modifies the power-politics model by highlighting the structural constraints of the international system.

**Neo-realisme**

‘n Perspektief op internasionale politiek wat die magspoliteikmodel aanpas deur die strukturele beperkings van die internasionale stelsel te beklemtoon.

**Inkqubo yokuveza imiqobo kwezopolitiko**

Imbono yezopolitiko ehlabathini jikelele eguqula umfuziselo wezopolitiki ezijolise emandleni ngokuqaqambisa imiqobo yokwakheka kwenkqubo yamazwe-ngamazwe.

**299. Neutrality**

The absence of partisanship or commitment; a refusal to ‘take sides’ (*see* p. 329).

**Neutraliteit**

Die afwesigheid van partysugtigheid of -verbintenis; ‘n weiering om ‘kant te kies’ (*sien* bl. 329).

**Ukungathathi cala**

Ukungabikho kothelwano okanye ukuzibophelela; ukwala ‘ukuthatha amacala’ (bona iph. 329).

**300. New democracies**

Regimes in which the process of democratic consolidation is incomplete; democracy is not the ‘only show in town’.

**Nuwe demokrasieë**

Bedelings waarin die proses van demokratiese konsolidasie nie voltooi is nie; demokrasie is nie die ‘enigste speler op die veld nie’.

**Idemokhrasi ezingekapheleli**

Imibuso apho inkqubo yokuhanganiswa kwedemokhrasi kungekagqibeleli khona; idemokhrasi isekwiphulo lokuyilwa.

**301. New Left**

An ideological movement that sought to revitalize socialist thought by developing a radical critique of advanced industrial society, stressing the need for decentralization, participation and personal liberation (*see* p.308).

**Nuwe Linkses**

‘n Ideologiese beweging wat nuwe lewe in sosialistiese denke wou blaas deur ‘n radikale kritiek op die gevorderde industriële samelewing te ontwikkel, met die klem op die behoefte aan desentralisasie, deelname en persoonlike bevryding (*sien* bl. 308).

**Intshukumo yeqela lasekhohlo**

Intshukumo yengcingane ejolise ekuvuseleleni ubudlela-ndawonye ngokulwa ngokungafihlisiya ukuphuhla kwemizi-mveliso entlalweni, kwaye begxininisa kumbuso owabayo amagunya wawo wolawulo, ukuthatha inxaxheba koluntu kulawulo ndawonye nokukhululeka komntu ngamnye (bona iph. 308).

**302. New public management**

The incorporation of private sector management techniques into government and the transfer of public functions to private bodies (*see* p. 391).

**Nuwe openbare bestuur**

Die insluiting van privaatsektorbestuurstegnieke in die regering en die oordra van openbare funksies na private liggame (*sien* bl. 391).

**Ulawulo olutsha loluntu**

Ukubandakanywa kweendlela zolawulo lwabucala kurhulumente kwanokugqithiselwa kwemisebenzi yoluntu kwimibutho yabucala (bona iph. 391).

- 303. New Right**  
An ideological trend within conservatism that embraces a blend of market individualism and social authoritarianism.
- Nuwe Regses**  
‘n Ideologiese tendens binne konserwatisme wat ‘n mengsel van markindividualisme en sosiale outoritarisme omarm.
- Usingiselo kwiqela lasekunene**  
Usingiselo lwengecingane ngaphakathi kobuntamo-lukhuni olwamkela umanyano kurhwebo lomntu ngamnye nolawulo olungqongqo lwentlalo.
- 304. Nightwatchman state**  
A state with minimal responsibilities, linked primarily to the maintenance of domestic order and personal security.
- Nagwagstaat**  
‘n Staat met die minimum verantwoordelikheid, hoofsaaklik die handhawing van binnelandse orde en persoonlike sekuriteit.
- Iizwe elinamagunya amancinci**  
Iizwe elinoxanduvo olungephi nolujolise ekugcinweni kwemithetho yasekhaya nokhuseleko lomntu.
- 305. Noblesse oblige (French)**  
Literally, the obligations of the nobility; in general terms the responsibility to guide or protect those less fortunate or less privileged.
- Noblesse oblige (Frans)**  
Letterlik, die verpligtinge van die adellikes; in die algemeen die verantwoordelikheid om minderbevoorregtes te lei en te beskerm.
- Noblesse oblige (ngokwesiFrentshi)**  
Ngokuphandle, izibophelelo zolawulo, ngamanye amazwi, luxanduva lokukhokela okanye lokukhusela abo bangathathi ntweni okanye abo bahluphekayo.
- 306. Nomenklatura (Russian)**  
A system of vetted appointments that operates through a list of approved

candidates.

**Nomenklatura (Russies)**

‘n Stelsel van partygoedgekeurde aanstellings wat op grond van ‘n lys goedgekeurde kandidate gedoen word.

**Nomenklatura (ngokwesiRashiya)**

Inkqubo yokuqeshwa kwabantu emisebenzini nolusebenza ngokujonga kuluhlu lwabagqatswa abaphambili nabagunyazisiweyo.

**307. Normative**

The prescription of values and standards of conduct; what ‘should be’ rather than what ‘is’.

**Normatief**

Die voorskryf van waardes of gedragstandaarde; wat ‘ behoort te wees ’ eerder as wat ‘ is ’.

**Umiselo lwezinto ezilixabiso**

Ukumiselwa kwezinto ezilixabiso kunye nemigaqo yendlela yokuziphatha; into ‘ ekumele kube yiyo; kunoko ‘ kuyiyo ’.

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**308. Objective**

External to the observer, demonstrable; untainted by feelings, values or bias.

**Objektief**

Ekstern tot die waarnemer, bewysbaar; vry van gevoelens, waardes of vooroordeel.

**Ukungathathi cala**

Okungaphandle komqwalaseli, okubonisekayo; ukungenzi izinto ngokuqhutywa luvakalelo nokuthatha icala.

**309. Oligarchy**

Government or domination by the few (see p.280).

**Oligargie**

Regering of oorheersing deur ‘n klein aantal (sien bl. 280).

**Ulawulo lwegcuntswana**

Ulawulo okanye ukonganyelwa ngabambalwa (bona iph. 280).

**310. Ombudsman**

An officer of the state appointed to safeguard citizens' rights and investigate allegations of maladministration (see p. 397).

**Ombudsman**

'n Beampte van die staat wat aangestel word om burgers se regte te beskerm en bewerings van wanadministrasie te ondersoek (*sien* bl. 397).

**Usozikhhalazo**

Igosa lelizwe elityelwe ukuba likhusele amalungelo abemi kwaye liphande ngezimangalo zolawulo olugwenxa (bona iph. 397).

**311. One-nation conservatism**

A principle of conservative reformism, born out of a belief in paternal duty and a fear of social inequality.

**Eennasiekonserwatisme**

'n Beginsel van konserwatiewe reformisme wat voortspruit uit 'n geloof in vaderlike plig en 'n vrees vir sosiale ongelykheid.

**Ubuntamo-lukhuni belizwe elinye**

Umthetho-siseko wokumiswa ngokutsha kwemithetho yolawulo lwamandulo; okubangelwa yinkolelo kwimisebenzi yolawulo lwamadoda noloyiko lokungalingani entlalweni.

**312. Open government**

A free flow of information from government to representative bodies, the mass media and the electorate, based on the public's 'right to know' (see p. 436).

**Oop regering**

'n Vrye vloeï van inligting vanaf die regering na verteenwoordigende instellings, die massamedia en die kiesers, op grond van die 'reg om te weet' (*sien* bl. 436).

**Uburhulumente obungenamiqobo**

Ukukhutshwa ngokukhululekileyo konxibelelwano ukusuka kurhulumente ukuya kwimibutho emele abantu, ukuya koonondaba nakubanyulwa, nokubhekiselele kwilungelo labantu 'lokwazi konke okwenzekayo kulawulo' (bona iph. 436).

**313. Order**

A stable and predictable pattern of behaviour associated, in particular, with personal security and public safety (see p. 413).

**Orde**

'n Stabiele en voorspelbare gedragspatroon wat veral geassosieer word met persoonlike sekuriteit en openbare veiligheid (*sien* bl. 413).

**Ucwangco**

Indlela ezinzileyo nenokuthelekelelwa ehambelena, ingakumbi, nokukhuselwa komntu kunye nokhuseleko loluntu ngokubanzi (bona iph. 413).

**314. Organicism**

The belief that society operates like an organism or living entity, the whole being more than a collection of its individual parts.

**Organisisme**

Die beskouing dat die samelewing soos 'n organisme of lewende wese funksioneer en dat die geheel meer is as 'n blote versameling van die afsonderlike dele daarvan.

**Inkolelo kwimbumba yentlalo**

Inkolelo yokuba intlalo isebenza njengembumba ephilayo, ingekuko kuphela ngokwempilo yomntu omnye, koko ikukuquka konke okusentlalweni njengembumba.

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**315. Pacifism**

The principled rejection of war and all forms of violence as fundamentally evil.

**Pasifisme**

Om oorlog en alle vorme van geweld uit beginsel as fundamenteel boos te verwerp.

**Makungabikho mfazwe**

Ukwaliwa komthetho-siseko wokuba imfazwe nazo zonke imo zobundlobongela azilunganga kwaye akukho sizathu sizithethelayo.

**316. Pan-nationalism**

A style of nationalism dedicated to unifying a disparate people through either expansionism or political solidarity ('pan' means all or every).

**Pan-nasionalisme**

'n Styl van nasionalisme wat gewy word aan die vereniging van uiteenlopende volke óf deur ekspansionisme óf deur politieke solidariteit ('pan' beteken 'al' of 'alles').

**Umanyano ngokwezopolitiko**

Isimbo sobuthanda-zwe esijolise ekumanyeni abantu abaziintsalu nokuba kungokwandisa amagunya abo okanye ubufela-ndawonye kwezopolitiko.

**317. Paradigm**

An intellectual framework, comprising interrelated values, theories and assumptions, within which the search for knowledge is conducted (see p. 20).

**Paradigma**

'n Intellektuele raamwerk wat bestaan uit onderling verbandhoudende waardes, teorieë en aannames, waarbinne die soeke na kennis uitgevoer word (*sien* bl. 20).

**Isisekelo-luvo**

Isakhelo sobungqondi, esiquka imithetho-kuziphatha, iithiyori kunye neengqikelelo ezinxulumeneyo, ekuthi ngazo kuqhutywe izinto ezifana nezopolitiko okanye ulawulo loluntu (bona iph. 20).

**318. Parliament**

A forum for debate and deliberation; parliament is equivalent to assembly or legislature.

**Parlement**

'n Forum vir debat en beraadslaging; parlement is ekwivalent aan vergadering of wetgewer.

**Ipalamente**

Iqonga lengxoxo nelokucamngcela; ipalamente iyalingana nendlu yomhlangano okanye eyowiso-mthetho.

**319. Parliamentary democracy**

A form of democracy that operates through a popularly elected assembly and emphasizes the importance of deliberation (see p. 80).

**Parlementêre demokrasie**

'n Vorm van demokrasie wat deur 'n volksverkose vergadering funksioneer en die belangrikheid van beraadslaging beklemtoon (*sien* bl. 80).

**Idemokhrasi yasepalamente**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi oluqhubeka ngokwendibano eyanyulwe luluntu lonke nolugxininisa ukubaluleka kocamngco (bona iph. 80).

**320. Parliamentary government**

A system in which government governs in and through the assembly or parliament, thereby 'fusing' the legislature and executive (see p.337).

**Parlementêre demokrasie**

'n Stelsel waarin die regering in en deur die vergadering of parlement regeer, en só die wetgewer en uitvoerende gesag 'laat ineensmelt' (*sien* bl. 337).

**Urhulumente wepalamente**

Inkqubo apho urhulumente elawulo ngokugqitha kwindlu yowiso-mthetho okanye kwipalamente, into leyo ekhokelela ekudityanisweni kwendlu yowiso-mthetho nesigqeba solawulo (bona iph. 337).

**321. Parliamentary sovereignty**

The absolute and unlimited authority of a parliament or assembly, reflected in its ability to make, repeal or amend any law (see p. 325).

**Parlementêre soewereiniteit**

Die absolute en onbeperkte gesag van 'n parlement of vergadering, soos weerspieël in sy vermoë om enige wet uit te vaardig, te herroep of te wysig (*sien* bl. 325).

**Ubungangamsha bepalamente**

Igunya eliphelileyo nelingenakuphikiswa lepalamente okanye lendlu yowiso-mthetho, neliboniswa kubuchule bokwenza, bokurhoxisa okanye bokuguqula nawuphi na umthetho (bona iph. 325).

**322. Particularism**

The theory that identity is rooted in particular, rather than general, characteristics, highlighting the importance of factors such as locality, culture and ethnicity.

### **Partikularisme**

Die teorie dat identiteit geleë is in besondere, eerder as algemene, eienskappe, deur faktore soos lokaliteit, kultuur en etnisiteit te beklemtoon.

### **Ingcambu yomntu**

Ingcingane yokuba isazisi somntu sinengcambu kwiimpawu ezithile (kunezithe gabalala), ezigxininisa ukubaluleka kweemeko ezinjengendawo yokuhlala, inkcubeko kunye nemveli yohlanga lomntu.

### **323. Partisan dealignment**

A weakening in the strength and extent of party identification, reflected in an increase in electoral volatility (voters switching between parties) (see p. 266).

### **Aanhangonttrekking**

‘n Verswakking van ‘n party se aanhang, of in die mate waartoe daar met ‘n party geïdentifiseer word, soos weerspieël deur ‘n toename in kieserwisselvalligheid (kiesers wat van party verwissel) (*sien* bl. 266).

### **Ukuthibazeka kobulungu emaqeleni**

Ubuthathaka kumandla amaqela nasekuzigwagwiseni kwawo, nto leyo yayanyaniswa nokukhula kobuntshapha-ntshapha kunyulo (abavoti betshintshana phakathi kwamaqela ovoto) (bona iph. 266).

### **324. Party democracy**

The principle of the wide and even distribution of power within a party, or its concentration in the hands of its elected members (see p. 281).

### **Partydemokrasie**

Die beginsel van ‘n wye en gelyke verspreiding van mag in ‘n party, of die konsentrasie van mag in die hande van sy verkose lede (*sien* bl. 281).

### **Idemokhrasi yamaqela ezopolitiko**

Umthetho-siseko ogunyazisa ukwabiwa banzi nangokulinganayo kwamandla ezopolitiko ngaphakathi kwiqela elithile, okanye ulawulo lwalo lunikezelwe ezandleni lwamalungu alo onyuliweyo (bona iph. 281).

### **325. Party government**

A system in which a party is able to govern alone and carry out a programme of policies (see p. 285).

### **Partyregering**

‘n Stelsel waarin ‘n party alleen kan regeer en ‘n beleidsprogram kan uitvoer (*sien* bl. 285).

### **Urhulumente weqela elinye**

Inkqubo apho lithi iqela likwaziyo ukuzitsala lilodwa iintambo zolawulo nasekuyileni inkqubo yemigaqo-nkqubo (bona iph. 285).

### **326. Party system**

A relatively stable network of relationships between political parties that is structured by their number, size and ideological orientation.

### **Partystelsel**

‘n Relatief stabiele netwerk verwantskappe tussen politieke partye wat volgens hulle getalle, grootte en ideologiese oriëntering gestruktureer is.

### **Inkqubo yamaqela ezopolitiko**

Uthungelwano lobudlelwane obuzinzileyo phakathi kwamaqela ezopolitiko nolwakhiwe ngamanani awo, ubungakanani bawo kunye noqhelaniso lwezimvo zawo.

### **327. Paternalism**

An attitude or policy that demonstrates care or concern for those unable to help themselves, as in the (supposed) relationship between a father and a child.

### **Paternalisme**

‘n Houding of beleid van sorgsaamheid en kommer teenoor diegene wat hulleself nie kan help nie, soos in die (veronderstelde) verhouding tussen ‘n pa en ‘n kind.

### **Ulawulo ngaphandle kweemfanelo**

Imeko okanye umgaqo-nkqubo obonakalisa inkathalo novelwano kwabo bangakwaziyo ukuzinceda ngokwabo, njengakubudlelwane (bekufanel’ ukuba njalo) obuphakathi kukayise nomntwana.

### **328. Patriarchy**

Literally, rule by the father; a system of male domination and female subordination in society at large (see p. 98).

### **Patriargie**

Letterlik, regering deur die pa; ‘n stelsel van manlike dominerende en vroulike

ondergeskiktheid in die breë gemeenskap (*sien* bl. 98).

#### **Ulawulo lwamadoda**

Ngokuphandle, ulawulo lukatata; inkqubo yolawulo lwamadoda kunye nokulawulwa kwabantu ababhinqileyo ekuhlaleni jikelele (bona iph. 98).

#### **329. Patriotism**

Literally, love of one's fatherland; a psychological attachment and loyalty to one's nation or country (see p. 119).

#### **Patriotisme**

Letterlik, vaderlandsliefde; 'n sielkundige verbondenheid aan en lojaliteit teenoor 'n mens se nasie of land (*sien* bl. 119).

#### **Ubuthandazwe**

Ngokuphandle, uthando analo umntu ngelizwe looyise, ukulamana ngokwasengqondweni nokuthembeka anako ubani kwisizwe okanye kwilizwe lakhe (bona iph. 119).

#### **330. Peak association**

A group recognized by government as representing the general or collective interests of businesses or workers.

#### **Spitsassosiasie**

Spitsvereniging; 'n groep wat deur die regering erken word as verteenwoordigers van die algemene of kollektiewe belange van sakeondernemings of werkers.

#### **Umanyano nabantu abaphezulu**

Iqela eligunyaziswa ngurhulumente ukuba limele izimvo okanye iimfuno zamashishini okanye ezabasebenzi ngokuhlangeneyo.

#### **331. Perestroika (Russian)**

Literally, restructuring; a slogan that refers to the attempt to liberalize and democratize the Soviet system within a communist framework.

#### **Perestroika (Russies)**

Letterlik: herstrukturering; 'n leuse wat verwys na die poging om die Sowjetstelsel (onder Gorbatsjof) binne 'n kommunistiese raamwerk te liberaliseer en te demokratiseer.

#### **Perestroika (ngokwesiRashiya)**

Ngokuphandle, uhlenga-hlengiso, okanye intetho ebhekiselele kwiinzame zokukhulula nokunika idemokhrasi kwinkqubo yaseSoviet ngaphakathi kwesakhelo sobukomanisi.

#### **332. Permissiveness**

The willingness to allow people to make their own moral choices; permissiveness suggests that there are no authoritative values.

#### **Permissiwiteit**

Die bereidwilligheid om mense toe te laat om hulle eie morele keuses te maak; permissiwiteit veronderstel dat daar geen gesaghebbende waardes is nie.

#### **Ukunika uluntu ilungelo lokuzilawula**

Ukuvunyelwa kwabantu ngokukhululekileyo ukuba bazikhethela indlela yabo yokuphila, konke kusenzeka ngaphandle kokuba phantsi kolawulo oluthile.

#### **333. Planning**

A system of economic organization that relies on a rational allocation of resources in line with clearly defined goals; planning may be directive or indicative (see p. 192).

#### **Beplanning**

'n Stelsel van ekonomiese organisasie wat staatmaak op 'n rasionele toedeling van hulpbronne volgens duidelik gedefinieerde doelwitte; beplanning kan rigtinggewend of aanwysend wees (*sien* bl. 192).

#### **Ukucwangcwisa**

Inkqubo yokuququzelelwa kwezoqoqosho exhomekeke kulwabiwo olululo loovimba borhwebo ngokweenjongo ezichazwe kakuhle (bona iph. 192).

#### **334. Plebiscitary democracy**

A form of democracy that operates through an unmediated link between rulers and the ruled, and is conducted through plebiscites (referendums) (see p. 75).

#### **Plebissitêre demokrasie**

'n Vorm van demokrasie wat funksioneer deur 'n onbemiddelde skakeling tussen die regeerders en dié wat regeer word, en plaasvind deur volkstemmings (referendums) (*sien* bl. 75).

**Idemokhrasi yogayo-zimvo**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi olusebenza phantsi kwemeko engenabalamli phakathi kwabalawuli nabo balawulwayo kwaye olu lulawulo oluxhomekeke ekuthathelweni ingqalelo kwezimvo zoluntu (iireferendam) (bona iph. 75).

**335. Pluralism**

A belief in, or commitment to, diversity or multiplicity; or the theory that power in modern societies is widely and evenly distributed (see p. 82).

**Pluralisme**

‘n Beskouing oor, of verbintenis tot diversiteit of veelvoudigheid; of die teorie dat mag in moderne samelewings wyd en gelyk versprei word (*sien* bl. 82).

**Ubuninzi bolawulo**

Inkolelo, okanye ukuzibophelela, iyantlukwano okanye ubuninzi; okanye ithiyori yokuba ulawulo lwabiwa ngokubanzi nangokulinganayo (bona iph. 82).

**336. Pluralist democracy**

A form of democracy that operates through the capacity of organized groups to articulate popular demands and ensure government responsiveness (see p. 83).

**Pluralistiese demokrasie**

‘n Vorm van demokrasie wat funksioneer via die vermoë van georganiseerde groepe om populêre eise te artikuleer en seker te maak dat die regering daarop reageer (*sien* bl. 83).

**Idemokhrasi yobuninzi**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi oluqhubeka phakathi kwamagela amaninzi akhoyo nazakuvakalisa iimfuno zoluntu lonke kwaye aqinisekise nokuba urhulumente ujongana ngokufanelekileyo neemfuno zabantu (bona iph. 83).

**337. Plurality**

The largest of a collection of numbers; a ‘relative’ majority.

**Pluraliteit**

Die grootste van ‘n versameling getalle; ‘n ‘relatiewe’ meerderheid.

**Ubuninzi-manani**

Eyona ngqokelela ininzi yamanani; ‘singathi’ isininzi.

**338. Police state**

A form of rule characterized by arbitrary and terroristic policing, in which the police act as a private army controlled by a ruling elite.

**Polisiestaat**

‘n Vorm van regering wat gekenmerk word deur arbitrêre en terroristiese polisiëring, waarin die polisie funksioneer as ‘n private leër wat deur ‘n regerende elite beheer word.

**Iizwe lamapolisa**

Uhlobo lolawulo oluphawuleka ngogonyamelo nobugrogrisi bamapolisa, apho amapolisa enza izinto ngokomkhosi wabucala olawulwa ligcuntswana labalawuli abaphetheyo.

**339. Policy**

Formal decisions made by public bodies; the ‘outputs’ of government (see p. 426).

**Beleid**

Formele besluite wat deur openbare liggame gemaak word; die ‘uitsette’ van die regering (*sien* bl. 426).

**Umgaqo nkqubo**

Izigqibo ezisesikweni ezenziwe ngamaqumrhu oluntu; ‘iziveliso’ zikarhulumente (bona iph. 426).

**340. Policy network**

A systematic set of relationships between political actors who share a common interest or general orientation in a particular area (see p. 432).

**Beleidsnetwerk**

‘n Sistematiese stel verwantskappe tussen politieke akteurs wat ‘n gemeenskaplike belang of algemene beskouing op ‘n bepaalde gebied of oor ‘n bepaalde aangeleentheid deel (*sien* bl. 432).

**Uthungelwano lomgaqo nkqubo**

Uluhlu lweenkqubo zobudlelwane obuphakathi kwabadlali bezopolitiko ababelana ngomdla okanye ulwazi olufanayo kwimeko ethile (bona iph. 432).

**341. Polis (Greek)**

City-state; classically understood to imply the highest or most desirable form of social organization.



**Polis (Grieks)**

Stadstaat; in 'n klassieke sin impliseer dit die hoogste of wenslikste vorm van sosiale organisasie.

**Polis (ngokwesiGrike)**

Umbuso wesixeko; nowawufudula usaziwa njengolona hlobo lombutho wentlalo uphezulu okanye udingekayo.

**342. Political bias**

Political views that systematically favour the values or interests of one group over another (see p. 238).

**Politieke vooroordeel**

Politieke sienswyses wat sistematies voorkeur gee aan die waardes of belange van een groep bo die ander (*sien* bl. 238).

**Umkhetho ngokwezopolitiko**

Izimvo zopolitiko ezithatha icala okanye ezibonakalisa uvelwano kwiinqobo nakwizinto ezithandwa liqela elinye ngaphezu kwezo zelinye (bona iph. 238).

**343. Political culture**

A pattern of psychological orientations towards political objects; a people's political attitudes, beliefs, symbols and values (see p. 206).

**Politieke kultuur**

'n Patroon van sielkundige benaderings tot politieke onderwerpe; 'n volk se politieke houdings, oortuigings, simbole en waardes (*sien* bl. 206).

**Inkubeko yezopolitiko**

Izimvo eziphambili, iinkolo nemithetho elawulaindlela yokuziphatha kwezopolitiko kuluntu (bona iph. 206).

**344. Political equality**

The equal distribution of political power and influence, usually understood to imply one person, one vote; one vote, one value (see p. 73).

**Politieke gelykheid**

Die gelyke verspreiding van politieke mag en invloed; gewoonlik behels dit 'een mens, een stem; een stem, een waarde' (*sien* bl. 73).

**Ukulingana ngokwezopolitiko**

Ukwabiwa ngokulinganayo kwamandla nempembelelo yezopolitiko, nokuye kuthethe umntu omnye, ivoti enye; ivoti enye, ixabiso elinye (bona iph. 73).

**345. Political globalization**

The growing importance of international bodies and organizations, which exercise jurisdiction within an international area comprising several states.

**Politieke globalisering**

Die groeiende belangrikheid van internasionale liggame en organisasies wat jurisdiksie uitoefen in 'n internasionale gebied wat uit verskeie state bestaan.

**Usondelelwano ngokwezopolitiko**

Ukubaluleka okukhulayo kwezigqeba nemibutho yezizwe, nenegunya lokubandakanyeka kuwiso-mthetho kummandla wamazwe ngamazwe aquka imibuso yazizwe ngezizwe ezahlukeneyo.

**346. Political obligation**

The duty of the citizen towards the state; the basis of the state's right to rule.

**Politieke verpligting**

Die plig van die burger teenoor die staat; die staat se reg om te regeer berus hierop.

**Ukuzibophelela kwezopolitiko**

Umsebenzi noxanduva lommi ngamnye embusweni, isiseko selungelo lombuso ekulawuleni.

**347. Political party**

A group of people organized to gain formal representation or win government power; a party usually displays some measure of ideological cohesion (see p. 272).

**Politieke party**

'n Groep mense wat georganiseer word om formele verteenwoordiging te bekom of om regeringsmag in te palm; 'n party toon gewoonlik 'n mate van ideologiese kohesie (*sien* bl. 272).

**Iqela lezopolitiko**

Iqela labantu abanemibono efanayo yokufumana ukumelwa ngokusesikweni

okanye ukuphumelela amandla oburhulumente; iqela elidla ngokubonisa enye indlela ehlangeneyo yezimvo (bona iph. 272).

**348. Political philosophy**

The systematic analysis of the normative and methodological aspects of the study of politics.

**Politieke filosofie**

Die sistematiese ontleding van die normatiewe en metodologiese aspekte van die studie van politiek.

**Ifilosofi yezopolitiko**

Inkqubo yohlalutyo lwemigaqo neempawu ezingundoqo zofundo-nzulu ngepolitiko.

**349. Political pluralism**

The existence of a range of political values, philosophies and movements; in particular, a competitive party system.

**Politieke pluralisme**

Die bestaan van 'n reeks politieke waardes, filosofieë en bewegings; in die besonder, 'n mededingende partystelsel.

**Ubuninzi bezopolitiko**

Ubukho boluhlu lweenqobo zopolitiko, iifilosofi kunye neentshukumo, ingakumbi ezixile kwinkqubo yokukhuphisana kwemibutho.

**350. Political science**

The study of government, the state and politics; more narrowly, the application of empirical theory and scientific methods to the analysis of political matters.

**Politieke wetenskap**

Staatsleer; die studie van regering, die staat en politiek; in 'n enger sin, die toepassing van empiriese teorie en wetenskaplike metodes op die ontleding van politieke sake.

**Inzululwazi ngezopolitiko**

Ufundo-nzulu ngorhulumente, ilizwe nezopolitiko; ngokungephi, lufundo lokusetyenziswa kwethiyori ebambekayo nendlela inzululwazi enokusetyenziswa ngayo ekuhlalutyeni imibandela yezopolitiko.

**351. Political socialization**

The process through which individuals acquire political beliefs and values, and by which these are transmitted from generation to generation (see p.233).

**Politieke sosialisering**

Die proses waardeur individue politieke oortuigings en waardes verwerf en waardeur dit van een generasie na die ander oorgedra word (*sien* bl. 233).

**Ukurhatyuliswa ngokwezopolitiko**

Inkqubo apho abantu berhatyuliswa ngolwazi lwepolitiki nendlela oku ekugqithiselwa ngayo kwizizukulwana nezizukulwana (bona iph. 233).

**352. Political system**

A network of relationships through which government generates 'outputs' (policies) in response to 'inputs' (demands or support) from the general public.

**Politieke stelsel**

'n Netwerk verwantskappe waardeur die regering 'uitsette' (beleide) lewer in reaksie op 'insette' (eise of ondersteuning) van die publiek.

**Inkqubo yezopolitiko**

Uthungelwano lobudlelwane athi ngazo urhulumente avelize, 'iziveliso' (imigaqo-nkqubo) ngokuphendula 'kwizikhutshwa' (iimfuno okanye inkxaso) eluntwini ngokubanzi.

**353. Politics**

The activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live.

**Politiek**

Die aktiwiteit waardeur mense die algemene reëls wat hulle lewens reguleer, maak, in stand hou en wysig.

**Ezopolitiko**

Isenzo esenziwa ngabantu ekugcineni nasekuqulunqeni imithetho yonke abaphila phantsi kwayo.

**354. Polity**

A society organized through the exercise of political authority; for Aristotle, rule by the many in the interests of all.

**Staatsbestel**

‘n Gemeenskap wat georganiseer word deur die uitoefening van politieke gesag; vir Aristoteles, regering deur die mense in die belang van almal.

**Uhlobo lolawulo**

Umbutho oququzelelwe ngokwenziwa kwegunya lezopolitiko; ngokuka-Aristotle, ulawulo olwenziwa ngenxa yabantu bonke.

**355. Polyarchy**

Literally, rule by the many; an approximation of democracy based on the accountability of power holders through regular and competitive elections (see p.33).

**Poliargie**

Letterlik, regering deur die baie; ‘n benadering tot demokrasie gebaseer op die verantwoordingspligtigheid (aanspreeklikheid) van diegene wat die mag het deur gereelde en mededingende verkiesings (*sien* bl. 33).

**Ulawulo lwesininzi**

Ngokuphandle, ulawulo lwesininzi; lukufuphi kwidemokhrasi ngokubhekiselele kuxanduva nokufikelelele kwabo basemagunyeni ngokuthi kusingathwe unyulo olunokhuphiswano (bona iph. 33).

**356. Popular sovereignty**

The principle that there is no higher authority than the will of the people (the basis of the classical concept of democracy).

**Volksoewereiniteit**

Die beginsel dat daar nie ‘n hoër gesag as die wil van die volk is nie (die grondslag van die klassieke opvatting oor demokrasie).

**Ubungangamsha bentando yabantu**

Umthetho-siseko wokuba akukho lulawulo lungaphezulu kunentando yabantu (isiseko sengqiqo yamandulo yedemokhrasi).

**357. Populism**

The belief that the instincts of the masses are the only legitimate guide to political action; or a movement that appeals to popular instincts, resentments or aspirations (see p.378).

**Populisme**

Die oortuiging dat die instinktiewe optrede van die massas die enigste wettige riglyn vir politieke aksie is; of ‘n beweging wat aanklank vind by polulêre instinkte, wrokke of aspirasies (*sien* bl. 378).

**Ipopulizim**

Inkolelo yokuba uthuku lwabantu lukukuphela kwesikhokelo esisemthethweni kwintshukumo yopolitiko, okanye oku kunokuchazwa njengentshukumo yombutho esebenza ngokubhekiselele kuthuku lwesininzi okanye iminqweno yesininzi (bona iph. 378).

**358. Positive freedom**

Freedom as personal development, self-realization or self-mastery; sometimes seen as freedom ‘to’.

**Positiewe vryheid**

Vryheid as persoonlike ontwikkeling, selfverwesenliking of selfbeheersing; soms beskou as vryheid ‘om te’.

**Inkululeko eyakhayo**

Inkululeko njengophuhliso lomntu ngamnye, ukuzazi okanye ukuzibonakalisa nokubalasele komntu ngamnye ngokukhululekileyo.

**359. Positive law**

A system of enforceable commands that operates irrespective of their moral content.

**Positiewe reg**

‘n Stelsel van afdwingbare bevels wat geld ongeag die morele inhoud daarvan.

**Umthetho owakhayo**

Inkqubo yemiyalelo esisinyanzelo esebenzayo nokuba iqulethe siqulatho sini na semfundiso.

**360. Positive rights**

Rights that make demands of government in terms of the provision of resources and support, and thus extend its responsibilities.

**Positiewe regte**

Die reg om eise te stel aan die regering wat die beskikbaarstelling van hulpbronne en voorsiening van ondersteuning betref en sodoende die regering se verantwoordelikhede uitbrei.

- Amalungelo akhayo**  
Amalungelo acela umngeni kurhulumente ngokubhekiselele ekunikezeni kwakhe ngoovimba nenkxaso, nokwanda kocanduva kwanemisebenzi yakhe.
- 361. Positivism**  
The theory that social and indeed all forms of enquiry should adhere strictly to the methods of the natural sciences.
- Positivisme**  
Die teorie dat sosiale en trouens alle vorme van ondersoek die metodes van die natuurwetenskappe streng moet navolg.
- Inkolelo kokubambekayo**  
Ithiyori egunyazisa ukuba konke okwentlalo nokuphathelele kuphando lolwazi kumele lubhekiselele ngokupheleleyo kwaye kwenziwe kuphela ngokweendlela ezidandalaziswa yinzululwazi kwezendalo.
- 362. Post-Fordism**  
The transformation of modern society resulting from the shift away from large-scale, factory-based production methods (see p. 198).
- Post-Fordisme**  
Die transformasie van die moderne samelewing as gevolg van die verskuiwing weg van grootskaalse, fabrieksgebaseerde produksiemetodes (*sien* bl. 198).
- Inguqu yentlalo ngokwemveliso**  
Inguqulelo yentlalo yale mihla ngokusuka kwimeko yemveliso yezinto eziyinkitha eziphuma kwimizei-mveliso (bona iph. 198).
- 363. Postindustrial society**  
A society no longer dependent on manufacturing industry, but more reliant on knowledge and communication; an ‘information society’.
- Postindustriële samelewing**  
‘n Samelewing wat nie langer van die vervaardigingsbedryf afhanklik is nie, maar eerder van kennis en kommunikasie; ‘n ‘inligtingsamelewing’.
- Intlalo egxile kulwazi**  
Intlalo engasaxhomekekanga kwimveliso ephuma kwimizi-mveliso, koko egxile kulwazi nonxibelelwano; “intlalo yolwazi”.
- 364. Postmaterialism**  
The theory that as material affluence spreads ‘quality of life’ issues and concerns tend to displace economic ones (see p. 211).
- Postmaterialisme**  
Die teorie dat, namate materiële welvaart toeneem, besorgdheid oor ekonomiese kwessies plek maak vir lewensgehaltekweessies (*sien* bl. 211).
- Ingingane yokugxila kwimibandela yobomi**  
Ithiyori egxininisa ekubeni ngokuhla kwefuthe lenkolelo kwizinto eziphathekayo, imibandela yobulunga bobomi yiyo eza kungena ezihlangwini zobomi obugxile kuqoqosho (bona iph. 211).
- 365. Postmodernism**  
An intellectual movement that rejects the idea of absolute and universal truth, and usually emphasizes discourse, debate and democracy (see p. 67).
- Postmodernisme**  
‘n Intellektuele beweging wat die idee van absolute en universele waarheid verwerp, en gewoonlik diskoers, debat en demokrasie beklemtoon. (*sien* bl. 67).
- Intshukumo egunyazisa idemokhrasi nengxoxo**  
Intshukumo yobukrelekrele ekhaba ingcinga yobunyaniso bangaphambili behlabathi obungenakuphikswa, koko yona igxininisa kwintetho, ingxoxo kunye nedemokhrasi (bona iph. 67).
- 366. Power**  
The ability to influence the behaviour of others, typically through the power to reward or punish (see p. 7).
- Mag**  
Die vermoë om die gedrag van ander te beïnvloed, tipies deur die mag om te beloon of te straf (*sien* bl. 7).
- Amandla**  
Ukuba nakho ukuguqula indlela yokuziphatha kwabanye abantu, ngenxa yamandla okuvuza okanye okohlwaya (bona iph. 7).
- 367. Power politics**  
An approach to politics based on the assumption that the pursuit of power is the

principal human goal; the term is sometimes used descriptively.

### **Magspolitiek**

‘n Benadering tot politiek gebaseer op die aanname dat die uitoefening van mag die mens se vernaamste doel is; die term word soms beskrywend gebruik.

### **Iipolitiki zamandla**

Inkqubo yokuba ilizwe liqhubele phambili iinjongo zalo ngokusebenzisa okanye ukugrogrisa ngokusebenzisa amandla omkhosi okanye awezoqoqosho; oku kudla ngokuba kwinqanaba lamazwe ngamazwe.

### **368. Pragmatism**

A theory or practice that places primary emphasis on practical circumstances and goals; pragmatism implies a distrust of abstract ideas.

### **Pragmatisme**

‘n Teorie of praktyk wat praktiese omstandighede en doelwitte beklemtoon; pragmatisme impliseer ‘n wantroue in abstrakte idees.

### **Inkolelo kwizinto ezibambekayo**

Ithiyori nemeko egxininisa ngakumbi kwiimeko neenjongo ezibambekayo; izinto ezingabonakaliyo azithembakali ncam ngokwale nkqubo.

### **369. Preemptive attack**

Military action that is designed to forestall or prevent future aggression (see p. 139).

### **Voorspringaanval**

Voorkomende aanval; militêre optrede wat daarop gemik is om toekomstige aggressie te antisipeer of te voorkom (*sien* bl. 139).

### **Ukunqandwa kokuxhokonxa ngumkhosi**

Uhlasele lomkhosi olujolise ekuphangeleni okanye ekunqandeni uhlasele olunokubakho kwilixa elizayo (bona iph. 139).

### **370. President**

A formal head of state, the republican equivalent of a monarch; executive presidents also serve as heads of government.

### **President**

‘n Formele staatshoof, die republikeinse ekwivalent van ‘n monarg; uitvoerende

presidentie tree ook as staatshoofde op.

### **Umongameli**

Intloko yesizwe ngokusesikweni, igama elilinganayo nelekumkani; oomongameli bezigqeba nabo bakwasebenza njengeentloko zikarhulumente.

### **371. Presidential government**

A system of government in which executive authority is concentrated in the hands of a president, whose office is politically and constitutionally separate from the legislature (see p. 362).

### **Presidensiële regering**

Presidentsregering; ‘n regeringstelsel waar die uitvoerende mag in die hande van ‘n president gesetel is; die president se amp is polities en grondwetlik van die wetgewer geskei (*sien* bl. 362).

### **Urhulumente kamongameli**

Inkqubo yoburhulumente apho ulawulo lwesigqeba lusezandleni zikamongameli, yena uneofisi yakhe ezimeleyo kwindlu yowiso-mthetho ngokopolitiko nangokomgaqo-siseko (bona iph. 362).

### **372. Presidentialism**

Personalized leadership that is disengaged from parties or other government bodies, in the manner of an executive president.

### **Presidensialisme**

Verpersoonlikte leierskap wat nie by partye of ander regeringsliggame betrokke is nie, soos dié van ‘n uitvoerende president.

### **Ubongameli**

Ubunkokheli bomntu obungeyonxalenye yemibutho okanye eminye imibutho yoburhulumente, ngokohlobo lukamongameli wesigqeba.

### **373. Pressure group**

*See interest group.*

### **Drukgroep**

*Sien Interest group.*

### **Iqela loxinzelelo**

*Bona interest group.*

**374. Primary election**  
An intraparty election held to select a candidate to contest a subsequent official election (see p.273).

**Voorafverkiesing**

‘n Interne partyverkiesing wat gehou word om ‘n kandidaat te kies wat daarna aan ‘n ‘amptelike’ verkiesing gaan deelneem (*sien* bl. 273).

**Unyulo lokuqala**

Unyulo lwangaphakathi egeleni lokutyumba amalungu aza kuziqqatsa kunyulo olusemthethweni oluzayo.

**375. Prime minister**

A head of government whose power is derived from the leadership of the largest party (or coalition of parties) in the assembly.

**Eersteminister**

‘n Regeringshoof (*bv. van VK en Kanada*) wie se mag voortspruit uit die leierskap van die grootste party (of koalisie van partye) in die vergadering (parlement).

**Inkulumbuso**

Intloko yoburhulumente efumene amandla okulawula ngokukhokela elona qela likhulu (okanye ubumbano lwamaqela) endlwini yowiso-mthetho.

**376. Prime-ministerial government**

A system of government in which executive power is concentrated in the prime minister’s hands through the suppression of collective cabinet government.

**Eersteministersregering**

‘n Regeringstelsel waarin die eersteminister al die uitvoerende mag het deur die onderdrukking van ‘n kollektiewe kabinetsregering.

**Uburhulumente benkulumbuso**

Inkqubo yoburhulumente apho amandla esigqeba esezandleni zenkulumbuso esebenza ngokucinezela ikhabhinethi eyimbumba karhulumente.

**377. Privatization**

The transfer of state assets from the public to the private sector, reflecting a contraction of the state’s responsibilities.

**Privatisering**

Die oorpasing van staatsbates van die openbare na die private sektor, wat dui op ‘n inkrimping in die staat se verantwoordelikhede.

**Ukwenza kube kukwangasese**

Ukugqithiselwa kweeasethi zelizwe ekubeni zezoluntu zenziwe zibe zezangasese, ukubonakalisa ufinyezo lwamaxanduva elizwe.

**378. Progress**

Moving forwards; the belief that history is characterized by human advancement based on the accumulation of knowledge and wisdom.

**Vordering**

Vooruitgang; om vooruit te beweeg; die opvatting dat die geskiedenis gekenmerk word deur menslike vooruitgang danksy die toename in kennis en wysheid.

**Inkqubela-phambili**

Ukuhambela phambili, inkolelo ekubeni imbali yakhiwe kukuphuhla koluntu ngokuthi luzuze ukuzixhobisa ngolwazi nobulumko.

**379. Proletariat**

A Marxist term, denoting a class that subsists through the sale of its labour power; strictly speaking, the proletariat is not equivalent to the working class.

**Proletariaat**

‘n Marxistiese term wat dui op ‘n klas wat ‘n bestaan voer of oorleef deur die verkoop van sy arbeidsmag; streng gesproke is die proletariaat nie ekwivalent aan die werkersklas nie.

**Izixhwitha-ntamo**

Ngokwegama labalandeli bakaMarx, lichaza banzi ngenqanaba labantu lokuhlala elithengisa ngamandla alo emsebenzini, kwaye eli nqanaba alilingani tu kwaphela nelo labasebenzi.

**380. Propaganda**

Information disseminated in a deliberate attempt to shape opinions and, possibly, stimulate political action; communication as manipulation (see p. 242).

**Propaganda**

Inligting wat op ‘n doelbewuste wyse versprei word om opinies te vorm en

moontlik politieke optrede te stimuleer; kommunikasie as manipulasie (*sien* bl. 242).

#### **Usasazo-ngcaciso-buxoki**

Naluphi na usasazo lolwazi ngenjongo yokuba luguqule izimvo kunye, ukuze ngokwenzeka nalo, kudaleke intshukumo yezopolitiko; uqhagamshelwano olusetyenziswe gwenxa (bona iph. 242).

#### **381. Proportional representation**

A principle or system in which parties are represented in an assembly in proportion to their overall electoral strength (see p. 258).

#### **Proporsionele verteenwoordiging**

‘n Beginsel of stelsel waar partye in ‘n vergadering (parlement) verteenwoordig word, proporsioneel tot, of in verhouding tot, hoe goed hulle in die verkiesing gevaar het (*sien* bl. 258).

#### **Ukumelwa ngokweenani leevoti**

Umthetho-siseko okanye inkqubo yokumelwa kwezopolitiko apho iivoti ezifunyenweyo kuvoto zibalwa ngokwezihlalo ezabelwe iqela epalamente (bona iph. 258).

#### **382. Protectionism**

Import restrictions such as quotas and tariffs, designed to protect domestic producers.

#### **Proteksionisme**

Invoerbeperkings, soos kwotas en tariewe, wat bedoel is om binnelandse produsente te beskerm.

#### **Ukhuselo-mveliso yasekhaya**

Imida esikelwa imveliso esuka kumanye amazwe, njengezabelo noluhlu lwerhafu, noluyilwe ngeenjongo zokukhusela abavelisi basekhaya.

#### **383. Public choice theory**

A subfield of rational-choice theory concerned with the provision of public goods (see p.300).

#### **Openbarekeuse-teorie**

‘n Onderafdeling van die rasonelekeuse-teorie wat toegespits is op die voorsiening van openbare goedere (*sien* bl. 300).

#### **Ubonelelo-mpahla yoluntu**

Icandelo lengcingane engundoqo ejolise kubonelelo lweempahla zoluntu (bona iph. 300).

#### **384. Public goods**

Goods and benefits that individuals or groups who do not contribute to their provision cannot be prevented from enjoying.

#### **Openbare goedere**

Goedere en voordele wat individue of groepe wat nie tot die voorsiening daarvan bydra nie, kan geniet sonder dat iemand hulle daarvan kan weerhou.

#### **Iimpahla zoluntu**

Iimpahla neenzuzo engenamida isikelwa nkqu nabo bangakhange bathathe nxaxheba nasekwenziweni okanye ekunikezweni kwayo.

#### **385. Public interest**

The general or collective interests of a community; that which is good for society as a whole (see p.264).

#### **Openbare belang**

Publieke belang; die algemene of kollektiewe belange van ‘n gemeenskap; dit wat goed is vir die samelewing as geheel (*sien* bl. 264).

#### **Umdla woluntu**

Umdla woluntu ngokubanzi okanye ngokuhlanganyeleyo; oko kuhle ekuhlaleni jikelele.

## **Q**

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#### **386. Qualified majority voting**

A system of voting used in the European Union in which different majorities are needed in different policy areas and with states votes weighted on the basis of population size.

#### **Gekwalifiseerde meerderheidstemming**

‘n Stelsel van stemming wat in die Europese Unie gebruik word, waar verskillende meerderhede in verskillende beleidsgebiede nodig is en waar state se stemme volgens hul bevolkingsgrootte gewee word.

**Ivoti efanelekileyo yesininzi**

Indlela yokuvota esetyenziswa eYurophu apho kufuneka khona iindidi zesininzi eziliqela kwimimandla eyahlukileyo yemithetho-sisekelo, nalapho iivoti zelizwe ngalinye ziveyishwa ngokubhekiselele kubungakanani babantu belo lizwe xa bebonke.

**387. Quango**

An acronym for quasi-autonomous nongovernmental organization: a public body staffed by appointees rather than by politicians or civil servants (see p. 392).

**Kwango (Quango)**

‘n Afkorting vir ‘n kwasi-outonome nie-regeringsinstelling; ‘n openbare liggaam wat aangestelde mense eerder as politici of staatsamptenare in diens stel (*sien* bl. 392).

**Umbutho wabonyulwa ozimeleyo**

Esi sisifinyezo esibhekiselelele kumbutho (ongengowaburhulumente) kawonke-wonke wabachongwa abangengobantu bapolitikayo okanye wabo bangabakhonzi boluntu (bona iph. 392).

**R**

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**388. Race**

A group of people (supposedly) distinguished from other groups by physical or biological differences (see p.200).

**Ras**

‘n Groep mense wat (op die oog af) van ander groepe onderskei word op grond van fisieke of biologiese verskille (*sien* bl. 200).

**Uhlanga**

Iqela labantu elahlukileyo kwabanye ngokweempawu zomzimba okanye isizalo (bona iph. 200).

**389. Racialism**

Racism; the doctrine that political and social organization should be based on racial categories; racism may refer to prejudice or hostility towards members of other races (see p. 120).

**Rassisme**

Die leerstelling dat politieke en sosiale organisering op rassekategorieë gegrond moet word; rassisme kan verwys na vooroordeel of vyandigheid teenoor mense van ander rasse (*sien* bl. 120).

**Ubuhlanga**

Inkolo okanye imfundiso yokuba izimvo zopolitiko okanye zezoluntu zingasekwa kwinkolo yokuba iintlanga ziyahlukana ngenxa yemfuzo nokuba ezinye iintlanga zingaphezulu kunezinye (bona iph. 120).

**390. Radical democracy**

A form of democracy that favours decentralization and participation, the widest possible dispersal of political power.

**Radikale demokrasie**

‘n Vorm van demokrasie wat desentralisasie en deelname voorstaan, die wydste moontlike verspreiding van politieke mag.

**Idemokhrasi egqibeleleyo**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi oluxhasa ukuthatha inxaxheba, ukwabiwa kwamagunya olawulo kwezepolitiki.

**391. Radical feminism**

A form of feminism that holds gender divisions to be the most politically significant of social cleavages, and believes that they are rooted in the structure of domestic life.

**Radikale feminisme**

‘n Vorm van feminisme wat genderverskille as die belangrikste van alle politieke verdelings beskou, en glo dat hierdie verskille in die struktuur van die huishoudelike lewe gewortel is.

**Inkolelo kwiyantlukwano ngokwesini kwezopolitiko**

Uhlobo lokulwela amalungelo amakhosikazi olubona ukwahlukana ngokwesini njengeyona meko imandundu kupolitiko kwaye oku kusekwa kubomi basekhaya.

**392. Radicalism**

A commitment to thorough-going change that challenges basic or fundamental structures, not merely superficial ones.



**Radikalisme**

‘n Verbintenis tot diepliggende en grondige verandering wat basiese of fundamentele strukture bevraagteken, nie net oppervlakkige strukture nie.

**Inkolelo kutshintsho olugqibeleleyo**

Ukuzinikela kutshintsho olucela umngeni kwizakhiwo ezizisiseko okanye ezingundoqo kupolitiko.

**393. Rational choice**

An approach to politics based on the assumption that individuals are rationally self-interested actors; an ‘economic’ theory of politics.

**Rasionele keuse**

‘n Benadering tot politiek wat gebaseer is op die aanname dat individue rasoniele akteurs is wat uit eiebelang optree; ‘n ‘ekonomiese’ teorie van politiek.

**Ingqiqo yomntu ngamnye kwezopolitiko**

Indlela yokujonga ipolitiki ngokokuba umntu ngamnye uza kuzo enezinto zakhe afuna ukuziphumeza; ithiyori ‘yezoqoqosho’ lezopolitiko.

**394. Rationalism**

The belief that the world can be understood and explained through the exercise of human reason, based on assumptions about its rational structure.

**Rasionalisme**

Die opvatting dat die wêreld verstaan en verduidelik kan word deur menslike denke toe te pas, op grond van aannames oor die rasoniele struktuur van die wêreld.

**Inkolelo kulawulo lwesizwe ngengqiqo kuphela**

Inkolelo ekubeni ilizwe lingaqondwa kakuhle kwaye lichazwe ngokokusebenza kwengqiqo yomntu, ngokubhekiselele kuqikelelo lokwakheka kwengqiqo yalo.

**395. Realism**

A view of politics that emphasizes the importance of power and self-interest, and disregards moral or normative considerations.

**Realisme**

‘n Opvatting oor politiek wat die belangrikheid van mag en eiebelang beklemtoon en morele of normatiewe oorwegings ignoreer.

**Ukumisa ngamandla opolitiko**

Uluvo lwepolitiki olugxininisa ngokumisa ngamandla opolitiko nokungakhathaleli zimvo zibhekiselele kwinqobo zobomi nazithethe.

**396. Rebellion**

A popular uprising against the established order, usually (unlike a revolution) aimed at replacing rulers rather than the political system itself.

**Rebellie**

‘n Populêre opstand teen die gevestigde orde, gewoonlik (anders as ‘n revolusie) met die doel om heersers, eerder as die politieke stelsel self, te vervang.

**Uvukelo**

Izidube-dube zovukelo lukarhulumente osele ekho, (ngokungafaniyo noqhushululu) injongo ikukufaka abalawuli abatsha kunokutshintsha inkqubo yezopolitiko ngokwayo.

**397. Recall**

A process whereby the electorate can call unsatisfactory public officials to account and ultimately remove them.

**Terugroeping**

‘n Proses waardeer die kiesers ondoeltreffende staatsamptenare tot verantwoording kan roep en hulle uiteindelik kan verwyder.

**Ukurhoxiswa**

Inkqubo apho abanyuli banokubiza amagosa oluntu angasebenzi ngokwanelisayo ukuba achaze ngolawulo lwawo kwaye aphele esuswa ezikhundleni zawo.

**398. Redistribution**

A narrowing of material inequalities brought about through a combination of progressive taxation and welfare provision.

**Herverdeling**

‘n Vernouing van materiële ongelykhede meegebring deur ‘n kombinasie van progressiewe belasting en die verskaffing van welsynsdienste.

**Ukwabiwa ngokutsha**

Ukwabiwa ngokutsha kobutyebi, impahla, izinto ezithandwa ngabantu okanye ukulawula ukulawula kwabantu abangekafikeleli kulawulo.

**399. Referendum .**  
A vote in which the electorate can express a view on a particular issue of public policy; referendums may be advisory or binding (see p. 250).

**Referendum**

‘n Stemming waarin die keisers ‘n mening oor ‘n bepaalde kwessie rakende openbare beleid, kan uitspreek; referendums kan raadgewend of bindend wees (*sien* bl. 250).

**Uvoto logayo-zimvo**

Uhlobo lokuvota oluqhelekileyo apho abavoti bangaveza uluvo oluthile olubalulekileyo ekuhlaleni. Uvoto logayo-zimvo lungaba lolucebisayo okanye olubophelelayo (bona iph. 250).

**400. Reform**  
Change brought about within a system, usually by peaceful and incremental measures; reform implies improvement.

**Hervorming**

Verandering wat binne ‘n stelsel teweeggebring word, gewoonlik deur vreedsame en inkrementele maatreëls; hervorming impliseer verbetering.

**Uhlaziyo**

Utshintsho olwenzekayo kwimeko kwaye lusenziwa ziimeko zoxolo nophuhliso; uhlaziyo luthetha uphuculo.

**401. Regime**  
A system of rule; a political system.

**Bewind**

Regime; ‘n regeringstelsel; ‘n politieke stelsel.

**Ulawulo**

Inkqubo yokulawula; inkqubo yezopolitiko.

**402. Regionalization**  
The tendency for patterns of economic and political co-operation to develop between states in the same region.

**Regionalisering**

Die geneidheid om patrone van ekonomiese en politieke samewerking tussen

state in dieselfde streek te ontwikkel.

**Ukwenziwa kweengingqi zoqoqosho**

Imeko apho imifuziselo yoqoqosho okanye yentsebenziswano kupolitiko iye ipuhle phakathi kwamazwe akwingingqi enye.

**403. Representation**  
Standing for, or acting on behalf of, a larger body of people; representation can involve trusteeship, delegation or resemblance (see p. 248).

**Verteenwoordiging**

Om vir ‘n groter groep mense in te staan of namens hulle op te tree; verteenwoordiging kan voogdyskap, afvaardiging of ooreenkoms behels (*sien* bl. 248).

**Ukumelwa**

Ukumela abanye, okanye egameni labanye, iqela labantu abaninzi; ukumela kungaquka ubutrasti, ukuthuma okanye ukufana (bona iph. 248).

**404. Representative democracy**  
A limited and indirect form of democracy based on the selection (usually by election) of those who will rule on behalf of the people.

**Verteenwoordigende demokrasie**

‘n Beperte en indirekte vorm van demokrasie gebaseer op die keuse (gewoonlik deur verkiesing) van diegene wat namens die volk sal regeer.

**Idemokhrasi yokumela**

Uhlobo lwedemokhrasi encitshisiweyo nengathanga ngqo esekeke kunyulo (idla ngokuba ngokonyulo) lwabo baza kulawula egameni labantu.

**405. Repression**  
A state of subjugation brought about through systematic intimidation or open violence (see p. 411).

**Onderdrukking**

‘n Staat van onderwerping wat meegebring word deur sistematiese intimidasie of openlike geweld (*sien* bl. 411).

**Ingcinezelo**

Imeko yokucinezela nebangwa zizoyikiso zolawulo okanye ukugrogrisa

okungafihlisiyo (bona iph. 411).

**406. Republicanism**

The principle that political authority stems ultimately from the consent of the people; the rejection of monarchical and dynastic principles.

**Republikanisme**

Die beginsel dat politieke gesag uiteindelik op die instemming van die volk berus; die verwerping van monargiese en dinastiese (familieregering) beginsels.

**Ulawulo ngokweriphablikhi**

Umthetho-siseko wegunya lezopolitiko osuka kwimvume yabantu ekugqibeleni; ukukhatywa kwemithetho-siseko yobukumkani neyomlibo weenkosi.

**407. Reserve army of labour**

An available supply of labour easily shed in times of recession; the 'army' enjoys no security and exercises little market power.

**Reserwe arbeidsmag**

'n Beskikbare voorraad arbeid waarvan daar maklik tydens resessies ontslae geraak kan word; dié 'leërmag' geniet geen sekuriteit nie en het nie toegang tot mag in die mark nie.

**Unikezelo lwabasebenzi kwimo yonxunguphalo**

Ubukho babasebenzi mhla kukho unxunguphalo kuqoqosho; 'umkhosi' awunamagunya okhuseleko kwaye amandla awo kurhwebo mancinci kakhulu.

**408. Responsibility**

Sensible or morally correct behaviour; or accountability to a higher authority (see p. 342).

**Verantwoordelikheid**

Verstandige of moreel korrekte gedrag; of verantwoordingspligtigheid (aanspreeklikheid) aan 'n hoër gesag (*sien* bl. 342).

**Intembeko**

Indlela yokuziphatha ngendlela esengqondweni okanye efanelekileyo; okanye ukunika ingcaciso eyiyo ngezenzo zakho kwabongameleyo.

**409. Responsible government**

A government that is answerable or accountable to an elected assembly and,

through it, to the people.

**Verantwoordelike regering**

'n Regering wat aanspreeklik of verantwoordingspligtig is aan 'n verkose vergadering en, daardeur, aan die volk.

**Urhulumente onoxanduva**

Urhulumente ophendulayo okanye onika ingxelo kwindlu yombuso eyanyuliweyo kunye nasebantwini.

**410. Revisionism**

The modification of original or established beliefs; revisionism can imply the abandonment of principle or a loss of conviction.

**Revisionisme**

Die modifisering van oorspronklike of gevestigde beskouings; revisionisme kan die agterlaat van beginsels of die verlies van oortuiging impliseer.

**Ukuhlaziya**

Ukukhuthaza ngokujonga ngokutsha ithiyori, inkolo, izenzo okanye iziganeko zembali. Oku kusenokuthetha ukungahoywa kwemithetho-siseko okanye ukuswela ilungelo lokugweba.

**411. Revolution**

A popular uprising that involves extra-legal mass action aimed at changing the political system, not merely the ruling elite (see p. 224).

**Revolusie**

'n Volksopstand wat onwettige massaoptrede behels en daarop gerig is om die politieke stelsel te verander en nie net bloot van die heersende elite ontslae wil raak nie (*sien* bl. 224).

**Uqhushululu**

Udushe oluqhelekileyo oluquka intshukumo yesininzi esemthethweni egxile ekutshintsheni inqubo yezopolitiko, hayi nje igcuntswana labaphetheyo (bona iph. 224).

**412. Rhetoric**

The art of using language to persuade or influence; rhetoric can imply high-sounding but essentially vacuous (*empty, mindless*) speech.

**Retoriek**

Die kuns om taal te gebruik om mense te oortuig of te beïnvloed; retoriek kan hoogdrawend klink, maar die inhoud is dikwels niksseggend of leeg.

**Ubuciko**

Ubugcisa bokusebenzisa ulwimi ekujijeni ingqondo okanye ekuphembeleleni; ubuciko bungathetha intetho evakala inesihlahla kanti (*ilihamte, imfitshi-mfutshi*) nje elahlekisayo.

**413. Right**

A broad ideological disposition characterized by sympathy for principles such as authority, order, hierarchy and duty (see p. 276).

**Regsgesindes**

Die regses; 'n breë ideologiese ingesteldheid wat gekenmerk word deur simpatie vir beginsels soos gesag, orde, hiëreargie en plig (*sien* bl. 276).

**Ilungelo**

Inggcingane ebanzi ephawuleka ngovelwano lwemithetho-siseko njengegunya, ucwangco, uluhlu lwemigangatho kunye nemfanelo (bona iph. 276).

**414. Rights**

Legal or moral entitlements to act or be treated in a particular way; civil rights differ from human rights.

**Regte**

Wettige of morele aansprake om op 'n sekere wyse op te tree of behandel te word; burgerregte verskil van menseregte.

**Amalungelo**

Amalungelo asemthethweni okanye ayimfanelo yomntu okuba enze okanye aphathwe ngendlela ethile; amalungelo oluntu ahlukile kumalungelo abantu.

**415. Rogue state**

A state whose foreign policy poses a threat to neighbouring or other states, through its aggressive intent, build-up of weapons, or association with terrorism.

**Skurkstaat**

'n Staat waarvan die buitelandse beleid 'n bedreiging inhou vir buurlande of ander state weens sy aggressiewe ingesteldheid, die opgaan van wapens of 'n verbintenis met terrorisme.

**Ilizwe eliyindlavini**

Ilizwe elimigaqo-nkqubo yalo yangaphandle iyirhorho kumazwe angabammelwane okanye kwamanye, ngenxa yenjongo yalo yohlaselo, ukwakhiwa kwezixhobo zemfazwe, okanye ukwayamaniso nobugrigrisi.

**416. Rule of law**

The principle that law should 'rule' in the sense that it establishes a framework within which all conduct or behaviour takes place (see p.326).

**Regsreël**

Oppergesag van die reg; regsoewereiniteit; die beginsel dat die reg moet 'heers' in die sin dat dit 'n raamwerk moet skep waarbinne alle optrede of gedrag plaasvind (*sien* bl. 326).

**Ukulawula komthetho**

Umthetho-siseko wokuba umthetho unika isikhokelo sokuziphatha esichaphazela nabo bangabalawuli abaphezulu (bona iph 326).

**417. Ruling class**

A Marxist term, denoting a class that dominates other classes and society at large by virtue of its ownership of productive wealth.

**Heersersklas**

'n Marxistiese term wat dui op 'n klas wat ander klasse en die samelewing in die geheel oorheers deur hierdie klas se eienaarskap van produktiewe welvaart.

**Abakwinqanaba lokulawula**

Ngokwegama labalandeli bakaMarx, lalatha ihlelo elilawula amanye amahlelo kunye nabahlali ngenxa yokuba lingabanini bobutyebi obunemveliso.

**S****418. Science**

The field of study that aims to develop reliable explanations of phenomena through repeatable experiments, observations and deductions (see p. 16).

**Wetenskap**

Die studieveld wat betroubare verduidelikings van verskynsels wil ontwikkel deur van herhaalbare eksperimente, waarnemings en afleidings gebruik te maak (*sien* bl. 16).

- Inzululwazi**  
Icandelo lemfundo elijolise inkcazo ethembakeleyo yezinto ngokuphindaphindwa kwemifuniselo nokuqwalaselwa kwezinto (bona iph. 16).
- 419. Scientism**  
The belief that the scientific method is the only source of reliable knowledge, and is applicable to all fields of learning.
- Wetenskaplikheid**  
Skiëntisme; die opvatting dat die wetenskaplike metode die enigste bron van betroubare kennis is, en dat dit op alle kennisvelde toegepas kan word.
- Ubunzululwazi**  
Inkolelo yokuba indlela yokuchaza izinto ngokwenzululwazi yiyo kuphela enguvimba wolwazi olunokuthenjwa, kwaye lungasetyenziswa kuyo yonke imijelo yemfundo.
- 420. Secularism**  
The belief that religion should not intrude into secular (*worldly*) affairs, usually reflected in a desire to separate church from state.
- Sekularisme**  
Die beskouing dat godsdiens nie in sekulêre (wêreldse) sake behoort in te meng nie, wat gewoonlik weerspieël word deur die behoefte om die kerk van die staat te skei.
- Ulawulo lwelizwe loluntu**  
Inkolelo ekubeni inkolo kumele ingangeneleli kwimibandela yezehlabathi, kwaye oku kugxininisa ukwahlulwa kwecawe nemicimbi yombuso wesizwe.
- 421. Semi-democracy**  
A regime in which democratic and authoritarian features operate alongside one another in a stable combination.
- Semidemokrasie**  
‘n Bestel waarin demokratiese en outoritêre kenmerke naas mekaar in ‘n stabiele kombinasie funksioneer.
- Usinga-demokhrasi**  
Ulawulo oluquka ukusebenza ngaxesha linye kweempawu zedemokhrasi
- nolawulo olungqwalabala ngendlela ezinzileyo.
- 422. Semi presidential system**  
A system of government in which a separately elected president presides over a government drawn from, and accountable to, the assembly.
- Semi-presidensiële stelsel**  
‘n Regeringstelsel waarin ‘n afsonderlik verkose president in beheer is van ‘n regering wat uit ‘n verkose vergadering saamgestel is en daaraan verantwoording moet doen.
- Umongameli wabucala owongameleyo**  
Inkqubo yoburhulumente apho umongameli owanyulwe bucala inguye owongamele urhulumente achongwe kuye, kwaye enoxanduva lokuzalisekisa izidingo zabantu nezendlu yowiso-mthetho.
- 423. Separation of powers**  
The principle that legislative, executive and judicial power should be separated through the construction of three independent branches of government (*see p. 339*).
- Skeiding van magte**  
Die beginsel dat wetgewende, uitvoerende en regterlike gesag of bevoegdheid geskei behoort te word deur die instelling van drie onafhanklike regeringsvertakkings (*sien bl. 339*).
- Ukwahlukaniswa kwamandla**  
Umgomo okanye umgaqo wokuba amagunya okuseka imithetho, awokulawula naweenkundla mawohlukaniswe ngokusekwa kwamagunya amathathu ahlukeneyo (bona iph. 339).
- 424. Separatism**  
The quest to secede from a political formation with a view to establishing an independent state.
- Separatisme (Skeidingsgesindheid)**  
Die strewe om af te skei van ‘n politieke struktuur met die doel om ‘n onafhanklike staat te stig.
- Ukuzicebula kumbutho wopolitiko**  
Ukufuna ukurhoxa kumbutho wopolitiko ngeenjongo zokumisela ilizwe

elizimeleyo.

- 425. Shari'a**  
Islamic law, believed to be based on divine revelation, and derived from the Koran, the Hadith (the teachings of Muhammad), and other sources.
- Sjariah**  
Wet van Islam wat volgens oorlewing op goddelike openbaring gegrond is op die Koran, die Hadith (die leerstellinge van Mohammed) en ander bronne.
- Shari'a**  
Umthetho wobuSilamsi, ekukholeleka ekubeni usisityhilelo esingcwele, kwaye ususela koko kudandalaziswe kwiKoran neHadith (iimfundiso zikaMuhammad), kunye neminye imithombo.
- 426. Social capital**  
Cultural and moral resources that help to promote social cohesion, political stability and prosperity (see p. 210).
- Sosiale kapitaal**  
Kulturele en morele hulpbronne wat help om sosiale kohesie, politieke stabiliteit en voorspoed te skep (*sien* bl. 210).
- Oovimba bomanyano lwentlalo**  
Oovimba benkcubeko nobendlela yokuziphatha enceda ekwakheni ukunamathelana entlalweni, ukuzinza kwezopolitiko nempumelelo (bona iph. 210).
- 427. Social class**  
A group of people who share a common social position and economic interests; classes can reflect unequal economic power or occupational status (see p. 197).
- Sosiale klas**  
'n Groep mense wat 'n gemeenskaplike sosiale posisie en ekonomiese belange deel; klasse kan ongelyke ekonomiese mag of beroepstatus weerspieël (*sien* bl. 197).
- Inqanaba loluntu**  
Iqela labantu ababelana ngenqanaba lentlalo elifanayo nabaneemfuno ezinye kweoqoqosho; amanqanaba anokuveza ukungalingani ngokwamandla oqoqosho okanye iwonga lomsebenzi (bona iph. 197).

- 428. Social contract**  
A voluntary agreement through which an organized society or state is (supposedly) brought into existence; usually used as a theoretical device (see p. 93).
- Sosiale kontrak**  
'n Vrywillige ooreenkoms waardeur 'n georganiseerde samelewing of staat (sogenaamd) tot stand gebring word; gewoonlik gebruik as 'n teoretiese instrument (*sien* bl. 93).
- Isivumelwano soluntu**  
Isivumelwano esinganyanzelisiyo apho intlalo ebumbeneyo okanye ilizwe liye lakhiwe, kwaye oku kusetyenziswa njengephulo lokwakha intlalo egquba lucwangco nokuphucula ubomi babantu, kungekho kuxambulwana (bona iph. 93).
- 429. Social democracy**  
A moderate or reformist brand of socialism that favours a balance between the market and the state, rather than the abolition of capitalism.
- Sosiale demokrasie**  
'n Matige of hervormingsgesinde soort sosialisme wat 'n balans tussen die mark en die staat voorstaan, eerder as die afskaffing van kapitalisme.
- Idemokhrasi yoluntu**  
Uhlobo lukarhulumente ongazibaxiyo izinto nokhetha imvano phakathi kwezemali nelizwe, phofu eyichasile idemokhrasi yobungxowankulu.
- 430. Social justice**  
The morally justifiable distribution of material rewards; social justice is often seen to imply a bias in favour of equality.
- Maatskaplike (sosiale) geregtigheid**  
Die moreel verantwoordbare verspreiding van materiële belonings; daar word dikwels gemeen dat maatskaplike geregtigheid by implikasie voorkeur gee aan gelykheid.
- Ubulungisa boluntu**  
Indlela elungileyo yokwabiwa kwemivuzo yezinto eziphathekayo; ngamanye amaxesha oku kungaveza ukuthatha icala ngeenjongo zokuxhasa ukulingana.

**431. Social market**

An economy structured by market principles but underpinned by effective social provision designed to maintain cohesion (see p. 188).

**Sosiale mark**

‘n Ekonomie wat volgens markbeginsels gestruktureer is, maar ondersteun word deur doeltreffende maatskaplike sorg wat daarop gemik is om kohesie te handhaaf (*sien* bl. 188).

**Urhwebo loluntu**

Uqoqosho olwakhiwe yimithetho nemigaqo yorhwebo kodwa oluxhaswa ziinkonzo zentlalo eziphuhlileyo ukuze kugcinwe ukunamathelana koluntu (bona iph. 188).

**432. Social movement**

A collective body distinguished by a high level of commitment and political activism, but often lacking clear organization (see p. 308).

**Sosiale beweging**

‘n Sosiale groepering met ‘n gemeenskaplike belang, wat gekenmerk word deur ‘n hoë vlak van toewyding en politieke aktivisme, maar dikwels nie op die oog af goed georganiseer is nie (*sien* bl. 308).

**Umbutho woluntu**

Imbumba eggame ngokuzinikela kwayo okukhulu kunye nentshukumo emandla kwezopolitiko, nangona ngamanye amaxesha ikhangeleka ingaziququzeleli ngokupheleleyo izinto emazilandelwe (bona iph. 308).

**433. Social reflexivity**

Interaction between people who enjoy a high level of autonomy within a context of reciprocity and interdependence.

**Sosiale refleksiwiteit**

Interaksie tussen mense wat binne ‘n konteks van wederkerigheid en interafhanklikheid ‘n hoë vlak van outonomie geniet.

**Intsebenziswano nokuphathisana eluntwini**

Intsebenziswano phakathi kwabantu abonwabela ukuziphatha kwimeko yabo yokusebenzisana ngemicimbi yentlalo nokuzimela.

**434. Socialism**

An ideology characterized by a belief in community, cooperation, equality and common ownership; socialist theories range from communism to social democracy.

**Sosialisme**

‘n Ideologie wat gekenmerk word deur geloof in die gemeenskap, samewerking, gelykheid en gemeenskaplike eienaarskap; sosialistiese teorieë wat wissel van kommunisme tot sosiale demokrasie.

**Ubushiyali**

Ingcingane ephawuleka ngokukholelwa kwizima-mhlaba, intsebenziswano, ukulingana kwabantu nobumnini bempahla; iithiyori zobushiyali zisukela kubukomanisi ukuya kwidemokhrasi yezentlalo.

**435. ‘Soft’ power**

The ability to influence others by persuading them to follow or agree to norms and aspirations that produce the desired behaviour.

**‘Sagte’ mag**

Die vermoë om ander te beïnvloed deur hulle te oortuig om norme te handhaaf en aspirasies na te streef wat tot die gewenste gedrag sal lei.

**Amandla ‘athambileyo’**

Isakhono sokuphembelela abanye ngokujija iingqondo zabo ekubeni balandele okanye bavumelane nezithethe okanye iminqweno eza kuvelisa indlela yokuziphatha efunekayo.

**436. Sovereignty**

Absolute and unlimited power; sovereignty can imply either supreme legal authority or unchallengeable political power (see p. 131).

**Soewereiniteit**

Absolute en onbepaalde mag; soewereiniteit kan òf absolute oppergesag van die reg, òf onaantasbare politieke mag impliseer (*sien* bl. 131).

**Ubungamsha**

Amandla angathandabuzekiyo nangenasithintelo; ubungamsha bungathetha nokuba ligunya eliphakamileyo lezomthetho okanye amandla angenakuphikiswa ezopolitiko (bona iph. 131).

- 437. Spin**  
The presentation of information so as to elicit a desired response, or being 'economical with the truth'.
- Poetsing**  
Die aanbieding van inligting om die verlangde reaksie uit te lok, of om 'ekonomies met die waarheid om te gaan'.
- Ukufihla inyaniso**  
Unikezelo lolwazi ngokuthe gca ukuncina impendulo enqwenelwayo, okanye 'ukufihla inyaniso'.
- 438. Stalinism**  
Economic and political structures that resemble those constructed by Stalin in the USSR, particularly central planning and brutal political discipline.
- Stalinisme**  
Ekonomiese en politieke strukture wat ooreenstem met dié wat deur Stalin in die USSR ingestel is, veral sentrale beplanning en brutale politieke dissipline.
- Inkqubo kaStalin**  
Izakhiwo zezoqoqosho nezopolitiko ezifana nqwa nezo zasekwa nguStalin waseUSSR, ingakumbi ukucwangcisa okusembindini woburhulumente nentlonipho yezopolitiko enobungonyama.
- 439. State**  
A political association that establishes sovereign jurisdiction within defined territorial borders, characterized by its monopoly of legitimate violence (see p.91).
- Staat**  
'n Politieke bestel wat soewereine jurisdiksie binne gedefinieerde gebiedsgrense tot stand bring, gekenmerk deur sy monopolie op wettige geweld (*sien* bl. 91).
- Urhulumente**  
Umbutho osisigxina wezopolitiko oquka umntu ongulawuli ngaphakathi kwemida yommandla, uphawuleka ngobungoqo bawo bobungangamsha obusemthethweni (bona iph. 91).
- 440. State capitalism**  
A system of state ownership that replicates capitalist class relationships by concentrating economic power in the hands of a party-state elite.
- Staatskapitalisme**  
'n Stelsel van staatsbesit wat kapitalistiese klasseverhoudings weerspieël deur ekonomiese mag in die hande van 'n partystaat-elite te vestig.
- Ubungxowa-nkulu bukarhulumente**  
Inkqubo yobumnini bombuso obugxininisa kubudlelwane benqanaba labo bangoongxowa-nkulu apho ubuncwane namandla oqoqosho busezandleni zegcutswana eliphetheyo lombuso okanye lombutho.
- 441. State of nature**  
A society devoid of political authority and of formal (legal) checks on the individual; usually employed as a theoretical device.
- Natuurstaat**  
Voorstaatlike toestand; 'n samelewing sonder politieke gesag en formele (regs-) beheer oor die individu; word gewoonlik as 'n teoretiese meganisme gebruik.
- Urhulumente oswele ulawulo**  
Intlalo ephanzileyo kulawulo lwepolitiki kunye nokuqwalaselwa kommi ngamnye kwisizwe, oku ke kudla ngokusetyenziswa njengeqhinga elithile ekufezekiseni okuthile.
- 442. State socialism**  
A form of socialism in which the state controls and directs economic life, acting, in theory, in the interests of the people.
- Staatsosialisme**  
'n Vorm van sosialisme waarin die staat die ekonomiese lewe beheer en rig deur, teoreties gesproke, in belang van die volk op te tree.
- Ubusoshiyali bukarhulumente**  
Uhlobo lobusoshiyali apho urhulumente elawula khona kwaye apha ubomi bezoqoqosho, ngokwengcingane, ekwenza ngenxa yeminqweno yabantu.
- 443. Statism**  
The belief that the state is the most appropriate means of resolving problems and guaranteeing economic and social development (see p. 102).



**Statisme**

*Étatisme (Frans)*; die beskouing dat die staat die beste instrument is om probleme op te los en ekonomiese en maatskaplike ontwikkeling te waarborg (*sien* bl. 102).

**Imeko yosombululo-ngxaki**

Inkolelo yokuba umbuso uyeyona ndlela igqibeleleyo yokusombulula iingxaki kwanokuqinisekisa uphuhliso lwezoqoqosho nolwezentlalo.

**444. Status**

A position within a hierarchical order; a person's role, rights and duties in relation to others (see p. 197).

**Status**

'n Posisie binne 'n hiërargiese orde; 'n persoon se rol, regte en pligte in verhouding tot dié van ander (*sien* bl. 197).

**Iwonga**

Isikhundla kuluhlu lwemigangatho yabasemagunyeni; indima yomntu, amalungelo nemisebenzi ngokunxulumene nabanye (bona iph. 197).

**445. Subjective**

Internal to the observer; related to or emanating from a person's feelings, values and opinions.

**Subjektief**

Binne die waarnemer; hou verband met of spruit voort uit 'n persoon se gevoelens, waardes en opinies.

**Ngokovakalelo olulolwakhe**

Ngokungaphakathi kulowo uqwalaseleyo; okusuka ngaphakathi okanye okuvela kwiimvakalelo zomntu, iinqobo kunye nezimvo zakhe.

**446. Subsidiarity**

The transfer of decision-making from central to peripheral bodies; the principle that decisions should be taken at the lowest appropriate level (see p. 154).

**Subsidiariteit**

Die oordrag van besluitneming van sentrale na laerlakinsettings; die beginsel dat besluite op die laagste toepaslike vlak geneem moet word (*sien* bl. 154).

**Imibutho encedisayo kwizigqibo**

Ukugqithiselwa kokuthathwa kwezizigqibo ukusuka kwizigqeba ezisembindini ukuya kwezo zikwimida esamacaleni; oku kukwagxininisa ukuba izizigqibo mazithatyathwe kwinqanaba elisezantsi nelilelona lifanelekileyo (bona iph. 154).

**447. Suffrage**

The right to vote, or the exercising of that right.

**Stemgeregtigheid (Stemreg)**

Die reg om te stem, of die uitoefening van daardie reg.

**Ilungelo lokuvota**

Ilungelo lokuvota, okanye ukusetyenziswa kwelo lungelo.

**448. Superpower**

A state with preponderant nuclear military capacity and global territorial influence; a superpower is higher than a 'great' power.

**Supermoondheid**

'n Staat met oorheersende militêre kernvermoë en internasionale gebiedsinvoed; 'n supermoondheid is groter as 'n 'grootmoondheid'.

**Umandla-makhulu**

Ilizwe elinamandla nelineempembelelo, lidla ngokuba nezixhobo zenyukliya; liyagqugqisa kwimicimbi yehlabathi.

**449. Supranationalism**

The ability of bodies with transnational or global jurisdiction to impose their will on nation-states (see p. 153).

**Supranasionalisme**

Die vermoë van instellings met transnasionale of internasionale jurisdiksie om hulle wil op nasiestate af te dwing (*sien* bl. 153).

**Uburhulumente obugqithele ezizweni**

Ubuchule bemibutho ethile elawula ezobulungisa kwamanye amazwe okanye kwihlabathi lonke ekunyanzeliseni intando yawo kwimibuso yamanye amazwe (bona iph. 153).

**450. Supraterritoriality**

The reconfiguration of geography that has occurred through the declining

importance of state borders, geographical distance and territorial location.

### **Supraterritorialiteit**

Die herkonfigurasie van geografie wat voorkom omdat staatsgrense, geografiese afstand en territoriale ligging al hoe minder belangrik word.

### **Ukudodobala kwemida yamazwe**

Ukwakheka ngokutsha kwejiyografi okwenzeke ngenxa yokudodobala kokubaluleka kwemida yamazwe, umgama wejiyografi kunye nokubekwa kwemimandla yentlalo phakathi kwamazwe.

### **451. Sustainability**

The ability of a system to maintain its health and continue to exist; the central principle of Green economics.

### **Volhoubaarheid**

Die vermoë van 'n stelsel om gesond te bly en te bly voortbestaan; die sentrale beginsel van Groen ekonomie.

### **Ukuzixhasa**

Ubuchule bemeko ekukwazini ukuzixhasa, ukugcina impilo yayo ndawonye nokuzigcina iphila. Oku kuhambelana noqoqosho lwendalo okanye uHlaza lwendalo.

### **452. Systems theory**

The theory that treats the political system as a self-regulating mechanism, responding to 'inputs' (demands and support) by issuing authoritative decisions or 'outputs' (policies).

### **Stelselteorie**

Die teorie wat die politieke stelsel as 'n selfregulerende meganisme beskou, wat op 'insette' (eise en ondersteuning) reageer deur gesaghebbende besluite te neem of 'uitsette' (beleid) te lewer.

### **Ithiyori-nkqubo**

Izimvo ezijonga ezopolitiko njengentsebenziswano phakathi kwendawo uluntu olukuyo ekuthi kwenziwe amabango nenkxaso nodederhu lwezimvo ezingaphathekiyo eziguqula iimbono zibe zizigqibo ezingamagunya okanye zibe ziziqhamo.

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### **453. Thatcherism**

The free-market/strong-state ideological stance adopted by Margaret Thatcher; the UK version of the New Right political project.

### **Thatcherisme**

Die vryemark-/sterk staat ideologiese opvatting wat deur Margaret Thatcher gehuldig is; die VK se weergawe van die Nuwe Regses se politieke projek.

### **Inkqubo kaThatcher**

Imeko yezimvo zorhwebo olungenamiqobo/ilizwe elomeleleyo eyamkelwa nguMargaret Thatcher; inguqulelo yaseUK yeprojekthi yezopolitiko yeQela laseKunene.

### **454. Theocracy**

Literally, rule by God; the principle that religious authority should prevail over political authority through the domination of church over state (see p. 37).

### **Teokrasie**

Letterlik, regering deur God; die beginsel dat godsdienstige gesag oor politieke gesag moet seëvier deurdat die kerk die staat oorheers (*sien* bl. 37).

### **Ulawulo lukaThixo**

Ngokuphandle, lulawulo lukaThixo; umthetho-siseko wokuba igunya lezenkolo kumele libe nobungamsha kulawulo lwepolitiko apho icawe iya kuthi igonyamele umbuso (bona iph. 37).

### **455. Theory**

A systematic explanation of empirical data, usually (unlike a hypothesis) presented as reliable knowledge.

### **Teorie**

'n Sistematiese verduideliking van empiriese data, gewoonlik (anders as 'n hipotese) aangebied as betroubare kennis.

### **Ingcingane**

Ingcaciso egqibeleleyo yolwazi oluphathekayo nolubonakalayo noluchazwa njengolwazi olunokuthenjwa.

**456. Think tank**  
An interest group specifically formed to develop policy proposals and campaign for their acceptance amongst opinion formers and policy-makers.

**Dinkskrum**

‘n Belangegroep wat spesifiek gevorm word vir die ontwikkeling van beleidsvoorstelle en om voorbrand te maak vir hul aanvaarding onder meningsvormers en beleidmakers.

**Iqela leengqondi zemigaqo-nkqubo**

Iqela labagqatswa abasungulelwe ukuqulunqa izindululo zemigaqo-nkqubo baze baphembelele ukwamkelwa kwabo phakathi kweengqondi eziqulunqa izimvo nabayili bemigaqo-nkqubo.

**457. Tiger economies**

Fast-growing and export-orientated economies modelled on Japan; for example, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore.

**Tierekonomieë**

Snelgroeiende en uitvoergerigte ekonomieë wat geskoei is op die lees van Japan, bv. Suid-Korea, Taiwan en Singapoer.

**Uqoqosho oluhlumayo lwaseAsiya**

Uqoqosho olukhawulezayo nolugxile kuqoqosho oluthunyelwa ngaphandle lwamazwe aseAsiya afana neJapan; umzekelo, uMzantsi Koriya, iTaiwan neSingapore.

**458. Toleration**

Forbearance; a willingness to allow people to think, speak and act in ways of which one disapproves.

**Verdraagsaamheid**

Geduld; ‘n bereidwilligheid om mense toe te laat om te dink, te praat en op te tree op ‘n wyse wat jy self mag afkeur of wat teen jou beginsels indruis.

**Unyamezelo**

Ukunyamezela; ukuvumela abantu ukuba bacinge, bathethe kwaye benze ngeendlela ubani angazamkeliyo ncam.

**459. Toryism**

An ideological stance within conservatism characterized by a belief in hierarchy,

an emphasis on tradition, and support for duty and organicism.

**Toryïsme**

‘n Ideologiese standpunt binne konserwatisme wat gekenmerk word deur hiërargie, die beklemtoning van tradisie en plig en organisisme voorop stel.

**Inkolelo kuluhlu lwezikhundla nakwimveli**

Uluvo lokungatshintshi kweengcinga apho ubani esakholelwa kubukho boluhlu lwezikhundla ngokwamanqanaba entlalo, ugxininiso kulawulo lwemveli okanye lwamandulo, nenkxaso yoxanduva lokusebenza kunye nomanyano loluntu.

**460. Totalitarian democracy**

An absolute dictatorship that masquerades as a democracy, typically based on the leader’s claim to a monopoly of ideological wisdom.

**Totalitêre demokrasie**

‘n Absolute diktatorskap wat hom as ‘n demokrasie voordoen, op grond van die leier se aanspraak dat hy of sy ‘n monopolie op ideologiese wysheid het.

**Idemokhrasi yolawulo olungqwabalala**

Ulawulo olungqwabalala olungathi luyidemokhrasi, luxhomekeke kwinkokheli ebanga ubulumko bolwazi yendlela yokucinga.

**461. Totalitarianism**

An all-encompassing system of political rule established through pervasive ideological manipulation and open brutality; the abolition of civil society (see p.29).

**Totalitarisme**

‘n Allesomvattende stelsel van politieke heerskappy wat tot stand gebring is deur diepgaande ideologiese manipulasie en openlike brutaliteit; die afskaffing van die burgerlike samelewing (*sien* bl. 29).

**Inkqubo yolawulo olungqwabalala**

Uhlobo lukarhulumente owongamele yonke into namaziko olawulo, kuquka nolawulo lwabantu olunobungonyama. Oku kuveza nokuphela kwentlalo enobuntu phantsi korhulumente ongqwabalala (bona iph. 29).

**462. Tradition**

Continuity with the past, reflected in the transmission of institutions, values and practices from one generation to the next (see p. 221).

**Tradisie**

Kontinuiteit met die verlede, soos weerspieël in die oordrag van instellings, waardes en praktyke van een geslag na die volgende (*sien* bl. 221).

**Izithethe namasiko**

Ukuqhubekeka nezinto zamandulo okubonakala ngokugqithiselwa koovimba beengcinga, iinqobo zobomi, izithethe kunye namasiko kwesinye isizukulwana ukuya kwesinye (bona iph. 221).

**463. Transnational community**

A community whose cultural identity, psychological orientation and political allegiances cut across or transcend national borders (see p.214).

**Transnasionale gemeenskap**

‘n Gemeenskap wie se kulturele identiteit, geestelike ingesteldheid en politieke trou oor nasionale grense heen strek en dit te bowe gaan (*sien* bl. 214).

**Ukuxananaza kwenkcubeko yoluntu**

Uluntu olunkcubeko yalo, ulwazi lwengqiqo nokuzibandakanya kupolitiko olunqamleza imida yesizwe sabo (bona iph. 214).

**464. Tribalism**

Group behaviour characterized by insularity and exclusivity, typically fuelled by hostility towards rival groups.

**Stamverbondenheid**

Groepsgedrag wat gekenmerk word deur isolasie en eksklusiwiteit, wat gewoonlik aangevuur word deur vyandigheid teenoor opponerende groepe.

**Ubuhlanga**

Ubuzwe; ukuthembeka okugqithileyo kuhlanga oluthile nokudla ngokucaca nokucalula kwaye kukhuthazwe nalungquzulwano nezinye iintlanga enikholoseleneyo nazo. Isenokuba yindlela isizwe esakheke ngayo nenkcubeko yaso okanye ukuziva ungowesizwe esithile kwaye uzinikele kuso.

**465. Tripartitism**

The construction of bodies that represent government, business and the unions, designed to institutionalize group consultation.

**Tripartisme**

Die instel van liggame wat die regering, die sakesektor en die vakbonde verteenwoordig en wat daarop gemik is om groepkonsultasie te institusionaliseer.

**Ubunxantathu bombuso**

Ukwakhiwa kwemibutho emela urhulumente, amashishini neemanyano, nesekelwe ekumiseleni ukucebisana phakathi kwamaqela.

**U****466. Underclass**

A classification of people who are socially and politically marginalised by virtue of a combination of material and cultural deprivation.

**Onderklas**

‘n Klassifikasie van mense wat sosiaal en polities gemarginaliseer is weens ‘n kombinasie van materiële gebrek en kulturele ontbering.

**Inqanaba eliphantsi**

Ukuhlelwa kwabantu ababekelwe bucala entlalweni nakwezopolitiko, ngokuthi bavinjwe amathuba angawo kubuncwane bezinto eziphathekayo nakwinkcubeko.

**467. Unicameralism**

The concentration of legislative power in a single-chamber assembly.

**Unikameralisme**

Die konsentrasie van wetgewende mag in ‘n enkelkamervergadering.

**Ipalamente enendlu enye**

Ukubekwa kwamagunya owiso-mthetho kwindlu yowiso-mthetho egumbi linye.

**468. Unilateralism**

One-sidedness, a policy determined by the interests and objectives of a single state, unconstrained by other states or bodies.

**Unilateralisme**

Eensydigheid; ‘n beleid wat bepaal word deur die belange en doelwitte van ‘n enkele staat en nie deur ander state of liggame beperk word nie.

- Ubucalanye**  
Ubucalanye, umgaqo-nkqubo omiselwa ngenxa yemidla neenjongo zelizwe elinye, lingabotshelelwa ngamanye amazwe okanye imibutho.
- 469. Unipolarity**  
An international system in which there is one predominant state; the existence of a single great power.
- Unipolariteit (Eenpoligheid)**  
‘n Internasionale stelsel waarin daar een oorheersende staat is; die bestaan van ‘n enkele groot mag.
- Amandla ombuso omnye**  
Imeko yolawulo lwamazwe ngamazwe apho kukho khona umbuso omnye owongamelayo; oku ikwabubukho bombuso omnye onobungangamsha.
- 470. Universalism**  
The theory that there is a common core to human identity shared by people everywhere.
- Universalisme**  
Die teorie dat menslike identiteit ‘n gemeenskaplike kern het wat deur alle mense gedeel word.
- Ukufana komntu wonke**  
Ithiyori yokuba kukho ukufana kwindalo nenkqu yomntu nefumaneka ngokufanayo kubo bonke abantu kuzo zonke iindawo.
- 471. Utilitarianism**  
A moral philosophy that equates pleasure with ‘good’ and pain with ‘evil’, and aims to achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number (see p.427).
- Utilitarisme (Utiliteitsleer)**  
‘n Morele filosofie wat plesier met die goeie en pyn met die bose gelykstel, en wat die maksimum geluk vir die meeste mense tot stand wil bring (*sien* bl. 427).
- Ulonwabo olugqibeleleyo**  
Ifilosofi yokusesikweni ebeka ngokulinganayo ulonwabo ‘nokuhle’, iintlungu ‘nobubi’, kwaye ijolise ekufumaneleni inani elikhulu labantu ulonwabo olukhulu kakhulu (bona iph. 427).

- 472. Utility**  
Use value; satisfaction derived from material consumption.
- Verbruikerswaarde**  
Gebruikswaarde; tevredenheid wat voortspruit uit die verbruik van materiële goedere.
- Ukuba luncedo**  
Ixabiso losebenziso; ulwaneliseko olususela ekusetyenzisweni kwezinto eziphathekayo.
- 473. Utopia**  
Literally, nowhere or good place; an ideal or perfect society (see p. 27).
- Utopie**  
Letterlik, ‘nêrens’ of ‘‘n goeie plek’; ‘n ideale of perfekte samelewing of politieke bedeling (*sien* bl. 27).
- Iizwe elisemalandalahla**  
Ngokuphandle, akukho ndawo injalo okanye indawo elungileyo; Iizwe eligqibeleleyo okanye elifezekileyo (bona iph. 27).
- 474. Utopianism**  
A style of political theorizing that develops a critique of the existing order by constructing a model of an ideal or perfect alternative (see p. 27).
- Utopisme**  
‘n Styl van politieke teoretisering wat die bestaande orde kritiseer deur die voorstelling van ‘n model van ‘n ideale of perfekte alternatief (*sien* bl. 27).
- Ukwakha ulawulo oluphikisana nolukhoyo**  
Uhlobo lweethoyori zopolitiko oluhamba nokugxeka umthetho wolawulo olukhoyo ngokuthi kwakhiwe umfuziselo onguwo ochasene naloo mthetho ukhoyo (bona iph. 27).

## V

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- 475. Value**  
A moral principle that prescribes an accepted standard for individuals or groups.

**Waarde**

‘n Morele beginsel wat ‘n aanvaarde standaard vir individue of groepe voorskryf.

**Inqobo esemgangathweni**

Umthetho-siseko wokuziphatha omisela indlela eyamkelekileyo nesemthethweni yokuziphatha kwabantu okanye amaqela.

**476. Value pluralism**

The theory that there is no single, overriding conception of the ‘good life’, but rather a number of competing and equally legitimate conceptions.

**Waardepluralisme**

Die teorie dat daar geen enkele, oorkoepelende opvatting van die ‘goeie lewe’ is nie, maar eerder ‘n aantal mededingende en ewe geldige opvattinge.

**Inkolelo kwiinqobo ezisemgangathweni ezahlukileyo**

Ithiyori edandalazisa ukuba akukho ngqiqo inye ‘yobomi obumnandi okanye ubomi bobuncwane’, ngapha koko ziluthotho iingqiqo ezikhuphisanayo nezisemthethweni zoku.

**477. Vanguardism**

The Leninist belief in the need for a party to lead and guide the proletariat towards the fulfilment of its revolutionary destiny.

**Vanguardisme**

Die Leninistiese opvatting dat ‘n party die proletariaat moet lei en rig om sy (die proletariaat se) revolusionêre lotsbestemming te vervul.

**Inkolelo kaLenin ngabantu abaphantsi**

Inkolelo kaLenin egxininisa ekubeni kubekho iqela eliza kukhokela linike nomkhomba-ndlela kubasebenzi ukuze bafikelele kummiselo wovukelo lwabo olujolise kwinguqu.

**478. Veto**

The formal power to block a decision or action through the refusal of consent.

**Veto**

Die formele mag om ‘n besluit of optrede te blokkeer deur toestemming te weier.

**Igunya lokukhaba isigqibo**

Igunya elisesikweni lokukhaba isigqibo okanye inyathelo kumbutho wokuthatha izigqibo ngokwala ukuvumelana nesigqibo.

**479. Volksgeist (German)**

Literally, the spirit of the people; the organic identity of a people reflected in their culture and particularly their language.

**Volksgeist (Duits)**

Letterlik, die gees van die volk; die organiese identiteit van ‘n volk soos weerspieël deur hulle kultuur en veral hulle taal.

**Volksgeist (ngokwesiJamani)**

Ngokuphandle, umoya wodlamko nentsingiselo yobuntu, kuquka nengxam yenkqu yabo nevela ncakasana kwinkcubeko yabo bakulwimi lwabo.

**W**

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**480. War**

A condition of open and violent conflict between two or more parties (usually states) (see p. 403).

**Oorlog**

‘n Toestand van openlike en gewelddadige konflik tussen twee of meer partye (gewoonlik state) (*sien* bl. 403).

**Imfazwe**

Imeko yongqzulwano phakathi kwamaqela emibini nangaphezulu (idla ngokuba ngamazwe) (bona iph. 403).

**481. Weak state**

A state that lacks the capacity for effective action across a range of state functions (see p. 105).

**Swak staat**

‘n Staat wat nie die vermoë het om doeltreffend op te tree om ‘n verskeidenheid staatsfunksies te verrig nie (*sien* bl. 105).

**Ilizwe elibuthathaka**

Ilizwe elisilela amandla okumisela intshukumo egqibeleleyo kwimisebenzi yesizwe eyahlukileyo (bona iph. 105).

- 482. Weapons of mass destruction**  
Weapons capable of destroying large areas or killing large segments of the population; nonconventional weapons, in particular nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons.

**Massavernietigingswapens**

Wapens wat groot gebiede, of groot bevolkingsgetalle, kan vernietig; onkonvensionele wapens, veral kern-, biologiese, chemiese en radiologiese wapens.

**Izixhobo zembubhiso yoluntu**

Izixhobo ezinamandla amakhulu kangangokuba zingabulala inani elikhulu labantu. Ezi zixhobo ziquka ezo zingaqhelekanga zifana nezenyukliya, ezebhayoloji, ezekhemikhali nezo zemitha ethile yokunyanga.

- 483. Welfare**  
Well-being in general; politically, the term is usually associated with collectively provided welfare delivered through the mechanism of the welfare state (see p. 429).

**Welsyn**

Voorspoed in die algemeen; in die politiek word die term gewoonlik gebruik om te verwys na welsyn wat aan die breë gemeenskap gelewer word deur die meganisme van die welsynstaat.

**Intlalo-ntle**

Oku kubhekiselele kwintlalo entle ngokubanzi; ngokwezopolitiko, oku kubhekiselele kwintlalo entle eza ngokunikezwa koluntu iinkonzo ezisemgangathweni, neziziswa ngamacandelo entlalo-ntle karhulumente (bona iph. 429).

- 484. Welfare state**  
A state that takes primary responsibility for the social welfare of its citizens, discharged through a range of social-security, health, education and other services (albeit different in different societies).

**Welsynstaat**

‘n Staat wat primêre verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die sosiale welsyn van sy burgers deur ‘n verskeidenheid bestaansbeveiligings-, gesondheids-, opvoedkundige en ander dienste te lewer (hoewel dit van samelewing tot

samelewing verskil).

**Umbuso ojolise kwintlalo-ntle yoluntu**

Iilizwe eligxininisa okuthatha uxanduva lokuqala ekunikezeni uluntu iinkonzo zintlalo-ntle, nekhutshwa kumacandelo ohlukileyo okhuseleko lwintlalo, impilo, imfundo nezinye iinkonzo (nangona kwahlukile kuluntu olwahlukileyo).

- 485. Westminster model**  
A system of government in which the executive is drawn from, and (in theory) is accountable to, the assembly or parliament.

**Westminster-model**

‘n Regeringstelsel waar die uitvoerende gesag uit die verkose vergadering of parlement saamgestel word en (in teorie) aan hulle verantwoording moet doen.

**Umbuso olawula ngokomgaqo wepalamente**

Inkqubo yolawulo lukarhulumente okanye umbuso apho isigqeba solawulo sikhutshwa (ngokwethiyori) kwindlu yowiso-mthetho okanye epalamente.

- 486. Written constitution**  
A single authoritative document that allocates duties, powers and functions amongst the institutions of government, and so constitutes ‘higher’ law.

**Geskrewe grondwet**

Geskrewe grondwet; ‘n enkele, gesaghebbende dokument wat pligte, magte en funksies aan die onderskeie regeringsinstellings toeken en dus ‘n ‘hoër’ reg vorm.

**Uxwebhu lomgaqo-siseko**

Uxwebhu lolawulo olunye olwaba iimfanelo, amagunya kwanemisebenzi kumaziko karhulumente, kwaye luquka nomthetho ‘ophakamileyo’.

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**X**

- 487. Xenophobia**  
A fear or hatred of foreigners; pathological ethnocentrism.

**Xenofobie**

Vreemdelingsvrees; ‘n vrees vir, of haat van buitelanders; patologiese etnosentrisme.

**Izenofobhiya**

Uloyiko okanye inzondo ejolise kubantu bangaphandle abasuka kwamanye amazwe, ubuhlanga obungenasihlahla.

**Z**

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**488. Zionism**

The movement for the establishment of a Jewish homeland, now linked to the defence of the interests and territorial integrity of Israel.

**Sionisme**

Die beweging vir die stigting van 'n Joodse tuisland, tans gekoppel aan die verdediging van die belange en territoriale integriteit van Israel.

**Uphuculo lobuJuda**

Intshukumo yokumiselwa kwekomkhulu lamayuda, ngoku layanyaniswa kule mihla nokukhuselwa kweemfuno kunye nesidima semida yakwaSirayeli.



## **APPENDIX E: Trilingual Glossary of International Relations Terms (McGowan et al., 2006)**

Translated from McGowan PJ, Cornelissen S & Nel P (eds). 2006. Power, Wealth and Global Equity: An international relations textbook for Africa (3rd edition). Cape Town: UCT Press. With kind permission from the publisher.’

The Afrikaans and isiXhosa glossaries are original translations that were done in 2011 and 2012 by professional translators who are mother-tongue speakers of Afrikaans and isiXhosa. Please note that the English version of the McGowan (2006) glossary definitions does not start with capital letters as is the case with the Heywood (2007) glossary definitions. In line with the English version, the translators did not deviate from that style in the Afrikaans and isiXhosa translations

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## A

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### 1. . **9/11**

a shorthand method to refer to the terrorist attacks that occurred against the United States on September 11, 2001.

### **9/11**

‘n afkorting om na die terroriste-aanvalle te verwys wat op 11 September 2001 in die VSA plaasgevind het. In die VSA word die maand eerste geskryf, m.a.w. 11 September 2001 is 09/11/2001.

### **9/11**

indlela emfutshane yokubhekiselela kuhlaselo lobunqolobi/lobugrogrisi olwenzeka eMelika ngoSeptemba umhla we-11, 2001.

### 2. . **Absolute poverty**

defined by the United Nations as an income of US\$ 1 a day, or US\$ 365 a year, or less. As of 2000, some 1.3 billion people in the world live in absolute poverty. While absolutely poor people are found everywhere, most live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The absolutely poor cannot meet their basic human needs of adequate food, clothing, housing and health.

### **Absolute armoede**

gedefinieer deur die Verenigde Nasies as ‘n inkomste van VSA-\$1 per dag, of VSA-\$365 per jaar, of minder. Sedert 2000 leef 1,3 miljard mense in die wêreld in absolute armoede. Hoewel daar oral mense is wat in absolute armoede leef, woon die meeste van hulle in sub-Sahara-Afrika en Suid-Asië. Mense wat in absolute armoede leef, kan nie in hulle eie basiese behoeftes aan kos, klere, behuising en gesondheid voorsien nie, m.a.w. hulle kan nie die minimum lewenstandaard handhaaf nie.

### **Ubuhlwempu obungathandabuzekiyo**

okuchazwa ziZizwe eziManyeneyo njengomvuzo we-US\$ 1 ngosuku,

okanye we-US\$ 365 ngonyaka, okanye ngaphantsi. Ukusukela ngo-2000, bamalunga ne-1.3 yebhiliyoni abantu ehlabathini abaphila ubuhlwempu obungathandabuzekiyo. Ngelixa abantu abahlupheke ngokupheleleyo befumaneka naphi na, inkoliso ihlala kwiAfrika engaphantsi kweSahara noMzantsi weAsiya. Abahlupheke ngokungathandabuzekiyo abakwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zomntu ezingundoqo zokutya okwaneleyo, indawo yokuhlala nempilo.

### 3. **Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)**

*see* human immunodeficiency virus

### **Verworwe immuniteitsgebreksindroom (VIGS)**

*sien* ‘human immunodeficiency virus’

### **Ugawulayo (i-AIDS)**

*bona* ‘human immunodeficiency virus’

### 4. **Actor**

any entity or person engaged in international or transnational activities, also known as ‘agents’.

### **Speler**

enige entiteit of persoon wat by internasionale of transnasionale aktiwiteite betrokke is; hulle word ook ‘agente’ genoem.

### **Umdlali**

nayiphi na into ekhoyo okanye umntu ozixakekise ngemisebeni yezizwe zomhlaba, oku kukwaziwa njengee’arhente’.

### 5. **Adjudication**

a diplomatic technique of conflict resolution, in which parties to the dispute or conflict voluntarily agree to abide by the decision of a third party, often a court.

### **Beregting**

‘n diplomatieke tegniek van geskilbeslegting waartydens die partye betrokke by die geskil of konflik vrywillig instem om hulle in die beslissing van ‘n derde party, dikwels ‘n hof, te berus.

#### **Isigwebo**

ubuchule bozakuzo bokuxazulula ungquzulwano, ekulapho amaqela akwimbambano okanye akungquzulwano avumelana ngokuzithandela ukuhlala ngesigqibo esenziwe liqela lesithathu, idla ngokuba yinkundla.

#### **6. . African, Caribbean and Pacific group (ACP)**

a group of 79 countries that are party to an international trade and development co-operation agreement with the European Union. The current agreement is known as the Cotonou Agreement.

#### **Afrika-, Karibiese en Pasifiese groep (AKP-state)**

‘n groep van 79 lande wat ‘n internasionale handels- en ontwikkelingsamewerkingsooreenkoms met die Europese Unie gesluit het. Die huidige ooreenkoms staan bekend as die Cotonou-ooreenkoms.

#### **Iqela laseAfrika, eCaribbean ne-Pacific (i-ACP)**

iqela lamazwe angama-79 akwisivumelwano sorhwebo lwamazwe omhlaba kunye nentsebenziswano yophuhliso kunye neMbumba yaseYurophu. Isivumelwano sangoku saziwa njengeSivumelwano se-Cotonou.

#### **7. . African Peer Review Mechanism**

linked to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), the Mechanism is a process to which African governments will submit themselves and the institutions of their country for review of their adherence to agreed standards of democracy and political, economic and corporate governance by an Eminent Persons Review Team. This Team will provide an analysis and report which grades a country along a spectrum, from ‘NEPAD-Compliant’ to ‘Wilfully Non-Compliant.’ Compliance is seen as likely to facilitate an inflow of

direct foreign assistance.

#### **Afrika-portuurbeoordelingsmeganisme**

dit word gekoppel aan die Nuwe Vennootskap vir Afrika se Ontwikkeling (NEPAD). Tydens hierdie proses onderwerp Afrika-regerings hulleself en die instellings in hulle lande aan beoordeling deur die sogenaamde ‘Eminent Persons Review Team’, ‘n groep vooraanstaande kundiges wat bepaal in watter mate hulle die ooreengekome standarde van demokrasie en politieke, ekonomiese en korporatiewe bestuur (regering) nakom. Hierdie span maak ‘n ontleding en stel ‘n verslag op, wat lande gradeer volgens die mate waartoe hulle die NEPAD-bepalings nakom, van ‘NEPAD Compliant’ (nakomend) tot ‘Wilfully Non-Compliant’ (opsetlik nie-nakomend). As ‘n land die bepaling nakom, sal dit waarskynlik die invloed van direkte buitelandse hulp na daardie land bevorder.

#### **Indlela yokuhlola abalingane baseAfrika**

idityaniswa noBulingane obutsha boPhuhliso lweAfrika (i-NEPAD), indlela iyinkqubo ekulapho oorhulumente baseAfrika baya kuzinikela khona kunye namaziko amazwe awo okuhlola ukunamathela kwawo kwimigangatho ekuvunyelenwe ngayo kulawulo lwedemokhrasi nezopolitiko, olwezozoqosho kunye nezamaqumrhu elenziwa liqela ekuthiwa yi-Eminent Persons Review Team. Eli Qela liya kubonelela ngohlalelo kunye nengxelo ehlela ilizwe kwispektram, esisukela kwi-‘NEPAD-Compliant’ ukuya kwi-‘Wilfully Non-Compliant.’ Oku kufaneleka kubonwa njengokwenza lula ukuphala koncedo lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo.

#### **8. . African Renaissance**

a term that is today most associated with President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, who has argued that the post-apartheid, post-Cold War era opens up the possibility for a decisive shift by Africa towards economic growth, stability and democracy. The word *renaissance* means ‘rebirth’ in French, and is used mainly to refer to the revival of arts and letters in Europe in the 14th to 16th centuries, influenced by classical Greek and Roman models.

### **Afrika Renaissance**

‘n term wat deesdae hoofsaaklik met die voormalige president van Suid-Afrika, Thabo Mbeki, geassosieer word. Mbeki het aangevoer dat die era ná apartheid en die Koue Oorlog vir Afrika die moontlikheid geskep het vir ‘n beduidende verskuiwing in die rigting van ekonomiese groei, stabiliteit en demokrasie. Die woord renaissance beteken ‘weergeboorte’ in Frans en word hoofsaaklik gebruik om te verwys na die herlewing van die kuns en letterkunde in Europa in die 14e tot 16e eeu. Dit is beïnvloed deur die klassieke oudheid van die Grieke en Romeine.

### **Ukuvuselelwa kobuAfrika**

igama kule mihla elayanyaniswa noMongameli uThabo Mbeki waseMzantsi Afrika, owaxoxa ukuba ixesha lasemva kocinezelo, uMlo osemva kweenzame zokoyisa utshaba ngaphandle kokulwa livula amathuba okukokutshintsha kwezizigqibo okwenziwa yiAfrika ngakukhulo lwezoqoqosho, uzinzo nedemokhrasi. Igama elithi i-renaissance lithetha ‘ukuzalwa ngokutsha’ ngesiFrentshi, kwaye okubalulekileyo lisetyenziselwa ukubhekiselela kuvuselelo lwezobugcisa kunye noonobumba eYurophu ukusukela kwiinkulungwane ze-14 ukuya kweze-16, okuchatshazelwa ziimodeli zakudala zesiGrike nesiRoma.

### **9. . African Union**

a continental body established in 2001, which replaces the OAU and is meant to spearhead the continent’s economic and political integration and development.

### **Afrika-unie**

‘n kontinentale liggaam wat in 2001 gestig is om die Organisasie vir Afrika-eenheid (OAE) te vervang. Die doel van die AU is om aan die spits te staan van die kontinent se ekonomiese en politieke integrasie en ontwikkeling.

### **Umanyano lweAfrika**

umbutho welizwekazi owasekwa ngo-2001, othatha indawo ye-OAU kwaye uthetha ukukhokela uhlanganiso nophuhliso lwezoqoqosho nezopolitiko lwelizwekazi.

### **10. . African unity**

a doctrine developed during the 1950s by a number of Africans who later became the first generation of post-independence leaders on the continent. It refers to the unity of the whole continent in terms of relations with the external world, and in efforts to address colonialism, apartheid, development and other issues of mutual concern. Although initially providing for all Africans, over time it became a doctrine used by African governments to support one another’s survival and to ward off criticism (*see* also pan-Africanism).

### **Afrika-eenheid**

‘n leerstelling wat gedurende die 1950’s deur ‘n groep Afrikane ontwikkel is. Hulle het later die eerste generasie van post-onafhanklikheidsleiers in Afrika geword. Dit verwys na die eenheid van die hele kontinent wat betrekkinge met die buitewêreld betref, en pogings om kolonialisme, apartheid, ontwikkeling en ander kwessies van gemeenskaplike belang te hanteer. Hoewel dit aanvanklik vir alle Afrikane voorsiening gemaak het, het dit mettertyd ontwikkel in ‘n leerstelling wat deur Afrika-regerings gebruik is om mekaar te help oorleef en kritiek af te weer (*sien ook* ‘pan-Africanism’).

### **Imbumba yamaAfrika**

imfundiso eyaphuhliswa ngexesha loo-1950 liqela lama-Afrika awathi kamba aba sisizukulwana sokuqala seenkokheli zasemva kwenkululeko kwilizwekazi. Ibhekiselele kwimbumba yelizwekazi lilonke ngokuphathelele kubudlelwane nehlabathi langaphandle, kunye nakwimizamo yokuxazulula ukwenziwa kwamathanga, ucalucalulo, uphuhliso kunye neminye imibandela afana ngayo. Nangona ekuqaleni ukubonelela onke ama-Afrika, ekuhambeni kwexesha kwaba yimfundiso eyasetyenziswa ngoorhulumente baseAfrika ukuxhasana ngokuphila kunye nokunqanda izigxeko

(*kwakhona bona* ‘pan-Africanism’).

**11. . Afrikaners**

a collective noun for the white, Afrikaans- speaking descendants of European settlers in South Africa. They comprise about 60% of the white population.

**Afrikaners**

‘n versamelnaam vir die blanke Afrikaanssprekende afstammelingen van Europese setlaars in Suid-Afrika. Hulle vorm ongeveer 60% van die blanke bevolking.

**Amabhulu**

isibizo esiquka abamhlophe, umlibo wabantu abantetho isisiAfrikansi abangabemmi baseYurophu eMzantsi Afrika. Baquka uluntu olumhlophe olumalunga nama-60%.

**12. . Afrique Equatoriale Française (AEF)**

one of the two French colonial federations formed in 1902. It had four colonies Gabon, Middle Congo, Oubangui-Shari (now the Central African Republic) and Chad. Its capital was Brazzaville, Congo.

**Afrique Equatoriale Française (AEF)**

een van twee Franse koloniale federasies in Afrika. Dit is in 1902 gestig en het uit vier kolonies bestaan Gaboen, Middel-Congo, Oubangui-Shari (nou die Sentraal-Afrikaanse Republiek) en Tsjad. Die hoofstad was Brazzaville, Congo.

**Afrique Equatoriale Française (i-AEF)**

enye yeemanyano ezimbini zamathanga esiFrentshi ezasekwa ngo-1902. Yayinamathanga amane iGabon, uMbindi weCongo, i-Oubangui-Shari (ekungokunje iRiphabhliki eseMbindini weAfrika) kunye neChad. Ikomkhulu layo yayiyiBrazzaville, eseCongo.

**13. . Afrique Occidentale Française (AOF)**

the other French colonial federation, founded in 1908, with its capital

in Dakar, Senegal. It comprised eight colonies Dahomey (Benin), Guinea, Ivory Coast (Côte d’Ivoire), Senegal, Mauritania, Soudan (Mali), Niger and Upper Volta (Burkina Faso).

**Afrique Occidentale Française (AOF)**

die ander Franse koloniale federasie in Afrika. Dit is in 1908 gestig en die hoofstad was Dakar, Senegal. Dit het bestaan uit agt kolonies Dahomey (Benin), Guinee, Ivoorkus (Côte d’Ivoire), Senegal, Mauritanië, Soedan (Mali), Niger en Bo-Volta (Burkina Faso).

**Afrique Occidentale Française (i-AOF)**

enye imanyano yamathanga esiFrentshi, eyafunyanwa ngo-1908, eyayinekomkhulu layo liseDakar, eSenegal. Iquka amathanga asibhozo iDahomey (eBenin), iGuinea, i-Ivory Coast (eCôte d’Ivoire), iSenegal, iMauritania, iSoudan (eMali), iNiger neVolta ePhezulu (eBurkina Faso).

**14. . Afro-optimism**

the belief that, despite Africa’s many problems, recent developments – notably the end of the Cold War and the shift towards democracy in key African countries – provide a genuine opportunity for the continent to achieve sustained economic growth and good governance.

**Afro-optimisme**

die oortuiging dat, ten spyte van Afrika se talle probleme, onlangse ontwikkelings – veral die einde van die Koue Oorlog en die verskuiwing na demokrasie in kern-Afrikalande – die kontinent ‘n ware geleentheid bied op volgehoue ekonomiese groei en goeie regering.

**Inkolo yokulindela okuhle ngeAfrika**

inkolo yokuba, ngaphandleni kweengxaki ezininzi zaseAfrika, izinto zophuhliso zangoku – okuqaphelekayo ukuphela kweenzame zokoyisa utshaba ngaphandle komlo kunye nokutshintsha kwedemokhrasi kumazwe aphambili aseAfrika – inikeza ithuba

lokwenene lokuba ilizwekazi lifumane ukhulo lwezoqoqosho olugcinakalayo kunye nolawulo olulungileyo.

15. **Afro-pessimism (or Afro-pessimist)**  
the belief that Africa's economic and political record, in terms of economic growth, poverty, disorder and misrule is such that the continent's future is bleak.
- Afropessimisme (of Afropessimis)**  
die oortuiging dat Afrika se ekonomiese en politieke rekord, wat ekonomiese groei, armoede, wanorde en wanbestuur betref, van so 'n aard is dat die toekoms donker lyk.
- Inkolo yokungalindeli okuhle ngeAfrika (okanye umntu ongalindeli okuhle ngeAfrika)**  
inkolo yokuba irekhodi yezoqoqosho neyezopolitiko eAfrika, ngokuphathelele kukhulo lwezoqoqosho, ubuhlwempu, ukungabikho kocwangco nempatho embi injengokuba ikamva lelizwekazi limfiliba.
16. **Agreement on Non-Aggression and Assistance in Defence (ANAD)**  
a conflict resolution treaty established by seven francophone African states in 1977.
- Nie-aggressie en Verdedigingshulpooreenkoms (ANAD)**  
'n geskilbeslegtingsverdrag wat in 1977 deur sewe Franssprekende Afrikastate gesluit is.
- Isivumelwano sokungabikho koHlaselo kunye noncedo kwezoKhuselo (i-ANAD)**  
imvumelwano yokuxazulula ungqzulwano esasekwa ngamazwe asixhenxe aseAfrika antetho isisiFrentshi ngo-1977.
17. **Agrément (French)**  
a document issued by the host state indicating that it has accepted the proposed incoming head of a diplomatic mission.

**Agrément (Frans)**

'n dokument wat deur die gasheerstaat uitgereik word wat aandui dat die staatshoof die aanstelling van 'n buitelandse hoof van 'n Diplomatieke Missie goedkeur.

**Agrément (ngesiFrentshi)**

uxwebhu olwakhutshwa lilizwe elingumamkeli olubonisa ukuba luyamkele intloko engenayo endululweyo yomsebenzi wozakuzo.

18. **Alternative development**

a populist approach to development that emphasises grassroots, community-based practices.

**Alternatiewe ontwikkeling**

'n populistiese benadering tot ontwikkeling wat gemeenskapsgebaseerde praktyke op voetsoolvlak beklemtoon.

**Olunye uphuhliso**

inkqubo ye-populist kuphuhliso egxininisa iinkqubo zezixhwitha-ntamo ezisekeke kwizima-mhlaba.

19. **Alternative or critical alternative perspective**

see critical theorists

**Alternatiewe of kritiese alternatiewe perspektief**

sien 'critical theorists'

**Enye imbono okanye enye imbono ebalulekileyo**

bona 'critical theorists'

20. **Anarchy**

in general, the word refers to the absence of governmental authority. In International Relations, it refers to the absence of a central governing authority in the international state system. This amounts to a drastic decentralisation of power in international affairs.

### **Anargie**

in die algemeen vewys die woord na die afwesigheid van staatsgesag of 'n toestand van regeringloosheid. In Internasionale Betrekkinge verwys dit na die afwesigheid van 'n sentrale staatsgesag in die internasionale statestelsel. Dit kom neer op 'n drastiese desentralisering van mag wat internasionale aangeleenthede betref.

### **Ngaphandle kolawulo**

ngokubanzi, igama libhekiselelekwigunya loburhulumente elingekhoyo. KuBudlelwane bamaZwe omhlaba, libhekiselele kwigunya lolawulo elisembindini elingekhoyo kwinkqubo yamazwe asemhlabeni. Oku kulingana nokwabelwa kwamagunya okungqwalala kwimicimbi yamazwe omhlaba.

## **21. Anglophone**

English-speaking (see Francophone).

### **Engelssprekend**

mense wat Engels praat (sien 'Francophone').

### **Umntu ontetho isisiNgesi**

umntu othetha isiNgesi (*bona* 'Francophone').

## **22. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty**

the 1972 treaty negotiated by the US and the USSR in which the two superpowers agreed not to deploy a nation-wide ballistic missile defence system which would destroy incoming nuclear warheads. However, the two superpowers allowed the deployment of limited ABM around their capital cities and one other site.

### **Ballistiesemissielafweerverdrag**

die verdrag wat in 1972 tussen die VSA en die USSR gesluit is. Dié twee supermoondhede het ooreengekom om nie 'n landwye ballistiesemissiel-verdedigingstelsel vir die vernietiging van inkomende kernploffkoppe te ontplooi nie. Hulle het egter ingestem tot

die ontplooiing van beperkte antiballistiese missiele rondom hulle hoofstede en op een ander plek

### **Imvumelwane echasene neSiphekepheke seMbumbulu**

imvumelwano yango-1972 ekwathethwana ngayo yiMelika neUSSR ekulapho amagunya amakhulu amabini avumelana ukungamiseli inkqubo yokhuselo yamazwe ngokubanzi eSiphekepheke seMbumbulu eyayinokuthi itshabalalise iintloko zemilo zenyukliya ezizayo. Nangona kunalo, amagunya amakhulu amabini akuvumela ukungamiselwa kwe-ABM enyiniweyo ngokungqonge izixeko zamakomkhulu kunye nanye isayithi enye.

## **23. Anti-globalisation**

an emerging, albeit disparate, transnational social movement opposed to the excesses and inequalities, as well as claims and directions, of orthodox globalisation.

### **Antiglobalisering**

'n opkomende, hoewel uiteenlopende, transnasionale maatskaplike beweging wat die buitensporigheid, ongelykheid, aanmatigings en voorskrifte van ortodokse globalisering teëstaan.

### **Inkcaso yosondelelwaniso lwamazwe omhlaba**

intshukumo yasekuhlaleni evelayo, nangona eyahlukeneyo yezizwe zonke echasene nezigqithisileyo nezingalinganiyo, kwakunye namabango nemikhomba-ndlela yosondelelwaniso lwamazwe omhlaba ngokusesikweni.

## **24. Apartheid**

the South African National Party's official policy of racial discrimination and segregation in practice from 1948 to 1994.

### **Apartheid**

die Nasionale Party in Suid-Afrika se amptelike beleid van rassediskriminasie en segregasie wat tussen 1948 en 1994 beoefen is.

### **Ucalulwano**

umgaqo-nkqubo oseburhulumenteni wokucalulwa nokwahlulwa kweentlanga okwenziwa liQela le-National Party yaseMzantsi Afrika ukusukela ngo-1948 ukuya ngo-1994.

### **25. . Arab League**

an international governmental organisation established in 1945 to represent the interests of Arab and Muslim states. The Arab League currently has 22 members, predominantly from the Middle East and North Africa. The organisation has been particularly vocal in its opposition to Israel and its promotion of the Palestine cause in forums such as the United Nations General Assembly.

### **Arabiese Bond**

‘n internasionale regeringsorganisasie wat in 1945 gestig is om die belange van Arabiese en Moslemstate te verteenwoordig. Die Arabiese Bond het tans 22 lede, hoofsaaklik uit die Midde-Ooste en Noord-Afrika. Die organisasie het sy teenkating van Israel en die bevordering van die Palestynse saak besonder duidelik uitgespreek in forums soos die Verenigde Nasies se Algemene Vergadering.

### **Umbutho wesiArabhu**

umbutho waseburhulumenteni wezizwe zomhlaba owasekwa ngo-1945 ukuba amele imicimbi yezizwe zama-Arabhu namaSilamsi. Umbutho wesiArabhu onamalungu angama-22 ngokunje, ngokongamileyo ukusukela eMbindi-Mpuma noMntla Afrika. Umbutho ube nelizwi elikhulu kwinkcaso yawo kuSirayeli kunye nokuphakamisa kwayo umcimbi wePalestina kumaqonga anjengeNtlangano Jikelele yeZizwe eziManyeneyo.

### **26. . Arbitration**

a method employed for the settlement of a dispute, with the parties to the dispute accepting in advance that the outcome arrived at by the third party responsible for the negotiations would be binding on them.

### **Arbitrasie**

‘n metode wat gebruik word om geskille te besleg, waar die partye betrokke by die dispuut vooraf aanvaar dat die uitspraak van die derde party wat vir die ontderhandelinge verantwoordelik is, bindend sal wees, m.a.w. dat hulle daarby sal moet hou.

### **Ulamlo**

indlela esetyenziselwa ukuxazulula ingxabano, kunye namaqela akwingxabano amela kwangaphambili ukuba ukuba isiphumo ekufikelelwe kuso liqela lesithathu sinoxanduva lothetha-thethwano siya kuba sesibophelelayo kuso.

### **27. . Assumption**

statements taken as true for the sake of making an argument. In the argument, ‘All men are mortal; Socrates is a man; therefore, Socrates is mortal’, the first statement is an assumption.

### **Aanname**

veronderstellings wat ter wille van ‘n argument as waar aanvaar word. In die redenasie, ‘Alle mense is sterflik; Socrates is ‘n mens; daarom is Socrates sterflik’ is die eerste stelling ‘n aanname.

### **Isizindlo**

iingxelo ezithathwe njengeziyinyaniso ngesizathu sokwenza ingxoxo. Kwingxoxo ethi, ‘Bonke abantu bayafa; uSocrates ungumntu; ngoko ke, uSocrates uyafa’, ingxelo yokuqala usisizindlo.

### **28. . Authoritarian state**

a state characterised by a system of government in which the power of the leaders or leader is unconstrained by a constitution or by popular elections.

### **Outoritêre state**

‘n staat wat gekenmerk word deur ‘n regeringstelsel waarin die mag van die leier of leiers nie deur ‘n grondwet of algemene verkiesings beperk word nie.



**Iizwe elinophatho olungqongqo**

ilizwe eliphawuleka ngenkqubo yorhulumente apho amagunya eenkokheli okanye enkokheli anganyanzelwanga ngumgaqo-siseko okanye lunyulo lwabantu.

**29. Autocentricity**

a stance or position whereby a country seeks to tackle a legacy of underdevelopment by adopting a strategy of self-development, pursued mostly through import substitution, industrialisation and increased regional or South-South trade.

**Outosentrisiteit**

‘n standpunt of posisie waardeur ‘n land ‘n erfenis van onderontwikkeling begin omswaai deur ‘n strategie van selfontwikkeling te volg, hoofsaaklik deur invoervervanging, industrialisering en meer streeks- of suid-suid-handel.

**Ukuziphuhlisa ngokuzenzekelayo**

imeko okanye isikhundla apho ilizwe lifuna ukuphatha ilifa lokungaphuhlisi ngokwamkela ubuqhinga bokuziphuhlisa, obunyanzeliswa ingakumbi ngokusebenzisa ungeniso lweempahla ngaphakathi, ukwenziwa kwamashishini nokwandiswa korhwebo lwengingqi okanye lwaseMzantsi Afrika.

**B**

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**30. Balance of payments**

the official record of a country's transactions with the rest of the world. It consists of two accounts, the current account and the capital account. All the sales of goods and services to the rest of the world (exports), and all the purchases of goods and services from the rest of the world (imports), are recorded in the current account. All the purely financial flows in and out of a country, for instance the purchase and sales of assets such as bonds and shares, are recorded in the capital account. When a country imports more than it exports, it has to finance that deficit on the current account with an inflow of

capital into the capital account (more inflows than outflows). If that does not happen sufficiently, and if the country does not have sufficient reserves to cover the shortfall, we say that that country experiences a balance-of-payments deficit or crisis. When such a crisis exists, countries must cut imports or borrow from the IMF or commercial banks, or both.

**Betalingsbalans**

die amptelike rekord van ‘n land se transaksies met die res van die wêreld. Dit bestaan uit twee rekeninge, naamlik die *lopende rekening* en die *kapitaalrekening*. Al die verkope van goedere en dienste aan die res van die wêreld (uitvoere) en al die aankope van goedere en dienste van die res van die wêreld (invoere) word op die lopende rekening aangeteken. Al die suiwer finansiële vloei na en vanuit ‘n land, byvoorbeeld die aankoop of verkoop van bates soos effekte en aandele, word in die kapitaalrekening aangeteken. Wanneer ‘n land meer invoer as uitvoer, moet dit die gevolglike tekort op die lopende rekening finansier met ‘n invloei van kapitaal na die kapitaalrekening (‘n groter invloei as uitvloei). As dit nie doeltreffend gedoen word nie, en as die land nie genoeg reserwes het om die tekort te dek nie, sê ons daardie land ondervind ‘n betalingsbalanstekort of verkeer in ‘n betalingsbalanskrisis. Wanneer daar so ‘n krisis is, moet die land besnoei op invoere of by die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF) of kommersiële banke, of albei, geld leen.

**Intsalela yeentlawulo**

irekhodi esemthethweni yorhwebo lwamazwe kunye nehlabathi lilonke. Iqulethe iikhawunti ezimbini, *iakhawunti yekharenti* kunye *neakhawunti yemali eyinkunzi*. Zonke iintengo zeempahla neenkonzo eziya ehlabathini lonke (izinto eziphumayo), kunye nazo zonke iimpahla neenkonzo ezithengwa ehlabathini (izinto ezingenayo), ziyabhalwa kwiikhawunti yekharenti. Zonke iimali ezingenayo neziphumela ngaphandle kwelizwe, umzekelo ukuthengwa neentengo zeeasethi ezinengeebhondi nezabelo, ziyabhalwa kwiikhawunti yemali eyinkunzi. Xa ilizwe lingenisa izinto ngaphezu kwezinto ezilikhuphela ngaphandle, kufuneka zifakele imali kulo ntswelo

kwiakhawunti yekharent kunye nemali engenayo eyinkunzi kwiakhawunti yemali eyinkunzi (imali eninzi engenayo kunemali eninzi ephumayo). Ukuba oko akwenzeki ngokwaneleyo, kwaye ukuba ilizwe alinabo oovimba aboneleyo bokuhlangula ukuswela kwalo, sithi elo lizwe lifumana intswelo okanye ubunzima kwintsalela yeentlawulo. Xa ubunzima obunjalo bukhona, amazwe kufuneka azicuthe izinto ezingenayo okanye ukuboleka kwi-IMF okanye kwiibhanki zoqoqosho, okanye zombini.

**31. Balance-of-payments deficit**  
*see* balance of payments

**Betalingsbalanstekort**  
*sien* ‘balance of payments’

**Intswelo kwintsalela yeentlawulo**  
*bona* ‘balance of payments’

**32. Balance of power**  
this term can be used in at least four different ways. Firstly, it can refer to any distribution of power, as in the phrase, ‘there is a precarious balance of power in East Asia’. Secondly, it can be used to refer to situations in which power is distributed equally between two or more powers. Thus, one can say that ‘there was a balance of power between the USA and the USSR during the Cold War’. Thirdly, it can refer to a deliberate policy choice on the part of a third state to act as a ‘balancer’ between two or more other states in order to maintain the peace. Thus, Britain followed a balance-of-power policy during much of the 18th and 19th centuries in its dealings with European powers. Finally, the word can also be used in phrases such as ‘the balance-of-power system’ to describe historical multipolar systems, in which a number of powers – perhaps five or six – maintained shifting alliances among themselves in order to prevent any one power from dominating the rest (the so-called ‘Concert of Europe’ after 1815 is an example).

**Magsbalans**

hierdie term kan op minstens vier verskillende maniere gebruik word. Eerstens kan dit verwys na ‘n verdeling van mag, soos in die sinsnede, ‘daar is ‘n wankelende magsbalans in Oos-Asië’. Tweedens kan dit gebruik word om te verwys na situasies waar die mag eweredig tussen twee of meer moondhede verdeel is. ‘n Mens kan dus sê ‘daar was ‘n magsbalans tussen die VSA en die USSR tydens die Koue Oorlog’. Derdens kan dit verwys na ‘n doelbewuste beleidskeuse deur ‘n derde staat om sake tussen twee of meer ander state te ‘balanseer’ ten einde die vrede te bewaar. Byvoorbeeld, tydens die grootste gedeelte van die 18e en 19e eeu het Brittanje ‘n magsbalans-beleid in sy betrekkinge met Europese moondhede gevolg. Laastens kan die woord gebruik word in frases soos ‘die magsbalansstelsel’ om histories-meerpolige stelsels te beskryf waarin ‘n aantal moondhede – miskien vyf of ses – wisselende bondgenootskappe met mekaar gehandhaaf het om te verhoed dat enige van hulle die ander oorheers (die sogenaamde ‘Konsert van Europa’ na 1815 is ‘n voorbeeld hiervan).

**Uzinziso lwamandla**  
eli gama linokusetyenziswa ngeendlela ezine ezahlukileyo ubuncinane. Okokuqala, linokubhekiselela kulo naliphi na ulwabiwo lwamandla, njengakwibinza elithi, ‘kukho uzinziso lwamandla olunengozi eMpuma Afrika’. Okwesibini, linokubhekisela kwiimeko apho amandla abiwe ngokulinganayo phakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu. Ngoko ke, ubani angatsho ukuthi ‘bekukho uzinziso lwamandla phakathi kweMelika neUSSR ngexesha leMfazwe yoKholoselwano’. Okwesithathu, linokubhekiselela kukhetho lwangabom lomgaqo-nkqubo kwinxalenye yelizwe lesithathu ukuba lisebenze njengo’mzinzisi’ phakathi kwamanye amazwe amabini nangaphezulu ukuze kulondolozwe uxolo. Ngoko ke, iBhritane yalandela umgaqo-nkqubo wozinziso lwamandla ngexesha leenkulungwana ze-18 neze-19 ekusebenzisaneni kwayo namandla aseYurophu. Okokugqibela, igama lingasetyenziswa ngokwamabinza anjenge’nkqubo yozinziso lwamandla’ ukuchaza iinkqubo zolawulo lwamazwe amaninzi embali, ekulapho inani lamandla – mhlawumbi amahlanu okanye amathandathu – alondolozwe kumanyano lohlenga-

hlengiso phakathi kwawo ukuze kuthintelwe naliphi na ilizwe ekongameleni amanye (okubizwa njenge-'Concert of Europe' emva ko-1815 kungumzekelo).

**33. Balance of uncertainty**

refers to uncertainty associated with a multipolar system in which three or more powers compete and, in the process, escalate the possibility of conflict.

**Onsekerheidsbalans**

dit verwys na die onsekerheid wat gepaard gaan met 'n multipolêre/meerpolige stelsel waarin drie of meer moondhede met mekaar meeding. In die proses word die moontlikheid dat konflik kan ontstaan al hoe groter.

**Uzinziso lokungenangqiniseko**

kubhekiselele kwingqiniseko eyayanyaniswa neenkqubo zolawulo lwamazwe amaninzi apho amazwe amathathu nangaphezulu akhuphisanayo, kwinkqubo, oko kunyukela kungquzulwano olunokubakho.

**34. Balkanisation**

the policy of seeking, and/or the process resulting in, the disintegration of a large political unit into smaller units, as in the emergence of a number of states in the Balkans (southeast Europe) from the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires in the early 20th century. Decolonisation in French West and Equatorial Africa in 1960 resulted in the 'Balkanisation' of these parts of Africa. It has been argued that this outcome was the policy goal of France, as it made possible continued French neo-colonial control of these new, weak states.

**Balkanisering**

die beleid om die fragmentering van 'n groter politieke eenheid in kleiner state te bevorder en/of die proses wat daartoe lei, soos die geval was met 'n aantal Balkan-state (Suid-Oos Europa) in die

Oostenryks-Hongaarse en Ottomaanse ryke in die vroeë 20e eeu. Dekolonisering in Frans-Wes-Afrika en Ekwatoriaal-Afrika in 1960 het gelei tot die 'balkanisering' van hierdie gedeeltes van Afrika. Daar is beweer dat balkanisering juis Frankryk se politieke doelwit was omdat dit die voortgesette neo-koloniale beheer van hierdie nuwe, swakker state deur Frankryk moontlik gemaak het.

**Ukucandwa kwecandelo lezopolitiki**

umgaqo-nkqubo wokufuna, kunye/okanye inkqubo ephumela, ekucandweni kwecandelo elikhulu lezopolitiko libe ngamacandelo amancinci, njengokucandela kwamazwe amaninzi kwiiBalkan (emzantsi-mpuma weYurophu) esuka eAustria naseHungary nakuBukumkani beOttoman ekuqaleni kwenkulungwane yama-20. Ukupheliswa kwamathanga aseNtshona yeFrentshi nasemda-mbindini weAfrika ngo-1960 okwaba ngunobangela woku 'kucandwa kwecandelo lezopolitiko' kwezi ndawo zaseAfrika. Kuye kwaxoxwa ngokuba esi siphumo sasiyinjongo yomgaqo-nkqubo weFrance, njengoko kwenzeka kwaqhubeka ulawulo lobuthanga baseFrance lwala mazwe matsha abuthathaka.

**35. Ballistic missile defence**

Space-based missile technology proposed by the Reagan administration to be deployed to destroy incoming nuclear warheads. This proposal has been revived by the administration of President George W. Bush.

**Ballistiesemissielverdediging**

ruimtegebaseerde missieltegnologie wat deur die Reagan-administrasie voorgestel is om inkomende kernploffkoppe te vernietig. Hierdie voorstel is opnuut deur die administrasie van President George W Bush ter tafel gelê.

**Ukhuselo lwesiphekepheke sembumbulu**

itekinoloji yesiphekepheke esisekwe kwimbumbulu eyandululwa lulawulo lukaReagan lokusetyenziswa ukutshabalalisa iintloko zenyukliya yomkhosi ezizayo. Esi sindululo sahlaziywa lulawulo

lukaMongameli uGeorge W. Bush.

- 36. Bargaining**  
the process whereby states engage in negotiation in order to settle their differences.
- Bedinging**  
die proses waardeur state by onderhandelinge betrokke raak om hulle geskille te besleg.
- Ukuxoxa**  
inkqubo apho amazwe azixakekisa ngothetha-thethwano ukuze axazulule ukungavani kwawo.
- 37. . Basic human needs (BHN)**  
the basic necessities required for human survival habitat, income, health, food, education and clean water.
- Basiese menslike behoeftes**  
die basiese dinge wat noodsaaklik is vir menslike oorlewing blyplek (habitat), inkomste, gesondheid, kos, opvoeding en skoon water.
- Izidingo zoluntu ezingundoqo (BHN)**  
iimfuneko ezingundoqo zokuphila komntu indawo yokuhlala, ingeniso, impilo, ukutya, imfundo namanzi acocekileyo.
- 38. Behaviouralism**  
an approach to the study of politics (or international relations) that challenges the unquestioned acceptance of ‘unscientific’ definitions of and ‘traditional’ approaches to politics. In turn, it emphasises the application of scientific methods by adopting a positivist methodology, focusing on the actions and interactions among units (e.g. individuals, groups, states and regions), using scientific methods of observation and including quantification of variables whenever possible.

### **Behaviouralisme**

die studie van menslike gedrag in die Politieke Wetenskappe wat die onbetwiste aanvaarding van ‘onwetenskaplike’ definisies en ‘tradisionele’ benaderings tot die politiek bevraagteken. Dit beklemtoon eerder die toepassing van wetenskaplike metodes deur ‘n positivistiese metodologie te volg, op die aksies van en interaksies tussen eenhede (bv. individue, groepe, state en streke) te fokus, wetenskaplike waarnemingsmetodes te gebruik en waar moontlik veranderlikes te kwantifiseer.

### **Inginga engokuziphatha**

iaphrotshi kwisifundo sezopolitiko (okanye ubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba) esicela umngeni kulwamkelo ongenakubuzwa weenkcazelo ‘ezingezizo ezobunzululwazi’ kunye neeaphrotshi ‘zemveli’ kwezopolitiko. Ekuguqukeni, igxininisa ukusetyenziswa kweendlela zobunzululwazi ngokwamkela imethodoloji ye-positivist, egxila kwizenzo nakwiintsebenziswano phakathi kwamacandelo (umz. abantu, amaqela, amazwe neengingqi), kusetyenziswa iindlela zobunzululwazi zoqwalaselo nokuquka ukuchazwa malunga nobuninzi bezinto eziguquguqukayo nanini na kusenzeka.

### **39. Beneficence**

the act of showing kindness/compassion to others in need.

### **Liefdadigheid**

om sorgsaam/deernisvol te wees teenoor mense wat in nood verkeer / hulp nodig het.

### **Isisa**

isenzo sokubonisa ububele/inceba kwabanye abantu abadinga uncedo.

### **40. Benevolent hegemon**

a global or regional hegemon that creates international public goods such as peace or a freer trade regime from which other states also benefit.

**Verligte heerskappy**

globale of streeksheerskappy wat internasionale openbare goedere soos vrede of 'n vryer handelsregime skep waarby ander state ook baat vind.

**Ubunkokheli besisa**

ubunkokheli bomhlaba okanye bengingqi obudala iimpahla zoluntu lwamazwe omhlaba njengoxolo okanye ulawulo lorhwebongokukhululekileyo apho axhamle khona amanye amazwe.

**41. . Bilateral**

relations between just two international actors (*contrast with* multilateral).

**Bilateraal**

betrekkinge tussen twee internasionale spelers (*kontrasteer met* 'multilateral').

**Ubumacala-mabini**

ubudlelwane obuphakathi kwabadlali ababini bamazwe omhlaba (ngokuchasene no-'multilateral').

**42. Billion**

a thousand million, or 1 000 000 000.

**Miljard**

'n duisend miljoen, of 1 000 000 000.

**Ibhiliyoni**

iwaka lezigidi, okanye 1 000 000 000.

**43. . Bipolar**

an international system which contains two dominant centres of power around which other states cluster, as during the Cold War era (1947-1989) when the Soviet Union and the United States were the two poles. Usually contrasted with a unipolar system, arguably the

United States today, and with a multipolar system, as in 19th-century Europe.

**Bipolêr**

tweepolig; 'n internasionale stelsel met twee dominante magsentra waarrondom ander state hulle skaar. Gedurende die Koue Oorlog-era (1947–1989) was die Sowjetunie en die VSA die twee magpole. Dit word gewoonlik gekontrasteer met 'n unipolêre/eenpolige stelsel, soos wat die VSA stellig vandag is, en 'n multipolêre/meerpolige stelsel, soos wat in die 19e eeu in Europa voorgekom het.

**Ulawulo oluncam-mbini**

inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba equlethe amaziko amabini olawulo ngamileyo nangqongwe ngamanye amazwe asisicuku, njengakwixesha lomfazwe yokuKholoselana (1947-1989) ngexesha apho iSoviet Union neMelika ayeziincam ezimbini. Ludla ngokuchasani swa nenkqubo yamandla ombuso omnye, ngokungathandabuzekiyo iMelika namhlanje, kunye nenkqubo yolawulo lwamazwe amaninzi, njengeYurophu yenkulungwane ye-19.

**44. BLNS states**

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

**BLNS-state**

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibië en Swaziland.

**Amazwe azi-BLNS**

iBotswana, iLesotho, iNamibia neSwaziland.

**45. . Blood diamonds**

uncut diamonds smuggled out of war zones in Africa that pay for the military activities of the smugglers, such as UNITA in Angola. They pose a serious threat to the legitimate diamond industry, such as De Beers, and to legitimate diamond-producing states, such as Botswana and Namibia. *See* Kimberley Process.

**Bloeddiamante**

ongeslypte diamante wat uit oorlogsones in Afrika gesmokkel is om vir die smokkelaars se militêre aktiwiteite te betaal, soos UNITA in Angola. Hierdie diamante bedreig die wettige diamantbedryf, soos De Beers, en lande wat diamante wettig ontgin, soos Botswana en Namibië. *Sien* 'Kimberley Process'.

**Iidayimane zegazi**

iidayimani ezingasikwanga ezithathwe ngokungekho mthethweni kwiindawo zeemfazwe eAfrika ezihlawula imisebenzi yomkhosi wabangenisi bezinto ngokungekho mthethweni, njengeUNITA eAngola. Zinikeza isisongelo esikhulu kushishino lweedayimani olusemthethweni, njengeDe Beers, nakumazwe avelisa idayimani ngokusemthethweni, njengeBotswana neNamibia. *Bona* 'Kimberley Process'.

46.

**Boer**

literally 'farmer' in Dutch. A term used by some Afrikaners to refer to themselves, and a term of abuse used by many of their opponents in the apartheid years.

**Boer**

letterlik 'iemand wat boerdery beoefen' in Hollands. Die term word deur sommige Afrikaners gebruik om na hulleself te verwys, en is tydens die apartheidsjare as 'n skelwoord deur talle van hulle teenstanders gebruik.

**Ibhulu**

ngokuphandle 'umfama' ngesiHolani. Igama elisetyenziswa ngamanye amaBhulu xa ezibiza wona ubuqu, kwanegama lesinyeliso elalisetyenziswa ngabanye babachasi bawo kwiminyaka yocalucalulo.

47.

**Bretton Woods institution, regime or system**

the economic rules, institutions and decision-making procedures established by the July 1944 Agreement signed by 44 states at Bretton

Woods in the United States of America. It created the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), and later, in 1947, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The IMF and The World Bank were to be responsible for the regulation of international financial affairs and the reconstruction of Europe, with the US dollar as the dominant currency, whereas GATT oversaw the liberalisation of trade.

**Bretton Woods-instelling, -regime of -stelsel**

die ekonomiese reëls, instellings en besluitnemingsprosedures wat in Julie 1944 ingestel is toe 44 state by Bretton Woods in die VSA 'n ooreenkoms onderteken het. Dit het die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF) tot stand gebring, asook die Internasionale Bank vir Heropbou en Ontwikkeling (IBRD of Wêreldbank), en later, in 1947, die Algemene Ooreenkoms oor Tariewe en Handel (AOTH). Die IMF en die Wêreldbank moes internasionale finansiële sake en die heropbou van Europa reguleer met die VSA-dollar as die oorheersende geldeenheid, terwyl die AOTH na die liberalisering van handel moes omsien.

**Iziko leBretton Woods institution, ulawulo okanye inkqubo**

imithetho yezoqoqosho, amaziko kunye neenkqubo zokwenza izigqibo ezamiselwa ngeSivumelwane esasayinwa ngoJulayi ka-1944 ngamazwe angama-44 eBretton Woods eMelika. Liyile iNgxowa yezeziMali zamaZwe oMhlaba (i-IMF) kunye neBhanki yamaZwe oMhlaba yoKwakhiwa ngokutsha noPhuhliso (i-IBRD okanye iBhanki yeHlabathi), yaza kamva, ngo-1947, iSivumelwano Jikelele esingemirhumo noRhwebo (i-GATT). I-IMF neBhanki yeHlabathi zazinoxanduva lokulawula imicimbi yezezimali zamazwe omhlaba kunye nokwakhiwa ngokutsha kweYurophu, ngedolayasemelika njengekharensi eyongameleyo, ekubeni i-GATT yongamela ukubona ukukhululwa kwezorhwebo.

48.

**Bureaucracy**

whereas administration means the process through which

governmental policies are generally implemented, bureaucracy refers to the structure, as well as the style, through which governmental functions operate and the people who staff the structure. It simply means an organisation with specified structures, with three main characteristics, namely, hierarchy, specialisation and formalisation.

#### **Burokrasie (amptenary)**

waar administrasie verwys na die proses waardeur staatsbeleid in die algemeen geïmplementeer word, verwys burokrasie na die struktuur, asook die styl, waarvolgens staatsfunksies uitgevoer word en die mense (amptenare) wat die struktuur beman. Dit beteken doodeenvoudig 'n organisasie met bepaalde strukture wat drie hoofeenskappe het, nl. hiërargie, spesialisering en formalisering.

#### **Ulawulo lwabantu abaqeshiweyo**

ekubeni ulawulo luthetha inkqubo ephuhliswa ngayo ngokuthe gabalala imigaqo-nkqubo yoburhulumente, ulawulo lwabantu abaqeshiweyo lubhekiselele kwisakhiwo kwakunye nesimbo esebenza ngayo imisebenzi yoburhulumente kwakunye nabantu abasebenza kweso sakhiwo. Lithetha umbutho onezakhiwo ezibalulweyo, oneempawu ezingundoqo ezintathu, ezizezi, ihayirakhi, ubuchule nokufakwa esikweni.

#### **49. Bureaucratic politics model**

a theory of foreign-policy making that emphasises the role of bargaining and compromises of the contending government departments that exert influence on the foreign policy choices of leaders. *Contrast with* rational actor model.

#### **Burokratiese politieke model**

'n teorie van buitelandsebeleidmaking wat klem plaas op die rol van bedinging en kompromieë tussen mededingende staatsdepartemente wat die buitelandsebeleidskeuses van leiers beïnvloed. *Kontrasteer met* 'rational actor model'.

#### **Umzekelo wezopolitiko lwamanqana eburhulumenteni**

ithiyori yokwenza imigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle egxininisa indima yokuxoxa kwakunye nezihlangabezo zamasebe oburhulumente asukuzanayo abeka uxinxelelo kwiinketho zemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle yenkokheli. Ngokuchaseneyo no-'rational actor model'.

## **C**

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#### **50. Capital**

takes many forms. Physical capital is a country's capital stock of manufacturing plants, mines, farms, equipment and machines. Financial capital takes the form of money and 'near money', such as cheque and savings accounts, stocks and bonds. Human capital comprises a population's health, knowledge and skills. All forms of capital are assets capable of generating income and were, themselves, produced by prior investments.

#### **Capital**

dit neem talle vorme aan. Fisiese kapitaal is 'n land se kapitaalvoorraad uit vervaardigingsaanlegte, myne, plase, toerusting en masjinerie. Finansiële kapitaal is geld en kwasigeld, soos tjek- en spaarrekeninge, aandele en effekte. Mensekapitaal bestaan uit 'n bevolking se gesondheid, kennis en vaardighede. Alle vorme van kapitaal is bates wat 'n inkomste kan genereer. Dié bates is die resultaat van beleggings wat gemaak is.

#### **Ikhapitali**

ithatha iindlela ezininzi. Ikhapitali ephathekayo yimali yelizwe enenzala yokwenza izityalo, imigodi, iifama, izixhobo noomatshini. Ikhapitali yezezimali ithatha uhlobo lwemali kunye no'kusondele emalini', okunjengetshekhi neeakhawunti zokulondoloza imali, izabelo neebhondi. Ikhapitali yoluntu iquka impilo, ulwazi nezakhono zoluntu. Zonke iindlela zekhapitali ziasethi ezikwaziyo ukuvelisa ingeniso kwaye, ngokunokwazo, ziveliswa lutyalo-mali lwangaphambili.

- 51. Capitalism**  
an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production, and the utilisation of wage labour. In capitalism, markets are used to determine the relative prices of the factors of production – land, labour, capital and technology – and of goods and services. Often called a ‘market economy’.

**Kapitalisme**

‘n ekonomiese stelsel wat gebaseer is op private eienaarskap van produksiemiddele, en die gebruik van besoldigde arbeid. In ‘n kapitalistiese stelsel word markte gebruik om die relatiewe pryse van die produksiefaktore te bepaal – grond, arbeid, kapitaal en tegnologie – asook van goedere en dienste. Dit word dikwels ‘n ‘markeconomie’ genoem.

**Ubungxowankulu/ubukhaptali**

inkqubo yezoqoqosho esekeke kubunini babucala beendlela zemveliso, kwakunye nokusetyenziswa komsebenzi wemivuzo. Kubungxowankulu, iimarike zisetyenziselwa ukumisela amaxabiso azalanayo eemeko zemveliso – zomhlaba, zekhaptali nezetekinoloji – kunye nezeempahla nezeenkonzos. Okudla ngokubizwa njengo‘qoqosho lwezemarike’.

- 52. . Capitalist**  
the owner of the means of production who employs labour. Originally an individual, today publicly listed corporations.

**Kapitalis**

die eienaar van die produksiemiddele, wat van arbeid gebruik maak. Oorspronklik ‘n individu, deesdae genoteerde openbare korporasies.

**Ungxowankulu**

umnikazi weendlela zemveliso osebenzisa umsebenzi. Mandulo yayingumntu, namhlanje ngamaqumrhu afakwe eluhlwini ngokuphandle.

- 53. Capitalist mode of production**  
*see* capitalism

**Kapitalistiese produksiemetode**  
*sien* ‘capitalism’

**Indlela kangxowankulu yemveliso**  
*bona* ‘capitalism’

- 54. . Cartel**  
an alliance of firms or states who join together to restrict the supply of a particular product or service, such as crude oil, in order to increase its market price.

**Kartel**

‘n alliansie van firmas of state wat saamspan om die aanbod van ‘n bepaalde produk (soos ru-olie) of ‘n diens te beperk om die markprys daarvan te verhoog.

**Iqumrhu lolawulo lokurhweba**

umanyano lweefem okanye amazwe ahlangukanye kunye ukuthintela ubonelelo lwemveliso okanye inkonzo ethile, njengeoyile ekrwada, ukuze kwandiswe ixabiso layo lemarike.

- 55. . Casablanca Group**  
a grouping of African leaders in the late 1950s and early 1960s, led by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who, prior to the founding of the OAU, argued that the success of pan-Africanism required a political union of all independent African states. Nkrumah’s motto was, ‘Seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will follow!’

**Casablanca-groep**

‘n groep Afrika-leiers in die laat 1950’s en vroeë 1960’s onder leiding van Kwame Nkrumah van Ghana, wat voor die stigting van die OAU aangevoer het dat Pan-Afrikanisme slegs sal slaag as daar ‘n politieke eenheid van al die onafhanklike state in Afrika is. Nkrumah se leuse



was, 'Soek eers die koninkryk van politiek en alles sal daarop volg!'

#### **Iqela laseCasablanca**

ukuhlanganiswa kweenkokheli zaseAfrika kwiminyaka ephakathi koo-1950 kunye nasekuqaleni koo-1960, eyakhokelwa nguKwame Nkrumah waseGhana, owathi, ngaphambi kokufunyanwa kwe-OAU, wenza ingxoxo yokuba impumelelo yobuAfrika ifuna imbumba yezopolitiko yazo zonke izizwe ezizimeleyo zaseAfrika. Imotho kaNkrumah yayisithi, 'Funani ubukumkani bezopolitiko kuqala enye neny into iya kulandela!'

#### **56. Centrifugal**

refers to acting, moving, or tending to move away from a centre. In international relations, the term refers to 'divisive forces and factors' which tend to prevent actors (states) from co-operating.

#### **Middelpuntvliedend (sentrifugaal)**

verwys na 'n beweging, optrede of 'n neiging weg van die middelpunt af. In Internasionale Betrekkinge verwys die term na 'kragte en faktore wat verdeeldheid saai' en geneig is om samewerking tussen spelers (state) te verhoed.

#### **Okunxaxhela embindini**

kubhekiselele ekwenzeni, ekuhambiseni, okanye injongo yokuhambisela kude embindini. ubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba, igama elibhekiselele ku'mandla neemeko zokungavumelani' ezijonge ekuthinteleni abalinganiswa (amazwe) ekusebenzisaneni.

#### **57. . Chain-ganged**

a term used to describe a form of alliance between states in which state A binds itself, without any preconditions, to another state (B). When B gets involved in a war with a third state (C), the chains of the alliance between A and B pull A into the war as well, even if A did not want to go to war. It has been said that Germany was chain-ganged with Austria-Hungary before World War I, so that when Austria-Hungary's confrontation with Russia over Serbia began,

Germany was sucked in as well.

#### **Kettingangers**

'n term wat gebruik word om 'n vorm van alliansie tussen state te beskryf waarin staat A homself onvoorwaardelik aan 'n ander staat (B) verbind. Wanneer B dan in 'n oorlog met 'n derde staat (C) betrokke raak, trek die 'ketting' tussen A en B ook vir A in die oorlog in, al wou A nie by die oorlog betrokke raak nie. Daar word beweer dat Duitsland voor die Eerste Wêreldoorlog só met Oostenryk-Hongarye verbind was. Toe Oostenryk-Hongarye se konfrontasie met Rusland oor Serbië begin, is Duitsland onvermydelik ook in die konflik ingetrek.

#### **Ukuhlanganyela**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza uhlobo lomanyano oluphakathi kwamazwe ekulapho ilizwe A lizibophelela, ngaphandle kwayo nayiphi imiqathango yangaphambili, kwelinye ilizwe elingu-(B). Xa elingu-B lizibandakanya emfazweni nelizwe lesithathu (C), amatyathanga omanyano oluphakathi kuka-A no-B athi ngawo athi amtsalele emfazweni no-A, nkqu nokuba u-A ebengakhange afune yena ukuya emfazweni. Kuye kwatshiwo ukuba iJamani yahlanganyelana neAustria-Hungary phambi kweMfazwe yokuQala yeHlabathi, kwaza kwathi kwakuqalisa ukugagana kweAustria-Hungary kunye neRussia ngaphezu kweSerbia, yaza yafunxeleka ngokunjalo iJamani.

#### **58. Charismatic**

a form of political leadership and authority based on the (supposedly) unique characteristics of an individual leader, in contrast to governance based on tradition or bureaucratic rationality.

#### **Charismatics**

'n vorm van politieke leierskap en gesag wat op die (veronderstelde) unieke eienskappe van 'n individuele leier gebaseer is, in teenstelling met regering wat op tradisie en burokratiese rasionaliteit gebaseer is.

**Enamandla empembelelo**

uhlobo lobunkokheli negunya lezopolitiko elisekeke (mhlawumbi) kwiimpawu ezikhethekileyo zenkokheli eyodwa, ngokuchasene nolawulo olusekeke kwingqiqo yesithethe okanye yemithetho exabileyo.

59.

**City-states**

the major political organisation in Ancient Greece, where the state centred on a single city and its surrounding countryside, as in Athens and Sparta. City-states, such as Venice and Genoa, were also widespread in early modern Europe.

**Stadstate**

die oorheersende politieke organisasie in Ou Griekeland, toe die staat in 'n enkele stad en sy omliggende landelike gebied gesentreer was, soos Athene en Sparta. Stadstate, soos Venesië en Genua, het ook wydverpreid in vroeë moderne Europa voorgekom.

**Amazwe esixeko**

umbutho wezopolitiko omkhulu kwiGrike yamandulo, ilizwe lisembindini wesixeko esinye kunye namaphandle alo angqongileyo, njengakwiAthens neSparta. Isixeko samazwe, njengeVenice neGenoa, nazo zazithe natya kwiYurophu yamandulo.

60.

**Civil society**

all organisations and groupings in society that are not part of the state, such as universities, churches, businesses, labour unions, the independent media and voluntary organisations. A strong civil society can check the power of the state and consolidate democracy.

**Burgerlike samelewing**

alle organisasies en groeperings in die gemeenskap wat nie deel vorm van die staat nie, soos universiteite, kerke, besighede, vakbonde, die onafhanklike media en vrywillige organisasies. 'n Sterk burgerlike samelewing kan die mag van die staat beperk en demokrasie konsolideer.

**Umbutho woluntu**

yonke imibutho namaqela oluntu angasiyiyo inxalenye yelizwe, njengeeyunivesithi, iicawe, amashishini, iimanyano zabasebenzi, imidiya ezimeleleyo kunye nemibutho yokuzithandela. Umbutho woluntu owomeleleyo ungakhangelanga amandla futhi uhlanganise ulawulo lwentando yesininzi.

61.

**Civil war**

armed conflict between political factions within the same country. The Biafra War in Nigeria is a major African example of a civil war.

**Burgeroorlog**

gewapende konflik tussen politieke faksies in dieselfde land. Die Biafraanse Oorlog in Nigerië is 'n goeie voorbeeld van 'n burgeroorlog in Afrika.

**Imfazwe yamakhaya**

ungquzulwano lwezigalo oluphakathi kwamaqhezu opolitiko angaphakathi kwelizwe elinye. Imfazwe yeBiafra eNigeria ingumzekelo omkhulu waseAfrika wemfazwe yamakhaya.

62.

**Classes**

economic categories by which individuals and groups can be defined, depending on their control of or access to the means of production. Marxists draw primary distinction between the bourgeois and proletariat (working) classes. See relations of production.

**Klasse**

ekonomiese kategorieë waarvolgens individue en groepe gedefinieer kan word, afhangende van hulle mate van beheer oor of toegang tot produksiemiddele. Marxiste onderskei eerstens tussen die bourgeoisie en die proletariaat (werkersklas). Sien 'relations of production'.

**Amanqanaba**

iindidi zezoqoqosho abangachazwa ngazo abantu namaqela,

ngokuxhomekeke ekulawuleni kwazo kanye kufikelelo kwiindlela zemveliso. Abantu benkolo kaMarx bazoba umahluko ophambili kodidi lwabantu (abasebenzi) oluphakathi i-bourgeois kunye nodidi lwabantu oluphantsi i-proletariat. Bona 'relations of production'.

**63. Coercive diplomacy**

the use of economic, military, or political threats by one state against another state with the objective of compelling it to behave in a desired fashion.

**Dwangdiplomasië**

die gebruik van ekonomiese, militêre of politieke dreigemente deur een staat teenoor 'n ander met die doel om daardie staat te dwing om op 'n sekere manier op te tree.

**Impatho enyanzelayo yemicimbi yelizwe**

ukusetyenziswa kwezoyikiso zezoqoqosho, zezomkhosi, okanye ezopolitiko lwelinye ilizwe ngokunxamnye lelinye ilizwe ngenjongo yokulinyanzelisa ukuba liziphathe ngendlela eliyinqwenelayo.

**64. Cold War**

the era of ideological, economic, political and diplomatic confrontation between the United States of America and its allies on one side, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its allies on the other. It lasted from 1947 until the breaking down of the Berlin Wall (which symbolised the division between a communist Eastern and a capitalist Western Europe) in 1989, and was the dominant feature of international relations in those years.

**Koue Oorlog**

die era van ideologiese, ekonomiese, politieke en diplomatieke konfrontasie tussen die VSA en sy bondgenote aan die een kant, en die USSR en sy bondgenote aan die ander kant. Dit het geduur vanaf 1947 tot die val van die Berlynse Muur (wat die skeiding tussen 'n kommunistiese Oos- en 'n kapitalistiese Wes-Europa gesimboliseer het) in 1989, en het internasionale betrekkinge in daardie jare

oorheers.

**Imfazwe yokuKholoselana**

ixesha lokujongana ngeengcinga, ezoqoqosho, ezopolitiko nezempatho yemicimbi yelizwe phakathi kwamaZwe aManyeneyo aseMelika kunye nabancedisi bayo kwelinye icala, kunye ne-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics kunye nabancedisi bayo kwelinye icala. Ithathe ixesha ukusukela kuma-47 ukuya kutsho ekuqhekezweni koDonga lwaseBerlin (okwakungumqondiso wolwahlulo oluphakathi kweMpuma yobukomanisi kunye neYurophu eseNtshona yoongxowankulu) ngo-1989, kwaye lwaluluphawu olulawulayo ubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba kulo minyaka.

**65. . Collapsed state**

states that have lost their legitimacy and no longer perform the functions usually required of states. An example is Somalia.

**Ineengestorte staat**

state wat hulle legitimiteit verloor het en nie langer die funksies uitvoer wat gewoonlik van state verwag word nie. Somalië is 'n goeie voorbeeld hiervan.

**Ilizwe eliphelwe ngamandla**

amazwe elilahlekelwe kukuba semthethweni kwalo kwaye nelingasakwaziyo ukwenza imisebenzi edla ngokufunwa kumazwe. Umzekelo yiSomalia.

**66. Collective security**

a security system in which aggression by one state results in a joint response by all the other states. Designed to prevent aggression, collective security was a principle of the League of Nations (where it did not work, as in the case of the Italian attack on Ethiopia) and remains a principle of the United Nations (where it did work in the case of Iraq's attack on Kuwait in 1990).

**Kollektiewe veiligheid**

‘n veiligheidstelsel waarin aggressie deur een staat ‘n gesamenlike reaksie deur al die ander state tot gevolg het. Kollektiewe veiligheid het ontstaan om aggressie te bekamp en was een van die beginsels van die Volkerebond (waar dit nie gewerk het nie, soos toe Italië Ethiopië aangeval het). Dit is vandag steeds een van die Verenigde Nasies se beginsels (waar dit wel gewerk het toe Irak Koeweit in 1990 aangeval het).

**Ukhuseleko ngokuyimbumba**

inkqubo yokhuseleko oluthi uhlaselo lwelinye ilizwe lube ngunobangela wempendulo edibeneyo yawo onke amanye amazwe. Iyilelwe ukuthintela uhlaselo, ukhuseleko ngokuyimbumba lwalungumthetho-siseko woManyano lweeNtanga (apho ingasebenziyo khona, njengakwimeko yohlaselo lwamaTaliyane eTopiya) kwaye ihlala ingumthetho-siseko weZizwe eziManyeneyo (apho yasebenza khona kwimeko yohlaselo lwaseIraq eKuwait ngo-1990).

**67. Colonialism**

the process of establishing colonies, usually overseas. All of Africa, except Liberia and Ethiopia, was subject to European colonialism.

**Kolonialisme**

die proses om kolonies te vestig, gewoonlik oorsee. Die hele Afrika, behalwe Liberië en Ethiopië, was aan Europese kolonialisme onderwerp.

**Ukwenziwa kwamathanga**

inkqubo yokumisela amathanga, ludla ngokuba lolwaphesheya kweelwandle. Iyonke iAfrika, ngaphandle kweLiberia neTopiya, yayiphantsi kokwenziwa amathanga aseYurophu.

**68. Colonisation**

the process, usually by conquest, by which an imperial power imposes direct or indirect political, economic and cultural control over a

foreign country or people. The word originates from the Latin ‘colonus’, which means ‘a farmer’. Colonisation in the 19th and 20th centuries was often associated with the settlement of the colony by numbers of settler-farmers from the imperial mother country, as in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe.

**Kolonisering**

die proses, gewoonlik deur onderwerping, waardeur ‘n imperiale moontheid direk of indirek politieke, ekonomiese en kulturele beheer oor ‘n vreemde land of volk uitoefen. Die woord kom van die Latynse woord ‘colonus’, wat ‘‘n boer’ beteken. Kolonisering in die 19e en 20e eeu is dikwels geassosieer met die vestiging van die kolonie deur setlaarboere uit die imperiale vaderland, soos in die geval van Rhodesië/Zimbabwe.

**Ukusekwa kwamathanga**

inkqubo, edla ngokuba ngokoyisa, elithi ngayo igunya lombuso libeke ulawulo oluthengisa okanye olungathanga ngqo lwezopolitiko, lwezoqoqosho nolwenkcubeko ngaphezu kwelizwe okanye abantu abangaphandle. Eli gama lisukela kwigama lesiLatin ‘colonus’, elithetha ‘umfama’. Ukusekwa kwamathanga kwiinkulungwane ze-19 nezama-20 kwakusoloko kusayanyaniswa nokuhlaliswa kwabantu endaweni entsha ngamaqela amafama asuka kwilizwe elibusayo, njengaseRhodesia/Zimbabwe.

**69. Colony or colonies**

a population and territory governed and/or settled by a foreign country or people.

**Kolonie of kolonies**

‘n bevolking en gebied wat deur ‘n vreemde land of volk regeer en/of gekoloniseer (gevestig) word.

**Ithanga okanye amathanga**

abemi nommandla olawulwa kunye/okanye ohlalwe lilizwe okanye abantu bangaphandle.

- 70. Comintern**  
also known as the Third Communist International. A Communist organisation founded in 1919 by Vladimir Lenin. The aim of the Comintern was to co-ordinate and promote communism in various parts of the world. The Comintern was abolished in 1943, as a conciliatory move by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to its allies in World War II, Great Britain and the United States.
- Derde Internasionaal (Komintern)**  
‘n Kommunistiese organisasie wat in 1919 deur Vladimir Lenin in Moskou gestig is. Die doel van die Derde Internasionaal was om kommunisme in verskillende dele van die wêreld te koördineer en te bevorder. Die Derde Internasionaal is in 1943 ontbind as ‘n versoeningsgebaar deur die USSR om sy bondgenote tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog, Groot Brittanje en die VSA, tevrede te stel.
- Ubukomanisi beSithathu eHlabathini**  
uMbutho wobuKomanisi owasekwa ngo-1919 nguVladimir Lenin. Injongo yobuKomanisi beSithathu eHlabathini yayikukulungelelanisa nokuphakamisa ubukomanisi kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo zehlabathi. UbuKomanisi beSithathu eHlabathini baye yabhangiswa ngo-1943, njengenyathelo loxolelaniso elenziwa yi-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics kubancedisi bayo iBhritane neMelika ngeMfazwe yeHlabathi yeSibini.
- 71. . Commission for Africa**  
this commission was launched by British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, in 2004, with the aim of exploring Africa’s development path and the role that the international community had to play in it. The Commission had 17 members, nine of whom were from the African continent. Although they were all eminent political and social figures, they served in their personal capacity. In 2005 the Commission released a report on its deliberations, entitled, ‘Our Common Interest Report of the Commission for Africa.’

**Kommissie vir Afrika**

die kommissie is in 2004 deur die destydse Britse Eerste Minister, Tony Blair, ingestel met die doel om Afrika se ontwikkelingspad te ondersoek en te bepaal watter rol die internasionale gemeenskap daarin kan speel. Die Kommissie het 17 lede gehad, waarvan nege uit Afrika afkomstig was. Hoewel hulle almal vooraanstaande politieke en sosiale figure was, het hulle in hulle persoonlike hoedanigheid in die kommissie gedien. In 2005 het die kommissie ‘n verslag oor sy samesprekings vrygestel, getiteld, ‘Our Common Interest Report of the Commission for Africa’ (‘Ons gemeenskaplik belang Verslag van die Afrika-Kommissie’).

**Ikomishoni yaseAfrika**

le komishoni yaphehlelelwa yiNkulumbuso yaseBhritane, uTony Blair, ngo-2004, ngenjongo yokuphonononga indlela yophuhliso lweAfrika kunye nendima ekumele idlalwe zizima-mhlaba zasehlabathini kuyo. IKomishoni yayinamalungu ali-17, alithoba kuwo asuka kwizwekazi laseAfrika. Nangona wonke ayengabantu abadumileyo bezopolitiko nezentlalo, ayekhonzwa kwizikhundla zawo zobuqu. Ngo-2005 iKomishoni yakhupha ingxelo kwiingxoxo zayo, enesihloko, ‘Our Common Interest iNgxelo yeKomishoni yaseAfrika.’

**72. Common excise duties**

*see* common external tariff and customs and excise duties.

**Gemeenskaplike aksynsregte**

*sien* ‘common external tariff’ en ‘excise duties’

**Imisebenzi yerhafu eqhelekileyo**

*bona* ‘uluhlu lwamaxabiso erhafu eqhelekileyo yangaphandle’ kunye ne’misebenzi yerhafu’.

**73. Common external tariff**

found in customs unions and common markets, where the member states establish one, shared tariff that is applied to all non-members.

**Gemeenskaplike eksterne tarief**

dit kom voor in doeane-unies (tolunies) en gemeenskapsmarkte, waar die lidlande 'n enkele, gedeelde tarief vasstel wat op alle nie-lede van toepassing is.

**Uluhlu lwamaxabiso erhafu eqhelekileyo yangaphandle**

Iwafunyanwa kwiimanyano zekhastom kunye neemarike eziqhelekileyo, apho amazwe angamalungu aseka uluhlu olunye olwabiwayo olusebenza kuwo onke angasingawo amalungu.

**74. Commonwealth (of Nations)**

the free association of states that were once part of the British Empire as colonies and dominions. All former British colonies in Africa except Sudan are members of the Commonwealth.

**Statebond**

die vrye assosiasie van state wat eens deel was van die Britse Ryk, hetsy as kolonies of dominiums (vrygewes). Alle voormalige Britse kolonies in Afrika behalwe Soedan is lede van die Statebond.

**Ubudlelwane (beZizwe) ezingamathanga**

umbutho wokuzibandakanya ngokukhululekileyo wezizwe ezazisakuba yinxalenye yoBukumkani baseBhritane njengamathanga nobukhosi. Onke amathanga amandulo eBhritane aseAfrika ngaphandle kweSudan angamalungu oBudlelwane beziZwe ezingamathanga.

**75. Communist bloc**

a Cold-War term used to refer to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its allies.

**Kommunistiese blok**

'n term uit die Koue Oorlog-era wat gebruik is om te verwys van die USSR en sy bondgenote.

**Imbumba yobukomanisi**

igama leMfazwe yokuKholoselana (i-Cold-War) elisetyenziswa ukubhekiselela kwi-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) kunye nabancedisi bayo.

**76. Comparative advantage**

a principle in economic theory used to explain the existence and the benefits of international trade. This principle claims that states should produce and export goods and services that are relatively cheap to produce themselves and import goods and services that are relatively expensive to produce themselves, or that they cannot produce at all. If countries do this they will be better off, with more to consume, and world output will be greater than in the absence of trade based on this principle (*see* division of labour). For various reasons states often violate this principle, usually at considerable cost (*see* mercantilism).

**Vergelykende voordeel**

'n beginsel in ekonomiese teorie wat gebruik word om die bestaan en voordele van internasionale handel te verduidelik. Hierdie beginsel staan die volgende voor dat state goedere en dienste moet vervaardig en uitvoer wat relatief goedkoop is om self te maak, en goedere en dienste moet invoer wat relatief duur is om self te maak, of wat hulle glad nie self kan vervaardig nie. As lande dit doen sal hulle beter af wees, meer kan verbruik, en sal die wêrelduitset groter wees as wanneer handel nie op grond van hierdie beginsel plaasvind nie (*sien* 'division of labour'). Om verskeie redes volg state dikwels nie hierdie beginsel nie, en dit kom hulle gewoonlik duur te staan (*sien* 'mercantilism').

**Uncedo lothelekiso**

umthetho-siseko kwithiyori yezoqoqosho osetyenziselwa ukucacisa ubukho kunye namaqithi-qithi orhwebo ehlabathini. Lo mthetho-siseko ubanga ukuba amazwe kumele avelise aze athumele ngaphandle iimpahla neenkonzo ezifikelekayo ngexabiso ukuzivelisa ngokwazo kwakunye nokungenisa ngaphakathi iimpahla neenkonzo ezingafikelelekiyo ngexabiso ukuzivelisa ngokwazo,

okanye ezingenakuvelisa nto konke-konke. Ukuba ayakwenza oku amazwe aya kuphila kakuhle kunoku, enokutya okuninzi, kunye negalelo lehlaluthi liya kuba likhulu kunokungabikho korhwebo olusekeke kulo mthetho-siseko (*bona* ulwahlulo lomsebenzi). Ngezizathu ezahlukileyo amazwe athe gqolo ukuwutyeshela lo mthetho-siseko, adla ngokuba ngexabiso elinengqalelo (*bona* 'mercantilism').

**77. Comparative foreign policy analysis**

a first-generation approach to foreign-policy analysis that uses social science techniques and comparative analyses, in the process focusing on models of foreign-policy behaviour, quantitative methods, positivist methodologies and the use of event data to link foreign-policy behaviour and ideal type states (*see* behaviouralism).

**Vergelykende buitelandse beleidsontleding**

'n eerstegenerasie-benadering tot die ontleding van buitelandse beleid wat tegnieke uit die sosiale wetenskappe en vergelykende ontledings gebruik. In die proses word daar gefokus op modelle van buitelandsebeleid-gedrag, kwantitatiewe metodes, positivistiese metodologieë en gebeuredata om buitelandsebeleid-gedrag met 'ideale' state te verbind (*sien* 'behaviouralism').

**Uhhlalutyo lomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle wothelekiso**

inkqubo yesizukulwana sokuqala kuhhlalutyo lomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle osebenzisa izikrweqe zobunzululwazi bezentlalo kunye nohlalutyo lothelekiso, kwinkqubo yokuqwalasela kwimizekelo yendlela yokuziphatha yomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle, iindlela zobuninzi, iindlela zomntu wephozithivithi kunye nokusetyenziswa kwengcombolo yesehlo ukuhlanganisa indlela yokuziphatha yomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle kunye namazwe ohlobo olufezekileyo (*bona* 'behaviouralism').

**78. Competitive (economies)**

national economies that produce identical or very similar products and therefore 'compete' with each other to sell them in world markets, as

in Brazil and Ghana both producing cocoa for export (*compare to* complementary).

**Mededingende (ekonomieë)**

nasionale ekonomieë wat identiese of soortgelyke produkte produseer en dus met mekaar 'meeding' om hierdie produkte in wêreldmarkte te verkoop, soos Brasilië en Ghana wat albei kakao vir die uitvoermark produseer (*vergelyk met* 'complementary').

**Ezokhuphiswano (ezoqoqosho)**

ezoqoqosho zelizwe ezivelisa iimveliso ezifana nqwa okanye ezifana kakhulu kwaye ngoko ke 'ziyakhuphisana' kunye ukuze zithengwe kwiimarike zasehlabathini, *njengaseBrazil* naseGhana zombini zivelisa ikoko yokuthunyelwa ngaphandle (*thelekisa no-* 'complementary').

**79. Complementary (economies)**

economies that produce different products, permitting a division of labour and mutually beneficial trade according to the principle of comparative advantage (e.g. country A makes and sells computers to country B and, in return, buys bicycles from country B). See comparative advantage.

**Komplementêre (ekonomieë)**

ekonomieë wat verskillende produkte produseer en arbeidsverdeling en wedersyds voordelige handel toelaat op grond van die vergelykendevoordeel-beginsel (bv. land A maak en verkoop rekenaars aan land B en, in ruil daarvoor, koop hulle fietse by land B). *Sien* 'comparative advantage'.

**Ezofezekiso (ezoqoqosho)**

ezoqoqosho zelizwe ezivelisa iimveliso ezahlukileyo, ezivumela ulwahlulo lomsebenzi kunye norhwebo oluluncedo ngokufanayo ngokomthetho-siseko woncedo oluthelekisekayo (umz. Iilizwe A lenza kwaye lithengisa iikhompyutha kwilizwe B kwaye, lize libuye, lithenge iibhayisekile kwilizwe B). *Bona ku-* 'comparative advantage'.

- 80. Compound growth**  
a measure of how something grew on average, per year, after considering the effects of the exponential growth of investment.
- Saamgestelde groei**  
'n maatstaf van hoe iets gemiddeld per jaar groei, nadat die uitwerking van die eksponensiële groei van investering in ag geneem is.
- Ukukhula okuphindiweyo**  
umlinganiselo wokuba into ikhule njani na kwiavareji, ngonyaka ngamnye, emva kokuzithathela ingqalelo iziphumo zokukhula kokuziphinda-phinda kotyalo-mali.
- 81. Conciliation**  
a diplomatic technique of conflict resolution in which a third party makes non-binding recommendations for settling a dispute or conflict. Compare with arbitration.
- Versoening**  
'n diplomatieke tegniek van konflikhantering waartydens 'n derde party nie-bindende aanbevelings maak om 'n dispuut of konflik by te lê (m.a.w. die partye is nie verplig om by die aanbevelings te hou nie). Vergelyk met 'arbitration'.
- Uxolelwaniso**  
isikrweqe sendlela yokulungisa sokuxazulula imbambano ekulapho iqela lesithathu lenza amacebiso angabopheleliyo okuxazulula ingxabano okanye imbambano. Thelekisa no-'arbitration'.
- 82. Conditionalities**  
conditions attached to the loans provided by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to developing countries during structural adjustment. These include privatisation, the removal of subsidies and trade liberalisation.

**Voorwaardelikhede**  
voorwaardes verbonde aan die lenings wat tydens strukturele heraanpassings deur die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF) en die Wêreldbank aan ontwikkelende lande toegestaan word. Hierdie voorwaardes sluit in privatisering, die afskaffing van subsidies en die liberalisering van handel.

**Imiqathango**  
iimeko ezifakelwe kwiimboleko-mali ezinikezwe yiNgcowa-Mali yeziZwe zoMhlaba kunye neBhanki yeHlabathi kumazwe asakhulayo ngesha lolungiso lwezakhiwo. Ezi ziquka ukwenziwa ezabucala, ukukhutshelwa ngaphandle kweenkxaso kunye nenkululeko kwezorhwebo.

- 83. Conflict**  
a natural part of individual human and group interactions, when disagreements and disputes arise from different interests and demands. Conflict becomes problematic when it escalates into violent conflict.

**Konflik**  
'n natuurlike deel van individuele menslike en groepinteraksies, wanneer die partye se verskillende belange en eise lei tot verskille en geskille (dispute). Konflik raak problematiese wanneer dit in geweld eskaleer.

**Imbambano**  
inxalenye yendalo yabantu kunye nokusebenzisana kwamaqela, xa ukungavumelani okanye iingxabano zivela kwimidla nakumabango awahlukileyo. Imbambano iba yingxaki xa inyukela kwimbambano enobubhovubhovu.

- 84. . Conflict prevention**  
diplomatic efforts to prevent the out- break of large-scale violence and other forms of armed conflict.



**Konflikvoorkoming**

diplomatieke pogings om die uitbreek van grootskaalse geweld en ander vorme van gewapende konflik te voorkom.

**Uthintelo-mbambano**

imizamo yozakuzo yokuzama ukuthintela ukuqhambuka kobubhovubhovu obukhulu kunye nezinye iindlela zembambano ngezigalo.

**85. Conflict resolution**

efforts to end conflict by addressing its symptoms and demands, while not necessarily eliminating the underlying causes of the conflict.

**Konflikplossing**

pogings om konflik te beëindig deur die simptome en eise daarvan te hanteer, al word die onderliggende oorsake van die konflik nie noodwendig verwyder nie.

**Ukuconjululwa kwembambano**

imizamo yokuphelisa imbambano ngokujamelana neempawu kunye namabango ayo, ngelixa kungeyomfuneko ukutshabalalisa izizathu ezingaphantsi kwembambano.

**86. Congress of Berlin**

hosted by the German Chancellor, Bismark, this meeting of the major European powers (with the USA as an observer) in the winter of 1884-1885 established the rules for the colonial partition of Africa known as the 'scramble for Africa'.

**Berlynse Kongres**

Bismark, die Duitse kansellier, was die gasheer vir hierdie vergadering van die vernaamste Europese moondhede (met die VSA as waarnemer) in die winter van 1884–1885, om die reëls vir die koloniale verdeling van Afrika – wat bekend gestaan het as die 'stormloop vir Afrika' – neer te lê.

**Ingqungquthela yaseBerlin**

eyayisingathwe yiTshansila yaseJamani, uBismark, le ntlanganiso yawona mazwe makhulu aseYurophu (kunye neMelika njengomboneli) kubusika bango-1884-1885 eyayimisela imithetho yokwahlulwa kwamathanga aseAfrika aziwa njenge-'Afrika emahala kumntu wonke'.

**87. Congress of Vienna**

a diplomatic conference held during 1814-1815, to determine the nature of the European peace and order after the Napoleonic wars. The major states involved were Austria, Russia, Prussia, Britain and France. The subsequent consultations between these great powers on threats to the maintenance of peace and stability became known as the 'Concert of Europe'.

**Weense Kongres**

'n diplomatieke konferensie wat in 1814–1815 gehou is om die aard van die vrede en orde in Europa te bepaal na afloop van die Napoleontiese oorloë. Die vernaamste state wat betrokke was, was Oostenryk, Rusland, Pruise, Brittanje en Frankryk. Die daaropvolgende samesprekings tussen hierdie grootmoondhede oor bedreigings vir die handhawing van vrede en stabiliteit het bekend geraak as die 'Konsert van Europa'.

**Ingqungquthela yaseVienna**

inkomfa yozakuzo eyayibanjwe ngexesha lika-1814-1815, ykumisela ubume boxolo nocwangco lwaseYurophu emva kweemfazwe zikaNapoleon. Amazwe amakhulu ayechaphazeleka yayiyiAustria, iRussia, iPrussia, iBhritane neFrance. Iingcebiso ezalandelayo phakathi kwala mazwe makhulu ayesongelana ukuya kufikelelo lokulondolozwa koxolo nozinzo kwaye kwaziwa njenge'Khonsathi yaseYurophu'.

**88. Consequentialist**

a theory of ethics that uses the consequences of an action/institution

as the primary criterion of its goodness.

**Gevollikheid**

‘n etiese teorie wat die gevolge van ‘n aksie/instelling gebruik as die primêre maatstaf om te bepaal hoe goed of hoe sleg dit is.

**Ithiyori kanobangela**

ithiyori yokusesikweni esebenzisa oonobangela besenzo/amaziko njengophawu lokuqala lokulunga.

89. **Conservative theories**  
theories in International Relations that serve to uphold the current world order.

**Konserwatiewe teorieë**

teorieë in Internasionale Betrekkinge wat ten doel het om die huidige wêreldorde te handhaaf.

**Iithiyori zolondolozo**

iithiroyi kuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba ezijonge ukuphakamisa ucwangco lwangoku ehlabathini.

90. **Constructivist theory**  
a theory of International Relations that points out that the interests of actors are not objective and unchanging, but are constructed by a social process (and can, therefore, be deconstructed or changed).

**Konstruktivistiese teorie**

‘n teorie in Internasionale Betrekkinge wat daarop wys dat die belange van spelers nie objektief en onveranderlik is nie, maar deur ‘n sosiale proses gekonstrueer word (en dus gedekonstrueer of verander kan word).

**Ithiyori yokwakheka**

ithiroyi yobuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba eyalatha ukuba imidla yabadlali yenza ngokungaqhutywa luluvo kwaye ayiguquki, koko

yakhiwe yinkqubo yasekuhlaleni (kwaye inako, ngoko ke, inokuchithwa okanye iguqulwe).

91. **Consumption**  
the buying and using of goods and services. Consumption is one of the three main economic activities in modern societies (the others are production and exchange).

**Verbruik**

die koop en gebruik van goedere en dienste. Verbruik is een van die drie hoof- ekonomiese aktiwiteite in moderne gemeenskappe (die ander is produksie en ruilhandel).

**Usebenziso**

ukuthengwa nokusetyenziswa kweempahla neenkonzozo. Usebenziso luyenye yeentshukumo ezinkulu ezintathu zoqoqosho kuluntu lwale mihla (ezinye yimveliso notshintshiselwano).

92. **Contractarian**  
someone subscribing to the theory that moral and other norms have their basis in an implicit social contract that people have devised to find a way to co-exist.

**Kontraktariër**

iemand wat die teorie onderskryf dat morele en ander norme gegrond is op ‘n implisiete sosiale kontrak waarop mense ooreengekom het sodat hulle met mekaar kan saamleef.

**Unosivumelwano sentlalo**

umntu ovumelana nethiyori yokuba izithethe zokusesikweni nezinye zinesiseko sazo kwisivumelwano sasekuhlaleni esingathandabuzekiyo abantu abazicebileyo ukuze bafumane indlela yokuphila ngexesha elinye.

93. **Conventional/traditional peacekeeping**  
*see* peacekeeping

**Konvensionele/tradisionele vredebewaring**  
*sien* ‘peacekeeping’

**Ukugcina uxolo ngokuqhelekileyo/ngokwesithethe**  
*bona* ‘peacekeeping’

94. **Core**  
*see* core states

**Kern**  
*sien* ‘core states’

**Mbindi**  
*bona* ‘core states’

95. **Core states**  
the term for the rich, capitalist democracies that are members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; often used synonymously with the concept ‘centre’ in the context of dependency and world system theorising.

**Kernstate**  
die term vir die ryk, kapitalistiese demokrasieë wat lede is van die Organisasie vir Ekonomiese Samewerking en Ontwikkeling; word dikwels gebruik as sinoniem vir die konsep ‘sentrum’ in teorieë oor afhanklikheid en die wêreldstelsel.

**Amazwe asembindini**  
igama leedemokhrasi ezityebileyo nezingoongxowankulu ezingamalungu oMbutho weNtsebenziswano noPhuhliso lwezoQoqosho; adla ngokusetyenziswa ngokuthetha into enye nengqiqo ‘isazulu’ kwimeko yoxhomekeko kunye nokusetyenziswa kwethiyori yenkqubo yehlabathi.

96. **Coup d’état**

literally meaning ‘a hit/blow against the state’ in French - the rapid overthrow of a government by violent or non-violent, unconstitutional means and its replacement by a new set of rulers. Military coups have been widespread and frequent in Africa since independence.

**Coup d’état**  
beteken letterlik ‘n aanslag op die staat’ in Frans; ‘n staatsgreep; wanneer ‘n regering skielik op gewelddadige of nie-gewelddadige, onkonstitusionele wyse omver gewerp word en met nuwe regeerders vervang word. Militêre staatsgrepe kom sedert onafhanklikheid dikwels in Afrika voor.

**Coup d’état**  
ngokuvakalayo lithetha ‘ubhukuqo-mbuso’ ngesiFrentshi – ubhukuqo olukhawulezileyo lukarhulumente ngobubhovu-bhovu okanye ngaphandle kobubhovu-bhovu, ngeendlela engekho semthethweni ize indawo yakhe ithathwe luluhlu olutsha lwabaphathi. Ubhukuqo ngemikhosi ibithe saa kwaye ixhaphakile eAfrika ukusukela kwinkululeko.

97. **Credit**  
provision of finance in the form of loans.

**Crediet**  
voorsiening van finansiering in die vorm van lenings.

**Isikweleti**  
ubonelelo lwezimali kwimo yeemali-mboleko.

98. **Crimes against humanity**  
gross human rights violations, such as genocide, that have been universally condemned by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**Misdade teen die mensdom**  
ernstige skendings van menseregte, soos volksmoord, wat voor die

voet deur die Algemene Vergadering van die Verenigde Nasies veroordeel word.

#### **Ulwaphulo-mthetho oluchasene noluntu**

utyeshelo olukhulu lwamalungelo oluntu, njengentshabalalo yohlanga lonke, olugwetywe ngumhlaba wonke yiNtlanganiso Jikelele yeziZwe eziManyeneyo.

#### **99. Critical foreign policy analysis**

a second-generation approach to foreign-policy analysis characterised by the fact that it uses of a variety of methodologies, draws from many critical theoretical perspectives, rejects simple connections and considers contingent, complex interactions of foreign-policy factors, draws on comparative, non-American cases, is conscious of the contextual parameters of foreign policy, and opens a ‘conversational space’ for previously neglected or marginalised discourses.

#### **Kritiese buitelandse beleidsontleiding**

‘n tweedegenerasie-benadering tot die ontleding van buitelandse beleid wat die volgende kenmerke het dit gebruik ‘n verskeidenheid metodologieë; betrek talle kritiese teoretiese perspektiewe; verwerp simplistiese verwantskappe; neem toevallige, komplekse interaksies van die faktore wat by buitelandse beleid betrokke is, in ag; gebruik tersaaklike, nie-Amerikaanse sake as verwysing; is bewus van die kontekstuele parameters van buitelandse beleid, en is oop vir ‘n ‘gespreksruimte’ wat voorheen verwaarloosde of gemarginaliseerde diskoerse betref.

#### **Uhlalelo lwepholisi yangaphandle ebalulekileyo**

indlela yesizukulwana sesibini ephawulwa yinyaniso yokuba isebenzisa iimethodi ezahlukeneyo, ithatha kwiimbono zeethiyori ezibalulekileyo ezininzi, ikhaba izinxibelelani ezilula kwaye ithathela ingqalelo iintsebenziswano ezingxamisekileyo nezintsokothileyo zeemeko zephholisi zangaphandle, ithatha iikheyisi zothelekiso ezingozinzo ezaseMelika, iyazazi iipharamitha zomxholo zephholisi yangaphandle, kwaye ivulela ‘isithuba sencoko’ seengxoxo

ebezityeshelwe okanye ebezicalulwe zangaphambili.

#### **100. Critical theorists**

a specific group of authors in International Relations who challenge what they perceive to be the orthodox beliefs and assumptions of the discipline. Some of them are influenced by transformative Marxism or by feminist theories. Others find inspiration in postmodernist thinking in the human sciences, that is, approaches that emphasise the constructed and, therefore, relative nature of all knowledge.

#### **Kritiese teoretici**

‘n spesifieke groep skrywers oor Internasionale Betrekkinge wat ‘n uitdaging gerig het teen, na hulle mening, die ortodokse opvattinge en aannames oor dié dissipline. Sommige van hulle word beïnvloed deur transformatiewe Marxisme of feministiese teorieë. Ander vind inspirasie by postmodernistiese denke in die geesteswetenskappe, m.a.w. benaderings wat die gekonstrueerde en, derhalwe, die relatiewe aard van alle kennis beklemtoon.

#### **Iithiyori zobaluleko**

iqela elithile lababhali kuBudlelwane bamazwe oMhlaba elacela umngeni kwinto elayibona iziinkolo ezisesikweni kwanezizindlo zoluleko. Elinye lawo laphenjelelwa yimfundiso kaMarx eguqulayo okanye iithiyori yobukhomokazi. Amanye impembelelo yawo ayifumana kwingcinga ye-postmodernist ekwiisayensi zoluntu, oko kukuthi, iinkqubo ezixininisa ubume obakhiweyo kunye, ngoko, nobuzalanayo bolwazi lonke.

#### **101. Culprit state**

a description of a recalcitrant state, that is, one that does not follow the written or unwritten rules of the international system.

#### **Muishondstaat**

‘n beskrywing van ‘n weerspannige staat, m.a.w. een wat nie die geskrewe of ongeskrewe reëls van die internasionale stelsel nakom nie.

**Iizwe elingumoni**

inkcazelo yelizwe elingathobeliyo, ukuthi, elingayilandeliyo imithetho ebhaliweyo okanye engabhalwanga yenkqubo yamazwe omhlaba.

**102. Culture-ideology of consumerism**

behaviour characterised by the strong desire to acquire and dispose of various goods and services, which provide instant gratification, but are not really necessities. It is typified by the pervasive belief that consumption brings happiness. *See* consumption.

**Kultuurideologie van verbruikerisme (konsumerisme)**

gedrag wat gekenmerk word deur 'n sterk drang om allerhande goedere en dienste te koop en te verkoop ter wille van onmiddellike bevrediging, maar nie omdat dit werklik noodsaaklik is nie. Dit word tipies vergestalt deur die oorheersende opvatting dat materiële dinge geluk bring. *Sien* 'consumption'.

**Inginga yenkcubeko yosetyenziso lweempahla neenkonzozininzi**

indlela yokuziphatha ephawuleka ngomnqweno otshisayo wokufumana nokusebenzisa iimpahla neenkonzozininzi ezahlukene, ezithi zinikeze ukwaneliseka kwangoko nangoko, kodwa zingeyomfuneko yokwenene. Iphawuleka yinkolo etyhutyhayo yokuba usetyenziso luzisa ulonwabo. *Bona* 'consumption'.

**103. Customary international law**

law based on the established practices of sovereign states in their relations with each other. *See* international law.

**Internasionale gewoontereg (volkeregtereg)**

reg wat gebaseer is op die gevestigde praktyke van soewereine state, in hulle betrekkinge met mekaar is. *Sien* 'international law'.

**Umthetho weenkubeko zamazwe omhlaba**

umthetho osekwe kwizenzo ezimiselweyo zamazwe amakhulu kubudlelwane bawo namnye. *Bona* 'international law'.

**104. Customs and excise duties**

taxes on goods imported into a country or customs union. Among the poorer countries of Africa, these duties are an important source of government revenue.

**Doeane- en aksynsregte**

belasting op goedere wat in 'n land of doeane-unie (tolunie) ingevoer word. In die armer Afrika-lande is hierdie belasting 'n belangrike bron van staatsinkomste.

**Imisebenzi yekhastom nokusikwa**

iirhafu ezikwiimpahla ezingeniswa ngaphakathi elizweni okanye kumbutho weekhastom. Phakathi kwamazwe ahlwempuzekileyo aseAfrika, le misebenzi ingumthombo obalulekileyo wengeniso karhulumente.

**105. Customs union**

a grouping of states based on a treaty in which they agree to abolish tariffs among themselves, set a common tariff on goods coming from outside the union, and to share the income from the tariffs that are collected.

**Doeane-unie (tolunie)**

'n groepering van state wat 'n onderlinge verdrag gesluit het waarin hulle ooreenkom om nie vir mekaar tariewe te vra nie, om eenvormige tariewe op goedere van buite die unie te hef, en die inkomste uit dié tariewe te deel.

**Umbutho weekhastom**

ukuhlelwa kwamazwe okusekwe kwisivumelwano athi ngaso avumelane ukuphelisa iirhafu phakathi kwawo, abeke irhafu efanayo kwiimpahla ezisuka ngaphandle kombutho, kwanokwabelana

ngengeniso esuka kwiirhafu eziqokelelweyo.

## D

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### 106. Debt

*see* external debt

### Skuld

*sien* 'external debt'.

### Isikweleti

*bona* 'external debt'.

### 107. Debt servicing

refers broadly to repayments made by debtor countries to their creditors – international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – and other bilateral and multilateral creditors. It embraces all payments made by debtor countries in relation to both the 'principal' (original sum borrowed) and accrued interest on loans. *See* debt trap.

### Skulddelging

verwys breedweg na die terugbetalings wat debiteurelande aan hulle krediteure maak – internasionale finansiële instellings soos die Wêreldbank en die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF), asook ander bilaterale en multilaterale krediteure. Dit behels alle betalings wat deur debiteurelande gemaak word ten opsigte van die 'hoofsom' (die oorspronklike bedrag wat geleen is) en opgelope rente op lenings. *Sien* 'debt trap'.

### Ukuhlawulwa kwezikweleti

ibhekiselele kwiintlawulo ngokubanzi ezenziwa ngamazwe akweletayo kubakweleti bawo – amaziko ezezimali ehlabathini njengeBhanki yeHlabathi enguVimba kunye neNgxowa yezeziMali yeziZwe zoMhlaba – kwakunye nabanye abakweleti abantlahlu-mbini nabantlahlu-ninzi. Iquka zonke iintlawulo ezenziwa ngamazwe

akweletayo ngokuphathelele kuzo zombini iinzala 'eyinkunzi' (imali ebolekwe ekuqaleni) kunye neyongezelekileyo kwiimali-mboleko. *Bona* ku-debt trap.

### 108. Debt trap

a term which refers to the debt crisis experienced by developing states during the 1980s, and which is still prevalent among many African states today. The crisis had its origin in over-lending by private banks, and over-borrowing by developing states during the 1970s. A decline in commodity prices, accompanied by an economic downturn in the developed states, as well as increasing inflation, resulted in the inability to repay. Because of the huge amounts of money involved – US\$ 132 billion in the case of Argentina alone (2001) – both the commercial banks (who could not write off the loans) and the states (who could not repay) were caught in a 'trap'.

### Skuldlokval

'n term wat verwys na die skuld krisis wat gedurende die 1980's deur ontwikkelende lande ondervind is, en waaronder Afrikastate vandag nog gebuk gaan. Die krisis het ontstaan omdat private banke te veel geld uitgeleen en ontwikkelende lande gedurende die 1970's te veel geld geleen het. 'n Daling in kommoditeitspryse, tesame met 'n ekonomiese afswaai in die ontwikkelde lande en stygende inflasie het daartoe gelei dat dié lenings nie terugbetaal kon word nie. Omdat daar sulke groot bedrae ter sprake was – VSA-\$132 miljard net in Argentinië alleen (2001) – was die kommersiële banke (wat die lenings nie kon afskryf nie) en die lande (wat dit nie kon terugbetaal nie) in 'n 'lokval' vasgevang.

### Umgibe wezikweleti

igama elibhekiselele kwixesha lobunzima kwizikweleti elafunyanwa ngamazwe asahlumayo ngexesha loo-1980, kunye nelisagqubayo pakathi kwamanye amazwe amaninzi aseAfrika kule mihla. Ixesha lobunzima lavela ngenxa yokubolekisa ngemali kakhulu kweebhanki zabucala, nangokuboleka ngokugqithisileyo kwamazwe asahlulayo ngexesha loo-1970. Ukwehla kwamaxabiso empahla yorhwebo,

okuhambisana kukubhokoxeka kwezoqoqosho kumazwe asahlumayo, kwakunye nokunyuka kwamaxabiso, okwathi kwangunobangela wokungakwazi ukuhlawula izikweleti. Ngenxa yezixa-mali ezinkulu ezizikweletayo – imali eli-132 lamawaka ezigidi zaseMelika kwimeko yaseArgentina kuphela (2001) – zombini iibhanki zoqoqosho (ezazingakwazi ukuzicima iimali-mboleko) kwakunye namazwe (ezazingakwazi ukuzihlawula) zabambeka ‘emgibeni’.

**109. Decolonisation**

the process of ending colonial rule, which involved (sometimes violent) nationalist struggles and a period of preparation for independence for colonial peoples. In SSA it began with the independence of Sudan in 1956 and Ghana in 1957 and ended with the independence of Namibia in 1990.

**Dekolonisasie**

die proses om koloniale oorheersing te beëindig; dit het ‘n (soms gewelddadige) nasionalistiese stryd en ‘n tydperk van voorbereiding vir die onafhanklikheid van koloniale volke behels. In sub-Sahara-Afrika (SSA) het dit begin met die onafhanklikheid van Soedan in 1956 en Ghana in 1957 en geëindig met die onafhanklikheid van Namibië in 1990.

**Ukunikweza komaziphathe kumathanga**

inkqubo yokuphelisa ulawulo lwamathanga, okuquka (maxa wambi kube nobubhovu-bhovu) imizabalazo yamazwe kunye nexesha lokulungiselela inkululeko yabantu bamathanga. Kwi-SSA kwaqala ngenkululeko yaseSudan ngo-1956 kunye neGhana ngo-1957 kunye nokwathi kwagqibela ngenkululeko yaseNamibia ngo-1990.

**110. De facto (Latin)**

indicates that something exists in fact, whether by right or not.

**De facto (Latyn)**

dui aan dat iets as ‘n feit beskou word, na regte of nie.

**De facto (isiLatini)**

libonisa into ekhoyo enyanisweni , nokuba kungelungelo okanye akungalo.

**111. De-industrialisation**

the process whereby a country’s industries fail and close, usually caused by cheaper and better imports. A classic case of de-industrialisation was the collapse of the Indian cotton textile industry due to cheap, machine-made British imports during the 18th and 19th centuries.

**Deïndustrialisering**

die proses waardeur ‘n land se industrieë in duie stort en sluit, gewoonlik weens goedkoper en beter invoere. ‘n Klassieke geval van deïndustrialisering was die ineenstorting van die Indiese katoentekstielbedryf weens goedkoop masjiengemaakte Britse invoere in die 18e en 19e eeu.

**Ukupheliswa kwamashishini**

inkqubo apho atshonayo futhi avale amashishini elizwe, kudla ngokubangelwa ziimpahla ezingcono neziphantsi ngamaxabiso ezisuka kwamanye amazwe. Imeko yakudala yokupheliswa kwamashishini yaba kukufadalala kweshishini lomqhaphu owolukwayo yesiNdiya okungenxa yeempahla zaseBhritane zamaxabiso aphantsi ezenziwe ngomatshini ngexesha leenkulungwane ze-18 neze-19.

**112. De jure (Latin)**

meaning ‘rightfully’ (by right of law).

**De jure (Latyn)**

beteken ‘regtens’ (uit krag van die wet).

**De jure (isiLatini)**

kuthetha ‘ngokulilungelo’ (ngelungelo lomthetho).

113. **Democratic developmental states**  
*see* developmental state

**Demokratiese ontwikkelingsstate**  
*sien* ‘developmental state’

**Amazwe edemokhrasi asaphuhlayo**  
*bona* ‘developmental state’

114. **Democratisation**  
literally the transfer of power to the people(‘demos’ is the Greek word for ‘people’). Today it means the process of transforming authoritarian and totalitarian systems of government into a system in which the fundamental rights of the individual, the rule of law and democratic values, such as accountability and constitutionality, are upheld.

**Demokratisering**  
letterlik ‘die oordra van mag na die mense’ (‘demos’ is die Griekse woord vir ‘mense’). Vandag beteken dit die transformering van outoritêre en totalitêre regeringstelsels na ‘n stelsel waarin die fundamentele regte van die individu, die krag van die wet en demokratiese waardes, soos verantwoordingspligtigheid en staatsregtelikheid, gehandhaaf word.

**Ukumiselwa kwedemokhrasi**  
ngokuvakalayo luggithiselo lwamandla ebantwini (u-‘demos’ uligama lesiGrike elithetha ‘abantu’). Kule mihla lithetha inkqubo yokutshintsha inkqubo yorhulumente onguzwilakhe nongavumeli-nkcaso abe yinkqubo ekulapho kuphakanyiswe amalungelo angundoqo abantu, ukusebenza komthetho nezinto ezilixabiso zedemokhrasi, ezinjengokumela uxanduva kunye nemithetho yolawulo.

115. **Demography**  
the study of human populations and the statistical analysis of census

data on population characteristics, such as life expectancy, rate of growth and female fertility.

**Demografie**  
die studie van menslike bevolkings en die statistiese ontleiding van sensusdata oor bevolkingseienskappe, soos lewensverwagting, groeikoers en vroulike vrugbaarheid.

**Idemografi**  
isifundo esingabemi kunye nohlahlelo lwesitatistiki sengcombolo yobalo lwabantu ngeempawu zabemi, njengokulindelekileyo ebomini, iqondo lokukhula kunye nokuqhama ngenzala kwababhinqileyo.

116. **Deontological**  
an adjective, derived from the Greek word meaning ‘duty’, used to describe a rule-based strategy of ethical decision-making.

**Deontologies**  
‘n byvoeglike naamwoord wat afgelei is van die Griekse woord wat ‘plig’ beteken, en gebruik word om ‘n reëlgebaseerde strategie van etiese besluitneming te beskryf. ‘Pligsleer’, ‘etiek’ en ‘sedeleer’ is sinonieme vir deontologie.

**Okobume bomsebenzi**  
isichazi, esivela kwintsingiselo yegama lesiGrike ‘umsebenzi’, esisetyenziselwa ukuchaza iqhinga elisekeke emthethweni lokwenza isigqibo semikhwa esesikweni.

117. **Dependence (dependency)**  
a relationship of unequal reliance in the interactions between two or more actors. The inequality exists in the fact that the one, weaker actor experiences much higher levels of vulnerability in the relationship than the other, stronger actor.

**Afhanklikheid**  
‘n verhouding van ongelyke steun in die interaksie tussen twee of



meer spelers. Die ongelykheid lê daarin dat die swakker speler in die verhouding baie meer kwesbaar is as die sterker speler.

#### **Ukuxhomekeka (uxhomekeko)**

ubudlelwane bokuthemba okungalinganiyo kunxibelelwano oluphakathi kwabalinganiswa ababini nangaphezulu. Ukungalingani okukhoyo enyanisweni yokuba omnye umlinganiswa obuthathaka ufumana amaqanaba aphakame kakhulu okuba nokwenzakala ebudlelwaneni kunomnye umlinganiswa owomeleleyo.

#### **118. Dependency theorists**

International Relations theorists who argue that the underdevelopment of most countries of the South (the periphery) has been caused by their economic, political and cultural 'dependence' on the rich countries of the North (the core, or metropole). Accordingly, the poverty and political instability of many Southern countries is not caused by their internal characteristics alone, but also by their unequal, vulnerable external relationships with the North. Dependency theory is one version of transformative neo-Marxist theory in IR.

#### **Afhanklikheidsteoretici**

teoretici oor Internasionale Betrekkinge wat redeneer dat die onderontwikkeling van die meeste lande in die suide (die periferie) veroorsaak is deur hulle ekonomiese, politieke en kulturele 'afhanklikheid' van die ryk lande in die noorde (die kern of metropool). Hiervolgens word die armoede en politieke onstabieleit van baie lande in die suide nie net veroorsaak deur hulle eie interne eienskappe nie, maar ook deur hulle ongelyke, kwesbare eksterne verhouding met die noorde. In Internasionale Betrekkinge is afhanklikheidsteorie een vorm van transformatiewe neo-Marxistiese teorie.

#### **Ababumbi beethiyori zoxhomekeko**

iithiyori zoBudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba ezixoxa ngokuba ukungaphuhli kwenkoliso yamazwe aseMzantsi (umda) ibangelwe

'kukuxhomekeka' kwawo ngezoqoqosho, ezopolitiko nezenkcubeko kumazwe atyebileyo asemaNtla (angundoqo, okanye ikomkhulu lamathanga). Ngokunjalo, ubuhlwempu nokungabikho kozinzo lwezopolitiko kumazwe amaninzi aseMzantsi akubangelwa ziimpawu zawo zangaphakathi kuphela, koko nabubudlelwane bawo bangaphandle obungalinganiyo obunokwenzakala kunye noMntla. Ithiyori yoxhomekeko iluhlelo olunye lwethiyori ye-neo-Marxist yotshintsho kuBudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba (IR).

#### **119. Destabilisation**

the name given to the regional policy implemented by the South African government during the late 1970s and the 1980s. The purpose of this policy was to undermine the economies of Southern African states who were perceived to be 'pro-Communist', and who sympathised with and assisted the liberation movements. Destabilisation also had a military dimension in that resistance movements, such as UNITA in Angola and RENAMO in Mozambique, were given support by the South African government, and the South African Defence Force attacked so-called terrorist bases in neighbouring countries (Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, among others) from time to time. On the other hand, countries like Malawi that were willing to withdraw support for the ANC and PAC were given economic rewards by the apartheid government.

#### **Destabilisering**

die naam van die streeksbeleid wat die Suid-Afrikaanse regering tydens die laat-1970's en die 1980's gevolg het. Die doel van hierdie beleid was om die ekonomieë van Suider-Afrikaanse state wat skynbaar 'pro-kommunisties' was en die bevrydingsbewegings goedgesind was of ondersteun het, te ondermyn. Destabilisering het ook 'n militêre dimensie gehad in die sin dat die Suid-Afrikaanse regering versetbewegings soos UNITA in Angola en RENAMO in Mosambiek gesteun het. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag het ook van tyd tot tyd sogenaamde terroristebasisse in buurlande (onder andere Swaziland, Lesotho en Botswana) aangeval. Aan die ander kant het lande soos Malawi, wat bereid was om hulle steun van die ANC en

PAC te weerhou, ekonomiese belonings van die apartheidsregering gekry.

### **Ukuphela kozinziso**

igama elanikwa kumgaqo-nkqubo wengqingqi eyaphunyezwa ngurhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika ngexesha lamva koo-1970 nakoo-1980. Injongo yale pholisi yayikukujongela phantsi uqoqosho lwamazwe akumaZantsi eAfrika awayebonwa njenga'xhasa ubuKomanisi', futhi avelana ekwancedisa iintshukumo zenkululeko. Ukuphela kozinziso kwakhona yayinomlinganiselo womkhosi kumaqela abachasi-ntshaba, anjenge-UNITA eAngola ne-RENAMO eMozambique, awayenikwe inkxaso ngurhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika, kwaye uMkhosi woKhuselo waseMzantsi Afrika wahlasela iibheyisi ekwakusithiwa zezabagrogriisi kumazwe angabammelwane (iSwaziland, iLesotho neBotswana, phakathi kwamanye) amaxesha ngamaxesha. Kwelinye icala, amazwe anjengeMalawi awayezimisele ukurhoxisa inkxaso yawo kwi-ANC nakwi-PAC anikwa imivuzo yezoqoqosho ngurhulumente wocalu-calulo.

120.

### **Détente**

the French word for a policy of deliberate relaxation of tension/hostilities between conflicting parties. It is associated primarily with a policy of co-operation and restraint established by the Nixon administration in 1969 vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. President Nixon's main strategy was to promote an environment based on co-operation between the two superpowers. The Soviet Union also adopted this strategy towards the US.

### **Détente**

die Franse woord vir 'onspanningspolitiek'; 'n doelbewuste beleid om spanning/vyandigheid tussen strydende partye te ontloot. Dit word primêr verbind met 'n beleid van samewerking en beheersdheid wat die Nixon-administrasie in 1969 teenoor die Sowjetunie gevolg het. President Nixon se vernaamste strategie was om 'n omgewing van samewerking tussen die twee supermoondhede te bevorder. Die Sowjetunie het hierdie strategie ook teenoor die VSA gevolg.

### **Détente**

igama lesiFrentshi lomgaqo-nkqubo yokuyekelela ukungevani/izenzo zemfazwe zangabom phakathi kwamaqela ajongene ngezikhondo zamehlo. Okokuqala lalisayanyiswa nepholisi yentsebenziswano nokubambeka eyasekwa lulawulo lukaNixon ngo-1969 ngokujongene ne-Soviet Union. Elona qhinga liphambili likaMongameli uNixon yayikukuphakamisa indawo yokungqongileyo esekeke kwintsebenziswano ephakathi kwamazwe amakhulu amabini. I-Soviet Union nayo yalamkela eli qhinga ngakwiMelika.

121.

### **Developing countries**

a general term for the low-income countries of the South in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and South and Southeast Asia during the Cold War; also called 'the Third World'.

### **Ontwikkelende lande**

'n algemene term vir die lae-inkomstelende van die suide in Latyns-Amerika en die Karibiese Eilande, Afrika, die Midde-Ooste, en Suid-en Suidoos-Asië tydens die Koue Oorlog; dit word ook die 'Derde Wêreld' genoem.

### **Amazwe asahlumayo**

igama lentsusa lamazwe afumana ingeniso ephantsi aseMzantsi e-Latin America naseCaribbean, eAfrika, uMbindi-Mpuma kunye neAsiya eseMzantsi naseMzantsi-mpuma ngexesha leMfazwe yoKholoselwano; ekwabizwa ngokuba y'iMfazwe yeSithathu'.

122.

### **Development**

the ability of a community to advance in terms of the wellbeing and range of choices experienced by its people.

### **Ontwikkeling**

die vermoë van 'n gemeenskap om te groei wat betref die welstand en verskeidenheid van keuses waartoe sy mense toegang het.

### **Uhlumo**

ubuchule bokuba izima-mhlaba ziqhubele phambili ngokwentlalontle kunye noluhlu lwezinto zokukhethwa ezifunyenwe ngabantu bayo.

### **123. Developmental state**

a state that adopts policies to increase the international competitiveness of its economy as a way to achieve rapid economic growth and improvements in welfare for its population (e.g. South Korea since 1960). Contrast to a predatory state.

### **Ontwikkelingstaat**

'n staat wat beleide aanvaar om die internasionale mededingendheid van sy ekonomie te verbeter om te verseker dat sy ekonomie vinnig groei en die welstand van sy bevolking vinnig verbeter (bv. Korea sedert 1960). Kontrasteer met 'predatory state'.

### **Iilizwe lophuhliso**

ilizwe elamkela iipholisi zokwandisa ukhuphiswano lwamazwe omhlaba zoqoqosho lwawo njengendlela yokufikelela kuhlumo lwezoqoqosho olukhawulezayo kunye nophuculo kwintlalontle yabemi balo (umz. uMzantsi-Korea ukusukela ngo-1960). Ngokuchaseneyo 'ilizwe eliphangwayo'.

### **124. Dialectical**

adjective of 'dialectic', a noun that refers to an evolutionary process (or a form of reasoning) characterised by opposition and contradiction. According to dialectic theory, every historical or social tendency (or thesis) calls forth a contradictory counter-tendency (or antithesis). This contradiction is then resolved in a synthesis which, in turn, forms a new thesis, on a higher plane, which will eventually again evoke a new antithesis, and so the process continues.

Transformative Marxism makes use of this idea to explain how change from one economic system to another takes place (e.g. the transition from feudalism to capitalism).

### **Dialektiese**

byvoeglike naamwoord van 'dialektiek', 'n selfstandige naamwoord wat verwys na die evolusionêre proses (of redenasiemetode) wat gekenmerk word deur teenkating en teenoorgesteldes. Volgens dialektiese teorie gaan elke historiese of sosiale tendens (of tesis) gepaard met 'n teenstellende tendens (of antitese). Hierdie teenstelling word dan opgelos in 'n sintese wat weer op sy beurt 'n nuwe tesis vorm, maar op 'n hoër vlak, wat uiteindelik weer tot 'n nuwe antitese sal lei, en so gaan die proses aan. Transformatiewe Marxisme gebruik hierdie idee om te verduidelik hoe een ekonomiese stelsel in 'n ander verander (bv. die oorgang van feudalisme in kapitalisme).

### **Obuchule bokuxoxa**

isichazi so'buchule bokuxoxa', isibizo esibhekiselela kwinkqubo yendaleko (okanye imo yokucinga) ephawulwa yinkcaso nempikiso. Ngokwethiyori yobuchule bokuxoxa, lonke utyekelo lwezembali okanye lwezintlalo (okanye ithisisi) luzisa ngaphambili utyekelo oluchasene nempikiswano (okanye uchasaniso). Le mpikiswano ithi ixazululwe kudibaniso oluthi, nalo ngokwalo, lwakhe ithisisi entsha, kumgangatho ongaphezulwana, oya kuthi ekugqibeleni kwakhona uvuse uchasaniso olutsha, ize iqhubeke njalo inkqubo. I-Marxism yeNguqulelo isebenzisa le nginga ekucaciseni ukuba ingaba yenzeka njani inguqulelo ukusuka kwenye inkqubo yezoqoqosho ukuya kwenye (umz. inguqulelo ukusuka ekubusiseni ngomhlaba {i-feudalism} ukuya kubungxowa-nkulu).

### **125. Diaspora**

from the Greek word meaning 'to scatter'. Refers to the large dispersal of specific groups of peoples from their original homelands, such as the African diaspora in the Western Hemisphere.

### **Diaspora**

van die Griekse woord wat beteken 'om te verstrooi'. Dit verwys na die wye verspreiding van spesifieke groepe mense wat hulle lande van herkoms verlaat, soos die Afrika-diaspora in Wes-Europa; volksverstrooiing.

### **Ubhaco**

kwigama lesiGrike lithetha 'ukuthi saa'. Libhekiselele kwinkcithakalo enkulu amaqela athile abantu ukusuka kwilizwe lawo lokuzalwa, njengencithakalo yama-Afrika kwiSiqingatha somhlaba saseNtshona.

126.

### **Diplomacy**

sometimes wrongly used as a synonym for foreign policy, the official practices through which international actors (mostly states) communicate and negotiate with one another, being one of several instrumentalities available to secure foreign-policy objectives. There are various modes of diplomacy that include, among others, bilateral diplomacy between two states or international actors (e.g. in the form of permanent resident missions); multilateral diplomacy between two or more states and/or international actors (e.g. the permanent and ad hoc international conferences that take place within the framework of the United Nations or other international governmental organisations); summitry, as a special kind of bilateral or multilateral diplomacy that takes place at the level of heads of state or government (e.g. serial summits such as the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings every two years or ad hoc summits such as the watershed Camp David summit of 1978, involving the American, Israeli and Egyptian leaders); and mediation, that is third-party diplomatic activity ranging from passive to active involvement in a dispute (e.g. South Africa's mediation in the conflicts of Central Africa).

### **Diplomasie**

word soms verkeerdlik gebruik as 'n sinoniem vir buitelandse beleid; die amptelike beleid waardeur internasionale spelers (meestal state) met mekaar kommunikeer en onderhandel. Dit is een van verskeie middele wat beskikbaar is om te verseker dat die doelwitte van buitelandse beleid bereik word. Daar is verskillende vorme van diplomاسie wat, onder andere, die volgende insluit bilaterale diplomاسie tussen twee state of internasionale spelers (bv. in die vorm van permanente residente missies); multilaterale diplomاسie tussen twee of meer state en/of internasionale spelers (bv. die permanente en

ad hoc internasionale konferensies wat binne die raamwerk van die Verenigde Nasies of ander internasionale regeringsorganisasies plaasvind); spitsberade, 'n spesiale soort bilaterale of multilaterale diplomاسie wat op die vlak van staatshoofde plaasvind (bv. 'n reeks spitsberade soos die Gemenebes-staatshoofdevergaderings elke twee jaar of ad hoc spitsberade soos die belangrike Camp David-spitsberaad van 1978 waar Amerikaanse, Israeli- en Egiptiese leiers vergader het); en bemiddeling, waar 'n derde party betrokke is by diplomatieke aktiwiteite wat wissel van passiewe tot aktiewe betrokkenheid by die oplossing van 'n geskil (bv. Suid-Afrika se bemiddeling van konflik in Sentraal-Afrika).

### **Uzakuzo**

ngamanye amaxesha lisetyenziswa ngokungachanekanga njengesithetha-ntonye senkqubo yangaphandle, izenzo zoburhulumente abathi ngawo abalinganiswa bamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba (ikakhulu amazwe) aqhagamshelane kwaye athetha-thethane wodwa, ingamanye azizixhobo ezahlukeneyo ezikhoyo zokuqinisa imigomo yeenkqubo zangaphandle. Kukho iindlela ezahlukeneyo zozakuzo eziquka, phakathi kwazo, uzakuzo olumacala-mabini phakathi kwamazwe amabini okanye abalinganiswa bamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba (umz. kwimo yemisebenzi yokuhlala esisigxina); uzakuzo olumacala-maninzi phakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu kunye/okanye abalinganiswa bamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba (umz. iinkomfa zamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba ezisisigxina kunye nezexeshana eziqhubeka ngaphakathi kwesakhelo seZizwe eziManyeneyo okanye eminye imibutho yoorhulumente bamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba); intlanganiso yeentloko zamaZwe, njengohlobo olukhethekileyo lozakuzo olumacala-mabini okanye olumacala-maninzi oluqhubeka kwinqanaba labaphathi bamazwe okanye bakarhulumente (umz. iintlanganiso zeentloko zamazwe ezilandelelanayo njengeeNtloko zezihulumente zooManyano lweZizwe ezinoBudlelane rhoqo ngeminyaka emibini okanye iintlanganiso zeentloko zamazwe zexeshana njengentlanganiso zeentloko zamazwe kaCamp David yango-1978 yokwahlukana kwezehlo ezenzeke ngohlobo olunye, ukuquka iinkokheli zaseMelika,

kwaSirayeli naseYiphutha); kunye nolamlo, eyintshukumo yozakuzo lweqela lesithathu esukela kungenelelo olungenantshukumo nolunentshukumo kwingxabano (umz. ulamlo loMzantsi Afrika kwiingxabano ezikuMbindi Afrika).

- 127. Diplomat (alternatively diplomatist)**  
a generic and commonly accepted, although not very precise term for an official foreign representative, but more specifically a member of the diplomatic corps. The designation and rank of this official can vary considerably, referring to foreign representatives, ranging from ambassadors and high commissioners, to consular agents, specialist envoys and attachés.

#### **Diplomaat**

‘n generiese en algemeen aanvaarde, hoewel onpresiese term, vir ‘n amptelike buitelandse verteenwoordiger, maar meer spesifiek ‘n lid van die diplomatieke korps. Die benamings en range van hierdie amptenaar is wyd uiteenlopend. Dit kan verwys na buitelandse verteenwoordigers, wat wissel van ambassadeurs en hoëkommissarisse tot konsulêre agente, spesiale gesante en attachés.

#### **Unozakuzaku**

igama lentsusa nelamkelwe ngokuqhelekileyo, nangona lingelo gama licace kakhulu lommeli oligosa langaphandle, kodwa ngokukodwa ilungu le-corps lozakuzo. Ukunyulwa nesikhundla seli gosa singatshintsha-tshintsha ngokuqwalaselekayo, ngokubhekiselele kubammeli bangaphandle, ukusukela koonozakuzaku nabakhomishinari abaphezulu, ukuya kwiiarhente ze-consular, izithunywa zobungcali nee-attachés.

- 128. Direct foreign investment (DFI)**  
MNCs do not just operate in foreign countries, they own capital (assets) there, such as buildings, factories, cars and so on. Investment means exchanging money for ownership of capital that will, over time, produce a profit on the original investment. Direct foreign investment involves tangible goods like factories and buildings and

these investments cannot be freely moved from one country to another as conditions change. For instance, it is expensive to move a factory if the state in which it is located suddenly raises tax rates on factories. Direct investment is long-term.

#### **Buitelandse direkte investering (BDI)**

multinasionale korporasies (MNC's) bedryf nie net sake in die buiteland nie, hulle besit ook kapitaal (bates) daar, soos geboue, fabriek, motors, ens. Investerings beteken die ruil van geld vir die eienaarskap van kapitaal wat mettertyd 'n wins op die oorspronklike investering sal lewer. Buitelandse direkte investering behels tasbare goedere soos fabriek en geboue. Hierdie goedere kan nie vrylik van een land na 'n ander geskuif word wanneer toestande verander nie. Byvoorbeeld, dit is duur om 'n fabriek te skuif as die staat waarin die fabriek geleë is skielik die belasting op fabriek verhoog. Direkte investering is 'n langtermynbelegging.

#### **Utyalo-mali lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo (i-DFI)**

ii-MNC azisuke zisebenze nje kumazwe wangaphandle, ziba nenkunzi (iiasethi) yazo apho, njengezakhiwo, iifektri, iimoto njalo-njalo. Utyalo-mali luthetha ukutshintshiselwa kwemali ngobunini benkunzi eya kuthi, ekuhambeni kwexesha, ivelise inzuzo kutyalo-mali lokuqala. Utyalo-mali lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo luquka iimpahla ezibambekayo njengefektri nezakhiwo kwaye olu tyalo-mali alunakuhanjiswa ngokukhululekileyo ukusuka kwelinye ilizwe ukuya kwelinye njengoko ziguquka iimeko. Umzekelo, kuxhomile ngexabiso ukuhambisa ifektri ukuba ilizwe ekulo ngequbuliso linyusa amaqondo erhafu kwiifektri. Utyalo-mali oluthe ngqo lolwexesha elide.

- 129. Discursive**  
from discourse', which refers to a specific set of linguistic and other meaning-imparting activities.

#### **Diskursief (beredeneerd, logies)**

afgelei van 'diskoers', wat verwys na 'n spesifieke stel linguistiese en

ander aktiwiteite wat betekenis oordra; beredeneerd, logies.

#### **Ukugwegweleza**

kwintetho', okubhekiselele kuluhlu oluthile lolwimi kunye neminye imisebenzi yokufakela intsingiselo.

#### **130. Distributive justice**

principled way of distributing rewards and responsibilities in a community. The principle used is one of rewarding people on the basis of the contributions they make to common efforts, and of their need for fair and equal treatment.

#### **Distributiewe geregtigheid**

'n beginselvaste manier waarop belonings en verantwoordelikhede in 'n gemeenskap verdeel word. Die beginsel wat gebruik word, is om mense te beloon op grond van die bydrae wat hulle tot die gemeenskaplike poging maak, en om hulle regverdig en gelykwaardig te behandel.

#### **Ubulungisa bokwaba**

indlela ekumthetho-siseko yokwaba imivuzo noxanduva kwizima-mhlaba. Umthetho-siseko osetyenzisiweyo ngomnye wabantu abavuzwa ngenhlela yokwaba abakwenza kwimizamo efanayo, kunye nesidingo sabo sempatho elungileyo nelinganayo.

#### **131. Division of labour**

occurs when a production process is broken up into different steps or parts, each of which is done by an individual worker or group of workers. In the modern world economy, such divisions of labour occur not only within specific factories, but also between production plants, often located in many different countries.

#### **Arbeidsverdeling**

dit vind plaas wanneer 'n produksieproses in verskillende stappe of dele verdeel word, wat elkeen deur 'n individuele werker of groep werkers verrig word. In die moderne wêreld ekonomie word

arbeidsverdeling nie net in spesifieke fabriek aangetref nie, maar ook tussen produksieaanlegte wat dikwels in verskillende lande geleë is.

#### **Ukwahlulwa komsebenzi**

kwenzeka xa inkqubo yemveliso iqhekezwe yaba ngamanqanaba okanye amalungu ahlukileyo, ngalinye kulo lisenziwa ngumsebenzi oyedwa okanye iqela labasebenzi. Kwihlabathi loqoqosho lala maxesha, ukwahlulwa komsebenzi okunjalo akwenzeki kuphela ngaphakathi kweefektri ezithile, koko naphakathi kwezityalo zemveliso, ezidla ngokufumaneka kumazwe amaninzi ahlukileyo.

#### **132. Doctrine of self-help**

a set of realist beliefs which emphasises that anarchy compels each state to rely on its own resources in an attempt to secure its survival. According to the theory of realism, this often leads to selfish behaviour on the part of states.

#### **Leerstelling van selfhelp**

'n stel realistiese opvattinge wat beklemtoon dat anargie elke staat verplig om op sy eie hulpbronne staat te maak ten einde sy eie oorlewing te verseker. Volgens die teorie van realisme lei dit dikwels tot selfsugtige optrede deur state.

#### **Imfundiso yokuzinceda**

uluhlu lweenkolo zokwenene ezigxinisa ukuba ukungabi nalawulo kunyanzelisa ilizwe ngalinye lithembele kwizibonelelo zalo ngenjongo yokunqabisa ukuphila kwalo. Ngokwethiyori yokuthatha izinto ezikhoyo njengokuba zinjalo nangokungakhathaleli luvo nezithethe, oku kudla ngokukhokelela kwindlela yokuziphatha yokucingela isiqu sawo endaweni yamazwe.

#### **133. Doha Development Agenda**

refers to the objectives that inform the Doha round of negotiations in the World Trade Organisation. Central to the agenda are goals around further international trade liberalisation, the implementation of agreed-upon rules regarding the trade in intellectual property, services

and investments, and efforts to provide more extensive assistance to developing countries. See Uruguay Round.

#### **Doha-ontwikkelingsagenda**

verwys na die riglyne vir die Wêreldhandelsorganisasie se Doha-ronde van samesprekings. 'n Kernpunt op die agenda is doelstellings vir die verdere liberalisering van internasionale handel; die implementering van ooreengekome reëls oor die handel in intellektuele eiendom, dienste en beleggings; en pogings om hulp aan ontwikkelende lande uit te brei. Sien 'Uruguay Round'.

#### **Iajenda yoPhuhliso lwe-Doha**

ibhekiselele kwimigomo eyazisa umjikelo we-Doha wothetha-thethwano kuMbutso woRhwebo lweHlabathi. Okusembindini kwiajenda ziinjongo ezingqongwe inkululeko eyongezelelweyo yorhwebo lwamazwe ngamazwe omhlaba, uphumezo lwemithetho ekuvunyelwene ngayo ngokuphathelele kurhwebo kwipropati yobungqondi, iinkonzo notyalo-mali, kunye nemizamo yokubonelela ngoncedo olubanzi kumazwe asahlumayo. Bona 'Uruguay Round'.

#### **134. Dutch East India Company**

formed in the early 1600s, this merchant-trading joint-stock company created a commercial and territorial empire in the Indian Ocean and Southern Africa in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1652 it founded a trading station at the Cape in what is now South Africa. The Company was highly profitable for its investors.

#### **Nederlandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie – VOC)**

hierdie handelsmaatskappy met gedeelde aandeelhouding is in die vroeë-1600's gestig en het in die 17e en 18e eeu 'n kommersiële en territoriale ryk in die Indiese Oseaan en Suider-Afrika tot stand gebring. In 1652 het die VOC 'n halfwegstasie aan die Kaap gestig in wat vandag Suid-Afrika is. Die Kompanjie was uiters winsgewend vir sy aandeelhouers.

#### **Inkampani yaseHolani yaseNdiya eseMpuma**

eyasekwa ekuqaleni ngoo-1600, le nkampani yorhwebelwano olumanyeneyo lwezabelo yayila ubukumkani borhwebo nobomhlaba obuquka amazwe ngamazwe kuLwandlekazi lwaseNdiya nakumaZantsi eAfrika kwiinkulungwane ze-17 neze-18. Ngo-1652 yaseka isikhululo sorhwebo eKoloni esaziwa njengoMzantsi Afrika ngoku. INkampani yayinenzuzo enkulu kubatyali-mali bayo.

#### **135. Duty-free**

the absence of taxes and tariffs of any kind on imports and exports.

#### **Belastingvry**

geen belasting of tariewe word op invoere en uitvoere gehef nie.

#### **Okungarhafelwayo**

ukungabikho kweerhafu nemirhumo yalo naluphi na uhlobo kwiimpahla ezingenayo neziphumela ngaphandle elizweni.

### **E**

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#### **136. Early warning mechanism**

arrangements created to alert decision-makers that conflict among actors is likely to happen.

#### **Vroeëwaarskuwingsmeganisme**

reëlins wat getref word om besluitnemers te waarsku dat konflik moontlik tussen spelers kan ontstaan.

#### **Indlela yesilumkiso sokuqala**

amalungiselelo ayilelwe ukulumkisa abenzi-zigqibo ukuba ungquzulwana oluphakathi kwabalinganisi luza kwenzeka.

#### **137. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

an intergovernmental organisation of 16 West African states founded in 1975 with Nigerian leadership, and designed to promote the economic integration and development of the region, and eventually a

customs union.

**Ekonomiese Gemeenskap van Wes-Afrikaanse State (EGWAS)**

‘n tussenregeringsorganisasie van 16 Wes-Afrikaanse state wat in 1975 onder leiding van Nigerië gestig is. Die doel daarvan was om die ekonomiese integrasie en ontwikkeling van die streek, en uiteindelik ‘n doeane-unie, te bevorder.

**uluNtu lwezoQoqosho lwamaZwe aseNtshona Afrika (i-ECOWAS)**

umbutho woorhulumente bamazwe omhlaba owasekwa ngo-1975 owenziwa ngamazwe ali-16 aseNtshona Afrika anobunkokheli baseNigeria, nowayilelwa ukuphakamisa uhlanganiso nophuhliso lwezoqoqosho lwengingqi, ekugqibeleni umanyano lweekhastom.

- 138. Economic complementarity**  
*see complementary (economies).*

**Ekonomiese aanvulling**

*sien ‘complementary (economies)’.*

**Ufezekiso lwezoqoqosho**

*bona ‘complementary (economies)’.*

- 139. Economic integration**  
the process followed by two or more states to promote economic growth and higher standards of living by the co-ordination, and sometimes unification, of their economies. Early steps in economic integration involve policies creating a single market for traded goods, services and labour and ending with a single currency, such as the euro of the European Union, today’s most advanced instance of economic integration. Some theorists of economic integration have argued that it will ‘spill over’ into political integration and thereby create peace between countries that have often fought, such as France and Germany.

**Ekonomiese integrasie**

die proses wat deur twee of meer state gevolg word om ekonomiese groei en ‘n hoër lewenstandaard te bevorder deur hulle ekonomieë te koördineer en soms saam te smelt. Aanvanklike stappe in ekonomiese integrasie sluit in beleide wat ‘n enkele mark vir handelsgoedere, dienste en arbeid skep en uitloop op ‘n enkele geldeenheid, soos die euro van die Europese Unie (EU). Die EU is tans die mees gevorderde voorbeeld van ekonomiese integrasie. Sommige teoretici van ekonomiese integrasie het aangevoer dat ekonomiese integrasie sal oorgaan in politieke integrasie en sodoende vrede bewerkstellig tussen lande wat dikwels in konflik was, soos Frankryk en Duitsland.

**Ukuhlanganiswa kwezoqoqosho**

inkqubo elandelwa ngamazwe amabini nangaphezulu ukuphakamisa ukhulo lwezoqoqosho kunye nemigangatho ephezulwana yokuhlala ngolungelelwano, kwaye maxa wambi umanyano lwezoqoqosho lwawo. Amanathelo angaphambili kuhlanganiso lwezoqoqosho oluquka imigaqo-nkqubo yokuyila urhwebo olunye lweempahla ezirhwetyiweyo, iinkonzo kunye nomsebenzi kwanephela ngekharensi enye, njenge-euro yoManyano lweYurophu, imeko ephucuke kakhulu yanamhlanje yohlanganiso lwezoqoqosho. Abanye abantu bethiyori bohlanganiso lwezoqoqosho baxoxa ngokuba luya ‘kuchithekela’ kuhlanganiso lwezopolitiko kwaye ngokwenza njalo kuyileka uxolo phakathi kwamazwe ebesoloko esilwa, njengeFrance neJamani.

- 140. Economic structural transformation**  
this happens when a country significantly changes what it produces and sells to its own citizens and to the rest of the world. Historically, Mauritius produced and sold sugar; today, its major products are manufactured goods for export (textiles, clothing and consumer electronics) and services (tourism and banking).

**Ekonomiese strukturele transformasie**

dit gebeur wanneer ‘n land ‘n groot verandering maak en opsigte van wat hy produseer en aan sy eie burgers en die res van die wêreld verkoop. Mauritius het histories suiker geproduseer en verkoop;



vandag is sy vernaamste produkte vervaardigde uitvoergeredere (tekstiel-, klerasie en elektroniese verbruikersgeredere) en dienste (toerisme en bankwese).

#### **Inguqulo yesakhiwo sezoqoqosho**

oku kwenzeka xa ilizwe liguqula ngokubalulekileyo oko likuvelisayo nelikuthengisayo kubemmi balo nasehlabathini lonke. Ngokwembali, iMauritius ivelise yathengisa iswekile; namhlanje, iimveliso zayo eziphambili ziimpahla ezenziweyo zokuthunyelwa ngaphandle (iimpahla ezolukiweyo, ezokunxiba kunye nezinto zokusetyenziselwa umbane) kunye neenkonzelo (ezokhenketho nokubhankisha).

#### **141. Economies of scale**

reductions in the average cost of a product as its production expands. Internal economies of scale within a firm arise mainly from technological progress, whereas external economies of scale occur when all industries benefit from a needed service or input, such as good transportation and communications infrastructure. External economies of scale partly explain why industries tend to cluster in certain geographical locations, such as Gauteng, South Africa.

#### **Skaalbesparings**

verlagings in die gemiddelde koste van 'n produk namate daar meer daarvan vervaardig word. Interne skaalbesparings in 'n firma spruit gewoonlik voort uit tegnologiese vooruitgang, terwyl eksterne skaalbesparings ontstaan wanneer alle bedrywe baat vind by 'n nodige diens of inset, soos goeie vervoer- en kommunikasie-infrastruktuur. Eksterne skaalbesparings verduidelik gedeeltelik waarom bedrywe neig om hulle in sekere geografiese gebiede te vestig, soos Gauteng in Suid-Afrika.

#### **Izinto zoqoqosho zesikali**

izinto ezicuthiweyo kwindleko yeavareji yemveliso njengoko imveliso yayo isanda. Izinto zoqoqosho lwangaphaka lwesikali ngaphakathi kwefem zinyuka ngokuphambili kwinkqubela-phambili yezetekinoloji, ekubeni izinto zoqoqosho lwangaphandle lwesikali

Iwenzeka xa onke amashishini exhamla kwinkonzo okanye imveliso efuniweyo, njengokuhanjiswa kweempahla kunye namaziko akhoyo ezoqhagamshelwano. Izinto zoqoqosho lwangaphandle lwesikali zicacisa ngokuyinxalenye ukuba kutheni na amashishini athambekela ekunqumbaneni kwiindawo ezithile zelizwe, njengaseGauteng, eMzantsi Afrika.

#### **142. ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG)**

a peacekeeping/peacemaking effort, mainly involving Nigerian troops, sent by ECOWAS to establish peace in the member states of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau during the 1990s.

#### **EGWAS Moniteringsgroep (EGMOG)**

militêre groepering van EGWAS; 'n vredebewaring-/vredemaakpoging gedurende die 1990's, hoofsaaklik via Nigeriese troepe wat deur EGMOG gestuur is om vrede te bewaar in van die lidlande, nl. Liberië, Sierra Leone en Guinee-Bissau.

#### **Iqela lokwakhela umkhanyo le-ECOWAS (i-ECOMOG)**

umzamo wokugcina uxolo/ukwenza uxolo, okuquka ngakumbi imikhosi yaseNigeria, owathunyelwa yi-ECOWAS ukumisela uxolo kumazwe angamalungu aseLiberia, eSierra Leone naseGuinea-Bissau ngexesha loo-1990.

#### **143. E-mail**

short for electronic mail, an electronic message sent from one computer to another by means of e-mail software.

#### **E-pos**

afkorting vir elektroniese pos, 'n elektroniese boodskap wat van een rekenaar na 'n ander gestuur word deur die gebruik van e-posprogrammatuur.

#### **i-Imeyile**

isishunqulelo sikaposi yeintanethi, umyalezo weintanethi othunyelwa usuka kwenye ikhompyutha ukuya kwenye ngendlela yesoftware

yeimeyile.

**144. Ethics**

the branch of philosophy that deals with questions of virtue and justice. See morality and consequentialist.

**Etiek**

die vertakking van filosofie wat op die vraagstukke van sedelikheid en geregtigheid fokus. Sien 'morality' en 'consequentialist'.

**Imikhwa esesikweni**

isebe lefilosofi eligxile kwimibuzo yokulunga nobulungisa. Bona 'morality' no-'consequentialist'.

**145. Ethnic group**

a group of people sharing a common identity based on such factors as language, customs, religion or a common history (see nation). In sub-Saharan Africa, ethnic group rivalries are sometimes the source of conflict.

**Etniese groep**

'n groep mense wat 'n gemeenskaplike identiteit deel op grond van faktore soos taal, gebruike, geloof of 'n gemeenskaplike geskiedenis (sien 'nation'). In sub-Sahara-Afrika is geskille tussen etniese groepe soms die bron van konflik.

**Uhlanga**

iqela labantu ababelana ngesazisi esifanayo esisekwe kwiimeko ezinjengolwimi, amasiko nezithethe inkolo okanye imbali enye (bona 'nation'). Kwi-Sahara engaphantsi yaseAfrika, ukungquzulana ngobuhlanga maxa wambi kungumthombo wengxabano.

**146. European Union**

the economic and political union of 25 states in Europe, which has its origin in the Treaty of Rome of 1957 that created the European Common Market.

**Europese Unie (EU)**

die ekonomiese en politieke eenheid van 25 state in Europa. Die EU het sy oorsprong by die Verdrag van Rome in 1957 waardeur die Europese Gemeenskapsmark tot stand gekom het.

**Umanyano lwaseYurophu**

umanyano lwezoqoqoshonezopolitiko lwamazwe angama-25 aseYurophu, olunemvelaphi yalo kwiMvumelwano yaseRoma yango-1957 eyayila uRhwebo oluQhelekileyo lwaseYurophu.

**147. Exchange rate(s)**

what one national currency is worth in another national currency (e.g. at the end of 2005 it took roughly six South African rands to purchase one United States dollar and vice versa).

**Wisselkoers(e)**

wat een nasionale geldeenheid in 'n ander nasionale geldeenheid werd is (bv. aan die einde van 2005 het dit ongeveer R6 gekos om \$1 te koop, en andersom).

**I(ama)qondo lotshintshiselwano**

into exabisa yona ikharensi yelizwe kwenye ikharensi yelizwe (umz. ekupheleni kuka-2005 ibithatha iirandi ezintandathu yaseMzantsi Afrika ukuthenga idola enye yaseMelika nangokuphendulelekileyo).

**148. Export processing zones (EPZs)**

specially designated areas of minimal regulation and taxation, concentrated in the Third World and designed to attract foreign direct investment, especially in manufacturing.

**Uitvoerverwerkingsones (UVS'e)**

spesiale gebiede waar daar die minimum regulering en belasting is, hoofsaaklik in die Derde Wêreld. Dit is bedoel om buitelandse direkte investering (BDI) te lok, veral in die vervaardigingsbedryf.

**Iindawo zokusebenzela iimpahla eziphumayo (ii-EPZ)**

iindawo ezalathwe ngokukhethekileyo zokulawulwa nokurhafiswa okuncinci, okuqwalaselwe kwiMfazwe yeSithathu yeHlabathi kwaye eyilelwe ukutsala umdla kubatyali-mali bamazwe angaphandle, ingakumbi ekuveliseni.

**149. External debt**

sometimes termed foreign debt, this represents what a country owes foreign lenders – other governments, investors in other countries, international organisations and foreign banks – from which it has borrowed in the past.

**Eksterne skuld**

dit word soms buitelandse skuld genoem en verteenwoordig die bedrag wat 'n land aan buitelandse leners – ander regerings, beleggers in ander lande, internasionale organisasies en buitelandse banke – skuld omdat hy in die verlede by hulle geld geleen het.

**Isikweleti sangaphandle selizwe**

oku kumele into eliyikweletayo ilizwe kubakweleti bangaphandle – abanye oorhulumente, abatyali-mali abakwamanye amazwe, imibutho yamazwe omhlaba kunye neebhanki zangaphandle – apho beliboleke khona ngaphambili.

**150. Externalization**

the expansion of an international actor's activities, which affects other actors in the international system. Externalisation through colonialism refers to the process whereby, through colonial subjugation, societies in Africa, Asia and Latin America were increasingly affected by the policies and actions of colonial powers.

**Eksternalisering**

die uitbreiding van 'n internasionale speler se aktiwiteite, wat ander spelers in die internasionale stelsel affekteer. Eksternalisering deur kolonialisme verwys na die proses waardeur gemeenskappe in Afrika, Asië en Latyns-Amerika weens koloniale onderwerping toenemend

deur die beleide en aksies van koloniale moondhede geaffekteer is.

**Okwandiselwe kumazwe angaphandle**

ukwandiselwa kwemisebenzi yabadlali bamazwe ngamazwe, okuchaphazela abanye abadlali kwinkqubo yamazwe ngamazwe. Okwandiselwe kumazwe angaphandle ngamathanga kubhekiselel kwinkqubo apho, ngokoyiswa kwamathanga, imibutho yaseAfrika, eAsiya neyeMelika yesiLatini yachaphazeleka kakhulu yimigaqo-nkqubo nezenzo zamagunya obuthanga.

**151. Externalities**

the social costs of economic activities (such as exploitation of the environment) which are not included in market costs. A concrete example would be the effects on you of my economic activities. If these are positive, you benefit; for instance, when my bee-keeping results in the pollination of your fruit trees. When negative, you lose, as when my paper pulp factory pollutes your fishing water downstream.

**Eksternaliteite**

die sosiale koste van ekonomiese aktiwiteite (soos die oorbenuiting van die omgewing) wat nie by markkoste ingesluit is nie. 'n Tasbare voorbeeld sou wees die uitwerking wat my ekonomiese aktiwiteite op jou het. As hierdie aktiwiteite positief is, trek jy daaruit voordeel; byvoorbeeld as my byekorwe daartoe lei dat jou vrugtebome bestuif word. As hulle negatief is, ly jy 'n verlies, byvoorbeeld wanneer my papierpulpfabriek jou rivier besoedel en die visse daarin laat vrek.

**Iindleko ezingaphandle**

iindleko zentlalo zemisebenzi yezoqoqosho (ezinjengokusetyenziswa kokungqongileyo) ezingafakwanga kwiindleko zorhwebo. Umzekelo ophathekayo uya kuba ziziphumo zazo kwimisebenzi yam yezoqoqosho. Ukuba ezi ziphozithivu, uyaxhamla; umzekelo, ukuba ukuzigcina kwam iinyosi kubangela ungcoliseko lwemithi yakho yeziqhamo. Xa kunegethivu, uyalahlekelwa, njengaxa ifektri yamaphepha am entlama ingcolisa umjelo wakho wamanzi okuloba.

- 152. External sovereignty**  
the right to participate equally in the international community, with all the duties and privileges of other states.

**Eksterne soewereiniteit**

die reg om op gelyke voet aan die internasionale gemeenskap deel te neem, met dieselfde pligte en voorregte as ander state.

**Ubungangamsha bangaphandle**

ilungelo lokuthath' inxaxheba ngokulinganayo kwizima-mhlaba zamazwe ngamazwe, kunye nayo yonke imisebenzi namaqithi-qithi amanye amazwe.

- 153. Extraterritoriality**  
the legal principle that allows a country to maintain jurisdiction (final say) over its embassies on the territory of other states.

**Buiteterritorialiteit**

(ekstraterritorialiteit) die regsbeginsel wat 'n land toelaat om jurisdiksie (die laaste sê) oor sy ambassades op die grondgebied van ander state te hê.

**Ulawulo kweminye imida**

umgaqo-nkqubo wezomthetho ovumela ukuba ukuba ilizwe lilondoloze ulawulo ngaphezu kwemizi yozakuzo ekwimida yamanye amazwe.

- 154. Ezulwini Consensus**  
the common position adopted with- in the African Union in March 2005 on African states' stance towards the reform of the United Nations. This sees African states arguing for the strengthening of the world body, and for the enlargement of the Security Council and the extension of veto powers to all new members of the Council.

**Ezulwini-konsensus**

die gemeenskaplike posisie wat die Afrika-unie in Maart 2005 ingeneem het oor Afrikastate se standpunt oor die hervorming van die Verenigde Nasies. Hiervolgens beywer Afrika-state hulle vir die versterking van die AU, die uitbreiding van die Veiligheidsraad en die uitbreiding van vetoregte na alle nuwe lede van die Raad.

**Uvumelwano lwase-Ezulwini**

isikhundla esifanayo esamkelwa ngaphakathi koManyano lwaseAfrika ngoMatshi ka-2005 kwimeko yamazwe aseAfrika ebhekiselele kuhlaziyo lweziZwe eziManyeneyo. Oku kubona amazwe aseafrika exoxela ukomelezwa kwequmrhu lasehlabathini, kunye nokukhuliswa kweBhunga lezoKhuseleko kunye nokwandiswa kwamagunya okukhaba isigqibo kuwo onke amalungu amatsha eBhunga.

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**F**

- 155. Fact-finding**  
a diplomatic technique of peacemaking in which a third party attempts to determine what has actually happened in a conflict, based on the assumption that misperception and lack of accurate information may be the source of the conflict (see inquiry).

**Feitebepaling**

'n diplomatieke vredemakingstegniek waartydens 'n derde party probeer bepaal wat eintlik in 'n konflik gebeur het, op grond van die aanname dat wanpersepsies en 'n gebrek aan akkurate inligting die bron van die konflik kan wees (sien 'inquiry').

**Iphulo lokuziphandela**

iqhinga lozakuzo lokwenza uxolo apho iqela lesithathu lizama ukufumanisa ukuba kwenzeka ntoni na ngenene kwimbambano, ngokubhekiselele kwisizindlo sokungaqondani kunye nokuswela ulwazi oluchanekileyo kunokuba ngumthombo wembambano (bona 'inquiry').

**156. Feudal**  
*see* feudal era.

**Feodaal**  
*sien* 'feudal era'.

**Okubusisa ngomhlaba**  
*bona* 'feudal era'.

**157. Feudal era**  
the political-economic system found in medieval Europe and Japan based on ownership of farmland by an aristocracy (lords, princes, kings), and the farming of the lands by peasants/serfs, who had to give much of their produce to the aristocracy in exchange for use of the land and for protection from invaders. Essentially, a rural economy with only a small role for markets.

**Feodale tydperk**  
die polities-ekonomiese stelsel wat in die Middeleeue in Europa en in Japan bestaan het. Dit was gebaseer op die eienaarskap van landbougrond deur die aristokrasie (landhere, prinse, konings), en die bewerking van die grond deur kleinboere/lyfeienes wat die meeste van hulle opbrengs aan die aristokrasie moes gee in ruil vir die gebruik van die grond en beskerming teen invallers. In wese 'n landelike ekonomie met slegs 'n klein rol vir markte.

**Ixesha lokubusisa ngomhlaba**  
inkqubo yezoqoqosho nopolitiko eyayifumaneka kwiYurophu neJaphani yamaxesha aphakathi esekeke kubuninazi bomhlaba wokulima zizihandiba (iinkosi, iinkosana, ookumkani), kunye nokulinywa kwemihlaba ngabalimi/izicaka, ekwakufuneka benikele ngemveliso yabo kwizihandiba ukuze basebenzise umhlaba kwaye bafumane nokhuseleko kubahlaseli. Okubalulekileyo, uqoqosho lwasemaphandleni olunendima encinane yeemarike.

**158. Financial markets**

national and international markets for securing credit through buying and selling financial instruments, such as corporate and government bonds, foreign exchange, securities and debt.

**Finansiële markte**

nasionale en internasionale markte om krediet te bekom deur die koop en verkoop van finansiële instrumente, soos korporatiewe en staatseffekte, buitelandse valuta, sekuriteite en skuld.

**Iimarike zezimali**

iimarike zelizwe nezamazwe omhlaba zokufumana isikweleti ngokuthenga nokuthengisa ngezixhobo zezimali, njengeebhondi zamaqurhu nezikarhulumente, utshintshiselwano lwangaphandle, izikhuselo nesikweleti.

**159. Finished (manufactured) goods**

products bought by a consumer, such as a television, or a machine tool bought by a manufacturer. The first is a personal consumption good, whereas the second is a capital good used in the manufacture of other goods.

**Klaar- (vervaardigde) goedere**

produkte soos 'n televisiestel wat deur 'n verbruiker gekoop word, of 'n stuk masjiengereedskap wat deur 'n vervaardiger gekoop word. Die eerste is 'n voorbeeld van persoonlike gebruiksgoedere, terwyl die tweede 'n voorbeeld is van kapitaalgoedere wat in die vervaardiging van ander goedere gebruik word.

**Iimpahla ezigqityiweyo (ezenziweyo)**

iimveliso ezithengwe ngumthengi, njengomabonakude, okanye isixhobo somatshini esithengwe ngumenzi. Eyokuqala yimpahla yokusetyenziswa ngumntu, ekubeni eyesibini iyimpahla yenkunzi esetyenziswe ekwenziweni kwezinye iimpahla.

**160. Fixed exchange-rate system**

a system whereby the value of a currency is determined by the

policies of states (either in agreement or unilaterally) and not the market.

#### **Vaste wisselkoersstelsel**

‘n stelsel waar die waarde van ‘n geldeenheid bepaal word deur die beleide van state (saam of eensydig) en nie deur die mark nie.

#### **Inkqubo esisigxina yeqondo lotshintshiselwano**

inkqubo apho ixabiso lemali yesizwe imiselwa imigaqo-nkqubo yamazwe (nokuba kungesivumelwano okanye ngokucalanye) kungasikuko kwimarike.

#### **161. Floating exchange-rate system**

one of the systems used to determine the relative value of currencies. Governments can fix the value of their currency relative to other currencies, or they can let it ‘float’, that is, allow supply and demand market forces to determine its exchange value.

#### **Swewende wisselkoersstelsel**

een van die stelsels wat gebruik word om die relatiewe waarde van geldeenhede te bepaal. Regerings kan die waarde van hulle geldeenhede relatief tot ander geldeenhede vasstel, of hulle kan dit laat ‘sweef’, m.a.w. die markkragte van vraag en aanbod toelaat om die wisselkoers te bepaal.

#### **Inkqubo etshintsha-tshintshayo yeqondo lotshintshiselwano**

enye yeenkqubo ezisetyenziselwa ukumisela ixabiso elizalanayo lemali yesizwe. Oorhulumente bangalilungisa ixabiso lemali yezizwe zabo lizalane nezinye zamanye amazwe, okanye bangaziyeka ‘zitshintsha-tshintshe’, oko kukuthi, bavumele amandla ezibonelelo namabango eemarike amisele ixabiso layo lotshintshiselwano.

#### **162. Foreign aid**

a collective name for all forms of assistance from one country (the donor) to another (the recipient) country. It may be private, from a

non-governmental organisation, or official, from states or international organisations such as the United Nations. We normally distinguish, as far as official aid is concerned, between foreign military aid and official development assistance (ODA). The latter is aimed at promoting development, and is administered by official (government) institutions in the donor and the recipient countries. It consists of grants, cheap loans and technical assistance. There are two types of ODA bilateral ODA (involving one donor and one recipient state) and multilateral ODA (where more than one donor state or more than one recipient state co-ordinate their policies).

#### **Buitelandse hulp**

‘n kollektiewe naam vir alle vorme van hulp van een land (die donateur) aan ‘n ander (die ontvanger). Dit kan private hulp wees, hulp van ‘n nie-regeringsorganisasie, of amptelike hulp van state of internasionale organisasies soos die Verenigde Nasies. Ons onderskei gewoonlik, wat amptelike hulp betref, tussen buitelandse militêre hulp en amptelike ontwikkelingshulp (AOH). Die doel van AOH is om ontwikkeling te bevorder en dit word deur amptelike (regerings-) instellings in die donateur- en ontvangerlande geadminestreer. Dit bestaan uit toekennings, goedkoop lenings en tegniese ondersteuning. Daar is twee soorte AOH bilaterale AOH (waarby een donateurstaat en een ontvangerstaat betrokke is) en multilaterale AOH (waar meer as een donateurstaat of meer as een ontvangerstaat hulle beleide koördineer).

#### **Uncedo lwangaphandle**

igama eliqukayo lazo zonke iindlela zoncedo ezisuka kwelinye ilizwe (umnikeli) ukuya kwelinye (umamkeli) ilizwe. Lunokuba lolwabucala, olusuka kumbutho ongasinguwo okarhulumente, olwaseburhulumenteni, olusuka kwamanye amazwe okanye kwimibutho yamazwe omhlaba njengeziZwe eziManyeneyo. Sidle ngokwenza umahluko, ngokuphathelele kuncedo lwaseburhulumenteni, phakathi koncedo lwangaphandle lwasebukhosini kunye noncedo lwaseburhulumenteni lokuphuhlisa. (i-ODA). Olwamva lujonge ekuphakamiseni uphuhliso, kwaye

lulawulwa ngamaziko (karhulumente) aseburhulumenteni kumazwe anikelayo namkelayo. Luquka imali yezipho, iimali-mboleko zexabiso eliphantsi noncedo lobugcisa. Kukho iintlobo ezimbini ze-ODA i-ODA ecalanye (equka ilizwe elinikelayo nelamkelayo) kunye ne-ODA emacala maninzi (apho ilizwe elinikelayo lingaphezulu kwesinye okanye ilizwe elamkelayo lingaphezulu kwesinye alungelelanisa imigaqo-nkqubo yawo).

**163. Foreign direct investment (FDI)**  
*see* direct foreign investment (DFI)

**Buitelandse direkte investering (BDI)**  
*sien* 'direct foreign investment (DFI)

**Utyalo-mali oluthe ngqo lwangaphandle (i-FDI)**  
*bona* 'direct foreign investment (DFI)

**164. Foreign exchange**  
internationally traded currencies like the US dollar and the euro that can be used to purchase goods and services from other states and foreign companies. For example, if Zambia and Tanzania buy oil from Saudi Arabia they must use foreign exchange, in this case US\$. Zambia and Tanzania earn US\$ by exporting copper and coffee, respectively, or by selling gold owned by their central banks.

**Buitelandse valuta**  
geldeenhede wat internasionaal verhandel word, soos die VSA-dollar en die euro, en gebruik kan word om goedere en dienste van ander state en buitelandse maatskappye te koop. Byvoorbeeld, as Zambië en Tanzanië olie van Saoedi-Arabië koop, moet hulle buitelandse valuta gebruik, in hierdie geval VSA-\$. Zambië en Tanzanië verdien VSA-\$ deur onderskeidelik koper en koffie uit te voer, of deur die goud in besit van hulle sentrale banke te verkoop.

**Utshintshiselwano lwangaphandle**  
iimali zamazwe ekurhwebelwana ngazo emazweni omhlaba njenge-

dollar yaseMelika kunye ne-euro ezingasetyenziselwa ukuthenga iimpahla neenkondo kwamanye amazwe nakwiinkampani zangaphandle. Umzekelo, ukuba iZambia neTanzania zithenga ioli eSaudi Arabia kufuneka zisebenzise utshintshiselwano lwangaphandle, kule meko i-\$ yaseMelika. IZambia neTanzania zizuzisa i-\$ yaseMelika ngokuthumela ngaphandle kwelizwe ikopolo nekofu, ngokwahlukahlukeneyo, okanye ngokuthengisa igolide eyeyebhanki zazo ezisembindini.

**165. Foreign-policy analysis**  
descriptive, analytical and evaluative studies through which foreign policy is stripped down to its component parts, separating out that which needs to be explained or compared in order to produce reliable and cumulative knowledge.

**Buitelandse beleidsontleding**  
beskrywende, analitiese en evaluerende studies wat die onderskeie komponente van buitelandse beleid ontleed, en identifiseer wat verduidelik of vergelyk moet word om betroubare en kumulatiewe kennis te genereer.

**Uhlahutyo lwemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle**  
izifundo zochazo, zohlalutyo noluhlolayo ekuthi ngawo umgaqo-nkqubo ubhunyululwe ukuya kwiinxalenye zamalungu awo, kusahlulwa oko kudingeka ukuba kuchazwe okanye kuthelekiswe ukuze kuveliswe ulwazi oluthembekileyo nolongezelekayo.

**166. Foreign-policy evaluation**  
the use of social science methods to evaluate foreign policy by considering the consequences of foreign-policy actions, appraising whether the goals were desirable and if they were achieved, and assessing the ethical implications of foreign-policy decisions and actions.

**Evaluering van buitelandse beleid**  
die gebruik van die metodes van die sosiale wetenskappe om

buitelandse beleid te evalueer deur die gevolge van buitelandsebeleidsoptrede te evalueer, te bepaal of die doelwitte gewens was en behaal is, en te bepaal wat die etiese implikasies van buitelandsebeleidsbesluite en -optrede was.

#### **Uhlolo lwemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle**

usetyenziso lweendlela zeenzululwazi zentlalontle ukuvavanya imigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle ngokugqala iziphumo zezenzo zemigaqo-nkqubo zangaphandle, ukunconywa kokuba ingaba imigomo ibiyenqwenelekayo kwanokuba iphunyeziwe na, kwanokuvavanya okusesikweni kwezigqibo nezenzo zemigaqo-nkqubo zangaphandle.

#### **167. Fragile states**

a description of states that do not, objectively, exercise monopoly control over their territory or resources. This often arises when multiple sources of authority or power exist which challenge the legitimacy of state incumbents. See collapsed states.

#### **Kwesbare state**

‘n beskrywing van state wat, uit ‘n objektiewe oogpunt gesien, nie ‘n monopolie uitoefen oor hulle grondgebied of hulpbronne nie. Dit kom dikwels voor wanneer daar veelvuldige gesags- of magsbronne is wat die legitimiteit van ampsdraers bevraagteken. Sien ‘collapsed states’.

#### **Amazwe abuthathaka**

inkcazelo yamazwe, ngokungaqhutywa luluvo angalusebenzisiyo ulawulo lokuxhamla wodwa ngaphezu kommandla wawo okanye izibonelelo zawo. Oku kudla ngokwenzeka xa imithombo emininzi yamagunya okanye yamandla akhoyo acela umngeni weemfanelo zelizwe. Bona ‘collapsed states’.

#### **168. Francophone**

French-speaking (*see* Anglophone).

#### **Franssprekend**

wat Frans praat (*sien* ‘Anglophone’).

#### **Umthethi wesiFrentshi**

umntu othetha isiFrentshi (*bona* ‘Anglophone’).

#### **169. Free markets**

the production, buying and selling of goods and services without interference by government or anyone else, under conditions of competition among many producers and consumers. In free markets, prices are determined by the demand for goods and services and their supply.

#### **Vrye markte**

die produksie, koop en verkoop van goedere en dienste sonder die inmenging van die staat of enigiemand anders, onder toestande waar talle produsente en verbruikers met mekaar meeding. In vrye markte word pryse bepaal deur die vraag na en die voorsiening van goedere en dienste.

#### **Iintengiso ezikhululekileyo**

imveliso, ukuthenga nokuthengisa iimpahla neenkonzo ngaphandle kokungenelela kukarhulumente okanye nawuphi na umntu, ngaphantsi kweemeko zokhuphiswano oluphakathi kwabavelisi nabasebenzisi bezinto. Iintengiso ezikhululekileyo, amaxabiso amiselwa yimfuno yeempahla neenkonzo nesibonelelo sazo

#### **170. Free trade**

the condition in which there are no tariffs or other barriers to the exchange of goods and services between countries. Conventional economic theory argues that free trade will maximise global welfare. However, it is an ideal that has never fully operated in the world of self-interested states (*see* comparative advantage).

#### **Vryhandel**

die stand van sake waar daar geen tariewe of ander hindernisse is wat die uitruil van goedere en dienste tussen lande verhoed nie.



Konvensionele ekonomiese teorie voer aan dat vryhandel internasionale welstand sal maksimeer. Dit is egter 'n ideaal en kon nog nooit ten volle verwesenlik word nie omdat talle state altyd hulle eie belang eerste stel (sien 'comparative advantage').

#### **Urhwebo olukhululekileyo**

imeko apho kungekho mirhumo okanye eminye imiqobo kutshintshiselwano lweempahla neenkonzos phakathi kwamazwe. Ithiyori yoqoqosho oluqhelekileyo ixoxa ngokuthi urhwebo olungenamiqobo luya kuyandisa intlalontle yelizwe jikelele. Nangona kunjalo, iyinto ezezokileyo engekaze isetyenziswe ngokupheleleyo kwihlabathi lamazwe ahoye iziqu zawo kuphela (bona 'comparative advantage').

#### **171. Free trade area/agreement**

a form of economic integration between two or more states in which tariffs are abolished among member countries, but each member may have different external tariffs against non-members. Contrast with customs union.

#### **Vryhandelsgebied/-ooreenkoms**

'n vorm van ekonomiese integrasie tussen twee of meer state waar tariewe tussen lidlande opgeskort word. Elke land mag egter verskillende eksterne tariewe teenoor nielede instel. Kontrasteer met 'customs union'.

#### **Indawo/isivumelwano sorhwebo olukhululekileyo**

uhlobo lokudityaniswa koqoqosho oluphakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu ekulapho iphelisiweyo khona imirhumo ephakathi kwamazwe angamalungu, kodwa ilungu ngalinye linokuba nemirhumo yangaphandle eyahlukileyo ngokunxamnye nalawo angasingawo amalungu. Ngokuchasene no-'customs union'.

#### **172. French West Africa**

that part of the African continent that had been colonised, and as a result, significantly culturally shaped by France. *See* also Afrique

Equatoriale Française and Afrique Occidentale Française.

#### **Frans Wes-Afrika**

daardie deel van Afrika wat deur Frankryk gekoloniseer is, en waarvan die kultuur in 'n groot mate deur Frankryk beïnvloed is. *Sien* ook 'Afrique Equatoriale Française' en 'Afrique Occidentale Française'.

#### **Impuma Afrika yesiFrentshi**

la ndawo yelizwekazi laseAfrika eyayiphantsi kwamathanga, kwaye isiphumo salo nto, okubalulekileyo abunjwe yiFransi ngenkcubeko. *Bona* kwakhona 'Afrique Equatoriale Française' no-'Afrique Occidentale Française'.

#### **173. Frontline States (FLS)**

a grouping of states in Southern Africa, started in the early 1970s by Tanzania and Zambia. The FLS worked for the liberation of Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from white-minority rule. Zimbabwe joined and led the FLS when it became independent in 1980. With the independence of Namibia in 1990 and changes that year in South Africa, the FLS ceased meeting.

#### **Frontliniestate (FLS)**

'n groep state in Suider-Afrika wat in die vroeë-1970's deur Tanzanië en Zambië byeengebring is. Die FLS het hom beywer om Namibië, Suid-Afrika en Zimbabwe van 'n wit minderheidsregering te bevry. Zimbabwe het by die FLS aangesluit en die leiding geneem toe hy in 1980 onafhanklik geword het. Toe Namibië in 1990 onafhanklikheid verkry en sake in Suid-Afrika in dieselfde jaar begin verander, het die FLS ophou vergader.

#### **Amazwe akuMgca oPhambili (i-FLS)**

ukuhlelwa kwamazwe akumazantsi eAfrika, okwaqalwa ekuqaleni kwee-1970 yiTanzania neZambia. I-FLS yayisebenzela inkululeko yaseNamibia, eMzantsi Afrika naseZimbabwe kwimpatho yegcuntswana labamhlophe. Yajoyina iZimbabwe yaze yakhokela i-

FLS ukufumana kwayo ukuzimela ngo-1980. Ngenkululeko yaseNamibia ngo-1990 kunye neenguqulelo ngalo nyaka eMzantsi Afrika, i-FLS yayeka ukuhlangana.

**174. Functional co-operation**

co-operation between two or more states in a given issue area, like combating organised crime or protecting the environment. As a theory in International Relations, 'functionalism' argues that functional co-operation would 'spill over' and lead to the political integration of states.

**Funksionele samewerking**

samewerking tussen twee of meer state oor 'n spesifieke vraagstuk, soos die bekamping van georganiseerde misdaad of omgewingsbewaring. As 'n teorie in Internasionale Betrekkinge, voer 'funksionalisme' aan dat funksionele samewerking sal 'oorspoel' en tot die politieke integrasie van state sal lei.

**Intsebenziswano esebenzayo**

intsebenziswano ephakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu kwinkalo yombandela onikiweyo, njengokulwa amalungu olwaphulo-mthetho olukhulu okanye ukukhusela okungqongileyo. Njengethiyori kuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba, ngokwethiyori yokuba 'umsebenzi wento ulawulwa kukwakhiwa' ixoxa ngokuba intsebenziswano esebenzayo 'ingaphalala' ize ikhokelele kumdibaniso wamazwe ngokwezopolitiko.

**175. Functionalism**

*see* functional co-operation.

**Funksionalisme**

*sien* 'functional co-operation'.

**Umsebenzi wento ulawulwa kukwakhiwa**

*bona* 'functional co-operation'.

**176. Fundamentalism**

in today's context most associated with certain religious practices. Fundamentalism refers to a social orientation to return to the founding or defining elements of a social institution, movement or practice. With reference to religion it could also refer to a literal interpretation of sacred texts.

**Fundamentalisme**

in die hedendaagse konteks word dit meestal met sekere godsdienstige praktyke in verband gebring. Fundamentalisme verwys na 'n neiging om na die grondliggende of kenmerkende elemente van 'n sosiale instelling, beweging of praktyk terug te keer. Wat godsdiens betref kan dit ook verwys na 'n letterlike vertolking van heilige geskrifte.

**Ugunyaziso lwamalungelo angundoqo**

kwimeko yanamhlanje lwayanyaniswa kakhulu neenkqubo zenkolo ezithile. Ugunyaziso lwamalungelo angundoqo lubhekiselele kuqhelaniso lwezintlalo ekubuyeleni ekufunyanweni ekuchazeni amasoloty eziko lwezintlalo, intshukumo okanye inkqubo. Ngokuphathalele kwezenkolo ingabhekisa kutoliko ngokuphandle lwemibhalo endilisekileyo.

**177. Fungibility**

a term used to discuss power capabilities of states. A particular capability is fungible when it is transferable across issue areas and can be used instead of another capability. An important insight linked to this concept is that capabilities are not always equally effective. For example, whether military power is effective or not depends on the issue area. When A wants to invade B, A's military superiority will determine the outcome. When states A and B compete for investment from a multinational corporation, A's relative military might is not of much use. In this case, military power has a low fungibility.

**Verwisselbaarheid**

'n term wat gebruik word om state se magsvermoë te beskryf. 'n Bepaalde vermoë (bv. vermoë X) is verwisselbaar wanneer dit

oorgedra kan word na ander vraagstukke en in plaas van ‘n ander vermoë (bv. vermoë Y) gebruik kan word. ‘n Belangrike insig wat met hierdie begrip gepaard gaan, is dat vermoëns nie altyd ewe doeltreffend is nie. Byvoorbeeld, of militêre mag doeltreffend is of nie, hang af van die vraagstuk wat ter sprake is. As staat A vir staat B wil inval, sal A se militêre mag die uitkomst bepaal. As state A en B meeding om die beleggings van ‘n multinasionale korporasie, maak dit nie saak hoe groot A se militêre mag is nie. In hierdie geval het militêre mag lae verwisselbaarheid.

#### **Amandla okwenza**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukuxoxa ngamandla okwenzeka kwamazwe. Ukwenzeka okuthile kungamandla enzekayo xa kugqithiseleka kwiinkalo zemibandela yonke kwayekungasetyenziswa endaweni yokunye ukwenzeka. Inqiqo ebalulekileyo edibene kule ngqiqo yeyokuba ukwenzeka akusoloko kusebenza ngokulinganayo. Umzekelo, ukuba amandla omkhosi ayasebenza na okanye awasebenzi oko kuxhomekeke kwinkalo yombandela. Xa u-A afuna ukuhlasela u-B, ubungangamsha bomkhosi ka-A bubo obuya kumisela isiphumo. Xa ilizwe elingu-A no-B likhuphisana ngotyalo-mali olusuka kwiqumrhu elimacala maninzi, ubungangamsha bomkhosi ka-A abuloncedo kakhulu, amandla omkhosi anamandla okwenzeka okuncinci.

## **G**

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- 178. G8**  
(formerly G7) the grouping of leading industrialised democracies – USA, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Canada. The Russian Federation was admitted as the eighth member (for political discussions) in 1998. These major core powers try to manage the world economy in their best interests via regular summits.

**G8**  
(voorheen G7) die groep leidende industriële demokrasieë – die VSA, Brittanje, Duitsland, Frankryk, Italië, Japan en Kanada. In 1998 is die

Russiese Federasie is as die agtste lid toegelaat (vir politieke besprekings). Hierdie groep sterk lande probeer om die wêreld ekonomie in hulle eie beste belang te bestuur deur gereeld spitsberade te hou.

#### **G8**

(eyayisandul’ isaziwa njenge-G7) ukuhlelwa kweedemokhrasi eziphambili zorhwebo – iMelika, iBhritane, iJamani, iFrance, i-Italy, iJapan neCanada. UManyano lwamaRashiya lwavunywa njengelungu lesibhozo (zeengxoxo zezopolitiko) ngo-1998. La magunya aphambili angundoqo azama kangangoko anako ukulawula uqoqosho lwasehlabathini ngeentlanganiso zabaphathi bamazwe eziqhelekileyo.

#### **179.**

#### **G77**

a coalition of the world’s poorer nations, formed in 1964 at the UNCTAD summit in Geneva, with the aim of collectively pressing for a major restructuring of the unequal world economy, called the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Originally there were 77 members, but this coalition has grown to 132 members. It continues to be a major forum for regular consultation among developing countries within the United Nations system, and to pressurise the wealthier nations of the world into making economic concessions in their dealings with the developing world.

#### **G77**

‘n koalisie van die wêreld se armste lande wat in 1964 by die Verenigde Nasies se konferensie oor Handel en Ontwikkeling (VNKHO) in Genève gestig is met die doel om kollektiewe druk uit te oefen vir die omvattende herstrukturering van die oneweredige wêreld ekonomie. Dit is die Nuwe Internasionale Ekonomiese Orde (NIEO) genoem. Daar was aanvanklik 77 lede, maar mettertyd het die koalisie tot 132 lede gegroei. Dit bly ‘n belangrike forum vir gereelde konsultasie tussen ontwikkelende lande binne die Verenigde Nasies-stelsel, en om druk op die ryker nasies in die wêreld uit te oefen om ekonomiese toegewings teenoor ontwikkelende lande te maak.

**G77**

ubumbano lwawona mazwe ahlempuzekileyo ehlabathini, olwasekwa ngo-1964 kwintlanganiso yabaphathi bamazwe ye-UNCTAD eGeneva, ngenjongo yokuxinzelela ngokuhlanganyeleyo ukuhlengahlengiswa okukhulu koqoqosho lwehlabathi olungalinganiyo, ekuthiwa luCwangco oluTsha lwezoQoqosho lweHlabathi (i-NIEO). Ekuqaleni kwakukho amalungu angama-77, kodwa olu bumbano lwakhula lwaya kumalungu ali-132. Luyaqhubeka nokuba liqonga elikhulu lokucebisa rhoqo phakathi kwamazwe asahlumayo ngaphakathi kwenkqubo yeziZwe eziManyeneyo, kwanokuxinzelela amazwe atyebileyo ehlabathini ukuba enze izivumelwano zoqoqosho ekugxileni kwazo nehlabathi elisahlumayo.

**180. Gender**

socially constructed assumptions and expectations about the role and behaviour men and women should display, which shape the opportunities and relations between the sexes.

**Gender**

sosiaal gekonstrueerde aannames en verwagtinge oor die rolle en gedrag van mans en vroue wat die geleentheid en verhoudings tussen die geslagte bepaal.

**Isini**

izizindlo ezakhiwe ngokwasentlalweni kunye nezinto ezilindelekileyo malunga nendima nendlela yokuziphatha ekumele ayibonise amadoda nabafazi, into leyo enika imilo kumathuba nobudlelwane phakathi kwezini.

**181. Gender Theory**

a body of thought focusing on the relative roles and social status of men and women.

**Genderteorie**

‘n denkwyse wat fokus op die relatiewe rolle en sosiale status van

mans en vroue.

**Ithiyori yeSini**

isiqu seengcinga esiqwalasele iindima ezizalanayo kunye newonga lamadoda nelamabhinqa.

**182. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**

a multilateral treaty and series of multilateral negotiations begun in 1947 as part of the Bretton Woods system. It promoted free trade and the most-favoured nation principle. It was replaced in 1995 by the World Trade Organisation.

**Algemene Ooreenkoms oor Tariewe en Handel (AOTH)**

‘n multilaterale verdrag en reeks multilaterale onderhandelinge waarmee daar in 1947 as deel van die Bretton Woods-stelsel begin is. Dit het vryhandel en die beginsel van die ‘mees begunstigde nasie’ bevorder. In 1995 is dit deur die Wêreldhandelsorganisasie (WHO) vervang.

**Isivumelwano Jikelele kwiMirhumo noRhwebo (i-GATT)**

imvumelwano emacala-maninzi kunye noluhlu lothetha-thethwano olumacala-maninzi olwaqala ngo-1947 njengenxalenye yenkqubo kaBretton Woods. Siphakamisa urhwebo olungenamiqobo kunye nomthetho-siseko othandwa kakhulu wezizwe. Indawo yaso yathathwa nguMbutho woRhwebo eHlabathini ngo-1995.

**183. Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)**

trade rules which grant privileged access to markets in the North for selected manufactured goods from the South.

**Algemene Voorkeurstelsel (AVS)**

handelsreëls wat vir geselekteerde vervaardigde goedere uit die suide voorkeursoegang gee tot markte in die noorde.

**Inkqubo yeziKhethwayo ngokuthe Gabalala (i-GSP)**

imithetho yorhwebo enikeza ufikelelo lwamalungelo kwiimarike

ezisemaNtla ukwenzela iimpahla ezenziweyo ezikhethwe eMzantsi.

**184. Genocide**

the practice of exterminating a whole population, or a sizeable part of the population, belonging to a specific ethnic, national, racial or religious group. Examples include the mass extermination of Jews during World War II, the mass killings of Bosnian Muslims during the civil war in Bosnia during the early 1990s, and the mutual slaughter of Hutus and Tutsis in Burundi and Rwanda during the 1990s. In 1948, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution that outlaws genocide.

**Menseslagting (volksmoord)**

die praktyk om 'n hele bevolking, of 'n aansienlike deel van daardie bevolking, uit te wis omdat hulle aan 'n spesifieke etniese, nasionale, rasse- of godsdienstige groep behoort. Voorbeelde sluit in die massa-uitwissing van Jode gedurende die Tweede Wêreldoorlog, die massamoorde van Bosniese Moslems gedurende die burgeroorlog in Bosnië gedurende die vroeë-1990's, en die wedersydse slagting van Hutu's en Tutsi's in Burundi en Rwanda gedurende die 1990's. In 1948 het die Verenigde Nasies se Algemene Vergadering 'n resoluësie aanvaar wat volksmoord verbied.

**Intshabalalo yohlanga lonke**

inkqubo yokutshatyalaliswa koluntu lonke, inxalenye enkulu yoluntu, lohlanga, lobuhlanga okanye lwenkolo ethile. Imizekelo iquka intshabalaliso yemfumba yamaYuda ngexesha leMfazwe yeSibini yeHlabathi, ukubulawa kwemfumba yamaSilamsi aseBosnia ngexesha lemfazwe yamakhaya eBosnia ngexesha lasekuqaleni loo-1990, kunye nokuxhelwa okufanayo kwamaHutu namaTutsi eBurundi naseRwanda ngexesha loo-1990. Ngo-1948, iNtlanganiso Jikelele yase-UN yapasisa umthetho ophelisa intshabalalo yohlanga lonke.

**185. Glasnost**

a Russian word referring to the policy of political and economic 'openness' initiated by former president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail

Gorbachev, in the late 1980s.

**Glasnost**

'n Russiese woord wat verwys na die beleid van politieke en ekonomiese 'openheid' wat in die laat-1980's deur die voormalige president van die Sowjetunie, Mikhail Gorbatsjof, gevolg is.

**Glasnost**

igama lesiRashiya elibhekiselele kumgaqo-nkqubo 'wobuphandle' bezopolitiko nezoqoqosho ezaqalwa ngumongameli wamandulo wase-Soviet Union, uMikhail Gorbachev, ekupheleni koo-1980.

**186. Global airport**

an airport that is a major hub of international air freight and business travellers, like Heathrow in the UK and Johannesburg International in South Africa.

**Wêreldlughawe**

'n lughawe wat 'n belangrike spilpunt vir internasionale lugvrag en sakereisigers is, soos Heathrow in Brittanje en OR Tambo Internasionaal in Johannesburg.

**Isikhululo seenqwelo-moya sehlabathi**

isikhululo seenqwelo-moya esixakeke kakhulu sezothutho lwezomoya zamazwe ngamazwe kunye nabatyeleli bezoshishino, njengeHeathrow ese-UK neJohannesburg International eseMzantsi Afrika.

**187. Global city**

a city in which are located the headquarters of major multinational corporations and banks, as in London, or their major branch operations and local MNCs, as in Johannesburg.

**Internasionale stad**

'n stad waarin al die hoofkantore van belangrike multinasionale korporasies (MNC's) en banke geleë is, soos Londen, of waar hulle belangrikste takke en plaaslike MNC's geleë is, soos Johannesburg.

**Isixeko sehlabathi**

isixeko ekulapho kufumaneka khona amakomkhulu eenkampani neebhanki zeentlanga ezininzi, njengaseLondon, okanye imisebenzi emikhulu yamasebe azo kunye nee-MNC zasekuhlaleni, njengaseRhawutini.

**188. Global civil society**

we usually think of civil society as an arena of social life that exists above the individual but below the state. It is a complex network of economic, social and cultural practices, based on friendship, family, the market and voluntary affiliation. The idea of a global civil society refers to the fact that these relationships between people now not only take place within nation- states but across national borders.

**Globale burgerlike samelewing**

Ons dink gewoonlik aan die burgerlike samelewing as 'n arena van die sosiale lewe wat op 'n hoër vlak as die individu maar op 'n laer vlak as die staat funksioneer. Dit is 'n komplekse netwerk van ekonomiese, sosiale en kulturele praktyke, gebaseer op vriendskap, familie, die mark en vrywillige verwantskappe. Die idee van 'n globale burgerlike samelewing verwys na die feit dat hierdie verhoudinge tussen mense deesdae nie net binne nasiestate bestaan nie, maar ook oor nasionale grense heen.

**Umbutho woluntu lwehlabathi**

sidle ngokucinga ngombutho woluntu njengeqonga lobomi basekuhlaleni obukho ngaphezu komntu kodwa ngaphantsi kwelizwe. Luthungelwano oluntsokothileyo lweenkqubo zoqoqosho, zentlalo nezenkcubeko, ezisekwe kumanyano lobuhlobo, losapho, lwemarike nolokuzithandela. Ingcinga yombutho woluntu lwehlabathi ubhekiselele kwinyaniso yokuba obu budlelwane buphakathi kwabantu abenzeki nje ngaphakathi elizweni kuphela koko kuyo yonke imida yelizwe.

**189. Global commodity chains**

the transnational production system through which firms are linked to technological and organisational networks. This enables firms to develop, manufacture, market and distribute specific commodities.

**Globale kommoditeitskettings**

die tegnologiese en organisatoriese netwerke wat firmas in die transnasionale produksiestelsel aan mekaar koppel. Dit stel firmas in staat om spesifieke kommoditeite te ontwikkel, te vervaardig, te bemark en te versprei.

**Amakhonkco eempahla zorhwebo zehlabathi**

inkqubo yemveliso yeentlanga zonke apho iifem zidityaniswe zaba luthungelwano lwetekinoloji nezemibutho. Oku kwenza ukuba iifem ziphuhlise, zivelise, zithengise kwaye zisasaze iimpahla zorhwebo ezithile.

**190. Global Compact**

a loose network of companies, civil society and labour organisations that set and aim to maintain standards and principles on the environment, labour, human rights and anti-corruption. The formation of the network was initiated by United Nations Secretary- General, Kofi Annan.

**Globale Verdrag**

'n losse netwerk van maatskappye, die burgerlike gemeenskap en arbeidsorganisasies wat standarde en beginsels oor die omgewing, arbeid, menseregte en antikorrupsie daargestel het en dit probeer handhaaf. Die vorming van dié netwerk is deur die Verenigde Nasies se sekretaris-generaal, Kofi Annan, geïnisieer.

**Umnqophiso wehlabathi**

uthungelwano lweenkampani, imibutho yoluntu kunye nemibutho yabasebenzi ebekiweyo kwaye egxile ekulondolozeni imigangatho nemithetho-siseko kokungqongileyo, emsebenzini, kumalungelo oluntu kunye nokuchasene nobuqhophololo. Ulwakheko lothungelwano lwaqaliswa nguNobhala Jikelele weziZwe

eziManyeneyo, uKofi Annan.

**191. Global equity**

a state of affairs where there is a fair distribution of assets and income all over the world.

**Globale ekwiteit**

‘n billike verspreiding van bates en inkomste oor die wêreld heen.

**Ulingano lwehlabathi**

imeko apho kukho ukwabiwa okulungileyo kweeasethi neengeniso ehlabathini jikelele.

**192. Global governance**

a relatively informal system of regulation at a global level, which combines global treaties, conferences and the regulatory actions of great powers and powerful private agencies.

**Globale bestuur**

‘n relatief informele reguleringstelsel op wêreldvlak, wat wêreldverdrae, -konferensies en die regulatoriese aksies van groot moondhede en magtige private agentskappe kombineer.

**Ulawulo lwehlabathi**

inkqubo engekho sesikweni yolawulo kwinqanaba lehlabathi, edibanisa izivumelwano zehlabathi, iinkomfa kunye neentshukumo zolawulo zamagunya amakhulu kunye neearhente zabucala ezinamandla.

**193. Globalisation**

the rapidly deepening, widening and speeding up of interaction between individuals, organisations and states across national and natural boundaries. The current phase of globalisation is associated with the universalising of a set of norms and rules that govern many aspects of life which were previously determined nationally. Its effects are deemed to be the emergence of a global (Americanised)

culture, the firm entrenchment of liberal economic and political principles globally, and the ‘retreat of the state’ from some public policy issue areas.

**Globalisering**

die snelle verdieping, verbreding en versnelling van interaksie tussen individue, organisasies en state oor nasionale en natuurlike grense heen. Die huidige fase van globalisering word verbind met die universalisering van ‘n stel norme en reëls wat talle aspekte van die lewe, wat eers op nasionale vlak bepaal is, beheers. Die effek wat dit het, word onder andere beskou as die verspreiding van ‘n globale (veramerikaansde) kultuur, die vaste vestiging van liberale en politieke beginsels wêreldwyd, en die ‘terugtrekking van die staat’ uit sekere openbare beleidsvraagstukke.

**Usondelelwaniso lwamazwe omhlaba**

ukwenziwa nzulu ngokukhawuleza, ukwenziwa nkulu nokukhawuleziswa kwentsebenziwasno ephakathi kwabantu, imibutho namazwe elizweni lonke nakwimida yemvelo. Isigaba sangoku sokusondelelwaniso kwamazwe omhlaba kwayanyaniswa nokwenziwa koluhlu lwezithethe nemithetho yelizwe jikelele elawula iinkalo ezininzi zobomi ezazimiselwe ngokwesizwe ngaphamabili. Iziphumo zako kufanele kube yinto engxamisekileyo yenkcubeko yehlabathi (yaseMelika), uzinziso ngokungqongqo lwemithetho-siseko yenkululeko yezoqoqosho nezopolitiko ngokwehlabathi, kunye noku’rhowiswa kwelizwe’ kwezinye iinkalo zemibandela yemigaqo-  
nkqubo yoluntu.

**194. Global justice**

moral rules and ethical thinking applied to the world as a whole.

**Globale reg**

morele reëls en etiese denke wat op die wêreld in die geheel toegepas word.

**Ubulungisa behlabathi**

imithetho yokuziphatha kunye nendlela yokucinga yemikhwa esesikweni esetyenziswa ehlabathini jikelele.

**195. Global village**

a term used to indicate the interconnectedness of global society today. Changes in telecommunications mean that the speed at which economic and social transactions can occur has rapidly grown. This helps to create the impression that international borders are becoming less significant, and that the world is 'shrinking', and that rather than a loosely connected global system, we can today speak of a global village where social interactions are much tighter.

**Globale dorp**

'n term wat gebruik word om aan te dui hoe heg die hedendaagse wêreldgemeenskap onderling verbind is. Veranderinge in telekommunikasiestelsels beteken ekonomiese en sosiale interaksie kan baie vinniger as voorheen plaasvind. Dit dra by tot die indruk dat internasionale grense al hoe minder belangrik word, dat die wêreld besig is om te 'krimp', en dat ons, in plaas van 'n globale stelsel wat losweg verbind is, deesdae kan praat van 'n globale dorp waar sosiale wisselwerking baie hegte is.

**Unxibelelwano loluntu lwehlabathi**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukubonisa ukunxibelelana koluntu lwehlabathi namhlanje. Iinguqulelo kuqhagamshelwano ngeengcingo kuthetha ukuba sikhule kakhulu isantya ehamba ngaso intengiselwano yezoqoqosho neyenzentlalo. Oku kunceda ekudaleni uluvo lokuba imida yamazwe omhlaba iya ibaluleka kancinci, kwanokuba ihlabathi liya 'ncipha', kwanokuba endaweni yenkqubo yehlabathi elinxibelelene ngokukhululekileyo, namhlanje singathetha ngonxibelelwano loluntu lwehlabathi apho iqine kakhulu khona intsebenziswano yasekuhlaleni.

**196. Gold exchange standard**

a monetary system whereby currency values are fixed in terms of a stable gold value, in order to prevent the volatile fluctuation of rates

of exchange. It came into being after World War II and replaced the gold standard system when the US government declared it would pay US\$ 35 for one ounce of gold. In the gold standard system, currencies were also defined in terms of gold but, in addition, money supplies were linked to gold, and balance of payment deficits were settled in gold. These latter two aspects fell away with the introduction of the gold exchange standard.

**Goud wisselkoersstandaard**

'n monetêre stelsel waardeur valutawaardes vasgestel word volgens 'n stabiele goudwaarde om die wisselvallige fluktuering van wisselkoerse te voorkom. Dit is na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog ingestel en het die goudstandaardstelsel vervang toe die VSA-regering verklaar het dat hy VSA-\$35 vir 'n ons goud sou betaal. In die goudstandaardstelsel is geldeenhede nie net in terme van goud gedefinieer nie, maar geldvoorraad was aan goud gekoppel en betalingsbalanstekorte is in goud betaal. Die laaste twee aspekte het weggeval toe die gouduitruilstandaard ingestel is.

**Umgangatho wotshintshiselwano ngegolide**

inkqubo yezezimali apho amaxabiso ekharensi asisigxina ngokwexabiso elizinzileyo legolide, ukuze kuthintelwe ukunyuka kusehla okuguququkayo kwamaqondo otshintshiselwano. Yabakho emva kweMfazwe yeSibini yeHlabathi yaze yatshintshwa ngenkqubo yemigangatho yegolide ngexesha urhulumente waseMelika ebhengeza ukuba uya kuhlawula i-US\$ 35 ngeawunsi enye yegolide. Kwinkqubo yomgangatho wegolide, iikharensi nazo zachazwa ngokwegolide kodwa, ngokongezelelweyo, izibonelelo zemali zadityaniswa kwigolide, yaze intsalela yentlawulo esilelayo yahlawulwa ngegolide. Ezi nkalo zimbini zokugqibela zawela kude lee xa ngokwaziswa komgangatho wotshintshiselwano ngegolide.

**197. Good offices**

a situation whereby a third party offers a specific place within its territory for negotiations by parties to a dispute. In some cases, the third party that has offered its good offices may meet the parties to the



dispute separately in an attempt to try to bring them together over a negotiating table.

#### **Neutrale geskilbeslegtingsterrein**

‘n situasie waar ‘n derde party ‘n spesifieke plek binne sy grondgebied aanbied vir onderhandelinge tussen partye wat by ‘n geskil betrokke is. In sommige gevalle kan die derde party wat die neutrale geskilbeslegtingsterrein aangebied het, die betrokke partye afsonderlik ontmoet in ‘n poging om hulle saam om die onderhandelingsstafel te kry.

#### **Iofisi zothetha-thethwano**

imeko apho iqela lesithathu linikeza ngendawo ethile ngaphakathi kwemida yalo ukuze kuthetha-thethwane ngamaqela ukusombulula ingxabano. Kwezinye iimeko, iqela lesithathu elinikeze ngeeofisi zalo zothetha-thethwano lingadibana namaqela ngokwahlukeneyo ekusombululeni ingxabano ngenzame yokuwahlanganisa ndawonye ngaphezu kwetafile yothetha-thethwano.

#### **198. Governance**

the practice of governing, exercising authority, at all levels – from local to global – by a diverse group of actors, not just states or governments but also civil societies and companies.

#### **Regeerkunde**

die praktyk van regeer, die uitoefening van gesag op alle vlakke – van plaaslik tot wêreldwyd – deur ‘n uiteenlopende groep spelers, nie net state of regerings nie, maar ook burgerlike gemeenskappe en maatskappye.

#### **Ulawulo**

inkqubo yokulawula, yokwenza igunya, kuwo onke amanqanaba – ukusukela kwelasekuhlaleni nehlabathi – liqela labadlali abahlukeneyo, hayi amazwe okanye oorhulumente kuphela koko kunye nemibutho yoluntu neenkampani.

#### **199. Government of National Unity (GNU)**

the first government formed after South Africa’s general elections in April 1994, and which included in the Cabinet all political parties that received at least 10% of the national vote the African National Congress, the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

#### **Regering van Nasionale Eenheid (RNE)**

die eerste regering wat gevorm is na Suid-Afrika se algemene verkiesing in April 1994, en wat al die politieke partye wat minstens 10% van die nasionale stem op hulle verenig het, in die Kabinet ingesluit het die African National Congress, die Nasionale Party en die Inkatha Vryheidsparty.

#### **Urhulumente woBumbano (i-GNU)**

urhulumente wokuqala owasekwa emva konyulo lukawonke-wonke lwaseMzantsi Afrika ngoEpreli ka-1994, kunye nowathi waquka kwiKhabhinethi onke amaqela ezopolitiko awafumana i-10% kuphela kwivoti elizweni iAfrican National Congress, iNational Party kunye neInkatha Freedom Party.

#### **200. Greenhouse effect**

this is the rise in temperature that the Earth experiences because certain gases in the atmosphere (water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, for example) trap energy from the Sun. Without these gases, heat would escape back into space and Earth’s average temperature would be about 15 degrees centigrade colder. The greenhouse effect is important because without it the Earth would not be warm enough for humans to live on. However, if it becomes stronger, it could make the Earth warmer than usual. Even a little warming may cause problems for plants, animals and humans.

#### **Kweekhuiseffek**

dit verwys na die styging in temperatuur wat die Aarde ondervind omdat sekere gasse in die atmosfeer (waterdamp, koolsuurgas, stikstofoksied en metaan, byvoorbeeld) die Son se energie vasvang. Sonder hierdie gasse sou hitte na die ruimte ontsnap en sou die Aarde

se gemiddelde temperatuur sowat 15 °C kouer gewees het. Die kweekhuiseffek is belangrik, want daarsonder sou die Aarde nie warm genoeg vir mense gewees het om te bewoon nie. As dit egter toeneem, sal dit die Aarde warmer as normaalweg maak. Selfs 'n klein bietjie meer hitte kan probleme vir plante, diere en mense veroorsaak.

#### **Ifuthe lobushushu bomhlaba**

oku kukunyuka kweqondo elifunyanwa nguMhlaba ngenxa yokuba iirhasi ezithile kumandla okubambeka (umphungo wamanzi, i-carbon dioxide, i-nitrous oxide kunye ne-methane, umzekelo) kwiatmosfera esuka eLangeni. Ngaphandle kwezi rhasi, ubushushu buya kuzimela bubuyele esithubeni nakwiqondo eliphakathi loMhlaba bube malunga namaqondo e-15 lesentigreyidi ukubanda. Ifuthe lobushushu bomhlaba libalulekile kakhulu ngenxa yokuba ngaphandle kwalo uMhlaba ubungayi kufudumala ngokwaneleyo ukuze kuphile abantu. Nangona kunjalo, ukuba liya lisomelela, oko kungenza uMhlaba ufudumale ngaphezulu kunokuqhelekileyo. Nkqu nokufudumala okuncinci kunokubangela iingxaki kwizityalo, ezilwanyaneni nasebantwini.

#### **201. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

a measure of the total flow of goods and services produced in a national economy in one quarter (three months) or one year. Only goods used in final consumption or investment are included. GDP is the preferred measure of changes in the economic activity of a national economy, such as its growth or decline. *See* real GDP per capita.

#### **Bruto Binnelandse Produk (BBP)**

'n maatstaf van die totale vloei van goedere en dienste wat in een kwartaal (drie maande) deur die nasionale ekonomie gelewer word. Slegs goedere wat finaal verbruik of geïnvesteer word, word ingesluit. BBP is die verkose wyse om veranderinge in die ekonomiese aktiwiteit van 'n nasionale ekonomie, soos groei en afplating, te meet. *Sien* 'real GDP per capita'.

#### **Imveliso yeLizwe yoNyaka (i-GDP)**

umlinganiselo wokungena ngokupheleleyo kweempahla neenkonzoz eziveliswa kuqoqosho lwelizwe ngekota enye (iinyanga ezintathu) okanye unyaka omnye. Ziimpahla ezisetyenziswa kusetyenziswa okanye kutyalo-mali lokugqibela kuphela eziqukiweyo. I-GDP ingumlinganiselo okhethwayo weenguqulelo kwintshukumo yezoqoqosho loqoqosho lwelizwe, njengokhulo okanye ukuhla kwayo. *Bona* 'real GDP per capita'.

#### **202. Gross National Product (GNP)**

gross domestic product plus the income earned by domestic residents coming from investments abroad, less income earned in the domestic economy paid to foreigners. GNP is the preferred measure of the standard of living of the citizens of a particular country. It is widely used in cross-country comparisons, when GNP is divided by the total population, thereby giving GNP per capita (literally, 'per head' of the population).

#### **Bruto Nasionale Produk (BNP)**

bruto binnelandse produk plus die inkomste wat verdien is deur binnelandse inwoners uit buitelandse beleggings, minus inkomste wat in die plaaslike ekonomie verdien word wat aan buitelanders betaal is. BNP is die verkose metode om die lewenstandaard van die burgers van 'n bepaalde land te meet. Dit word alom gebruik om lande met mekaar te vergelyk BNP word deur die totale bevolking van daardie land gedeel om die BNP per capita (letterlik, 'per kop' in die bevolking) te gee.

#### **Imveliso kaZwelonke yoNyaka (i-GNP)**

imveliso yasekhaya elizweni ngonyaka kunye nengeniso efunyanwa ngabahlali basekhaya abeza besuka kutyalo-mali lwangaphesheya kolwandle, ngaphantsi kunengeniso efunyanwa kuqoqosho lwasekhaya oluhlululwa kubantu bangaphandle. I-GNP ingumlinganiselo okhethwayo wemigangatho yokuphila kwabemmi belizwe elithile. Isetyenziswa ngokubanzi kuthlekiso lwamazwe ewonke, xa i-GNP yahlulwe ngoluntu lunonke, ngokwenze njalo

kunikezwe i-GNP ngokomntu ngamnye (ngokuphandle, 'ngentloko nganye' yabemi).

- 203. Group of 77**  
*see G77.*

**Groep van 77**  
*sien 'G77'.*

**Iqela lama-77**  
*bona 'G77'.*

- 204. Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)**  
A neo-liberal macroeconomic policy framework, designed by the post-apartheid South African government to generate economic growth, job creation and development. See macro-economic policy.

**Strategie vir Groei, Werkverskaffing en Herverdeling (GEAR)**  
'n neoliberaler makro-ekonomiese raamwerk wat deur die post-apartheid-regering van Suid-Afrika ontwerp is om ekonomiese groei, werkskepping en ontwikkeling aan te moedig. Sien 'macro-economic policy'.

**Ukhulo, iNgqesho noKwabiwa ngokutsha (i-GEAR)**  
isakhelo somgaqo-nkqubo wenkululeko yoqoqosho olukhulu, esayilwa ngurhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika wasemva kocalucalulo ngenjongo zokwandisa ukhulo lwezoqoqosho, ukudalwa kwemisebenzi nophuhliso. Bona 'macro-economic policy'.

## H

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- 203. Hard currencies**  
internationally traded currencies that, when earned as in tourism, can be used to purchase goods and services worldwide. The United States dollar is the major hard currency. Among others are the British pound, the euro and the Japanese yen (see foreign exchange).

### **Harde valuta**

internasionaal verhandelde valuta wat, as dit byvoorbeeld uit toerisme verdien word, gebruik kan word om goedere en dienste wêreldwyd te koop. Die VSA-dollar is die vernaamste harde valuta. Ander sluit in die Britse pond, die euro en die Japannese jen (sien 'foreign exchange').

### **Iikharensi zamazwe omhlaba**

iikharensi ekurhwetywa ngazo emhlabeni jikelele, ezinokuthi, xa zifunyenwe njengakukhenketho, zisetyenziswe ekuthengeni iimpahla neenkonzobathini jikelele. Idola yaseMelika iyikharensi ephambili yamazwe omhlaba. Phakathi kwezinye yiponti yaseBhritane, ne-euro kunye ne-yen yaseJapan. (bona 'foreign exchange').

- 204. Hard power**  
commonly refers to attributes of power such as military capability, economic resources, population and territory.

### **Harde mag**

in die algemeen verwys dit na eienskappe van mag soos militêre vermoë, ekonomiese hulpbronne, bevolking en grondgebied.

### **Amandla alukhuni**

okuqheleke njengokubhekiselele kwiimpawu zamandla njengobuchule bomkhosi, izibonelelo zoqoqosho, abemi nommandla.

- 205. Hegemon**  
in International Relations theory, hegemony is the dominant core powering the world at any given time. The role of hegemony is to provide order for the international system, as they are best positioned to benefit from 'hegemonic stability'. Since the 16th century there have been three global hegemony the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States. In international sub-systems there may be regional hegemony, such as South Africa in Southern Africa.

**Hegemoon**

in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge is hegemonie die dominante kern wat op enige bepaalde tydstip die wêreld dryf. Die rol van hegemonie is om orde in die internasionale stelsel te skep, aangesien hulle in die beste posisie is om by 'hegemoniese stabiliteit' baat te vind. Sedert die 16e eeu was daar drie wêreldhegemonie Nederland, Groot Brittanje en die VSA. In internasionale substelsels kan daar verskeie streekshegemonie wees, byvoorbeeld Suid-Afrika in Suider-Afrika.

**Inkokheli**

kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba, iinkokheli zingamagunya angundoqo ongamele ihlabathi nangaliphi na ixesha. Indima yeenkokheli kukubonelela inkqubo yamaZwe oMhlaba ngocwangco, njengoko zibekelwe ukuxhamla ku'zinzo lobunkokheli'. Ukusukela kwinkulungwane ye-16 bekukho iinkokheli zomhlaba ezintathu iNetherlands, iBhritane kunye neMelika. Kwiinkqubo ezingaphantsi zamazwe omhlaba kunokubakho iinkokheli zengingqi, njengoMzantsi Afrika kumaZantsi eAfrica.

**206. Hegemonic power**

a state that holds hegemony within international society. Synonym of hegemon.

**Hegemoniese mag**

'n staat wat die posisie van hegemoon in die internasionale gemeenskap beklee. Sinoniem vir hegemoon.

**Amandla obunkokheli**

ilizwe elinobunkokheli ngaphakatho koluntu lwamazwe omhlaba. Isithetha-ntonnye nobunkokheli.

**207. Hegemonic rivalry**

the situation that pertains in a bipolar international system when two powers compete for more influence. Such rivalry could also exist

when the international system is dominated by more than two powers. See multipolarity and uni-multipolar system.

**Hegemoniese mededinging**

die situasie wat ontstaan in 'n bipoelêre internasionale stelsel wanneer twee moondhede met mekaar meeding om die meeste invloed te kry. Mededinging van hierdie aard kan ook voorkom wanneer die internasionale stelsel deur meer as twee moondhede oorheers word. Sien 'multipolarity' en 'uni-multipolar system'.

**Usukuzwano lobunkokheli**

imeko ephathelele kwinkqubo yamandla olawulo ancama-mbini kumazwe ngamazwe xa amagunya olawulo amabini akhuphisana ukufumana impembelelo enkulu. Usukuzwano olunjalo lungabakho kuphela inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba yonganyelwe ngamagunya olawulo angaphezulu kwamabini. Bona 'multipolarity' no-'uni-multipolar system'.

**208. Highly indebted poor countries (HIPC)**

countries that are defined as excessively poor and unable to service their debts. Under the HIPC Initiative, such countries, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa, qualify for debt relief.

**Arm lande met baie skuld (HIPC)**

lande wat as uiters arm gedefinieer kan word en nie hulle skuldverpligtinge kan nakom nie. Onder die HIPC-inisiatief kwalifiseer sulke lande, die meeste van hulle in sub-Sahara-Afrika, vir skuldverligting.

**Amazwe ahlwempuzeke ngokugqithisileyo (ii-HIPC)**

amazwe achazwa njengahlwempuzeke ngokugqithisileyo futhi angenako ukuhlulwula izikweleti zawo. Ngaphantsi kweNyathelo lokuqala le-HIPC, amazwe anjalo, inkoliso yawo kwiSahara engaphantsi yeAfrika, ayafaneleka ukufumana uncedo kwizikweleti zawo.

- 209. High politics**  
political-military issues of national and international security pertaining to war and peace that involve state sovereignty, independence and diplomatic relations.
- Hoë politiek**  
politie-militêre nasionale en internasionale veiligheidskwessies wat verband hou met oorlog en vrede, en betrekking het op die soewereiniteit van state, onafhanklikheid en diplomatieke betrekkinge.
- Ezopolitiko oluphezulu**  
imibandela yezopolitiko lozomkhosi zokhuseleko lwelizwe nezamaZwe oMhlaba eziphathelele kumlo noxolo eziquka ubungangamsha belizwe, inkululeko nobudlelwane bezozakuzo.
- 210. Host computer**  
a computer which provides or 'serves' files across a network to 'client' computers linked to it, such as your personal computer. You must be linked to a host in order to have access to the Internet.
- Gasheerrekenaar**  
'n rekenaar wat lêers lewer of 'bedien' aan 'n netwerk 'kliënte'-rekenaars wat daaraan gekoppel is, soos jou persoonlike rekenaar. Jy moet aan 'n gasheer gekoppel wees om toegang tot die internet te kry.
- Ikhompyutha engumankeli**  
ikhompyutha ebonelela okanye 'enikeza' ngeefayile kwintanethi yonke ukuya kwikhompyutha ye'klayenti' edityaniswe kuyo, njengekhompyutha yomntu. Kufuneka udityaniswe kumankeli ukuze ube nofikelelo kwi-intanethi.
- 211. Human capital**  
productive investments embodied in human beings. These include skills, abilities, ideals and health resulting from expenditures on education, on-the-job training programmes and health care. Human

capital formation is fundamental to the economic development of a country.

**Mensekapitaal**

produktiewe beleggings wat deur mense vergestalt word. Dit sluit in vaardighede, vermoëns, ideale en gesondheid wat voorspruit uit besteding aan opvoeding, indiensopleidingsprogramme en gesondheidsorg. Die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van 'n land steun op die vorming van mensekapitaal.

**Ubutyebi boluntu**

utyalo-mali lwemveliso obuqulethwe luluntu. Oku kuquka izakhono, ubuchule, iingcinga ezifezekileyo kunye nempilo kwiinkcitho kwezemfundo, kwiinkqubo zokuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi kunye nokhathalelo lwezempilo. Ulwakheko lobutyebi boluntu lususisiseko kuphuhliso lwezoqoqosho lwelizwe.

**212. Human development**

a concept popularised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which prioritises the realisation of basic human needs (BHNs) rather than mere economic growth.

**Menslike ontwikkeling**

'n begrip wat deur die Verenigde Nasies-ontwikkelingsprogram (VNOP) gewild gemaak is. Dit prioritiseer die verwesenliking van basiese menslike behoeftes (BMB's) eerder as bloot net ekonomiese groei.

**Uphuhliso loluntu**

ingqiqo eyenziwa yathandwa yiNkqubo yoPhuhliso lweziZwe eziManyeneyo (i-UNDP) ebeka phambili ukuphunyezwa kwezidingo zoluntu ezingundoqo (ii-BHN) kunokukhula nje kokhulo lwezoqoqosho.

**213. Human development index (HDI)**

a measure devised by the United Nations Development Programme

that uses life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and per capita income to assess a country's human development performance. It tries to measure what is happening to a country's people, whereas GDP measures what is happening to its economy.

**Menslike-ontwikkelingsindeks (MOI)**

'n maatstaf wat deur die Verenigde Nasies se Ontwikkelingsprogram ontwikkel is wat lewensverwagting, geletterdheid, opvoedingsvlak en per capita-inkomste gebruik om 'n land se prestasie ten opsigte van menslike ontwikkeling te evalueer. Dit probeer meet wat besig is om met 'n land se mense te gebeur, terwyl die bruto binnelandse produk (BBP) net meet wat besig is om met die ekonomie te gebeur.

**Isalathiso sophuhliso loluntu (i-HDI)**

inyathelo elayilwa yiNkqubo yoPhuhliso lweziZwe eziManyeneyo elisebenzisa okulindelekileyo ebomini, ubuchule bokufunda nokubhala, ufikelelo lwemfundo kunye umvuzo ngentloko nganye ekuhloleni indlela elenza ngayo ilizwe kuphuhliso loluntu. Lizama ukulinganisa into eqhubekayo ebantwini belizwe, ekubeni amanyathelo i-GDP ilinganisa into eqhubeka kwezoqoqosho lwalo.

**214. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

a deadly virus that causes a complete breakdown of the human body's ability to resist disease and infection. In time, it can lead to a terminal condition known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids).

**Menslike immunitetsgebreksvirus (MIV)**

'n dodelike virus wat die liggaam se vermoë om teen siektes en infeksie te veg, totaal aftakel. Mettertyd kan dit lei tot 'n terminale toestand wat bekend staan as verworwe immunitetsgebreksindroom (Vigs).

**Intsholongwane kaGawulayo (i-HIV)**

intsholongwane ebulalayo ebangela ukwaphuka ngokupheleleyo kwamandla omzimba womntu ekumelaneni nezifo nokosuleleka. Ekuhambeni kwexesha, kungaqhubeka kwimeko yokugqibela

eyaziwa njengoGawulayo uqobo (i-Aids).

**215. Humanitarian crisis**

situations arising from large-scale violence involving extensive suffering and death among unarmed civilians, as in Rwanda in 1994.

**Humanitêre krisis**

situasies wat ontstaan uit grootskaalse geweld wat die geweldig lyding en dood van ongewapende burgerlikes meebring, soos in Rwanda in 1994.

**Intsokolo yoluntu**

iimekosi eziphuma kububhovu-bhovu obukhulu obuquka imbulaleko eyandisiweyo kunye nokufa phakathi koluntu olungekho mkhosini nolungenazixhobo, njengaseRwanda ngo-1994.

**216. Humanitarian intervention**

efforts by an international actor or group of actors to stop the abuse of human rights in a given country, as in NATO's intervention in the Kosovo Province of Serbia to end Serbian attacks on ethnic Albanian Moslems.

**Humanitêre ingryping**

pogings deur 'n internasionale speler of groep spelers om die skending van menseregte in 'n bepaalde land stop te sit, soos NAVO se tussentrede in Kosovo se provinsie, Serbië, om Serbiërs se aanvalle op Albaniese Moslems te beëindig.

**Ungenelelo lwamalungelo abantu**

imizamo eyenziwa ngumdlali wamazwe omhlaba okanye iqela labadlali ekunqandeni ukuxhatshazwa kwamalungelo oluntu elizweni elithile, njengongenelelo lwe-NATO kwiPhondo eliyiKosovo laseSerbia ukuphelisa uhlasele lweSerbia kuhlanga lwamaSilamsi aseAlbania.

**217. Human rights**

the civil, economic and social rights that people can claim because they are human beings.

**Menseregte**

die burgerlike, ekonomiese en maatskaplike regte waarop mense kan aanspraak maak omdat hulle mense is.

**Amalungelo oluntu**

amalungelo obuntu, ezoqoqosho nawentlalo anokubangwa ngabantu ngenxa yokuba bengabantu.

**218. uman security**

a concept advanced by the United Nations Development Programme, which emphasises individual and community over national or regime security.

**Menslike veiligheid**

‘n begrip wat deur die Verenigde Nasies se Ontwikkelingsprogram bekend gemaak is, wat die veiligheid van individue en gemeenskappe beklemtoon eerder as die veiligheid van volke of regerings.

**Ukhuseleko loluntu**

ingqiqo eyaphuculwa yiNkqubo yoPhuhliso lweziZwe eziManyeneyo, egxininisa umntu noluntu ngaphezu kokhuseleko lwelizwe okanye lombuso.

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**I**

**219. Idealism**

a body of thought in International Relations which emphasises the possibility of states co-operating with one another to build a stable, moral and transparent world order.

**Idealisme**

‘n denkwyse in Internasionale Betrekkinge wat klem lê op die moontlikheid dat state met mekaar kan saamwerk om ‘n stabiele,

morele en deursigtige wêreldorde te bou.

**Intsebenziswano ezezekileyo**

isiqu sengcinga kuBudlelwane baMazwe oMhlaba esigxininisa okunokwenzeka ukuba amazwe amazwe ebesebenzisana ekwakheni ucwagco lwehlabathi oluzinzileyo, olusesikweni nolucacileyo.

**220. Idealist**

someone who subscribes to the principles of idealism in International Relations theory.

**Idealis**

iemand wat die beginsels van idealisme in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge aanhang.

**Umntu wentsebenziswano ezezekileyo**

umntu ovumelana nemithetho-siseko yentsebenziswano ezezekileyo kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba.

**221. Identity**

a sense of who we are and which group(s) we belong to. Individuals and groups have a propensity to develop an identity, often by constructing a sense of who they are not.

**Identiteit**

‘n sin van wie ons is en aan watter groep(e) ons behoort. Individue en groepe neig om ‘n identiteit te ontwikkel, dikwels deur te konstrueer wat hulle nie is nie.

**Isazisi**

uluvo lokuba singoobani na kwanokuba leli phi i(ama)qela esikuwo. Abantu namaqela banokuthambekela kuphuhliso lwesazisi, okudla ngokuba ngokwakha indlela yokuba bangobani na.

**222. Ideology**

an interrelated system of symbols, values and beliefs that arises from

a people's culture and history and claims to explain the past, understand the present and provide a guide to future action. In international relations, important 'secular' ideologies have been nationalism and communism. World religions, such as Islam and Christianity, can be thought of as 'religious ideologies'. The adjectival form is ideological.

### **Ideologie**

'n verwante stelsel simbole, waardes en oortuigings wat ontstaan uit 'n volk se kultuur en geskiedenis. Dit maak aanspraak daarop dat dit die verlede verduidelik, die teenwoordige verstaan en riglyne vir die toekoms kan daarstel. In Internasionale Betrekkinge was nasionalisme en kommunistiese belangrike 'sekulêre' ideologieë. Wêreldgelowe, soos Islam en die Christelike geloof, kan as 'godsdienslike ideologieë' beskou word. Die byvoeglike naamwoord is ideologies.

### **Izimvo ezilawula izenzo**

inkqubo olwalamo yeesimboli, izinto ezilixabiso neenkolelo ezisuka kwinkcubeko nembali yabantu kwaye ibanga ukucacisa okwexesha lamandulo, ukuqonda okwexesha langoku kwanokunikeza isikhokelo esiya kwisenzo sexesha elizayo. Kubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba, izimvo ezilawula izenzo 'zomhlaba' ezibalulekileyo bezizezobuthanda-zwe nobukomanisi. Iinkolo zehlabathi, ezinjengobuSilamsi nobuKrestu, zingacingelwa njenge'zimvo zonqulo ezilawula izenzo'. Imo yesichazi ngu-ezimvo ezilawula izenzo.

### **223. Imperialism**

the deliberate projection of a state's power beyond its own territory, with the object of creating and controlling a larger, coherent political and administrative 'empire'. Modern imperialism coincided with the expansion abroad of European states, the United States and Japan, to gain control of vast territories in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, which were turned into colonies. Marxists explain this as resulting from capitalism's need for raw materials and new markets. Realists see it as an expression of the power rivalries of the major

powers.

### **Imperialisme**

die doelbewuste projeksie van 'n staat se mag buite sy eie landsgrense met die doel om 'n groter, samehorige politieke en administratiewe 'ryk' te skep en te beheer. Moderne imperialisme het saamgeval met die magsuitbreiding van Europese state, die VSA en Japan ten einde beheer te kry van groot gebiede in Asië, Afrika, Latyns-Amerika en die Midde-Ooste, wat dan in kolonies omskep is. Marxiste skryf imperialisme toe aan die feit dat kapitalisme grondstowwe en nuwe markte nodig het. Realiste beskou dit as 'n uitdrukking van die magstryd tussen die grootmoondhede.

### **Inkolo yexabiso lezithanga**

ukuveliswa ngabom kobungangamsha belizwe ngaphaya kommandla walo, ngenjongo yokuyila nokulawula 'ubukumkani bamanye amazwe' bezopolitiko nobolawulo obukhulu nobunamathelayo. Eyala maxesha inkolo yexabiso lezithanga yenzeka ngaxeshanye nokwandiswa kwaphesheya kolwandle kwamazwe aseYurophu, eMelika neJaphani, ukuzuza ulawulo lwemimandla emikhulu eAsiya, eAfrika, eMelika yesiLatini nakuMbindi-Mpuma, eyathi yaguqulwa ekubeni ngamathanga. Abalandeli benkolo kaMarx bakucacisa oku njengokuphuma kwisidingo sobungxowankulu semveliso ekrwada neemarike ezintsha. Ii-Realists zikubona oku njengovakaliso lokusukuzana ngamandla amazwe amakhulu.

### **224. Imperial systems**

imperialism refers to the relationship of a hegemonic state to subordinate states or regions under its control, often to project the dominant state's power beyond the area of its original jurisdiction. 'Imperial systems' refers to the existence of more than one such imperial state, such as the period 1870-1914, which was marked by the colonisation of Africa and Asia by European powers.

### **Imperiale stelsels**

imperialisme verwys na die verhouding van 'n hegemone staat met



ondergeskikte state of streke wat deur hom beheer word, dikwels om die oorheersende staat se mag verder as sy oorspronklike jurisdiksiegebied uit te brei. 'Imperiale stelsels' verwys na die bestaan van meer as een so 'n imperiale staat, soos in die tydperk 1870–1914, wat gekenmerk is deur die koloniserings van Afrika en Asië deur Europese moondhede.

#### **Inkqubo yenkolo yexabiso lezithanga**

inkolo yexabiso lezithanga ibhekiselele kubudlelwane belizwe elongamelayo kumazwe aphantsi kwalo okanye kwiingingqi eziphantsi kolawulo lwalo, kudla ngokuvuliswa kobungangamsha belizwe elongameleyo ngaphaya kwendawo yalo yolawulo lwezomthetho. 'iinkqubo zenkolo zexabiso lezithanga' zibhekiselele kubukho kwelizwe elinenkolo yexabiso lezithanga elingaphaya kwelinye, njengakwixesha eliphakathi kuka-1870-1914, elaphawulwa ngokwenziwa amathanga kwamazwe aseAfrika nawaseAsiya ngamazwe aseYurophu.

#### **225. Import substitution industrialisation (ISI)**

a strategy of industrialisation in which previously imported goods are manufactured locally, and local 'infant' industry is protected from foreign competition by high tariffs.

#### **Invoervervanging-industrialisasie (IVI)**

'n industrialisasie-strategie waar goedere wat voorheen ingevoer is, nou plaaslike vervaardig word en plaaslike 'jong' industrieë deur hoë tariewe teen buitelandse mededinging beskerm word.

#### **Ukwenziwa kwamashishini athath' indawo yeempahla ezingeniswa elizweni (i-ISI)**

iqhinga lokwenziwa kwamashishini ekulapho iimpahla ezingeniswa ngaphakathi elizweni ngaphambili zenziwa kwalapha, kwaye ushishino lwalapha 'olusakhayo' lukhuselweyo kukhuphiswano lwangaphandle ngemirhumo ephakamileyo.

#### **226. Income**

what individuals earn from their labour and their investments; also the total earnings of a national population, known as 'National Income'. See income per capita and real income.

#### **Inkomste**

wat individue uit hulle arbeid en hulle beleggings verdien; ook die totale verdienste van 'n nasionale bevolking, wat bekend staan as 'nasionale inkomste'. Sien 'income per capita' en 'real income'.

#### **Ingeniso**

oku kuzuzwa ngabantu ngentsebenzo yabo nangotyalo-mali lwabo; kwakhona imivuzo iyonke yabemi belizwe, eyaziwa njenge'Ngeniso yeSizwe'. Bona 'income per capita' no-'real income'.

#### **227. Income per capita**

what is earned, on average, by a population (see gross national product).

#### **Inkomste per capita**

wat gemiddeld deur 'n bevolking verdien word (sien 'gross national product').

#### **Ingeniso ngokomntu ngamnye**

into ezuziweyo, ngeavareji, ngabemi (bona gross national product).

#### **228. Incorporation**

the varied processes whereby a territory and its population become part of the international political economy.

#### **Inlywing (inkorporasie)**

die verskillende prosesse waardeur 'n gebied en sy bevolking deel word van die internasionale politieke ekonomie.

#### **Ukubandakanya**

iinkqubo ezahlukeneyo apho ummandla kunye nabemi bawo bathi babe yinxalenye yoqoqosho lwezopolitiko lwamazwe omhlaba.

229.

**Inflation**

a rise in the general level of prices in an economy, caused by many factors such as rising production costs or too rapid expansion of the money supply relative to output.

**Inflasie**

‘n styging in die algemene vlak van pryse in ‘n ekonomie, veroorsaak deur verskeie faktore, soos stygende produksiekoste, of ‘n te vinnige uitbreiding van die geldvoorraad in verhouding tot die uitset.

**Ukunyuka kwamaxabiso**

ukunyuka kwinqanaba lamaxabiso gabalala kuqoqosho, okubangelwa ziimeko ezininzi ezinjengokunyuka kweendleko zemveliso okanye ukwanda okukhawuleze kakhulu kwesibonelelo semali okuyelele kwigalelo.

230.

**Inquiry**

a form of conflict resolution in which a third party undertakes a formal and impartial determination of the facts underlying a conflict and then reports his/her findings to the parties with the aim of clarifying the reasons for the conflict.

**Onderzoek**

‘n vorm van konfliktoplossing waar ‘n derde party formeel en onpartydig bepaal wat die feite is wat die konflik veroorsaak het, en sy/haar bevindinge dan aan die partye bekend maak om die redes vir die konflik te verduidelik.

**Uphando**

uhlobo lokuxazulula iimbambano ekulapho umntu wesithathu wamkela umiselo olusemthethweni nolungenakhethe lwamanqaku olusekela imbambano aze anikeze ingxelo yeziphumo zakho kumaqela ngenjongo yokucacisa izizathu zembambano leyo.

231.

**Institution**

a noun that could be used as a synonym for organisation or refer to the values, norms and principles that underlie organisations and other social structures. See international institutions.

**Instelling**

‘n selfstandige naamwoord wat as ‘n sinoniem vir organisasie gebruik kan word, of verwys na die waardes, norme en beginsels waarop organisasies en ander sosiale strukture berus. Sien ‘international institutions’.

**Iziko**

isibizo esingasetyenziswa njengesithetha-ntonye sombutho okanye ukubhekiselela kwizinto ezilixabiso, izithethe nemithetho-siseko esekela imibutho kunye nezinye izakhiwo zasentlalweni. Bona ‘international institutions’.

232.

**Intangible attributes of power**

these are attributes of power which cannot be easily measured (e.g. leadership, prestige, cohesion and ideology); see soft power.

**Ontasbare kenmerke van mag**

dit is kenmerke van mag wat nie maklik gemeet kan word nie (bv. leierskap, prestige, samehorigheid en ideologie); sien ‘soft power’.

**Iimpawu zamandla ezingenakuchukunyiswa**

ezi ziimpawu zamandla ezingenakulinganiswa ngokulula (umz. ubunkokheli, isidima, ukunamathelana kunye nezimvo ezilawula izenzo); bona ‘soft power’.

233.

**Intelligence**

the result of (or the activity of) collecting and evaluating information about other countries, or about domestic challenges to the security of the state. ‘Covert’ intelligence is gathered secretly. ‘Overt’ intelligence is gathered openly, for example by diplomats. Historically an activity of states, ‘commercial’ intelligence is now also gathered by multinational corporations about their competitors.

**Inligting**

die resultaat (of die aktiwiteit) van die insameling en evaluering van inligting oor ander lande, of oor binnelandse situasies wat vir die veiligheid van 'n staat ter sake is. By 'bedekte' of 'kovert' insameling word inligting in die geheim ingesamel. By 'openlike' of 'overt' insameling word inligting openlik ingesamel, byvoorbeeld deur diplomate. 'Handelsinligting' is histories deur die staat ingesamel, maar deesdae word dit deur multinasionale korporasies (MNK's) oor hulle mededingers ingesamel.

**Ubukrelekrele**

isiphumo (okanye isenzo) sokuqokelela nokuhlalutya ingcaciso emalunga namanye amazwe, okanye emalunga nemingeni yasekhaya kukhuseleko lwelizwe. Ubukrelekrele 'bamatyholo' buqokelelwa ngokufihlakeleyo. Ubukrelekrele 'obuphandle' buqokelelwa ngokuphandle, umzekelo ngoongqondongqondo. Ngokuyimbali isenzo samazwe, ubukrelekrele 'bezoqoqosho' ngoku buqokelelwa ngamaqumrhu aquka amazwe amaninzi amalunga nabakhuphisana nawo.

**234. Interactions**

a collective noun for all the various contacts between international actors.

**Interaksies**

'n versamelnaam vir al die verskillende kontakte tussen internasionale spelers.

**Iintsebenziswano**

isibizo soquko sazo zonke iindibano ezahlukeneyo phakathi kwabalinganiswa bamazwe omhlaba.

**235. Interconnectedness**

a situation which results from high levels of regular interactions among international actors.

**Onderlinge verwantskappe**

'n situasie wat ontstaan omdat daar dikwels interaksie tussen internasionale spelers plaasvind.

**Ukunxibelelana**

imeko engunobangela wamaqanaba aphezulu entsebenziswano eqhelekileyo phakathi kwabalinganiswa bamazwe omhlaba.

**236. Interdependence (or interdependent)**

a situation of mutual dependence, defined as mutual sensitivity and mutual vulnerability, which can develop between interconnected actors. Not all interdependence is symmetrical, however. Symmetrical interdependence obtains when every actor is affected in the same way and to the same extent by occurrences affecting another actor with which it is interconnected. Liberals argue that the many ties that bind nations in today's world make them interdependent and more sensitive to each other's fears and desires. Realists argue that interdependence does not necessarily lead to a decline in conflict, but may actually increase the potential for conflict each point of interconnectedness is a potential site of conflict, they argue.

**Interafhanklikheid (of interafhanklik)**

'n situasie van wedersydse afhanklikheid, wat gedefinieer word as wedersydse sensitiwiteit en wedersydse kwesbaarheid, wat tussen onderling verwante spelers kan ontwikkel. Nie alle interafhanklike situasies is simmetries nie. As spelers in 'n onderlinge verwantsap staan, kom simmetriese interafhanklikheid voor wanneer elke speler op dieselfde manier en in dieselfde mate deur dieselfde gebeure geraak word. Liberaliste voer aan dat die talle bande wat nasies in vandag se wêreld verbind hulle interafhanklik en meer sensitief vir mekaar se vrese en begeertes maak. Realiste voer aan dat interafhanklikheid nie noodwendig lei tot 'n afname in konflik nie, maar dat dit trouens die moontlikheid van konflik kan verhoog. Volgens hulle is elke punt van onderlinge verwantskap 'n potensiële geleentheid vir konflik.

**Xhomekelelana (okanye ukuxhomekelelana)**

imeko yokuxhomekeka ngokufanayo, echazwa njenge-mutual sensitivity and mutual vulnerability, enokuvela phakathi kwabalinganiswa bamazwe abanxibeleleyo. Asikuko konke ukuxhomekelelana okulingana macala, nangona kunjalo. Ukuxhomekelelana okulingana macala kufumaneka xa wonke umlinganiswa achaphazeleka ngendlela efanayo nangokude ngezenzeko ezenzeka omnye umlinganiswa onxibelelene naye. Abaxhasi bolawulo-melo baxoxa ukuba amakhonkco amaninzi adibanisa izizwe kwihlabathi lanamhlanje ukuwenza axhomekelelane kwaye abe nobuntununtunu kakhulu kumaxhala nemiqweni yamanye. Ii-Realists zaxoxa ngokuba ukuxhomekelelana akuyo mfuneko ukuba kukhokelele ekwehleni kwembambano, kodwa enyanisweni kungandisa ukwenzeka kwembambano indawo nganye yonxibelelwano iyisayithi enokwenzeka yembambano, baxoxa njalo.

**237. Interest rates**

the cost of money; what individuals, companies and countries must pay to borrow and use others' money. Interest rates may be fixed for the length of the loan, or they may vary depending upon general economic conditions. Also, what you are paid by a bank or other financial institution for your deposits in savings and cheque accounts.

**Rentekoerse**

die koste van geld; wat individue, maatskappye en lande moet betaal om by 'n ander een geld te leen en daardie geld te gebruik. Rentekoerse kan vasgestel word vir die duur van die lening, of kan wissel na gelang van algemene ekonomiese toestande. Dit verwys ook na die geld wat jy van 'n bank of ander finansiële instellings op jou deposito's in spaar- en tjekrekening ontvang.

**Amaqondo enzala**

indleko yemali; into ekufuneka ihlawulwe ngabantu, ziinkampani kunye namazwe ukuze aboleke futhi asebenzise imali yamanye. Amaqondo enzala anokuqingqelwa ubude bemali-mboleko, okanye

anokushiyana ngokuxhomekeke kwimiqathango yezoqoqosho gabalala. Kwakhona, uyahlawulwa yibhanki okanye lelinye iziko lezemali ngemali oyifakayo kwiiakhawunti zolondolozo-mali nezetshekhi.

**238. Intergovernmental organisation (IGO)**

a formal international institution created by a treaty among the member states, such as the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

**Interregeringsorganisasie (IRO)**

'n formele internasionale instelling wat geskep word deur 'n verdrag tussen die lidlande, soos die Verenigde Nasies (VN) en die Organisasie vir Afrika-teenheid (OAE).

**Umbutho karhulumente wamazwe omhlaba (i-IGO)**

iziko elisemthethweni lamazwe omhlaba elayilwa ngesivumelwano esiphakathi kwamazwe angamalungu, njengeZizwe eziManyeneyo kunye noMbutsho woManyano lweAfrika.

**239. Intermediate manufactured goods**

manufactured products used to make finished goods, such as the steel, aluminium and plastics used to make many parts of automobiles.

**Intermediêre (tussenstadium-) vervaardigde goedere**

vervaardigde goedere wat gebruik word om klaargoedere van te maak, soos staal, aluminium en plastiek wat gebruik word om motoronderdele te maak.

**Iimpahla ezenziweyo zaphakathi**

iimveliso ezenziweyo ezisetyenziselwa ukwenza iimpahla ezigqityiweyo, njengentsimbi eyomeleleyo, ialuminiyam neeplastikhi ezisetyenziswa ekwenzeni iindawo ezininzi zeemoto.

**240. Internal sovereignty**

the right to exclusivity in making and applying rules for a distinct

territory.

**Interne soewereiniteit**

die reg tot eksklusiwiteit as dit kom by die maak en toepassing van reëls vir 'n bepaalde gebied.

**Ulawulo lwangaphakathi**

ilungelo lokukhuphela ngaphandle ekwenzeni nasesebenziseni imithetho yommandla owahlukileyo.

**241. Internally displaced peoples (IDPs)**

people forced to leave their homes and villages by large-scale violence. When IDPs cross borders, they are called 'refugees'.

**Intern ontheemdes**

mense wat deur grootskaalse geweld gedwing word om hulle huise en nedersettings te verlaat. Wanneer intern ontheemdes die landsgrense oorstek, word hulle 'vlugteling' genoem.

**Abasabi bangaphakathi (ii-IDP)**

abantu abanyanzeliswe ukushiya amakhaya needolophana zabo ngenxa yobubhovu-bhovu obukhulu. Xa ii-IDP zinqumla imida, kuthiwa z'iimbacu'.

**242. International anarchy**

*see* anarchy.

**Internasionale anargie**

*sien* 'anarchy'.

**Ukungabi nalawulo emazweni omhlaba**

*bona* 'anarchy'.

**243. International commercial law**

*see* international law.

**Internasionale handelsreg**

*sien* 'international law'.

**Umthetho wezorhwebo wamazwe omhlaba**

*bona* 'international law'.

**244. International criminal law**

a body of law proscribing a set of crimes and prescribing remedies. See international law.

**Internasionale strafreg**

reg wat strafregtelike (kriminele) oortredings beskryf en remedies voorskryf. *Sien* 'international law'.

**Umthetho wolaphulo-mthetho wamazwe omhlaba**

iqumrhu lomthetho elixela uluhlu lolwaphulo-mthetho kunye nokumisela izilungiso. *Bona* 'international law'.

**245. International criminal tribunals**

ad hoc courts of law set up to try people accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

**Internasionale strafregtelike tribunale**

ad hoc howe wat ingestel word om mense wat van oorlogsmisdade en misdade teen die mensdom beskuldig word, te verhoor.

**Iinkundla zamatyala olaphulo-mthetho amazwe omhlaba**

iinkundla zomthetho zexeshana ezibekelwe ukucikida abantu abamangalelwa ngolwaphulo-mthetho emfazweni kunye nolwaphulo-mthetho ngokuchasene noluntu.

**246. International financial institutions**

organisations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, headquartered in Washington, DC, which promote development and international financial stability, respectively.

**Internasionale finansiële instellings**

organisasies soos die Wêreldbank en die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF), wat sy hoofkantoor in Washington DC het, wat onderskeidelik ontwikkeling en internasionale finansiële stabiliteit bevorder.

**Amaziko ezemali amazwe omhlaba**

imibutho enjengeBhanki yeHlabathi kunye neNgxowa yezeziMali yamaZwe oMhlaba, enekomkhulu eWashington, DC, ephakamisa uphuhliso nozinzo lwezimali kumazwe omhlaba, ngokwahlukahlukeneyo.

**247. International institutions**

persistent and connected sets of rules (formal and informal) that prescribe behavioural roles, constrain activities and shape expectations of states and other international actors in their relations with each other.

**Internasionale instellings**

‘n volgehoe en verwante stel reëls (formeel en informeel) wat state en ander internasionale spelers se gedragrolle voorskryf, beperkings op hulle aktiwiteite plaas en hulle verwagtinge vorm wanneer hulle betrekkinge met mekaar aanknoop.

**Ukumiswa kwamazwe omhlaba**

uluhlu lwemithetho ezingileyo nedibeneyo (esesikweni nengekho sesikweni) emisela iindima, imisebenzi enyanzelayo kunye nezinto ezilindelweyo zemilo zamazwe kunye nabanye abalinganiswa bamazwe omhlaba ebudlelwaneni nabanye.

**248. International law**

a set of binding norms, customs, rules and procedures for arbitration that are supposed to govern the interactions of actors. We distinguish between international private law (that is, law pertaining largely to transnational dealings among non-state actors, such as corporations and individuals), and international public law, also called public

international law (applicable to the relations of states). International commercial law is a part of public law and deals with international business interactions, such as trade and direct foreign investment. See customary international law and treaty law.

**Internasionale reg**

‘n stel bindende norme, gebruike, reëls en prosedures vir bemiddeling wat veronderstel is om die interaksie tussen spelers te beheers. Ons onderskei tussen internasionale privaatreëls (die reg wat hoofsaaklik betrekking het op transnasionale interaksie tussen nieregeringspelers, soos korporasies en individue) en internasionale publiekreg (die reg wat op staatsbetrekkinge van toepassing is). Internasionale handelsreg is ‘n deel van publiekreg en het betrekking op internasionale sakebetrekkinge, soos handel en buitelandse direkte investering (BDI). Sien ‘customary international law’ en ‘treaty law’.

**Umthetho wamazwe omhlaba**

uluhlu lwezithethe, amasiko, imithetho neenkqubo ezibophelelayo zolamlo ezimele zilawule intsebenziswano yabalinganiswa. Sahlula phakathi komthetho wabucala wamazwe omhlaba (oko kukuthi, umthetho ophathelele kumadinga esizwe ikakhulu phakathi kwabalinganiswa abangengabo abelizwe, njengamaqumrhu nabantu), kunye nomthetho woluntu wamazwe omhlabaokwabizwa njengomthetho wamazwe omhlaba woluntu (osebenza kubudlelwane bamazwe). Umthetho wezorhwebo wamazwe omhlaba uyinxalenye yomthetho woluntu kwaye ugxila kwiintsebenziswano zoshishino lwamazwe omhlaba, njengorhwebo kunye notyalo-mali lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo. Bona ‘customary international law’ no-‘treaty law’.

**249. International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

one of the so-called Bretton Woods international financial institutions that were formed in 1944 at Bretton Woods in the USA to manage the post-war world economy. The IMF seeks to maintain international monetary stability and, in particular, in the value of currencies. It helps countries that have serious balance-of-payments problems by

giving them low-interest loans. In return, the IMF demands that these countries apply strict measures to curb the financial problems that led to the balance-of-payments deficit in the first place (so-called structural adjustment programmes). Membership of the IMF is restricted to those states that are also members of the World Bank. Like the World Bank, the IMF has a system of weighted voting, which gives power to affect outcomes to those states that make the biggest financial contributions, particularly the United States.

#### **Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF)**

een van die sogenaamde Bretton Woods- internasionale finansiële instellings wat in 1944 by Bretton Woods in die VSA gestig is om die wêreld ekonomie na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog te bestuur. Die IMF se doel is om internasionale monetêre stabiliteit te handhaaf, veral wat die waarde van geldeenhede betref. Hy help lande wat ernstige betalingsbalansprobleme ondervind deur laerentekoerslenings aan hulle toe te staan. In ruil daarvoor eis die IMF dat hierdie lande streng maatreëls moet toepas om die finansiële probleme wat aanvanklik tot die betalingsbalanstekort gelei het, hok te slaan (sogenaamde strukturele aanpassingsprogramme). Lidmaatskap van die IMF word beperk tot daardie state wat nie ook lede van die Wêreldbank is nie. Net soos die Wêreldbank gebruik die IMF 'n stelsel van geweegde stemme. Dit gee die lande wat die grootste finansiële bydrae maak die meeste mag om die uitkomst te bepaal, veral die VSA.

#### **Ingxowa yezeziMali yamaZwe oMhlaba (i-IMF)**

elinye lamaziko emali yamazwe omhlaba ekuthiwa yi-Bretton Woods eyasekwa ngo-1944 eBretton Woods e-USA ukuze ilawule uqoqosho lwamazwe omhlaba lwasemva kwemfazwe. I-IMF ifuna ukulondoloza uzinzo lwemali yamazwe omhlaba kunye, ngokukodwa, kwixabiso leekharensi. Inceda amazwe aneengxaki ezinkulu zokuhlawula iintsalela ngokuwanika iimali-mboleko ezinenzala ephantsi. Ngembuyekezo, i-IMF ibange ukuba la mazwe asebenzise amanyathelo angqongqo ekunqandeni iingxaki zemali ezikhokelele kwintsilelo zokuhlawula iintsalela kwindawo yokuqala (okubizwa njengeenkqubo zolungiso lwezakhiwo). Ubulungu be-IMF

buthinteleke kulo mazwe akwangamalungu eBhanki yeHlabathi. NjengeBhanki yeHlabathi, i-IMF inenkqubo yokuvota enobunzima, enikeza amandla okuchaphazela iziphumo kulo mazwe enza awona magalelo makhulu ezezimali, ingakumbi iMelika.

#### **250. International monetary relations**

the internationally agreed rules according to which states exchange financial instruments with one another for the payment of goods, services and debt.

#### **Internasionale monetêre betrekkinge**

die reëls waarop daar op internasionale vlak ooreengekom word oor die uitruil van finansiële instrumente tussen state vir die betaling van goedere, dienste en skuld.

#### **Ubudlelwane bezezimali bamazwe omhlaba**

imithetho ekuvunyelwene ngayo ngokwamazwe omhlaba engokuba ngawaphi na amazwe atshintshiselana ngezixhobo zemali kunye namanye ngentlawulo yeempahla, iinkonzo kunye nesikweleti.

#### **251. International non-governmental organisations**

international bodies, such as the Red Cross, that have a permanent address and a secretariat, and whose members are private citizens from more than one country.

#### **Internasionale nieregeringsorganisasies**

internasionale liggame, soos die Rooikruis, wat 'n permanente adres en 'n sekretariaat het, en wie se lede private burgers uit meer as een land is.

#### **Imibutho engekho ngaphantsi kukarhulumente yamazwe omhlaba**

amaqumrhu amazwe omhlaba, anjengoMnqamlezo oBomvu, enedilesi esisigxina kunye nonobhala, kwaye enamalungu angabemi babucala abavela ngaphezu kwelizwe elinye.

**252. International organisations**

institutions with an international membership, and which have a permanent headquarters or secretariat. We distinguish between intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) that were created by agreement between states (such as the UN or SADC), and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) that were created by agreement between private individuals and groups (such as Amnesty International and the Red Cross). IGOs can be further subdivided according to whether they have universal membership or not, and according to the range of issue areas with which they deal.

**Internasionale organisasies**

instellings met 'n internasionale lidmaatskap wat 'n permanente hoofkantoor of sekretariaat het. Ons onderskei tussen interregeringsorganisasies (IRO's) wat geskep is deur 'n ooreenkoms tussen state (soos die VN of SAOG), en internasionale nie-regeringsorganisasies (INRO's) wat geskep is deur 'n ooreenkoms tussen private individue en groepe (soos Amnesty International en die Rooikruis). IRO's kan verder onderverdeel word op grond van die feit of hulle universele lidmaatskap het of nie, en volgens die soort vraagstukke waarmee hulle werk.

**Imibutho yamazwe omhlaba**

amaziko anobulungu bamazwe omhlaba, kwaye anoondlunkulu okanye unobhala osisigxina. Sahlula phakathi kwemibutho karhulumente wamazwe omhlaba (ii-IGO) eyayilwa ngesivumelwano esiphakathi kwamazwe (njenge-UN okanye i-SADC), kunye nemibutho engekho ngaphantsi kukarhulumente yamazwe omhlaba (ii-INGO) eyayilwa ngesivumelwano esiphakathi kwabantu babucala namaqela (njenge-Amnesty International kunye noMnqamlezo oBomvu). Ii-IGO zingaphinda zahlulwa-hlulwe ngokuba ingaba zinabo na okanye azinabo na ubulungu babo bonke, kwanangokoluhlu lweenkalo zemibandela ezigxila ngayo.

**253. International public goods**

also called collective goods, these are goods that are non-excludable

(i.e. all states have access to them) and non-rival (i.e. any state's use of the good will not decrease the amount available to other states). A traffic light is a public good in this sense for all drivers and pedestrians. The Kariba Dam on the Zambezi river is an international public good for Zambia and Zimbabwe; and a reduction in the rate of global warming, achieved by international treaties reducing the emission of 'greenhouse' gases produced by burning fossil fuels, would be a public good for all states and their citizens. Public goods are often difficult to create because of the problem of so-called 'free riders', who benefit from the good without paying their share in its creation.

**Internasionale openbare goedere**

ook genoem kollektiewe goedere. Hierdie goedere is nie-uitsluitlik (m.a.w. alle state het toegang daartoe) en nie-kompetierend (m.a.w. state se gebruik daarvan sal nie die hoeveelheid wat aan ander state beskikbaar is, verminder nie). Verkeersligte is 'n voorbeeld van openbare goedere waartoe alle voertuigbestuurders en voetgangers toegang het. Die Karibadam in die Zambezirivier is 'n voorbeeld van internasionale openbare goedere vir Zambië en Zimbabwe. Die verlaging van die koers van aardverwarming deur internasionale verdrae wat die uitskeiding van kweekhuisgasse uit die verbranding van fossielbrandstof verminder sou openbare goedere vir alle state en hulle burgers wees. Dit is dikwels moeilik om openbare goedere te skep weens die probleem van sogenaamde 'rugryers' wat die voordele benut sonder om hulle deel by te dra.

**Iimpahla zoluntu lwamazwe omhlaba**

ekukwathiwa ziimpahla zabo bonke ziimpahla ezingenakukhetheka (okt. onke amazwe ayafikelela kuzo) nezingenakusukuzana (okt. nakuphi na ukusetyenziswa kwempahla lilizwe akuyi kuwunciphisa umthamo ofumanekayo kwamanye amazwe). Irobhothi iyimpahla yoluntu kubo bonke abaqhubi nabahambi ngeenyawo. I-Kariba Dam ekumlambo oyiZambezi iyimpahla yoluntu lwamazwe omhlaba kwiZambia nakwiZimbabwe; kwaye ukuncitshiswa kweqondo lokufudumala kwehlabathi, okwafunyanwa ngezivumelwano



zamazwe omhlaba ezinciphisa ukukhutshwa kweerhasi ze-  
'greenhouse' eziveliswa zizibaso eziqhumayo zamathambo ajika aba  
ngamatye, kuya kuba yimpahla yoluntu lwawo onke amazwe kunye  
nabemi bawo. Iimpahla zoluntu kudla ngokuthiwa kunzima ukuyila  
ngenxa yengxaki ekuthiwa zii-'free riders', abaxhamle empahleni  
ngaphandle kokuhlawulela izabelo zabo ekuyileni.

**254. International society**

sovereign states that recognise each other's sovereignty and share a  
set of expectations of each other's behaviour are said to constitute a  
society with at least some shared norms and values. Due to the  
universalisation of the modern state, some authors claim that such a  
society is in existence today, and that it softens the harsher qualities of  
international anarchy.

**Internasionale samelewing**

soewereine state wat mekaar se soewereiniteit erken en 'n bepaalde  
stel verwagtinge van mekaar se optrede deel, word beskou as 'n  
gemeenskap met minstens 'n mate van gedeelde norme en waardes.  
Weens die universalisering van die moderne staat beweert sommige  
skrywers dat vandag se samelewing so 'n gemeenskap is, en dat dit  
die skadeliker eienskappe van internasionale anargie versag.

**Uluntu lwamazwe omhlaba**

amazwe aphetheyo abuqondayo ubungangamsha belinye kwaye  
nabelana ngoluhlu lwezinto ezilindelekileyo kwindlela yokuziphatha  
kwalo ngalinye ekuthiwa enza uluntu olwabelana ngezithethe nezinto  
ezilixabiso ubuncinane. Ngenxa yokubakho jikelele kwelizwe lale  
mihla, abanye ababhali babanga ukuba uluntu olunjalolukhona  
namhlanje, kwaye luthambisa ezona mpawu zibukhali zokungabi  
nalawulo zamazwe omhlaba.

**255. International system**

can be defined to mean a whole or social organisation, which has  
interrelated and functioning units/parts in the world. The units interact  
with one another and the whole.

**Internasionale stelsel**

kan gedefinieer word as 'n omvattende of maatskaplike organisasie  
wat verwante en funksionele eenhede/dele van die wêreld insluit.  
Daar is onderlinge interaksie tussen hierdie eenhede en ook met die  
geheel.

**Inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba**

ingachazwa njengethetha umbutho ophelileyo okanye wentlalo,  
onamacandelo/iinxalenye ezizalanayo nezisebenzayo ehlabathini.  
Amacandelo ayasebenzisana kwanokupheleleyo.

**256. Internet**

broad definition – all the computers in the world that can  
communicate with each other by e-mail; same as matrix. Restricted  
definition – all the computers in the world that can communicate with  
each other using a standard set of rules called TCP/IP. See TCP/IP.

**Internet**

breë definisie – al die rekenaars in die wêreld wat via e-pos met  
mekaar kan kommunikeer; dieselfde as 'matrix' (matriks). Beperkte  
definisie – al die rekenaars in die wêreld wat met mekaar kan  
kommunikeer via 'n standaard stel reëls genaamd TCP/IP. Sien  
'TCP/IP'.

**i-Intanethi**

inkcazelo ebanzi – zonke iikhompyutha ehlabathini  
ezinokuqhagamshelana ngeimeyile; okufanayo nematriksi. Inkcazelo  
ebhityileyo – zonke iikhompyutha ehlabathini ezinokuqhagamshelana  
zisebenzisa uluhlu lwemigangatho yemithetho ekuthiwa yi-TCP/IP.  
Bona i-'TCP/IP'.

**257. Inter-state conflict**

*see* war.

**Interstaatlike konflik**

*sien* ‘war’.

**Imbambano yaphakathi**

*bona* ‘war’.

- 258. Intra-state conflict**  
*see* civil war.

**Intrastaatlike konflik**

*sien* ‘civil war’.

**Imbambano yaphakathi**

*bona* ‘civil war’.

- 259. Invisible trade**  
those items, such as financial services, included in the current balance-of-payments account, as distinct from physically visible imports and exports of goods. Today, ‘invisibles’ account for about 25% of international trade and are growing faster than trade in goods.

**Onsigbare handel**

daardie items, soos finansiële dienste, wat in die lopende betalingsbalansrekening ingesluit is, in teenstelling met die tasbare invoere en uitvoere van goedere. Deesdae is ‘onsigbares’ verantwoordelik vir ongeveer 25% van internasionale handel en is dit besig om vinniger as die handel in goedere te groei.

**Urhwebo olungabonakaliyo**

ezo zinto, ezinjengeenkonzozezimali, ziqukwe kwiakhawunti yangoku yeentlawulo zentsalela, njengezhlukileyo kwiimpahla ezibambekayo ezibonakalayo zokungeniswa nokuthunyelw ngaphandle kwelizwe. Namhlanje, iakhawunti ‘yazingabonakaliyo’ yamalunga nama-25% yorhwebo lwaphakathi elizweni kwaye luhluma ngokukhawuleza kuneempahla ezirhwebywa ngaphakathi.

- 260. Isolation**

a severance of international ties with or by a particular state or government. A state can follow a policy of isolation when it tries to minimise its links to the outside world (Albania in the 1980s, for example). A group of states can isolate a particular state if they want to punish it for one reason or another. Apartheid South Africa was an isolated state. See pariah state.

**Isolasie**

die breek van internasionale bande met of deur ‘n bepaalde staat of regering. ‘n Staat kan ‘n beleid van isolasie volg wanneer hy sy bande met die buitewêreld tot die minimum probeer beperk (Albanië in die 1980’s, byvoorbeeld). ‘n Groep state kan ‘n bepaalde staat isoleer as hulle daardie staat om een of ander rede wil straf. Suid-Afrika tydens die apartheidsjare was ‘n geïsoleerde staat. Sien ‘pariah state’.

**Ukwenziwa ikheswa/ilolo**

ukuqhawulwa kwamatyathanga amazwe omhlaba lilizwe okanye ngurhulumente othile. Ilizwe lingalandela umgaqo-nkqubo wokwenza ikheswa/ilolo xa lizama ukunciphisa amakhonkco alo nehlabathi elingaphandle (iAlbania ngoo-1980, umzekelo). Iqela lamazwe lingalenza ikheswa/ilolo ilizwe elithile ukuba lifuna ukulohlwaya ngesinye isizathu okanye nangesinye. UMzantsi Afrika wocalu-calulo wawulilizwe elenziwe ikheswa. Bona ‘pariah state’.

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**J, K, L**

- 261. *Jus ad bello*** (Latin)  
rules and principles of what is just and appropriate conduct during warfare, which pertain between warring parties.

***Jus ad bello*** (Latyn)  
reëls en beginsels oor wat in oorlogstyd regverdig en toepaslike gedrag tussen die strydende partye is.

***Jus ad bello*** (ngokwesiLatini)  
imithetho nemithetho-siseko yendlela yokuziphatha ngobulungisa

nangokufanelekileyo ngexesha lemfazwe, okuphathelele kumaqela alwayo.

**262. *Jus ad bellum*** (Latin)  
rules and principles about when declaring a war can be regarded as just.

***Jus ad bellum*** (Latyn)  
reëls en beginsels oor wanneer die verklaring van oorlog as geregverdig beskou kan word.

***Jus ad bellum*** (ngokwesiLatini)  
imithetho nemithetho-siseko emalunga naxa kuvakaliswa imfazwe kungathatyathwa njengobulungisa.

**263. Juridical sovereignty**  
formal authority vested in a state to exercise authority over a specific territory, and to enter into agreements with other like units in the international system. It is a legal status given to states by other states in the international system through formal recognition of statehood when they extend diplomatic recognition to the state in question.

**Juridiese soewereiniteit**  
formele magtiging wat 'n staat het om gesag oor 'n bepaalde grondgebied uit te oefen en ooreenkomste met ander soortgelyke eenhede in die internasionale stelsel te sluit. Dit is 'n regstatus wat ander state aan 'n bepaalde staat in die internasionale stelsel gee deur daardie staat se staatskap formeel via diplomatieke erkenning te erken.

**Ulawulo lwezobulungisa**  
igunya elisesikweni elinikezwe elizweni ukuba lenze igunya lolawulo ngaphezu komda othile, kwanokungena kwizivumelwano kunye namanye amacandelo afanayo kwinkqubo yamazwe omhlaba. Bubume obusemthethweni obunikezwe elizweni ngamanye amazwe akwinkqubo yamazwe omhlaba ngokuthi abunakana ngokusesikweni

ubuzwe xa esandisa unakano lozakuzo kwilizwe ekubhekiselele kulo.

**264. Kimberley Process**  
the process aimed at restricting the exploitation and distribution of diamonds that originate from conflict areas and are used by belligerents to fund their violent campaigns. Initiated by a few large international non-governmental organisations, the Kimberley Process gained full swing once some of the world's major diamond-producing states, such as South Africa and Botswana, assented to the process. The outcome was a certification scheme which aims to monitor the origin and movement of all diamonds traded in the world.

**Kimberley-proses**  
die proses wat beoog om die ontginning en verspreiding van diamante uit konflikgebiede aan bande te lê omdat hierdie diamante deur oorlogvoerders gebruik word om hulle veldtogte van geweld te finansier. Die Kimberley-proses is deur 'n paar groot internasionale nie-regeringsorganisasies begin. Dit het volle momentum gekry toe van die wêreld se grootste diamantproduserende lande, soos Suid-Afrika en Botswana, hulle steun aan die proses toegesê het. Die uitkomst was 'n sertifiseringstelsel wat daarop gerig is om die oorsprong en beweging van alle diamante wat in die wêreld verhandel word, te monitor.

**Inkqubo yaseKimberley**  
inkqubo egxile ekunciphiseni ukusetyenziswa nokwabiwa kweedayimane ezivela kwiingingqi ezingquzulanyo nezisetyenziswa ngamazwe athanda ukulwa ukuxhasa iingxowa zawo zamaphulo obubhovu-bhovu. Okwaqalwa yimibutho engeyokarhulumente embalwa emikhulu yamazwe ngamazwe, inkqubo yaseKimberley yafumana ukujika okuzelelo akuba amanye amazwe amakhulu ehlabathi avelisa idayimane, njengoMzantsi Afrika neBotswana, athi avumelana nenkqubo. Isiphumo saba sisikim sesiqinisekiso okwathi kwakhela umkhanyo imvelaphi kunye netshukumo yazo zonke iidayimane ezirhwetyiweyo ehlabathini.

**265. Kleptocracy or kleptocratic governance**  
literally, rule by thieves. More generally, governance with very high levels of corruption, whose leaders use their elected and appointed offices to enrich themselves and their families.

**Kleptografie of kleptografiese regering**  
letterlik, regering deur diewe. Breër gestel, magsuitoefening deur persone wat plunder en/of steel; regering met uiters hoë vlakke van korrupsie wie se leiers hulle verkose ampte en aanstellings gebruik om hulleself en hulle families te verryk.

**Ikleptokhrasi okanye ulawulo lwamasela elizwe**  
ngokuphandle, lulawulo lwamasela. Ngokuthe gabalala, ulawulo olunenqanaba eliphezulu kakhulu lobuqhophololo, elinabakhokeli balo abasebenzi izikhundla abavotelwe nabonyulelwe kuzo ukuzityebisa bona kunye neentsapho zabo.

**266. Large-scale violence** armed conflict between large groups or armed forces, as in riots, rebellions, civil wars and interstate wars.

**Grootskaalse geweld**  
gewapende konflik tussen groot groepe gewapende magte, soos tydens oproer, rebellies, burgeroorloë en oorloë tussen state.

**Ububhovu-bhovu obubanzi**  
ungquzulwano ngezixhobo oluphakathi kwamaqela amakhulu okanye imikhosi emikhulu, njengakuqhankqalazo, uqhushululu, iinzame zokuchasa iintshaba ngaphandle kokulwa kunye neemfazwe eziphakathi kwamazwe.

**267. League of Nations**  
a global intergovernmental organisation that was formed after World War I in order to prevent war among nations and promote respect for public international law. The League failed in its aims, however, and was replaced by the United Nations in 1945.

### **Volkebond**

‘n internasionale interregeringsorganisasie wat na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog gevorm is om oorloë tussen nasies te verhoed en respek vir openbare internasionale reg te bevorder. Die Volkebond het egter nie in sy doel geslaag nie en is in 1945 deur die Verenigde Nasies vervang.

### **Imvumelwano yeziZwe**

umbutho woorhulumente bamazwe ehlabathi owasekwa emva kweMfazwe yokuQala yeHlabathi ukuze kuthintelwe imfazwe ephakathi kwezizwe kwanokuphakamisa intlonipho yomthetho woluntu lwamazwe ngamazwe. IMvumelwano yasilela kwiinongo zayo, kodwa nangona kunjalo, indawo yayo yathatyathwa ziziZwe eziManyeneyo ngo-1945.

**268. Liberalisation**

a process whereby a greater degree of freedom is introduced into an issue area. Political liberalisation implies lifting of restrictions on individual and collective freedom of opinion and assembly, and other forms of political expression. In the economic sphere, it refers to a process whereby state-applied rules and regulations are lifted and market forces are given wider scope.

### **Liberalisering**

‘n proses wat ‘n groter mate van vryheid oor ‘n spesifieke kwessie of gebied skep. Politieke liberalisering impliseer die ophef van beperkings op individuele en kollektiewe vryheid van spraak, byeenkoms en ander vorme van politieke uitdrukking. In die ekonomiese sfeer verwys dit na ‘n proses waar reëls en regulasies wat deur die staat toegepas word, verslap word om markkragte groter ruimte te gee.

### **Inkululeko kwezorhwebo**

inkqubo apho kwaziswa khona inkululeko yeqondo eliphezulu kwingingqi echaphazelekayo. Inkululeko kwezopolitiko kuthetha

ukuphakanyiswa kwezithintelo kwinkululeko yomntu nehlangeneyo yoluvo neyowiso-mthetho, kunye nezinye iindlela zokuvakaliswa kwezopolitiko. Kumda wezoqoqosho, ibhekiselele kwinkqubo apho imithetho nemimiselo yelizwe iphakanyisiweyo kwaye nemikhosi yezorhwebo inikezwe imida emikhudlwana.

**269. Liberalism**

the political and economic doctrines stressing individual freedom and responsibility. In International Relations, it is a school of thought that emphasises the plurality of actors in international relations and the possibility of co-operative relations among them.

**Liberalisme**

die politieke en ekonomiese leerstellings wat individuele vryheid en verantwoordelikheid beklemtoon. In Internasionale Betrekkinge is dit 'n denkwysie wat die pluraliteit van spelers in internasionale betrekkinge en die samewerkingsverhouding tussen hulle beklemtoon.

**Ukukhululeka**

iimfundiso zezopolitiko nezozoqoqosho egxininisa inkululeko yomntu kunye noxanduva. KuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba, kuliziko leengcinga ezigxininisa ubuninzi babadlali kuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba kunye nokwenzeka kobudlelwane bentsebenziswano phakathi kwawo.

**270. Liberation wars**

wars fought by colonised peoples in African and Asia to achieve their political independence from colonial powers, as in Algeria (1954-1962), Vietnam (1946-1954) and Zimbabwe (1967-1980).

**Vryheidsoorloë**

oorloë wat deur gekoloniseerde volke in Afrika en Asië gevoer is om hulle politieke onafhanklikheid van koloniale magte te verkry, soos in Algerië (1954–1962), Viëtnam (1946–1954) en Zimbabwe (1967–1980).

**Iimfazwe zenkululeko**

iimfazwe ezaliwa ngabantu bamathanga eAfrika naseAsiya ukuzuza inkululeko yawo yezopolitiko kumagunya azenze amathanga, njengaseAlgeria (1954-1962), eVietnam (1946-1954) naseZimbabwe (1967-1980).

**271. Life expectancy**

how many years the average newborn child will live in a given national population. A good indicator of the quality of life in a country, life expectancy is lowered by infant mortality, poor nutrition and diseases like cholera and HIV/Aids.

**Lewensverwagting**

hoeveel jaar die gemiddelde pasgebore kind in 'n bepaalde nasionale bevolking sal leef. Lewensverwagting is 'n goeie aanduiding van die lewensgehalte in 'n land. Dit word afgebring deur kindersterftes, swak voeding en siektes soos cholera en MIV/Vigs.

**Okulindelekileyo ebomini**

ubungakanani beminyaka eya kuphilwa yiavareji yomntwana wonke kuluntu lwesizwe. Isalathisi esikhulu sobomi bodidi elizweni, okulindelekileyo ebomini kuthotywe kukufa kweentsana, isondlo esingayi egazini kunye nezifo ezinjengecholera kunye ne-HIV/Aids.

**272. Low politics**

socio-economic issues pertaining to matters of material wellbeing that involve welfare, economic development and growth, and social transformation and progress.

**Lae politiek**

sosio-ekonomiese kwesies wat verband hou met materiële welstand wat betrekking het op welsyn, ekonomiese ontwikkeling en groei, en maatskaplike transformasie en vooruitgang.

**Imibandela yezopolitiko lokuphila**

imibandela yezozoqoqosho nentlalo ephathelele kwimibandela

yokuphila equka intlalontle, uphuhliso lwezoqoqosho nokhulo, kunye nenguqulelo yezentlalo nenkqubela-phambili.

**273. Lusophone**

A Lusophone is someone who speaks the Portuguese language either natively or by adoption. As an adjective, it means 'Portuguese-speaking'. The word is derived from the name of the ancient Roman Province of Lusitania, which covered the area that is today's Portugal. Lusophone countries include Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, East Timor and Macao.

**Portugeessprekend**

'n Persoon wat Portugees as moedertaal of aangeleerde taal praat. Die Engelse woord, 'Lusophone', beteken Portugeessprekend. Die woord is afgelei van die naam van die Ou Romeinse provinsie, Lusitanië, waar Portugal en Spanje vandag geleë is. Portugeessprekende lande sluit in Portugal, Brasilië, Mosambiek, Angola, São Tomé en Príncipe, Kaap Verdiese Eilande, Guinee-Bissau, Oos-Timor en Macao.

**Umthethi wesiPhuthukezi**

umntu othetha ulwimi lwesiPhuthukezi nokuba kungokuzalwa okanye ngokwamkelwa. Njengesichazi, kuthetha 'umntu othetha isiPhuthukezi'. Igama elimvelaphi ivela kwigama lePhondo laseLusitania kwiRoma yamandulo, yayogqume ingingqi yePortugal yanamhlanje. Amazwe athetha ulwimi lwesiPhuthukezi aquka, iAngola, iSão Tomé nePríncipe, iCape Verde, iGuinea-Bissau, iTimor eseMpuma neMacao.

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**M**

**274. Machiavellian**

an ultra-realist viewpoint based on the assumption that there is a distinction between private and public morality, and that ends justify any means to achieve them if the ends are in the interest of rulers and

states. The concept is derived from Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1715), a political philosopher and practitioner of Renaissance Italy, whose seminal work, *The Prince* (1513), serves as a primer for this particular perspective.

**Machiavelliaans**

'n hiperrealistiese opvatting gebaseer op die aanname dat daar 'n onderskeid is tussen private en openbare moraliteit, en dat die doel alle middele heilig mits die doel in die belang van die heersers en die staat is. Die begrip is afgelei van Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1715), 'n politieke filosoof en praktisyn in Italië tydens die Renaissance. Sy invloedryke boek, *Die Prins* (1513), handel oor hierdie opvatting.

**Ingqiqo kaMachiavelli**

uluvo lwe-ultra-realist olusekeke kwisizindlo sokuba kukho umahluko phakathi kokuziphatha kakuhle komntu nokoluntu ngokubanzi, kwanokuba naziphi izinto ozenzayo ukufikelela kwizinto ezo ufikelela kuzo kusemdleni wabaphathi namazwe. Ingqiqo isukela kuNiccolò Machiavelli (1469-1715), umfilosofi wezopolitiko kunye nengcali ye-Renaissance Italy, enomsebenzi wayo wesemina, u-*The Prince* (1513), usebenza njengeprayima yale mbono ithile.

**275. Macroeconomic policy**

plan or course of action which focuses on the economy as a whole, specifically aimed at managing employment and production levels, determining levels of income and expenditure, limiting inflation and ensuring economic growth.

**Makro-ekonomiese beleid**

'n plan of aksieplan wat fokus op die ekonomie in die geheel, maar spesifiek op die bestuur van werkverskaffing en produksievlakke, die bepaling van inkomste- en uitgawevlakke, die beperking van inflasie en die versekering van ekonomiese groei.

**Umgaqo-nkqubo wezoqoqosho lulonke**

isicwangciso okanye indlela yokwenza egxile kwezoqoqosho lulonke,

olujonge ngokuthile ekulawuleni ingqesho kunye namanqanaba ezemveliso, ukumisela amanqanaba engeniso nenkcitho, ukuphelisa ukunyuka nokwehla kwamaxabiso nokuqinisekisa ukhulo lwezoqoqosho.

276.

**Mandate**

under the League of Nations system, a grant to one state to govern another people and their territory. Between 1919 and 1945, Tanganyika Territory in East Africa was a British mandate.

**Mandaatgebied**

ooreenkomstig die Volkerebondstelsel, 'n toekenning van 'n sekere gebied aan 'n ander staat, wat dan oor daardie volk en hulle grondgebied heers. Tussen 1919 en 1945 was die Tanganjika-gebied in Oos-Afrika 'n Britse mandaat.

**Igunya**

ngaphantsi kwenkqubo yoManyano lweziZwe, umnikelo oya kwelinye ilizwe wokulawula abanye abantu kunye nommandla wabo. Phakathi ko-1919 no-1945, uMmandla waseTanganyika eMpuma Afrika wawuligunya laseBhritane.

277.

**Marginalisation**

the processes whereby a people, country or region is pushed to the sidelines or drops out of active participation in the international political economy. Sub-Saharan Africa is economically marginalised because it accounts for a shrinking share of world trade. In the global information economy, the 'digital divide' is causing the marginalisation of people without access to computers and telephone lines.

**Marginalisering**

die proses waardeur 'n volk, land of streek opsy geskuif word of nie meer aktief aan die internasionale politieke ekonomie deelneem nie. Sub-Sahara-Afrika word ekonomies gemarginaliseer omdat dit 'n al hoe kleiner deel van wêreldhandel verteenwoordig. In die globale

inligtingsekonomie ontstaan 'n 'digitale kloof' omdat mense sonder toegang tot rekenaars en telefoonlynne gemarginaliseer word.

**Ukwenziwa okungabalulekanga**

iinkqubo apho abantu, ilizwe okanye ingingqi ityhalelwa emacaleni okanye ngaphandle kokuthatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho lwezopolitiko lwamazwe omhlaba. Isahara engaphantsi yeAfrika ithathwa njengengabalulekanga ngokwezoqoqosho ngenxa yokuba inikeza isahlulo esihlehlayo sorhwebo lwehlabathi. Kuqoqosho lolwazi lwehlabathi, 'ulwahlulo lweintanethi' lungunobangela wokwenziwa okungabalulekanga kwabantu abangenalufikelelo kwiikhompyutha nakwiminxeba yezemfono-mfono.

278.

**Marshall Plan**

a package of grants and loans extended by the United States to Western Europe, to facilitate its reconstruction after World War II, named after its creator, Secretary of State George C. Marshall. The Plan was a great success and became the model of many subsequent foreign aid programmes.

**Marshall-plan (Europese Herstelprogram)**

'n pakket van toekennings en lenings wat die VSA vir Wes-Europa aangebied het vir die heropbou van Europa na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog. Dit is venoem na die skepper daarvan, staatskeretaris George C. Marshall. Die plan was 'n groot sukses en het die model geword vir talle daaropvolgende buitelandsehulpprogramme.

**Icebo likaMarshall**

iphakheji yeminkelo neemali-mboleko ezanikezwa yiMelika kwiYurophu eseNtshona, ukwenza lula ukuyakha ngokutsha emva kweMfazwe yeSibini yeHlabathi, eyathiywa ngegama lomyili wayo, uNobhala weSizwe uGeorge C. Marshall. Eli Cebo laba nempumelelo enkulu futhi laba ngumzekelo weenkqubo ezininzi ezathi zalandela zoncedo lwangaphandle.

279.

**Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and**

**Resolution**

established in 1993 by the OAU as a conflict resolution institution to prevent or end violent conflict among African states.

**Meganisme vir Konflikvoorkoming, -Bestuur en -Oplossing**

is in 1993 deur die OAU tot stand gebring om gewelddadige konflik tussen Afrika-state te voorkom of te op te los.

**Indlela yokuThintela uNgquzulwano, uLawulo noXazululo**

eyasekwa ngo-1993 yi-OAU njengeziko loxazululo longquzulwano ukuthintela okanye ukuphelisa unquzulwano lobubhovu-bhovu phakathi kwamazwe aseAfrika.

**280. Mediation**

a method in which a third party is actively involved in negotiations with parties to a dispute, and may advance his/her own proposals for conflict resolution.

**Bemiddeling**

‘n metode waar ‘n derde party aktief betrokke is by onderhandelinge tussen partye wat in konflik verkeer. Die persoon mag sy of haar eie voorstelle vir konflikoplossing maak.

**Ulamlo**

indlela apho lithi iqela lesithathu lithabathe inxaxheba ngokupheleleyo kuthetha-thethwano namaqela akwingxabano, kwaye unokuvelisa ezakhe izindululo ukuze kuxazululwe unquzulwano.

**281. Mercantilism**

a state policy that stresses the idea of the accumulation of national wealth (measured in terms of gold and silver) in order to increase state power. It involves active intervention by the state in markets. See protectionism.

**Merkantilisme**

‘n staatsbeleid wat die opbou van nasionale welvaart beklemtoon

(gemeet in terme van goud en silwer) om die staat se mag uit te brei. Dit behels die staat se aktiewe ingryping in markte. Sien ‘protectionism’.

**Indima yelizwe kurhwebo**

umgaqo-nkqubo welizwe ogxininisa ingcingane yokufunjwa kobutyebi belizwe (okulinganiswa ngokwegolide nesilivere) ukuze kwandiswe amandla elizwe. Uquka ungenelelo olwenziwa lilizwe kwiimarike. Bona ‘protectionism’.

**282. Mercosur (or Mercosul)**

a regional grouping designed to promote trade and investment among its South American member states, which are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Bolivia and Chile are associate members).

**Mercosur (of Mercosul)**

‘n streeksgroepering wat tot stand gebring is om handel en belegging in sy Suid-Amerikaanse lidlande te bevorder, naamlik Argentinië, Brasilië, Paraguay en Uruguay (Bolivië en Chile is assosiaatlende).

**Mercosur (okanye Mercosul)**

ukuhlelwa ngokwengingqi okuyilelwe ukuphakamisa ezorhwebo notyalo-mali phakathi kwamazwe angamalungu akumaZantsi eMelika, angala iArgentina, iBrazil, iParaguay neUruguay (iBolivia neChile angamalungu angamadlelane).

**283. Metropole**

the political and economic centre of the colonial power. The term is often used as a synonym for the colonial power, such as in ‘London’ or ‘Britain’.

**Metropool**

die politieke en ekonomiese sentrum van koloniale mag. Die term word dikwels gebruik as ‘n sinoniem vir die koloniale moondheid, bv. ‘Londen’ of ‘Brittanje’.



**Isixeko esilikomkhulu**

umbindi wezopolitiko nezoqoqosho kwigunya lolawulo lamathanga. Igama elidla ngokusetyenziswa njengesithetha-ntonye segunya lolawulo lamathanga, njengase'London' okanye e'Bhritane'.

**284. Middle power**

a state with less power and influence than a great power, but stronger and more influential than small powers and mini-states. In sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria and South Africa are middle powers.

**Middelmoondheid**

'n staat met minder mag en invloed as 'n grootmoondheid, maar sterker en meer invloedryk as kleinmoondhede of ministate. In sub-Sahara-Afrika is Nigerië en Suid-Afrika middelmoondhede.

**Igunya eliphakathi**

ilizwe elinegunya nefuthe kunegunya elikhulu, kodwa libe lomelele kwaye linefuthe enkulu kunamagunya amancinci kunye namazwe amancinci. KwiSahara engaphantsi yeAfrika, iNigeria noMzantsi Afrika zingamagunya aphakathi.

**285. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

the MDGs were adopted at the 55th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2000. There are eight goals, each with a specific set of targets, regarding socio-economic development and the improvement of the lives of the world's poor. Through the MGDs it is aimed to have broad progress in global development by 2015.

**Millennium-ontwikkelingsdoelwitte (MOD's)**

die MOD's is in 2000 by die 55e sessie van die Verenigde Nasies se Algemene Vergadering aanvaar. Daar is agt doelwitte, elk met 'n spesifieke stel teikens, oor sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling en die verbetering van die lewens van die wêreld se armes. Deur die MOD's word daar beplan om teen 2015 vordering oor 'n breë front te bewerkstellig wat globale ontwikkeling betref.

**Iinjongo zoPhuhliso lweMileniyam (ii-MDG)**

ii-MDG zamkelwa kwiseshoni yama-55 kwiNdlu yoWiso-mthetho kaWonke-wonke yeziZwe eziManyeneyo ngo-2000. Kukho ezisibhozo, inye inoluhlu oluthile lwezinto ekujoliswe kuzo, ngokuphathelele kuphuhliso lwezintlo nezoqoqosho kunye nokuphuculwa kweempilo zabantu abahluphekileyo ehlabathini. Nge-MGD ijonge ekubeni nenkqubela-phambili ebanzi kuphuhliso lwehlabathi ngo-2015.

**286. Mini-states**

states with very small populations (Swaziland), or small land areas (Mauritius), or both. Their very small size implies that their economies can never be very complex and that they are seldom influential in international relations. Hong Kong and Singapore are distinct exceptions to this generalisation. Honduras. Monocultural economies are usually poor and subject to economic booms and busts as the world price of their main export product fluctuates.

**Ministate**

state met baie klein bevolkings (Swaziland) of klein grondgebiede (Mauritius), of albei. Omdat hulle so klein is, impliseer dit dat hulle ekonomieë nooit baie kompleks kan wees nie en dat hulle selde 'n groot invloed op internasionale betrekkinge het. Hong Kong en Singapoer is duidelike uitsonderings op hierdie veralgemening.

**Amazwe amancinci**

amazwe anabemi abancinci kakhulu (iSwaziland), okanye iingingqi ezinomhlaba omncinci (iMauritius), okanye zombini. Ubungakanani bawo obuncinci kakhulu buthetha ukuba okwezoqoqosho lwawo abungekhe buntsokotho kakhulu kwanokuba kunqabile ukuba abe nefuthe kubudlelwane bamazwe ngamazwe. IHong Kong neSingapore azizinxaxhi ezahlukileyo kule ntetho iqukayo. IHonduras. Awezoqoqosho lwenkcubeko enye adla ngokuba ngahlwempuzekileyo kwaye axhomekeka ekunyukeni nasekuphuhliseni kwezoqoqosho njengoko esihla enyuka amaxabiso ehlabathi kwiimveliso ezingundoqo ezithunyelwa

kwamanye amazwe.

**287. Misperception**

a wrong evaluation of a state of affairs. In international relations, state officials may wrongly calculate the strength or weakness of an opponent or their own strength. They often misperceive the intentions of another actor. Many IR theorists argue that misperceptions are a major cause of conflict and war (see perception).

**Wanpersepsie**

‘n verkeerde evaluering van die stand van sake. In Internasionale Betrekkinge kan staatsamptenare die krag of swakheid van ‘n opponent of hulle eie krag verkeerd opsom. Hulle het dikwels ‘n wanopvatting van ‘n ander speler se bedoelings. Baie teoretici in die veld van Internasionale Betrekkinge voer aan dat wanpersepsies ‘n groot oorsaak van konflik en oorloë is (sien ‘perception’).

**Ukudelela**

ukungakwazi ukuhlola imeko yelo xesha. Kubudlelwane bamazwe ngamazwe, amagosa elizwe anokungakwazi ukuwabalela amandla okanye ubuthathaka botshaba okanye awawo amandla. Adla ngokuzidelela iinjongo zomnye umdlali. Abantu beethiyori ze-IR baxoxa ngokuba ukudelela kungunobangela omkhulu wongqzulwano nomlo (bona ‘perception’).

**288. Monetary policy**

central government policy with respect to the money supply, interest rates and exchange rates. Monetary policy affects aggregate demand in a national economy and its inflation rate.

**Monetêre beleid**

sentrale regeringsbeleid wat die geldvoorraad, rentekoerse en wisselkoerse beheers. Monetêre beleid affekteer die totale vraag in ‘n nasionale ekonomie en sy inflasiekoers.

**Umgaqo-nkqubo wezezimali**

umgaqo-nkqubo osembindini karhulumente ophathelelene nokubonelelwa kwemali, amaqondo enzala kunye namaqondo otshintshiselwano. Umgaqo-nkqubo wezezimali ochaphazela isidingo esihlangeneyo kuqoqosho lwelizwe nakwiqondo lalo lokunyuka kwamaxabiso.

**289. Money supply**

the stock of liquid assets in an economy, which can be exchanged for goods and services. The narrowest definition of money supply is the sum of all notes and coins in circulation, whereas the broadest definition would add bank deposits of all types. The size and rate of growth of the money supply are controlled by central banks such as the South African Reserve Bank.

**Geldvoorraad**

die voorraad likiede bates in ‘n ekonomie wat vir goedere en dienste verruil kan word. Die engste definisie van geldvoorraad is die som van alle note en munte in sirkulasie, terwyl die wydste definisie ook alle soorte bankdeposito’s sou insluit. Die omvang en groeikoers van die geldvoorraad word beheer deur sentrale banke soos die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank (SARB).

**Isibonelelo sezemali**

isitokhwe seeasethi eyimali esetyenziswayo kuqoqosho, esingatshintshwa sibe ziimpahla neenkonzoz. Inkcazelo ethe qelele yesibonelelo sezemali sisambuku sayo yonke imali engamaphepha neziinkozoz ejikelezayo, ekubeni eyona nkcazelo ibanzi iya kongeza iidiphozithi zebhaki zazo zonke iintlobo. Ubungakanani neqondo lokukhula kwesibonelelo sezezimali zilawulwa ziibhanki ezisembindini njengeBhanki enguVimba yaseMzantsi Afrika.

**290. Monocultural**

the growth, production and export of a single cash crop, such as cocoa in Ghana or bananas in Honduras. Monocultural economies are usually poor and subject to economic booms and busts as the world price of their main export product fluctuates.

**Monokultureel**

die groei, produksie en uitvoer van 'n enkele kontantgewas, soos kakao in Ghana of piesangs in Honduras. Monokulturele ekonomieë is gewoonlik arm en onderhewig aan ekonomiese pieke en insinkings namate die wêreldprys vir hulle hoofuitvoerproduk fluktueer.

**Enkcubeko enye**

ukhulo, imveliso nokuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kwesivuno esinye semali ekhoyo, njengekoko eGhana okanye ibhanana eHonduras. Ezoqoqosho lwenkcubeko enye Awezoqoqosho lwenkcubeko enye adla ngokuba ngahlwempuzekileyo kwaye axhomekeka ekunyukeni nasekuphuphumaleni kwezoqoqosho njengoko esihla enyuka amaxabiso ehlabathi kwiimveliso ezingundoqo ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe.

**291. Monrovia Group**

a group of African leaders, led by Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Belewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, who, prior to the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), rejected the idea of a political union of African states in favour of a looser, intergovernmental organisation. This group's view prevailed at the time of the foundation of the OAU.

**Monrovia-groep**

'n groep Afrika-leiers, onder leiding van Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Belewa, Eerste Minister van Nigerië, wat voor die stigting van die Organisasie vir Afrika-Unie (OAU) die gedagte van 'n politieke eenheid van Afrika-state verwerp het ten gunste van 'n losser-gestruktureerde interregerinsorganisasie. Hierdie groep se standpunt was die toonaangewende een toe die OAU tot stand gebring is.

**Iqela leMonrovia**

iqela leenkokheli zaseAfrika, elalikhokelwa nguAlhaji Abubakar Tafawa Belewa, iNkulumbuso yaseNigeria, phambi kokusekwa koMbutho woManyano lweAfrika (i-OAU), eyayikhabayo ingcingane

yomanyano lwezopolitiko lwamazwe aseAfrika ukuxhasa ongaphumelelanga, umbutho woorhulumente bamazwe ngamazwe. Le mbono yeli qela yagquqisa ngexesha lokusekwa kwe-OAU.

**292. Moral**

used as an adjective, it refers to human behaviour or character that is deemed good or bad or actions that, on the basis of certain principles, can be distinguished as right or wrong. See norms.

**Moreel**

as 'n byvoeglike naamwoord verwys dit na menslike gedrag of eienskappe wat as goed of sleg beskou word, of optrede wat, op grond van sekere beginsels, as reg of verkeerd onderskei kan word. Sien 'norms'.

**Okulungileyo**

lisetyenziswa njengesichazi, libhekiselele kwindlela aziphethe ngayo umntu okanye uphawu oluthathwa njengolulungileyo okanye olubi okanye izenzo, ngokwesiseko semithetho-siseko ethile, ezinokwahlulwa njengezilungileyo okanye ezingalunganga. Bona 'norms'.

**293. Morality**

the prioritisation of behaviour or actions that are good or morally right.

**Moraliteit**

die prioritisering van gedrag of aksies wat goed or moreel korrek is.

**Ukuziphatha kakuhle**

ukubekwa phambili kwindlela yokuziphatha okanye izenzo ezilungileyo okanye ezilunge ngokusesikweni.

**294. Most favoured nation (principle)**

a principle of free trade that requires that any favourable treatment (such as preferential tariffs) extended by one state to another must be

granted to all other states as well.

**Mees begunstigde nasie**

‘n beginsel van vryhandel wat vereis dat enige gunstige behandeling (soos voorkeurtariewe) deur een staat teenoor ‘n ander ook aan al die ander state toegestaan moet word.

**Uhlanga (umthetho-siseko) oluthandwa kakhulu**

umthetho-siseko worhwebo olungenamiqobo olufuna ukuba nayiphi na impatho ethandwayo (njengemirhumo ekhethekileyo) eyandiswa lelinye ilizwe kwelinye kufuneka linikezwe kuwo onke amanye amazwe kanaanjalo.

**295. Multilateral**

adjective pertaining to activities in which more than two international actors co-ordinate their policies (contrast to bilateral). See multilateral conferences.

**Multilateraal**

byvoeglike naamwoord wat betrekking het op aktiwiteite waar meer as twee internasionale spelers hulle beleide koördineer (kontrasteer met ‘bilateral’). Sien ‘multilateral conferences’.

**Okumacala-maninzi**

isichazi esiphathelele kwimisebenzi apho kukho abadlali ababini bamazwe ngamazwe bokulungelelanisa imigaqo-nkqubo yabo (ngokuchaseneyo ku-macala-mabini). Bona ‘multilateral conferences’.

**296. Multilateral conferences**

diplomatic meetings, frequently on a specific topic, which more than two states attend, and which often produce treaties that are signed and ratified by many parties. As a way of establishing law, multilateral conferences stand somewhere between traditional state-to-state diplomacy and the legislative activity of domestic parliaments, city councils, etc. Multilateral conferences share characteristics of

traditional diplomatic interactions and of national legislatures.

**Multilaterale konferensies**

diplomatiese vergaderings, dikwels oor ‘n bepaalde onderwerp, wat deur meer as twee state bygewoon word, en wat dikwels uitloop op verdrae wat deur talle partye onderteken en bekragtig word. As ‘n manier om wetgewing daar te stel, staan multilaterale konferensies iewers tussen tradisionele staat-tot-staat-diplomasie en die wetgewende aktiwiteit van binnelandse parlemente, stadsrade, ens. Multilaterale konferensies het dieselfde eienskappe as tradisionele diplomatieke interaksies sowel as nasionale wetgewende liggame.

**Iinkomfa ezimacala-maninzi**

iintlanganiso zozakuzo, ezithe gqolo ukuba kwisihloko esikhethekileyo, ezinyaswa ngamazwe angaphezulu kwesibini, kwaye edla ngokuvulisa izivumelwano ezisayiniweyo neziqinisekiswa ngamaqela amaninzi. Njengendlela yokumisela umthetho, iinkomfa ezimacala-maninzi zime phakathi kozakuzo lwemveli lelizwe kwelinye ilizwe kunye nomsebenzi wowiso-mithetho weepalamente zangaphakathi, amabhunga ezixeko, njl. Iinkomfa ezimacala-maninzi zabelana ngeempawu zeentsebenziswano zozakuzo lwemveli kunye nezowiso-mithetho zelizwe.

**297. Multilateralism**

a form of engagement in the international system where more than two international actors have regular interaction to co-operate on specific areas, and co-ordinate policies.

**Multilateralisme**

‘n vorm van deelname aan die internasionale stelsel waar meer as twee internasionale spelers gereelde interaksie het om op spesifieke gebiede saam te werk en hulle beleide te koördineer.

**Ubumacala-maninzi**

uhlobo lokuxakeka kwinkqubo yamazwe ngamazwe apho abadlali bamazwe ngamazwe ababini banentsebenziswano eqhelekileyo

ukusebenzisana kwiindawo ezithile, kwanokulungelelanisa imigaqo-nkqubo.

**298. Multinational corporations (MNCs)**

also called transnational corporations (TNCs), these are private, for-profit companies that have their headquarters in one country and branches and subsidiaries created by direct foreign investment in one or more other countries. The world's largest MNC (in terms of its annual sales volume) is the General Motors Corporation of America.

**Multinasionale korporasies (MNK's)**

word ook transnasionale korporasies (TNK's) genoem. Dit is private maatskappye met 'n winsoogmerk wat 'n hoofkantoor in een land het, met takke en filiale in een of meer ander lande, wat deur buitelandse direkte investering (BDI) geskep is. Die wêreld se grootste MNK (wat jaarlikse verkoopsvolume betref) is General Motors Corporation in die VSA.

**Amaqumrhu amazwe-maninzi (ii-MNC)**

akwabizwa ngokuba ngamaqumrhu angaphesheya kwamazwe (ii-TNC), ezi ziinkampani zabucala ezizezenzuzo nezinoondlunkulu bazo elizweni elinye namasebe kwaye ezingabancedisi ziyilwa ngotyalo-mali lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo kwilizwe elinye nangaphezulu. Eyona MNC inkulu kakhulu ehlabathini (ngokomthamo wayo weentengo zonyaka) yi-General Motors Corporation yaseMelika.

**299. Multipartyism**

the existence of a democratic system where more than one political party will compete for election to the national parliament or assembly.

**Veelpartyisme**

die bestaan van 'n demokratiese stelsel waar meer as een politieke party in 'n verkiesing meeding om verteenwoordiging in die nasionale parlement of nasionale vergadering te kry.

**Umaqela-maninzi**

ubukho benkqubo yedemokhrasi apho iqela lezopolitiko elingaphezulu kwelinye likhuphisanela unyulo lovoto kwipalamente okanye kwindlu yowiso-mthetho yesizwe.

**300. Multipolarity**

a situation in the international system dominated by more than two centres of power.

**Multipolariteit**

'n situasie in die internasionale stelsel wat deur meer as twee magentra oorheers word.

**Ulawulo lwamazwe amaninzi**

imeko ekwinkqubo yamazwe ngamazwe eyonganyelwe ngamaziko olawulo angaphezulu kwesibini.

**301. Mutual vulnerability**

*see* interdependence.

**Wedersydse kwesbaarheid**

*sien* 'interdependence'.

**Ukuba nokwenzakala macala**

*bona* 'interdependence'.

**302. Mwalimu**

the Swahili word for 'teacher', but popularised as the title by which the late Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, was known. It was a sign of respect and his standing in East Africa that the title Mwalimu was conferred on Nyerere. He was seen as a teacher in a very broad sense.

**Mwalimu**

die Swahili-woord vir 'onderwyser' of 'leermeester'. Dit was die bynaam van oorlede Julius Nyerere, President van Tanzanië. Mwalimu is as 'n 'eretitel' aan hom toegeken as teken van respek en

bewys van die aansien wat hy in Oos-Afrika geniet het. Hy is beskou as 'n leermeester in die mees omvattende sin.

#### **Mwalimu**

igama lesiSwahili lika'titshala', kodwa ladunyiswa njengesihloko awaziwa ngaso ongasekhoyo uJulius Nyerere, uMongameli waseTanzania. Liluphawu lwembeko nokuma kwakhe eMpuma Afrika ukuze awongwe ngesihloko esithi Mwalimu uNyerere. Wayebonwa njengotitshala ngokubanzi kakhulu.

## **N**

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### **303. Nation**

a people who regard themselves as comprising a distinct cultural, geographic and political identity.

#### **Nasie (volk)**

'n volk wat na hulle eie mening 'n duidelike kulturele, geografiese en politieke identiteit het.

#### **Uhlanga**

abantu abazithatha njengabaqulethe okufanayo ngenkcubeko eyahlukileyo, ngobuzwe nangokwezopolitiko.

### **304. National interest**

a) the goals and objectives of a state's foreign policy; b) a set of enduring concerns that the state wants to protect.

#### **Nasionale belang**

a) die doelstellings en doelwitte van 'n land se buitelandse beleid; b) standhoudende belange wat die staat graag wil beskerm.

#### **Okusemdlani wesizwe**

a) iinjongo nemigomo yomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle welizwe; b) uluhlu lweenkxalabo zokunyanyezelwa ezifuna ukukhuselwa lilizwe.

### **305. Nationalism**

an ideology that makes the nation the focus of highest political loyalty and the centre of political identity.

#### **Nasionalisme**

'n ideologie waar die volk die fokuspunt van die hoogste politieke lojaliteit en die kern van politieke identiteit is.

#### **Ubuthanda-zwe**

ingcingane eyenza ukuba isizwe sibe yingqwalasela seyona ntobeko iphezulu kakhulu kwezopolitiko kunye nombindi wesazisi sezopolitiko.

### **306. Nation-building**

the process of fostering the growth of unity and a shared identity in a country that is characterised by divisions and cleavages within society. Engendering respect for, and the acceptance of, national symbols, such as a flag, a national anthem and national sports teams, are strategies of nation-building. Often, however, nation-building is used as a ruse for building the power of the state.

#### **Nasiebou**

die proses om groter eenheid en 'n gemeenskaplike identiteit te bevorder in 'n land wat gekenmerk word deur skeidslyne en 'n uiteenlopende samelewing. Strategieë vir nasiebou sluit in die uitbou van respek vir en die aanvaarding van nasionale simbole soos 'n vlag, 'n volkslied en nasionale sportspanne. Nasiebou word egter dikwels gesien as oëverblindery wat gebruik word om die staat se mag uit te brei.

#### **Ulwakhiwo lwesizwe**

inkqubo yokunyanzelisa ukhulo lomanyano kunye nokwabelana ngesazisi kwilizwe eliphawuleka ngeyantlukwano nokucandeka ngaphakathi ekuhlaleni. Ukudala imbeko kunye nokwamkelwa kwezinto eziyimiqondiso yelizwe, njengeflegi, umhobe wesizwe kunye namaqela emidlalo esizwe, ezo zingamaqhinga okwakha

isizwe. Nangona kunjalo, ulwakhiwo lwesizwe ludla ngokusetyenziswa njengeqhinga kwakha igunya lokulawula isizwe.

**307. Nationhood**  
*see* nation.

**Nasieskap**  
*sien* 'nation'.

**Ubuhlanga**  
*bona* 'nation'.

**308. Nation-state**  
one form of the 'territorial state' (others are city-states and empires) in which the people comprising the nation are the ultimate source of the state's legitimacy. With the growth of nationalism as an ideology in the 19th century, the norm grew that, ideally, every nation should have its own state. Today, the term is often used simply as a synonym for 'state'.

**Nasiestaat**  
'n vorm van die 'territoriale staat' (ander vorme is stadstate en ryke) waarin die staat se bestaan geregtig word deur die mense waaruit die volk bestaan. Met die groei van nasionalisme as 'n ideologie in die 19e eeu het dit toenemend die norm geword vir elke volk om, ideaal gesproke, sy eie staat te hê. Vandag word die term dikwels bloot as 'n sinoniem vir 'staat' gebruik.

**Ilizwe elihlanga lunye**  
olunye uhlobo lwe'lizwe lommandla' (ezinye zizizwe eziluhlanga lunye nezikumkani) ekulapho abantu baquka uhlanga olungumthombo wokugqibela osemthethweni welizwe. Ngokukhula kobuthanda-zwe njengengcingane kwinkulungwane ye-19, kwakhula isithethe sokuba, ngokufezekileyo, lonke uhlanga lube nesizwe salo. Namhlanje, eli gama lidla ngokusetyenziswa nje njengesithetha-ntonye se'lizwe'.

**309. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)**  
a collective defence alliance formed in 1949 by the victorious Western powers, and headed by the USA, to contain and counteract perceived USSR-led communist expansionism. By 2005 NATO was the longest-lasting military alliance in modern history.

**NAVO (Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie)**  
'n kollektiewe verdedigingsalliansie wat in 1949 gevorm is deur die seëvierende Westerse magte onder leiding van die VSA, om die sogenaamde kommunistiese uitbreiding onder leiding van die USSR hok te slaan en teë te werk. Teen 2005 was NAVO die oudste militêre alliansie in die moderne geskiedenis.

**NATO (uMbutsho weSivumelwamo soMntla weAtlantika)**  
umanyano lokhuselo oluhlangeneyo olwasekwa ngo-1949 ngamagunya olawulo anoloyiso aseNtshona, kunye nakhokelwa yiMelika, ukuqulatha nokuchasa ulwandiso olubonwayo lobukomanisi obukhokelwa yi-USSR. Ngo-2005 iNATO yayilumanyano lomkhosi owahlala ixesha elide kwimbali yanamhlanje.

**310. Natural law**  
the legal doctrine and philosophy holding that universal principles can be divined from human nature or 'the mind of God', through the application of reason, and are binding on human communities.

**Natuureg**  
die regsleerstuk en filosofie wat aanvoer dat universele beginsels afgelei kan word uit die mens se natuur of 'die gedagtes van God' deur die gebruik van die rede, en dat menslike gemeenskappe hulle aan hierdie reg onderworpe moet wees.

**Umthetho wendalo**  
imfundiso esemthethweni nefilosofi ebambelele ekubeni imithetho-siseko jikelele ingayengcwele kwindalo yomntu okanye 'ingqondo kaThixo', ngokusetyenziswa kwengqiqo, kususibophelelo kwizima-

mhlaba zoluntu.

**311. Negotiation/negotiating**

involves an engagement in discussion by two or more parties to reach an agreement over a disputed issue. Negotiating in 'good faith' is based on the assumption that the parties concerned are interested in resolving the issue. See bargaining.

**Onderhandeling**

dit behels gesprekke tussen twee of meer partye om 'n ooreenkoms oor 'n omstrede kwessie of dispuut te bereik. Onderhandeling 'te goeder trou' is gebaseer op die aanname dat die betrokke partye graag die probleem wil oplos. Sien 'bargaining'.

**Thetha-thethana/ukuthetha-thethana**

kuquka ukuxakeka kwingxoxo ezenziwa ngamaqela amabini nangaphezulu okufikelela kwisivumelwano ngaphezu kombandela ekuxatyanwa ngawo. Ukuthetha-thethana ku'khohlo olulungileyo' kusekeke kwisizindlo sokuba amaqela achaphazelekayo anomdla ekuxazululeni umbandela. Bona 'bargaining'.

**312. Negritude**

Negritude describes the 'black world' as opposed to the 'western world,' with a deeply rooted desire to assert the black personality and redefine the collective experience of blacks. The external factor defining the black person in modern society is colonialism and domination by the white person, with all the moral and psychological effects. In this regard, negritude then becomes all forms of expression aimed at rehabilitating and liberating Africa and all blacks from a European ideology that seeks to present them as being inherently inferior to the white (European).

**Negritude**

filosofie met betrekking tot trots op die afkoms, waardes en kultuur van swartmense; dit beskryf die 'swart wêreld' in teenstelling met die 'Westerse wêreld'. Daar is 'n diepgesetelde begeerte om die swart

persoonlikheid te laat geld en die kollektiewe ervaring van swartmense te herdefinieer. Die eksterne faktor wat swartmense in die moderne samelewing definieer is kolonialisme en oorheersing deur blankes, met al die morele en sielkundige newe-effekte daarvan. Alle vorme van negritude is gerig op die rehabilitasie en vrymaking van Afrika en swartmense van 'n Europese ideologie wat hulle wil beskou as inherent minderwaardig teenoor blankes (Europeërs).

**Negritude**

i-Negritude ichaza i'hlabathi elimnyama' ngokuchasene ne'hlabathi lasentshona,' ngomnqweno omiliselwe ngokunzulu ukufakela ubuntu obumnyama nokuchaza ngokutsha amava ahlangeneyo abamnyama. Imeko yangaphandle yokuchaza umntu omnyama kuluntu lwanamhlanje kukwenziwa kwamathanga nokulawulwa ngumntu omhlophe, kunawo onke amafuthe okuziphatha kakuhle nangokusengqondweni. Ngale ndlela, inegritude ngoko ithi ibe zizo zonke iindlela zokuzivakalisa ezijonge ekubuyiseleni kwisidima sangaphambili nasekukhululeni iAfrika kunye nabo bonke abamnyama kwingcingane yaseYurophu efuna ukuzingenisa njengezingaphantsi kweyabamnyama (eyaseYurophu).

**313. Neo-classical model**

an economic model proposed by economists who, beginning in the 1970s, built on the tradition of classical economists and believed that market forces, if left to themselves, would solve the problems of unemployment and recessions.

**Neo-klassieke model**

'n ekonomiese model wat voorgestel is deur ekonome wat sedert die 1970's voortgebou het op die tradisie van klassieke ekonome en geglo dat markkragte die probleme van werkloosheid en resessies sal oplos mits hierdie kragte toegelaat word om hulle loop te neem.

**Umzekelo wezoqoqosho bamandulo**

umzekelo wezoqoqosho owandululwa ngoosoqoqosho, ekuqaleni koo-1970, abakha isithethe sezooqoqosho bamandulo nababekholelwa



ekubeni amandla eemarike aya kuzisombulula iingxaki zokungabikho kwengqesho nokwehla kwezoqoqosho.

**314. Neo-colonialism**

control of a former colony that is politically independent by an outside power or powers, especially through domination of its economy and culture.

**Neokolonialisme**

beheer van 'n voormalige kolonie wat polities onafhanklik is deur 'n mag of magte van buite. Dit word veral gedoen deur oorheersing van die voormalige kolonie se ekonomie en kultuur.

**Ulawulo loqoqosho ngamazwe angaphandle**

ulawulo lwethanga langaphambili elixhemekeke kwigunya okanye kumagunya olawulo angaphandle ngokwezoqoqosho, ingakumbi ngokonganyelwa kwezoqoqosho nezenkcubeko zalo.

**315. Neo-fascist**

a strongly authoritarian government influenced by the fascist ideologies and policies of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Peron's Argentina, Salazar's Portugal, Franco's Spain and Pinochet's Chile were neo-fascist governments.

**Neofascisties**

'n sterk outoritêre regering wat beïnvloed word deur die fascistiese ideologieë en beleide van Hitler se Duitsland en Mussolini se Italië. Peron se Argentinië, Salazar se Portugal, Franco se Spanje en Pinochet se Chile was neofascistiese regerings.

**Umchasi-nkqubela-phambili**

urhulumente onguntamo-lukhuni ngokungqongqo ophenjelelwa ziingcingane zabantu bomchasi-nkqubela-phambilinemigaqo-nkqubo yaseJamani kaHitler kunye neItaly kaMussolini. IArgentina kaPeron, iPortugal kaSalazar, iSpain kaFranco kunye neChile kaPinochet zazingoorhulumente bomchasi-nkqubela-phambili.

**316. Neo-liberalism**

adjective derived from neo-liberal economic thinking, which proposes that economic growth can best be achieved under conditions of minimal state involvement in the economy (see neo-classical model). As a development doctrine, the belief is that market forces rather than states, are the solution to the world's developmental and governance problems.

**Neoliberalisme**

afgelei van neoliberale ekonomiese denke, wat glo dat ekonomiese groei die beste bereik kan word as die staat se betrokkenheid by die ekonomie tot die minimum beperk word (sien 'neoclassical model'). As 'n ontwikkelingsleerstelling huldig dit die opvatting dat markkragte eerder as state die oplossing vir die wêreld se ontwikkelings- en regeringsprobleme is.

**Inkululeko yoqoqosho lwezopolitiko**

isichazi esisukela ekucingeni ngenkululeko yoqoqosho, endulula ukuba ukhulo lwezoqoqosho lungafunyanwa ngokungcono ngaphantsi kweemeko zokuzifaka kwelizwe kancinci kwezoqoqosho (bona neo-classical model). Njengemfundiso yophuhliso, inkolelo yeyokuba amandla ezemarike, ingasingawo amazwe, asisisombululo kwiingxaki zophuhliso nolawulo lwehlabathi.

**317. New international economic order (NIEO)**

a term that came to the fore during the 1970s, when a group of developing countries, known as the Group of 77, started to use international organisations, such as the General Assembly of the UN and UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), to aggregate and propagate their suggestions and recommendations for change in the international economy. Their ideal was to create a more equal international economic system that would also benefit developing countries and assist them in their development. The developed countries, particularly the USA, were less enthusiastic, and although many undertook to provide

development assistance to developing countries, the main objectives of the NIEO have not been realised.

#### **Nuwe internasionale ekonomiese orde (NIEO)**

‘n term wat gedurende die 1970’s gewild geraak het toe ‘n groep ontwikkelende lande, bekend as die Groep van 77, begin het om internasionale organisasies, soos die Algemene Vergadering van die VN en die VNKHO (Verenigde Nasies-konferensie oor Handel en Ontwikkeling), te gebruik om hulle voorstelle en aanbevelings vir veranderinge aan die internasionale ekonomie byeen te bring en uit te dra. Hulle ideaal was om ‘n meer gelykwaardige internasionale ekonomiese stelsel te skep waarby ontwikkelende lande ook kon baat vind en wat hulle sou help om verder te ontwikkel. Die ontwikkelde lande, veral die VSA, was minder entoesiasities, en hoewel baie van die ontwikkelde lande onderneem het om ontwikkelingshulp aan ontwikkelende lande te gee, is die hoofdoelstellings van die NIEO nog nie bereik nie.

#### **Isicwangciso esitsha sezoqoqosho lwamazwe omhlaba (i-NIEO)**

igama elathi gqi ngexesha loo-1970, ngexesha apho iqela lamazwe asaphuhlayo, aziwa njengeQela lama-77, laqalisa ukusebenzisa imibutho yamazwe omhlaba, njengeNdlu yoWiso-mthetho kaWonke-wonke ye-UN ne-UNCTAD (iNkomfa yeziZwe eziManyeneyo engoRhwebo noPhuhliso), ukuhlanganisa nokwandisa iingcebiso nezincomo zabo zotshintsho kwezoqoqosho zamazwe omhlaba. Okufezekileyo kuwo yayikukuyila inkqubo yezoqoqosho lwamazwe omhlaba elingana kakhulu eyayiza kuwenza axhamle amazwe asaphuhlayo kwaye iwancedise ekuphuhleni kwawo. Amazwe aphuhlileyo, ingakumbi iMelika, ayenenzondelelo encinci, kwaye nangona uninzi lwawo lwazibophelelayo ekunikezeni ngoncedo lophuhliso kumazwe asaphuhlayo, eyona migomo iphambili ye-NIEO yayingekaqondwa.

- 318. Newly industrialised countries (NICs)**  
a small group of Asian countries at a relatively advanced stage of economic development and closely linked to the international trade,

finance and investment system that grew rapidly during the region’s boom from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. Beginning with Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, the NIC phenomenon spread to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

#### **Nuut geïndustrialiseerde state (NGS’e)**

‘n klein groep lande in Asië in ‘n redelik gevorderde stadium van ekonomiese ontwikkeling wat sterk bande met die internasionale handels-, finansierings- en beleggingstelsel het. Dié lande het vinnig gegroei tydens hierdie streek se bloeitydperk tussen die middel-1980’s en die middel-1990’s. Die NGS-fenomeen het begin met Hong Kong, Singapoer, Suid-Korea en Taiwan, en versprei na Indonesië, Maleisië en Thailand.

#### **Amazwe enza ushishino ngokutsha (ii-NIC)**

iqela elincinci lamazwe aseAsiya ngenqanaba eliphambili lophuhliso lwezoqoqosho kunye nadibene ngokusondeleyo norhwebo lwamazwe omhlaba, inkqubo yezemali kunye neyotyalo-mali olukhula ngokukhawuleza ngexesha lokunyuka kwamashishini endawo ukusuka emibindini yoo-1980 ukuya emibindini yoo-1990. Ukuqala nge-Hong Kong, iSingapore, uMzantsi Khoriya neTaiwan, isenzeko se-NIC sanwenwela eIndonesia, eMalaysia naseThailand.

- 319. Newly industrialised economies (NIEs)**  
the economies of newly industrialised countries (NICs).

**Nuut geïndustrialiseerde ekonomieë (NGE’s)**  
die ekonomieë van nuut geïndustrialiseerde state (NGS’e).

**Ezoqoqosho zokwenza ushishino ngokutsha (ii-NIE)**  
ezoqoqosho zamazwe eza ushishino ngokutsha (ii-NIC).

- 320. New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)**  
the recovery plan for Africa launched in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2001 by the then Organisation of African Unity.

**Nuwe Vennootskap vir Afrika-ontwikkeling (NEPAD)**  
die herstelplan vir Afrika wat in Oktober 2001 in Abuja, Nigerië deur die Organisasie vir Afrika-eenheid (OAE) van stapel gestuur is.

**Ubulingane oButsha boPhuhliso lweAfrika (i-NEPAD)**  
isicwangciso sokufunyanwa ngokutsha kweAfrika esaqaliswa eAbuja, eNigeria, ngo-Okthobha ku-2001 nguMbutso woManyano lweAfrika.

- 321. New scramble (for Africa)**  
a term increasingly used to describe the concerted drive for access to Africa's resources, energy and investment opportunities by multinational corporations (MNCs) after the end of the Cold War. It is distinguished from the first scramble for Africa associated with the first wave of European colonisation, in that MNCs are steering the current campaign.

**Nuwe stormloop (vir Afrika)**  
‘n term wat toenemend gebruik word om die gefokusde stryd om die toegang tot Afrika se hulpbronne, energie en beleggingsgeleenthede deur multinasionale korporasies (MNC's) ná die einde van die Koue Oorlog te beskryf. Dit word onderskei van die eerste stormloop vir Afrika wat gepaard gegaan het met die eerste golf van Europese koloniserings. Die huidige stormloop word deur MNC's gedryf.

**(iAfrika) entsha emahala kumntu wonke**  
igama elisetyenziswa kakhulu ukuchaza intshiseko yokufikelela kwizibonelelo, kumandla nakumathuba otyalo-mali eAfrika ngamaqumrhu amazwe omhlaba (i-MNCs) emva kokuphela kweMfazwe yokuKholoselana. Oku kwahlukile kwiAfrika yokuqala emahala kumntu wonke okwayanyaniswa neliza lokuqala lokwenziwa amathanga kwaseYurophu, kwezo MNC ziqhubela kwiphulo lakutsha-nje.

- 322. Newsgroup**  
a discussion group on the Usenet.

**Nuusgroep**  
‘n besprekingsgroep op Usenet.

**Iqela lezeendaba**  
iqela leengxoxo kwi-Usenet.

- 323. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**  
a popular name for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which is an inter-governmental movement comprising developing countries that meet regularly (with a summit of heads of state and government every three years) to discuss global issues of common concern relating to development, trade and security. It was founded in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961 and in 2005 had 114 full members, plus some 30 observer-members. It is committed to the principles of disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes, South-South co-operation, North-South dialogue and the reform of the UN Security Council. It has no permanent secretariat (which is why it is called a movement), and has a rotating presidency that changes every three years. See non-alignment.

**Beweging van Onverbonde Lande (BOL)**  
‘n interregeringsbeweging wat bestaan uit ontwikkelende lande wat gereeld vergader (met ‘n spitsberaad vir staats- en regeringshoofde elke drie jaar) om wêreldvraagstukke van algemene belang oor ontwikkeling, handel en veiligheid te bespreek. Dit is in 1961 in Belgrado, Joego-Slawië, gestig. In 2005 het BOL 114 volle lede gehad en 30 waarnemerlede. Dié beweging is verbind tot die beginsels van ontwapening, die vreedsame oplossing van geskille, suid-suid-samewerking, noord-suid-dialoog en die hervorming van die VN se Veiligheidsraad. BOL het nie ‘n permanente sekretariaat nie (dis waarom dit ‘n beweging genoem word) en die presidentskap roteer elke drie jaar. Sien ‘non-alignment’.

**Intshukumo engaziManyanga (i-NAM)**  
igama elithandwayo loNtshukumo yamaZwe angaziManyanga, eyintshukumo yoorhulumente bamazwe ngamazwe equlethe amazwe

asaphuhlayo ahlanguana rhoqo (anentlanganiso yeentloko zamazwe norhulumente rhoqo ngeminyaka emithathu) ukuze axoxe ngemibandela yehlabathi yezinto eziwakhathazayo eziphathelele kuphuhliso, urhwebo nokhuseleko. Yasekwa eBelgrade, eYugoslavia, ngo-1961 kwaye ngo-2005 yayinamalungu azeleyo ali-114, kunye namanye amalungu angabaqapheli angama-30. Izibophelele kwimithetho-siseko yokuncitshiswa kwezixhobo, ukuxazululwa kweengxabano ngoxolo, intsebenziswano yaseMzantsi-Mzantsi, ingxoxo yoMzantsi-Mntla kwakunye nokuhlaziywa kweBhunga loKhuseleko lase-UN. Ayinabo oonobhala bamaqumrhu amakhulu (kungeso sizathu ekubangela ukuba kuthiwe yintshukumo), kwaye inobumongameli obujikelezayo obutshintsha rhoqo emva kweminyaka emithathu. Bona 'non-alignment'.

**324. Non-alignment**

a foreign policy pursued by many developing countries during and after the Cold War. In terms of this policy, developing states refuse to 'take sides' for or against military alliances of the major powers, want to solve international disputes by peaceful means, and pro- mote principles of equality and mutual recognition of sovereignty between states.

**Onverbondenheid**

'n buitelandse beleid wat gedurende en na die Koue Oorlog deur talle ontwikkelende lande gevolg is. Volgens hierdie beleid weier ontwikkelende lande om 'kant te kies' voor of teen die militêre alliansies van die grootmoondhede. Hulle wil internasionale geskille vreedsaam oplos en die beginsels van gelykheid en wedersydse erkenning van soewereiniteit tussen state bevorder.

**Ukungazimanyi**

umgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle owalandelwa ngamazwe amaninzi asaphuhlayo ngexesha nasemva kweMfazwe yokuKholoselana. Ngokwamazwi alo mgaqo-nkqubo, amazwe asaphuhlayo ayakukhaba uku'thath'amacala' ekuxhaseni okanye ekuchaseni umanyano lwamazwe amakhulu, afuna ukusombulula iingxabano zamazwe

omhlaba ngeendlela zoxolo, nangokuphakamisa imithetho-siseko yokulingana nangokunakanwa kobukumkani obuphakathi kwamazwe.

**325. Non-governmental organisation (NGO)**

any organisation, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, not set up or controlled by states, and which seeks to advance particular causes or ideas, from local to global levels.

**Nie-regeringsorganisasies (NRO's)**

enige organisasie, soos die Rooikruis se Internasionale Komitee, wat nie deur state ingestel of beheer word nie en wat bepaalde sake of idees wil bevorder, van plaaslike tot op internasionale vlak.

**Umbutho ongekho phantsi korhulumente (i-NGO)**

nawuphi na umbutho, onjengeKomiti yeHlabathi yoMnqamlezo oBomvu, engasekwanga okanye engalawulwa ngamazwe, kwaye nefuna ukuqhubela phambili izizathu okanye iingcinga ezithile, ukusukela ekuhlaleni ukuya kumanqanaba ehlabathi.

**326. Non-state nations**

distinct cultural groups that could claim nationhood, but do not have authority over an independent state-territory of their own, such as the Kurds who live in Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

**Staatlose nasies**

duidelike kulturele groepe wat op nasieskap aanspraak maak, maar wat nie gesag oor 'n onafhanklike staatsgebied van hulle eie het nie, soos die Koerde wat in Turkye, Sirië, Irak en Iran woon.

**Izizwe ezingenalizwe**

amaqela ahlukileyo ngenkcubeko ezinokuthi zibange ubuhlanga bazo,kodwa angenalo igunya ngaphezu kommandla welizwe elizimeleyo ongowalo, njengama-Kurd ahlala eTurkey, eSyria, eIraq naseIran.

- 327. Non-tariff barrier**  
a form of economic protectionism involving obstacles to free trade of goods and services across borders that do not involve an import tax or duty. A quota on the number of units of a product that can be imported in a year is such a barrier. Today, states use non-tariff barriers much more than tariffs to restrict the inflow of imports, in order to protect domestic industries.

**Nietarief-versperring**

‘n vorm van ekonomiese proteksionisme wat verwys na die vryhandel van goedere en dienste oor grense heen sonder dat invoerbelasting daarop gehef word. ‘n Kwota op die aantal eenhede van ‘n produk wat binne ‘n jaar ingevoer mag word, is ‘n voorbeeld van so ‘n versperring. Deesdae gebruik state nie-tariefversperrings baie meer dikwels as tariewe self om die invloed van invoere te beperk ten einde binnelandse bedrywe te beskerm.

**Imqobo ongarhunyelwayo**

uhlobo lokhuselo-mveliso kuqoqosho lwasekhaya oluquka imiqobo kurhwebo olukhululekileyo lweempahla neenkonzo ezinqumla imida ezingaquki rhafu yokungenisa ngaphakathi elizweni. Ikwuta kwini leeyunithi zemveliso enokungeniswa elizweni ngonyaka ingumqobo. Namhlanje, amazwe asebenzisa imiqobo engarhunyelwayo kakhulu kunemirhumo okuthintela ukungena kwezinto elizweni, ngenjongo yokukhusela ushishino lwasekhaya.

- 328. Normative**  
pertaining to norms, as in the ethical content of foreign policy and international relations.

**Normatief**

het betrekking op norme, soos byvoorbeeld die etiese inhoud van buitelandse beleid en internasionale betrekkinge.

**Misa**

okuphathelele kwizithethe, njengakwisiqulatho sokusesikweni

komgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle nobudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba.

- 329. Norms**  
moral standards regarding what ought to be rather than what is (see positivist methodology).

**Norme**

morele standaarde oor wat behoort te wees eerder as wat is (sien ‘positivist methodology’).

**Izithethe**

imigangatho yokulungileyo ngokuphathelele kwinto ebekufanele ukuba yiyo kunento eyiyo (bona ‘positivist methodology’).

- 330. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**  
*see* NATO.

**Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie**  
*sien* ‘NATO’.

**Umbutho weSivumelwano sasemaNtla eAtlantika**  
*bona* ‘NATO’.

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**O**

- 331. Oil crisis**  
started in 1973 when OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) increased the price of a barrel of oil by 400%. This political act, aimed at the United States and other countries who supported Israel during the Yom Kippur War, resulted in rising inflation and declining production, and contributed to the debt crisis that developing states experienced during the 1980s. OPEC raised the price of crude oil again in 1979.

**Oliekrisis**

het in 1973 begin toe OPUL (Organisasie van Petroleumuitvoerlande)

die prys van 'n vat olie met 400% verhoog het. Hierdie politieke stap, wat gemik was teen die VSA en ander lande wat Israel gedurende die Yom Kippur-oorlog gesteun het, het tot stygende inflasie en dalende produksie gelei en bygedra tot die skuld krisis waarin ontwikkelende lande hulle gedurende die 1980's bevind het. In 1979 het OPUL die olieprys weer verhoog.

#### **Ingxaki ngeoyile**

iqale ngo-1973 xa i-OPEC (uMbutho wamaZwe aThumela ngaphandle iPetroliyam) ixabiso elinyukayo lebhareli yeoyile ngama-400%. Esi senzo sezopolitiko, sijongiswe eMelika nakwamanye amazwe awaxhasa uSirayeli ngexesha leMfazwe ye-Yom Kippur, siye saphumela ekunyukeni kwamaxabiso nasekwehleri kweemveliso, nokuye kwanegalelo kwiingxaki yezikweleti amazwe asakhulayo awawafumanayo ngexesha loo-1980. I-OPEC yalinyusa ixabiso leoyile ekrwada kwakhona ngo-1979.

#### **332. Oligopolistic**

the adjective of oligopoly, a market dominated by only a few suppliers.

#### **Oligopolisties**

die byvoeglike naamwoord van oligopolie, 'n markvorm wat deur 'n beperkte aantal produsente oorheers word.

#### **Oligopolistiko**

isichazi seoligopoli, imarike eyonganyelwe ngababoneleli abambalwa kuphela.

#### **333. Orderly marketing arrangements (OMAs)**

a trading practice in which two or more countries agree to restrict the export of specified goods and/or services. OMAs are generally regarded as a form of non-tariff barrier, since it hampers the free flow of goods. See voluntary export restraints.

#### **Ordelike bemarkingsreëlings (OBR'e)**

'n handelspraktyk waartydens twee of meer lande instem om die uitvoer van bepaalde goedere en/of dienste te beperk. OBR'e word algemeen beskou as 'n vorm van nietarief-versperring omdat dit die vrye vloei van goedere verhinder. Sien 'voluntary export restraints'.

#### **Amalungiselelo okurhweba ngocwangco (ii-OMA)**

inkqubo yokurhweba apho amazwe amabini nangaphezulu athi avumelane ukuthintela ukuthunyelwa ngaphandle kweempahla kunye/okanye iinkonzo ezithile. Ii-OMA zithathwa njengendlela yomqobo ongenakurhunyelwa ngokuthe gabalala, kuba ithintela ukuhamba ngokukhululekileyo kweempahla. Bona 'voluntary export restraints'.

#### **334. Organ on Politics, Defence and Security**

the mechanism established in 1996 by the Southern African Development Community to promote peace and conflict resolution in the region. The Organ has been largely ineffective in this role.

#### **Orgaan vir Politiek, Verdediging en Veiligheid**

die meganisme wat in 1996 deur die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SAOG) gestig is om vrede en konfliktoplossing in die streek te bevorder. Dié orgaan het egter nie in sy doel geslaag nie.

#### **Ilungu lezoPolitiko, ezoKhuselo nezoKhusaleko**

indlela eyasekwa ngo-1996 luLuntu loPhuhliso lwasemaZantsi aseAfrika ukuphakamisa uxolo nokuxazulula ungqzulwano engingqini. ILungu lalingenampembelelo kakhulu kule ndima.

#### **335. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (formerly the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation)**

the 30 most industrialised countries of the world belong to this organisation, which has its headquarters in Paris, France. It promotes economic co-ordination and co-operation between these states.

**Organisasie vir Ekonomiese Samewerking en Ontwikkeling (OESO) (voorheen die Organisasie vir Europese Ekonomiese Samewerking (OEES))**

die 30 mees geïndustrialiseerde lande ter wêreld behoort aan hierdie organisasie. OESO se hoofkantoor is in Parys, Frankryk. Dié organisasie bevorder ekonomiese koördinerings- en samewerking tussen hierdie state.

**Umbutho weNtsebenziswano yezoQoqosho noPhuhliso (i-OECD) (owawusakuba nguMbutho weNtsebenziswano yezoQoqosho lwaseYurophu)**

awona mazwe oshishino angama-30 ehlabathi angawalo mbutho, unoondlunkulu bawo eParis, eFrance. Uphakamisa ulungelelwano lwezoqoqosho nentsebenziswano phakathi kwala mazwe.

**336. Organisation of African Unity (OAU)**

a pan-African organisation formed in 1963, which had its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. All independent African states, except Morocco, were members. In 2001 the OAU was replaced by the new African Union.

**Organisasie vir Afrika-teenheid (OAE)**

‘n pan-Afrikaanse organisasie wat in 1963 gestig is, met sy hoofkantoor in Addis Ababa, Ethiopië. Alle onafhanklike Afrikastate, behalwe Marokko, was lede. In 2001 is die OAU vervang deur die nuwe Afrika-unie (AU).

**Umbutho woManyano lweAfrika (i-OAU)**

umbutho wama-Afrika owasekwa ngo-1963, owawunoondlunkulu eAddis Ababa, eTopiya. Onke amazwe azimeleyo aseAfrika, ngaphandle kweMorocco, ayengamalungu. Ngo-2001 indawo ye-OAU yathatyathwa luManyano lweAfrika olutsha.

**337. Ottawa Process**

the process by which, through the initial, active lobbying of international non-governmental organisations, the use of landmines

was banned by many of the world’s states.

**Ottawa-proses**

die proses waardeur die gebruik van landmyne deur baie van die state ter wêreld verban is ná die aktiewe beywering van internasionale nie-regeringsorganisasies.

**Inkqubo yeOttawa**

inkqubo, ekuthi kwenzeka ukusungulwa kokugaywa okusebenzayo kwemibutho yamazwe omhlaba engeyiyo ekarhulumente, ukusetyenziswa kwemigodi yomhlaba kwavalwa umlomo ngamazwe ehlabathi.

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**P**

**337. Pan-Africanism**

refers to one or all of the following a) a movement begun by Africans in the diaspora (especially in the USA and Caribbean) which aimed at greater affinity with Africans on the continent and, if possible, a return to Africa; b) an ideology of unity amongst African states, irrespective of colonial boundaries and differences; and c) an ideology of African liberation, particularly with reference to the (former) white settler regimes of Eastern and Southern Africa. See African unity.

**Pan-Afrikanisme**

dit verwys na een van of al die volgende a) ‘n beweging wat deur Afrikane in die diaspora begin is (veral in die VSA en die Karibiese Eilande) wat gerig was op ‘n groter affiniteit met Afrikane in Afrika en, waar moontlik, ‘n terugkeer na die kontinent; b) ‘n ideologie van eenheid tussen Afrikastate, ongeag koloniale grense en verskille; c) ‘n ideologie oor die vorming van Afrika, veral met verwysing na die (voormalige) wit setlaarregerings van Oos- en Suider-Afrika. Sien ‘African unity’.

**Ubuafrika**

bubhekiselele kwenye okanye kuko konke oku kulandelayo a)

intshukumo eyaqalwa ngama-Afrika aselubhacweni (ingakumbi eMelika naseCaribbean) owawugxile ekufaneni okukhulu nama-Afrika akwilizwekazi kunye, ukuba kunokwenzeka, nokubuyela eAfrika; b) ingcingane yobunye phakathi kwamazwe aseAfrika, kungananzwa imida yamathanga nezinto ahluke ngazo; kunye c) ingcingane yokukhululwa kweAfrika, ingakumbi ngokubhekiselele kulawulo lwabamhlophe (lwamandulo) baseMpuma nakumaZantsi eAfrika. Bona 'African unity'.

**338. Pariah state**

a state that is internationally isolated because its internal policies and/or external conduct are deemed to violate international law and practice. Apartheid South Africa was a pariah state.

**Paria-staat (verstoteling)**

'n staat wat internasionaal geïsoleer word omdat sy interne beleide en/of eksterne optrede beskou word as 'n skending van internasionale reg en praktyk. Suid-Afrika tydens die apartheidsjare was 'n paria-staat.

**Ilizwe elingafunwayo**

ilizwe elenziwe ilolo emhlabeni jikelele ngenxa yemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphakathi kunye/okanye nokuziphatha kwalo kwangaphandle okucingelwa ukuba kutyeshela umthetho nenkqubo yamazwe omhlaba. UMzantsi Afrika wocalucalulo wawulilizwe elingafunwayo.

**339. Participatory approaches to development**

an approach to development which emphasises participation as a means of overcoming the limitations of top-down development practices.

**Deelnemende benaderings tot ontwikkeling**

'n benadering tot ontwikkeling wat deelname beklemtoon as 'n manier om die beperkinge van ontwikkelingspraktyke wat van bo af afgedwing word, te oorkom.

**Iaphrotshi zokuthath' inxaxheba eya kuphuhliso**

iaphrotshi eya kuphuhliso egxininisa kuthatho-nxaxheba njengendlela yokuhlangabezana nezithintelo zeenkqubo zophuhliso ezisuka phezulu kwabaphetheyo zisiya ezantsi kwabaphethweyo.

**340. Patronage system**

a system of governing in which ties of personal obligation between a superior (the patron) and a subordinate (the client) are used to obtain loyalty and obedience. Widespread in history and in contemporary Africa, it is usually associated with high levels of corruption.

**Begunstigingstelsel**

'n regeringstelsel wat die bande van persoonlike verpligtinge tussen 'n meerdere (die begunstiger) en 'n ondergeskikte (die kliënt) gebruik om lojaliteit en gehoorsaamheid te verseker. Dit kom wydverspreid in Afrika se verlede en hede voor, en gaan gewoonlik gepaard met hoë vlakke van korrupsie.

**Inkqubo yenkxaso**

inkqubo yolawulo apho amakhonkco esibophelelo phakathi kophetheyo (umxhasi) kunye nophethweyo (umxumi) asetyenziselwa ukufumana intembeko nokuthobela. Okusasazekileyo embalini nakwiAfrika yale mihla, kudla kuka kukwayanyaniswa namanqanaba aphezulu obuqhophololo.

**341. Patron-client relationships**

*see* patronage system.

**Begunstiger-kliënt-verhouding**

*sien* 'patronage system'.

**Ubudlelwane bomxhasi nomxumi**

*bona* 'patronage system'.

**342. Pax Britannica**

the world order between approximately 1815 and 1900. This period



was characterised by the dominance of England's navy and its industrialised economy. In Europe, England acted as the mediator to maintain the balance of power. Further afield, the British navy ensured that the world's sea routes were open for free trade and the exports of British manufacturers. Trade and commerce were facilitated by England's willingness to take responsibility for the management of international monetary relations through the gold standard system.

#### **Pax Britannica**

vrede afgedwing deur Britse heerskappy. Dit was die wêreldorde tussen ongeveer 1815 en 1900. Hierdie tydperk is gekenmerk deur die oorheersing van Engeland se vloot en sy geïndustrialiseerde ekonomie. In Europa het Engeland opgetree as die bemiddelaar om die magsbalans te handhaaf. In die res van die wêreld het die Britse vloot verseker dat die wêreld se seeweë oop bly vir vryhandel en die uitvoere van Britse vervaardigers. Handel is bevorder deur Engeland se bereidwilligheid om verantwoordelikheid te neem vir die bestuur van internasionale monetêre betrekkinge via die goudstandaardstelsel.

#### **Pax Britannica**

ucwangco lwehlabathi phakathi ko-1815 no-1900 ngokusondeleyo. Eli xesha laphawulwa ngolawulo lomkhosi waseNgilane kunye noqoqosho lwamashishini alo. EYurophu, iNgilane yasebenza njengomlamli wokulondoloza uzinzizo lwamandla. Ngokungaphezulu, endle, umkhosi waseBhritane waqinisekisa ukuba iindlela zaselwandle zasehlabathini zivulekele urhwebo olukhululekileyo nokuthunyelwa ngaphandle kwezinto ezenziwe eBhritane. Ezorhwebo nezozoqosho zenziwa lula kukuthanda kweNgilane ekuthatheni uxanduva lolawulo lobudlelwane bezezimali zamazwe omhlaba ngenkqubo yemigangatho yegolide.

343.

#### **Peace of Westphalia**

the Treaties of Münster and Osnabruck that ended the Thirty Years War in Europe in 1648. These treaties codified some aspects of our modern notion of state sovereignty, and 1648 is often seen as the

starting date of the modern inter-state system.

#### **Vrede van Wesfale**

Die Verdrae van Münster en Osnabruck wat in 1648 die Dertigjarige Oorlog in Europa in beëindig het. Hierdie verdrae het sommige aspekte van ons moderne idee van die soewereiniteit van state vasgelê en 1648 word dikwels beskou as die begindatum van die moderne tussenstaatlike stelsel.

#### **Uxolo lwaseWestphalia**

iiMvumelwano ze-Münster neze-Osnabruck ezaphela kwiMfazwe yemiNyaka engamaShumi amathathu eYurophu ngo-1648. Ezi mvumelwano ziqinisekisa ezinkye iinkalo zengcinga yethu yangoku yobukumkani bamazwe, kwaye u-1648 usoloko ubonwa njengomhla wokuqalisa kwenkqubo yangoku yaphakathi kwamazwe.

344.

#### **Peace-building**

a comprehensive concept that refers to the wide array of political, economic, diplomatic and socio-cultural activities international actors can undertake to address conflict. Peace-building can take place before, during and after a conflict. Post-conflict peace-building activities generally are aimed at removing the root causes of conflict. See preventive diplomacy.

#### **Vredebou**

‘n omvattende begrip wat verwys na die wye verskeidenheid politieke, ekonomiese, diplomatieke en sosiokulturele aktiwiteite wat internasionale spelers kan gebruik om konflik te hanteer. Vredebou kan plaasvind voor, gedurende en na ‘n konflik. Vredebou-aktiwiteite na ‘n konflik is gewoonlik daarop gerig om die kernoorsake van die konflik te verwyder. Sien ‘preventive diplomacy’.

#### **Ukwakhiwa koxolo**

ingqiqo ebanzi ebhekiselele kuluhlu olubanzi lwemisebenzi yezopolitiko, ezoqoqosho, yezozakuzo neyезentlalo nenkcubeko abadlali bamazwe omhaba abazibophelele ekuxazululeni

ungquzulwano. Ukwakhiwa koxolo kungezeka ngaphambili kongquzulwano, ngexesha longquzulwano nasemva kongquzulwano. Imisebenzi yokwakhiwa koxolo emva kongquzulwano kujonge ekushenxiseni iingcambu ezingunobangela wongquzulwano. Bona 'preventive diplomacy'.

**345. Peace creation**  
*see* peacekeeping.

**Vredeskepping**  
*sien* 'peacekeeping'.

**Ukudala uxolo**  
*bona* 'peacekeeping'.

**346. Peacekeeping**  
traditionally, the positioning of armed international observers to help belligerents maintain an agreed upon cease-fire, called conventional or traditional peacekeeping. Since the end of the Cold War, this term has been used more loosely to refer to any multilateral action using armed force to help establish (peacemaking) or maintain peace, particularly in situations of protracted domestic conflict. These efforts are often called second-generation peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peace support operations, and peace creation.

**Vredewaring**  
die posisionering van internasionale waarnemers om oorlogvoerendes te help om 'n skietstilstand te handhaaf word gewoonlik konvensionele of tradisionele vredewaring genoem. Sedert die einde van die Koue Oorlog word hierdie term in 'n meer algemene sin gebruik om te verwys na enige multilaterale aksie deur 'n gewapende mag om vrede te help bewerkstellig (vredemaking) of te handhaaf, veral in situasies van voortslepende binnelandse konflik. Hierdie pogings word dikwels tweedegenerasie-vredewaring, vredesafdwinging, vredesteunoperasies en vredeskepping genoem.

### **Ukugcina uxolo**

okwemveli, ukubekwa kwabaqapheli abaxhobileyo bamazwe omhlaba ukuba bancede abalwayo ekunamatheleni ekuphelisweni komlo ekuvunyelenwe ngako, ekuthiwa kukugcina uxolo okuqhelekileyo okanye okwemveli. Ukusukela ekupheleni kweMfazwe yokuKholoselana, eli gama belisetyenziswa njee ukubhekiselela kuso nasiphi na isenzo esimacala-maninzi ekusebenziseni umkhosi wezixhobo ukunceda ekumiseni (ekwenzeni uxolo) okanye okanye ukulondoloza uxolo, ingakumbi kwiimeko zongquzulwano zasekhaya olwenziwe nde. Le mizamo isoloko ibizwa njengokugcina uxolo kwesizukulwana sesibini, unyanzeliso loxolo, imisebenzi yoxolo, kunye nokudala uxolo.

**347. Peacemaking**  
*see* peacekeeping.

**Vredemaking**  
*sien* 'peacekeeping'.

**Ukwenza uxolo**  
*bona* 'peacekeeping'.

**348. Peace observation**  
the use of civilians to monitor the implementation of a peacekeeping agreement, alongside the military peacekeepers.

**Vredeswaarneming**  
die gebruik van burgerlikes om saam met militêre vredewarers die implementering van 'n vredesverdrag te monitor.

**Ukuqatshelwa koxolo**  
ukusetyenziswa kwabantu abangengomajoni ekuqapheleni ukuphunyezwa kwesivumelwano sokugcina uxolo, ecaleni kwabagcini boxolo bomkhosi.

**349. Peace support operations**

*see* peacekeeping.

**Vredessteunoperasies (VSO's)**  
*sien* 'peacekeeping'.

**Imisebenzi yokuxhasa uxolo**  
*bona* 'peacekeeping'.

- 350. Peloponnesian War**  
extended armed conflict between the two 'alliances' of ancient Greece, one led by Athens (a democratic, commercial and sea-oriented state) and the other by Sparta (an oligarchic, land-oriented, inward-looking state). The first Peloponnesian War started in 461 BC, and ended in a peace treaty in 445 BC. The second Peloponnesian War broke out in 431 BC, when Sparta decided that the growing power of Athens was upsetting the balance of power amongst the Greek city-states, and went to war against Athens and its allies. In 404 BC, Athens was finally defeated, having suffered an anti-democratic revolt by oligarchs in 411 BC.

**Peloponnesiese Oorlog**  
uitgerekte gewapende konflik tussen die twee 'alliansies' van Ou Griekeland, die een onder leiding van Athene ('n demokratiese, kommersiële en seegeöriënteerde staat) en die ander onder leiding van Sparta ('n oligargiese, landgeöriënteerde staat met 'n interne fokus). Die eerste Peloponnesiese Oorlog het in 461 v.C. begin en is in 445 v.C. beëindig toe vrede gesluit is. Die tweede Peloponnesiese Oorlog het in 431 v.C. uitgebreek toe Sparta besluit het dat die groeiende mag van Athene besig was om die magsbalans tussen die Griekse stadstate te versteur, en oorlog verklaar het teen Athene en sy geallieerde magte. In 404 v.C. is Athene uiteindelik verslaan na 'n anti-demokratiese opstand deur oligarge in 411 v.C.

**Imfazwe yasePeloponnesia**  
ungquzulwano olwandisiweyo lwezixhobo phakathi kwamazwe amabini angaba'ncedisi' beGrike yamandulo, elinye likhokelwa

yiAthens (ilizwe ledemokratiki, loqoqosho neliselwandle) lize elinye libe yiSparta (ilizwe elilawulwa ngabantu abambalwa, elisemhlabeni, elijongene nomphakathi). IMfazwe yasePeloponnesia yokuqala yaqala ngo-461 BC, yaza yaphela nesivumelwano soxolo ngo-445 BC. IMfazwe yasePeloponnesia yesibini yaqala ngo-431 BC, ngexesha iSparta yagqiba ekubeni amandla akhulayo eAthens ayecaphukisa uzinziso lwamamndla phakathi kwezizwe zesixeko saseGrike, yaza yangena emlweni neAthens kunye nabancedisi bayo. Ngo-404 BC, iAthens yoyiswa ekugqibeleni, yakuba ibulaleke uvukelo oluchasene nedemokratiki ngokulawulwa ngabantu abambalwa ngo-411 BC.

- 351. Perception**  
the result of a cognitive process by which an individual selects, organises and evaluates stimuli from his/her external environment. In International Relations we are particularly interested in how the leaders of states perceive the motives and goals of other states (see misperception).

**Persepsie**  
die resultaat van 'n kognitiewe proses waardeur 'n individu stimulu uit sy of haar eksterne omgewing selekteer, organiseer en evalueer. In Internasionale Betrekkinge stel ons veral belang in hoe die leiers van state die motiewe en doelstellings van ander state waarneem (sien 'misperception').

**Ukuqonda**  
isizathu senkqubo yengqiqo apho athi mntu okhethiweyo, alungelelanise futhi ahlole izivuseleli kokungqongileyo kwakhe kwangaphandle. KuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba thina sinomdla kwindlela iinkokheli zamazwe eziziqnda ngazo iinjongo nemigomo yamanye amazwe (bona 'misperception').

- 352. Perestroika**  
a Russian word, meaning 'restructuring' or 'reformation'. Associated specifically with the policies introduced by President Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid- to late 1980s to reform the government and the

economy of the USSR.

### **Perestroika**

‘n Russiese woord wat ‘herstrukturering’ of ‘hervorming’ beteken. Dit word spesifiek geassosieer met die beleide wat in die middel- tot laat-1980’s deur President Mikhail Gorbatsjof ingestel is om die regering en ekonomie van die USSR te hervorm.

### **Perestroika**

igama lesiRashiya, elithetha ‘uhlenga-hlengiso’ okanye ‘uhlaziyo’. Layanyaniswa ngokukodwa nemigaqo-nkqubo eyaziswa nguMongameli uMikhail Gorbachev phakathi ukuya ekupheleni koo-1980 ukuhlaziya urhulumente kunye noqoqosho lwaseUSSR.

### **353. Peripheral states**

a name for the less-developed or developing countries of the South in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East. It also refers to some of the communist successor states in the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia. In the structural context of the capitalist world system, the peripheral states (or periphery) are considered to be dependent on and exploited by the economically and politically dominant core states (centre). See periphery.

### **Randstate**

‘n naam vir die minder-ontwikkelde of die ontwikkelende lande van die suide in Afrika, Asië, Latyns-Amerika, die Karibiese See en die Midde-Ooste. Dit verwys ook na sommige van die state wat na kommunisme in die Balkan, Kaukasië en Sentraal-Asië ontstaan het. In die strukturele konteks van die kapitalistiese wêreldstelsel word die randstate beskou as afhanklik van en uitgebuit deur die ekonomies en polities oorheersende kernstate (magsentrum). Sien ‘periphery’.

### **Amazwe ayimida**

igama lamazwe angaphuhlang okanye asaphuhlayo akuMzantsi eAfrika, eAsiya, kwiMelika yesiLatini kunye neCaribbean noMbindi Mpuma. Likwabhekiselele kwamanye amazwe angabalandeli

bobukomanisi kwiiBalkans, eCaucasus nakwiAsiya eseMbindini. Ngokwemeko yesakhiwo senkqubo yobungxowankulu ehlabathini, amazwe ayimida (okanye angumda) athatyathwa njengaxhomekekileyo naxhatshazwa ngamazwe angundoqo (esembindini) ongamele ezoqoqosho nezopolitiko. Bona ‘periphery’.

### **354. Periphery**

a subordinate position in the global system and its international division of labour, in which a peripheral area is often colonised and economically exploited in the production of basic agricultural and mineral commodities. Contrast to core and semi-periphery. Today, most of SADC is a peripheral zone in the global system.

### **Rand**

‘n ondergeskikte posisie in die wêreldstelsel en sy internasionale arbeidsverdeling, waarin ‘n randgebied dikwels gekoloniseer en tydens die produksie van basiese landbou- en mineraalkommoditeite ekonomies uitgebuit is. Kontrasteer met ‘core’ en ‘semi-periphery’. Vandag is die grootste gedeelte van die SAOG ‘n randsonde in die wêreldstelsel.

### **Umda**

isikhundla esimiselwe ngaphantsi kwinkqubo yasemhlabeni kunye nokwahlulwa komsebenzi wayo wasemhlabeni, ekulapho indawo engumda isoloko iphantsi kwamathanga kwaye ixhatshazwa ngokwezoqoqosho kwimveliso yezolimo engundoqo kunye neempahla zemveliso yezimbiwa. Lichasana no-‘core’ no-‘semi-periphery’. Namhlanje, inkoliso ye-SADC ingummandla womda kwinkqubo yasehlabathini.

### **355. Pluralism**

can be used in at least three senses a) the existence of two or more political parties that contend for power in elections; b) a view of foreign policy emphasising the role of multiple actors in the creation of policy; c) a view of international relations emphasising that there are many more actors than just states (see liberalism and idealism).

**Pluralisme**

kan minstens drie betekenisse hê a) die bestaan van twee of meer politieke partye wat tydens verkiesings om mag meeding; b) 'n siening van buitelandse beleid wat die rol van veelvuldige spelers in die opstel van beleid beklemtoon; c) 'n perspektief op Internasionale Betrekkinge wat beklemtoon dat daar baie meer spelers as net state is (sien 'liberalism' en 'idealism').

**Ubuninzi**

bungasetyenziswa ngeendlela ezintathu ubuncinane a) ubukho bamaqela ezopolitiko amabini nangaphezulu asukuzana ngamandla kunyulo lovoto; b) imbono yomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle ogxininisa indima yabadlali abaninzi ekudalweni komgaqo-nkqubo; c) imbono yobudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba yokuba kukho abadlali abaninzi ngaphezulu kunamazwe nje (bona 'liberalism' no-'idealism').

**356. Polarisation**

a situation whereby a system transforms into two dominant poles, as in the divide between the rich and poor.

**Polarisasie (polarisering)**

'n situasie waar 'n stelsel in twee oorheersende pole geskei word, soos die skeidslyn tussen arm en ryk.

**Inkqubo empondo-mbini**

imeko apho inkqubo iguquka ibe ziincam ezimbini zamazwe olawulo, njengokwahlula phakathi kwabatyebileyo nabahluphekileyo.

**357. Policy-slippage**

the term used to describe the non-implementation by African states of the conditions of their structural adjustment loans. Slippage occurs due to the complex nature of the terms and the skilful manipulation of the World Bank by some African leaders.

**Beleidsglip**

die term word gebruik vir Afrika-state se nie-implementering van die voorwaardes van hulle strukturele aansuiweringslenings. Glip vind plaas weens die ingewikkelde aard van die bepalings en die slim manier waarop sommige Afrika-leiers die Wêreldbank manipuleer.

**Ukutyibilika komgaqo-nkqubo**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukungaphunyezwa ngamazwe aseAfrika eemeko zawo zeemali-mboleko olungelelwaniso lwezakhiwo zawo. Ukutyibilika kwenzeka ngenxa yobume obuntsokothileyo bemiqathango kunye nokwenza ngobuchule beBhanki yaseHlabathini okwenziwa zezinye zeenkokheli zaseAfrika.

**358. Political pluralism**

*see pluralism.*

**Politieke pluralisme**

*sien 'pluralism'.*

**Ubuninzi bezopolitiko**

*bona 'pluralism'.*

**359. Political sovereignty**

*see sovereignty.*

**Politieke soewereiniteit**

*sien 'sovereignty'.*

**Ubukumkani bezopolitiko**

*bona 'sovereignty'.*

**360. Politics**

plural of 'polity' which means 'a form or process of civil government', or 'politically organised society'. Sometimes used as a synonym for 'political system'.

**Politieë**

meervoud van 'politie' wat 'n 'vorm of proses van burgerlike regering', of 'polities georganiseerde gemeenskap' beteken. Soms word dit gebruik as 'n sinoniem vir 'politieke stelsel' of 'politieke entiteit'.

**Lintlobo zolawulo**

isininzi sika-'uhlobo lolawulo' othetha 'uhlobo okanye inkqubo karhulumene woluntu', okanye 'umbutho olungelelaniswe ngokwezopolitiko'. Maxa wambi lisetyenziswa njengesithetha-ntonye sika-'inkqubo yezopolitiko'.

**361. Positive externalities**

*see* externalities.

**Positiewe eksternaliteite**

*sien* 'externalities'.

**Okwangaphandle okwakhayo**

*bona* externalities.

**362. Positivist methodology**

an approach in the social sciences that emphasises the distinction between facts and values, and limits its studies to factual (empirical) questions, often using complex statistical analyses of data. More generally, studies of social phenomena modelled on the methods of the physical sciences (compare to normative).

**Positivistiese metodologie**

'n benadering in die sosiale wetenskappe wat die onderskeid tussen feite en waardes beklemtoon, en slegs feitlike (empiriese) vraagstukke bestudeer, dikwels aan die hand van ingewikkelde statistiese dataontledings. In 'n breër sin, studies van sosiale verskynsels deur die metodes van die fisiese wetenskappe toe te pas (vergelyk met 'normative').

**Imethodoloji yenkolelo kokubambekayo**

iaphrotshi kwiinzululwazi zentlalo egxininisa umahluko ophakathi kwamanqaku nezinto ezilixabiso, kwaye ibophelela izifundo zayo kwimibuzo (ekholose ngamava) yamanqaku, esoloko isebenzisa uhlalutyo oluntsokothileyo lwesitatistiki yengcombolo. Ngokuthe gabalala, izifundo zezenzeko zentlalo ezifuziselwe kwiindlela zobunzululwazi befizikisi (ngokuthelekelelwe kumiselo lwesithethe).

**363. Post-development**

a perspective on development discourse that critiques the assumptions, values and claims of this discourse and its Western bias. See alternative development.

**Post-ontwikkeling**

'n perspektief op ontwikkelingsdiskoers wat die aannames, waardes en eise van hierdie diskoers en sy vooroordeel ten gunste van die Weste kritiseer. Sien 'alternative development'.

**Emva kopuhhliso**

imbono engencoko yophuhliso egxeka income izizindlo, izinto ezilixabiso kunye namabango ale ncoko kunye nomtsalane bucala wayo wasentshona. Bona 'alternative development'.

**364. Post-neocolonialism**

continued domination of former colonies, not by their former colonisers, but by international financial institutions, notably the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

**Post-neokolonialisme**

voortgesette oorheersing van voormalige kolonies, nie deur hulle voormalige koloniseerders nie, maar deur internasionale finansiële instellings, veral die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds en die Wêreldbank.

**Ulawulo lwasemva kwamazwe bezizithanga**

ulawulo oluqhubekayo lwamazwe ayesakuba ngamathanga, kodwa

engalawulwa zizithanga zawo zangaphambili, koko ngamaziko ezezimali asehlabathini, eqaphelekayo yiNgxowa yezeziMali yamaZwe oMhlaba kunye neBhanki yaseHlabathini.

**365. Power**

the ability to affect outcomes and/or to get others to do what they otherwise would not have done. This ability in international affairs may be determined by resources such as military might, economic strength or size (so-called hard power). It can also be determined by moral standing or cultural dominance (so-called soft power). We can also distinguish between relational power, the ability of A to change the behaviour of B as a result of the resources that A can bring to bear on B, and structural power, which is the ability to make the rules in an issue area, according to which all other actors must behave.

**Mag**

die vermoë om uitkomstes te beïnvloed en/of ander te kry om te doen wat hulle andersins nie sou gedoen het nie. In internasionale sake kan hierdie vermoë bepaal word deur hulpbronne soos militêre mag, ekonomiese krag of grootte (sogenaamde harde mag). Dit kan ook bepaal word deur morele aansien of kulturele oorheersing (sogenaamde sagte mag). Ons kan ook onderskei tussen verhoudingsmag, die vermoë van A om B se gedrag te verander omdat A sekere hulpbronne teen B kan gebruik, en strukturele mag, wat verwys na die vermoë om die reëls met betrekking tot 'n vraagstuk te maak. Al die ander spelers moet dan hierdie reëls nakom.

**Amandla**

ubuchule bokuphemelela iziphumo kunye/okanye ukwenza abanye benze oko ngebengakwenzanga. Obu buchule kwimicimbi yamazwe omhlaba bunokumiselwa ziziboneleloezinjengobungangamsha bomkhosi, ukomelela kwezoqoqosho okanye ubungakanani (ekuthiwa ngamandla alukhuni). Kwakhona anokumiselwa kukuma kwemikhwa esesikweni okanye ukongama kwezenkcubeko (ekuthiwa ngamandla athambileyo). Kwakhona singenza umahluko phakathi kwamandla azalanayo, ubuchule buka-A bokuguqula indlela aziphethe ngayo u-B

ngenxa yezibonelelo u-A anokuzizisa ku-B, nakumandla esakiwo, abubuchule bokwenza imithetho kwindawo yombandela, ngokwendlela ekufanele bonke abanye abadlali abaziphathe ngayo.

**366. Power politics**

in International Relations theory, state behaviour that seeks to increase state power relative to other states and to promote selfish national interests (see realism).

**Magspolitiek**

in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge verwys dit na 'n staat se gedrag om sy eie mag uit te brei relatief tot ander state ten einde sy eie selfsugtige nasionale belange te bevorder (sien 'realism').

**Iipolitiki zamandla**

kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamazwe oMhlaba, indlela yokuziphatha kwelizwe elifuna ukwandisa amandla elizwe ngokuzalana namanye amazwe kwanokuphakamisa imidla yelizwe elicingela okukokwalo lodwa (bona 'realism').

**367. PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) per capita**

a complex way to estimate the relative incomes and cost of living of people living in different countries. Often called 'international dollars', this procedure takes into account the fact that many consumption goods and services, such as haircuts or the rent on a flat, are not internationally traded and may differ sharply in price in different countries, in contrast to internationally traded goods such as oil or gold whose prices are close to the same in all countries. Using PPPUS\$ estimates gives a more accurate picture of income than using the current exchange rate between a national currency and the US\$. In general, using PPP\$ does not change wealth estimates among the rich countries of the North, but it does tend to increase the estimated average incomes of people living in the developing South, because many non-traded goods and services are cheaper there than in the North. PPPUS\$ are now widely used by international agencies such as the World Bank and the United Nations.

### **KKP (koopkragariteit) per capita**

'n ingewikkelde manier om die relatiewe inkomste en lewenskoste van mense in verskillende lande te beraam. Hierdie prosedure word dikwels 'internasionale dollars' genoem en neem die feit in ag dat baie verbruikersgoedere en dienste, soos 'n haarsny of die huur van 'n woonstel, nie internasionaal verhandel word nie en dus in verskillende lande heeltemal van mekaar kan verskil wat prys betref, in teenstelling met goedere soos olie en goud wat internasionaal verhandel word. Die pryse van hierdie goedere is daarom naastenby dieselfde in alle lande. Die gebruik van KKP-VSA-\$- ('PPPUS\$') beramings gee 'n meer akkurate prentjie van inkomste as om die wisselkoers tussen 'n nasionale geldeenheid en die VSA-\$ te gebruik. In die algemeen verander KKP-\$ nie die beraming van welvaartvlakke tussen die ryk lande van die noorde nie. Dit is egter geneig om die beraamde gemiddelde inkomste van mense in die ontwikkelende suide hoër te skat omdat baie nieverhandelde goedere en dienste goedkoper hier as in die noorde is. KKP-\$ word nou algemeen deur internasionale agentskappe soos die Wêreldbank en die Verenigde Nasies gebruik.

### **i-PPP (uLingano lwaMandla okuThenga) yomntu ngamnye**

indlela entsokothileyo yokuqikelela iingeniso ezizalanayo kunye nendlela yokuphila kwabantu abahlala kumazwe ahlukileyo. Okudla ngokubizwa njengee'dola yamazwe omhlaba', le nkqubo ithatha ingxelo yokuba iimpahla neenkonzos ezisetyenziswayo, ezinjengokusikwa kweenwele okanye ukuqeshwa kweflethi, akurhwetywa ngokwamazwe omhlaba kwaye kungahluka kakhulu ngexabiso kumazwe ahlukileyo, ngokuchaseneyo kwiimpahla ezirhwetywa emazweni omhlaba ezinjengeoyile okanye igolide emaxabiso ayo akufuphi ngokufanayo kuwo onke amazwe. Ukusebenzisa izithekelelo ze-PPPUS\$ kunikeza umfanekiso ochaneke kakhulu wengeniso kunokusebenzisa iqondo lotshintshiselwano lwekharensi phakathi kwekharensi yelizwe kunye ne-\$ yaseMelika. Ngokuthe gabalala, ukusebenzisa i-PPP\$ akuziguquli iingqikelelo zobutyebi phakathi kwamazwe atyebileyo asemNtla, kodwa kudla

ngokwandisa iingeniso zeavarezi eziqikelelwayo zabantu abahlala kumZantsi ophuhlayo, ngenxa yokuba iimpahla neenkonzos ezininzi ezingarhwetywayo zitshiphu kunasemNtla. I-PPPUS\$ isetyenziswa ngokubanzi ziiarhente zamazwe omhlaba ezinjengeBhanki yeHlabathi kunye neziZwe eziManyeneyo.

### **368. Predatory state**

a form of state in which rulers and government officials at all levels use their state offices to enrich themselves by illegal and corrupt means (contrast to developmental state and authoritarian state).

### **Roofstate**

'n soort staat waar die heersers en staatsamptenare op alle vlakke hulle staatsampte gebruik om hulleself te verryk (kontrasteer met 'developmental state' en 'authoritarian state').

### **Ilizwe eliphangwayo**

uhlobo lwelizwe apho abaphathi namagosa aseburhulumenteni kuwo onke amanqanaba asebenzisa izikhundla zabo ukuzityebisa ngokungekho mthethweni nangendlela zobuqhophololo (ngokuchaseneyo no-'developmental state' no-'authoritarian state').

### **369. Preventive diplomacy**

a specific method whereby, through early diplomatic involvement, actors in the international system attempt to prevent conflict from erupting between two or more parties, or when conflict has broken out, to prevent it from escalating or spilling over into neighbouring countries. Preventive diplomacy may take the form of conciliation, mediation or negotiating. The United Nations Secretary-General usually engages in preventive diplomacy by sending out envoys and special representatives to conflict hotspots. A more assertive form of preventive diplomacy is preventive deployment, in which peacekeepers are sent out to forestall the outbreak of conflict. Such deployment is usually done in conjunction with diplomatic efforts.

### **Voorkomende diplomatie**



‘n spesifieke metode waardeur spelers in die internasionale stelsel deur vroeë diplomatieke betrokkenheid probeer keer dat konflik tussen twee of meer partye ontstaan of, wanneer die konflik reeds ontstaan het, om te keer dat dit eskaleer of oorspoel na naburige lande. Voorkomende diplomatie kan die vorm van versoening, mediasie of onderhandeling aanneem. Die sekretaris-generaal van die Verenigde Nasies pas gewoonlik voorkomende diplomatie toe deur gesante en spesiale verteenwoordigers na konflikbrandpunte te stuur. ‘n Sterker vorm van voorkomende diplomatie is voorkomende ontplooiing, waartydens vredebewaarders uitgestuur word om te keer dat konflik uitbreek. Hierdie ontplooiing gaan gewoonlik gepaard met diplomatieke pogings.

#### **Uzakuzo lokuthintela**

indlela ethile apho, ngokuzibandakanya nozakuzo lwangoko, abadlali abakwinqubo yamazwe omhlaba bazama ukuthintela ukuqhambuka kongquzulwano phakathi kwamaqela amabini nangaphezulu, okanye kuqhambuke ungquzulwano, ukuthintela ukuba lunyuke okanye luphokozeke emazweni angabammelwane. Uzakuzo lokuthintela lunokuthatha indlela yoxolelwaniso, ulamlo okanye uthetha-thethwano. UNobhala Jikelele weziZwe eziManyeneyo udla ngokuzixakekisa kuzakuzo lokuthintela ngokuthumela izithunywa zombuso nabammeli abathile kwiindawo ezinongquzulwano olushushu. Uhlobo oluthembakeleyo kakhulu lozakuzo lokuthintela lumiselo lokulwa oluthintelayo, apho abagcini boxolo bathunyelwa ukuya kuphangela ukuqhambuka kongquzulwano. Umiselo lokulwa olunalo ludla ngokwenziwa ngokudibanisa neenzame zozakuzo.

#### **370. Productive**

a quality of being that enables one to deliver services or make goods efficiently.

#### **Produktief**

‘n eienskap wat ‘n mens in staat stel om dienste doeltreffend te lewer en goedere doeltreffend te vervaardig.

#### **Okunemveliso**

udididi lokuba ubani abe nako ukuhambisa iinkonzo okanye ukwenza iimpahla ngenkuthalo.

#### **371. Progressive taxation**

taxes on the incomes of households and corporations whose rates rise with the amount of income. The greater the income, the higher the rate of taxation. Part of the revenue raised in this fashion is redistributed by welfare states to the poor.

#### **Progressiewe belasting**

belasting op die inkomste van huishoudings en korporasies wie se belasting toeneem namate hulle inkomste styg. Hoe hoër die inkomste, hoe hoër die belastingkoers. In welsynstate word ‘n deel van die staatsinkomste wat op hierdie manier geïen word na die armes gekanaliseer.

#### **Iirhafu zengeniso eziqhubekayo**

iirhafu zengeniso zezindlu kunye namaqumrhu ezinamaqondo anyka nomthamo wengeniso. Okukhona inkulu ingeniso, kokukhona linyuka iqondo lerhafu. Inxenywe yengeniso enyuswe ngale ndlela yabelwa abantu abangamahlwempu kumazwe entlalontle.

#### **372. Proletarianisation**

the process whereby groups of people are turned into wage workers (proletariat). In today’s world most new workers come from rural, peasant families, but some come from urban, middle-class families who have fallen on hard times.

#### **Proletarisering**

die proses waardeur groepe mense in loonarbeiders (proletariaat) verander word. In vandag se wêreld kom die meeste nuwe werkers uit landelike kleinboerfamilies. Sommige kom egter ook uit stedelike middelklasfamilies wat finansiële sukses.

#### **Ukwenziwa kwabaphangeli**

inkqubo apho iqela labantu lenziwa abaphangeleli bomvuzo (isixhwitha-ntamo). Kwihlabathi lanamhlanje uninzi lwabaphangeli luvela emaphandleni, kwiintsapho zabalimi, kodwa abanye basuka ezidolophini, kwiintsapho eziphakathi ngokufuma abathe bazibona begaxeleka kumaxesha anzima.

**373. Propaganda**

organised propagation of a doctrine, beliefs or information. It is used to change the views of a target group, in order to get the target group to act in a desired fashion.

**Propaganda**

die georganiseerde verspreiding van 'n leerstelling, oortuigings of inligting. Dit word gebruik om die sienswyse van 'n teikengroep te verander om die teikengroep te kry om op die verlangde wyse op te tree.

**Ukusasazwa okubaxiweyo**

ukusasazwa okulungiselelweyo kwemfundiso, iinkolo okanye ulwazi. Kusetyenziselwa ukutshintsha izimvo zeqela ekujoliswe kulo, ukuze iqela elo lenze ngendlela efunwayo.

**374. Protectionism**

national economic policies designed to curb imports, in order to promote the domestic production of formerly imported goods or services. Usually achieved via high tariffs and/or non-tariff barriers, such as import quotas (see mercantilism).

**Proteksionisme**

nasionale ekonomiese beleid wat bedoel is om invoere te bekamp ten einde die binnelandse produksie van goedere en dienste wat voorheen ingevoer is, te bevorder. Dit word gewoonlik gedoen deur tariewe te verhoog en/of deur nietarief-versperrings soos invoerkwotas (sien 'mercantilism').

**Ukhuselo-mveliso yasekhaya**

imigaqo-nkqubo yezoqoqosho lwesizwe eyilelwe ukulawula ukungeniswa kwezinto ezingeniswa elizweni, ukuze kuphakanyiswe imveliso yasekhaya yeempahla okanye yeenkonzo ebezingeniswe ngaphakathi ngaphakathi elizweni mandulo. Kudla ngokufunyanwa ngemirhumo epehzu kunye/okanye imiqobo engenamirhumo, njengezabelo zempahla ezingena ngaphakathi elizwe (bona 'mercantilism').

**375. Protectorate**

a territory and its population declared or agreed by treaty to be dependent on, and defended by, a more powerful state. Many protectorates in Africa were little different from colonies except for their legal status in international law (e.g. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were British protectorates). See trust territory.

**Protektoraat**

'n gebied en sy bevolking wat volgens verdrag afhanklik gemaak word van 'n magtiger staat, of daartoe instem. Die magtiger staat is dan verantwoordelik vir die verdediging van die protektoraat. Talle protektorate in Afrika het nie veel van kolonies verskil nie, behalwe vir hulle regstatus in terme van internasionale reg (bv. Botswana, Lesotho en Swaziland was Britse protektorate). Sien 'trust territory'.

**Ilizwe eliphantsi kgcino lwelinye**

ummandla kunye nabemi bawo ababhengezwe okanye ekuvunyelwene ngokwesivumelwano ukuba baxhomekeke, kwaye bakhuselwe lilizwe elinamandla amakhulu. Amazwe amaninzi awayephantsi kgcino lwamanye eAfrika ayohluke kancinci kumathanga ngokwesikhundla sawo sezomthetho ngokomthetho wamazwe omhlaba (umz. iBotswana, iLesotho neSwaziland ayephantsi kgcino lwaseBhritane). Bona 'trust territory'.

**376. Public goods**

any good enjoyed by all, but for which not everyone takes responsibility, such as a traffic light (robot). A public road is a public good, for instance we all use it, but no one but the local authority

takes responsibility for it. 'Who will look after the production of public goods' is a classic problem in any situation of collective action in international relations. See international public goods.

#### **Openbare goedere**

enige goedere wat deur almal geniet word, maar waarvoor niemand verantwoordelikheid neem nie, soos 'n verkeerslig (robot). 'n Openbare pad is 'n voorbeeld van openbare goedere ons gebruik dit, maar niemand behalwe die plaaslike owerheid neem daarvoor verantwoordelikheid nie. 'Wie gaan na die produksie van openbare goedere omsien?' is 'n klassieke probleem in Internasionale Betrekkinge as daar kollektiewe optrede is. Sien 'international public goods'.

#### **Iimpahla zoluntu**

nayiphi na impahla exhanyulwa nguwonke-wonke, kodwa engathathelwa uxanduva ngumntu wonke, njengesibane setrafikhi (irobhothi). Indlela yoluntu iyimpahla yoluntu, umzekelo sonke siyayisebenzisa, kodwa akukho mntu wumbi ngaphandle kukamasipala onoxanduva lwayo. Ukuba 'Ngubani oya kujonga imveliso yeempahla zoluntu' oko kuyingxaki yakudala kuyo nayiphi na imeko yesenzo sokuhlanganyela kubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba. Bona 'international public goods'.

## **Q**

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### **377. Quasi states**

states that enjoy formal recognition by other members of the international system and that are independent units in this system, but which do not have the capacity to exercise effective governance within their own territories.

#### **Kwasistate**

state wat formeel deur ander lede van die internasionale stelsel erken word en wat onafhanklike eenhede binne hierdie stelsel is, maar nie die kapasiteit het om doeltreffend binne hulle eie grondgebied te

regeer nie.

#### **Amazwe angagqibelelanga**

amazwe axhamla ukwamkelwa ngokusesikweni ngamanye amalungu enkqubo yamazwe omhlaba kwaye axhamla amcandelo azimeleyo kule nkqubo, kodwa angenawo amandla okwenza ulawulo olusebenzayo ngaphakathi kwemimandla yawo.

### **378. Quiet diplomacy**

a term used to describe the conduct of foreign relations under sensitive conditions, using tact, persistence and impartiality, but without 'fanfare'. In other words, the process is not public, but conducted behind the scenes. The late Dag Hammarskjöld is credited with the development of this form of diplomacy in efforts at peace-making.

#### **Stille diplomasie**

'n term wat buitelandse betrekkinge onder sensitiewe toestande beskryf, waar takt, volharding en onpartydigheid gebruik word sonder om 'n groot ophef daarvan te maak. Met ander woorde, dis nie 'n openbare proses nie, maar vind agter die skerms plaas. Oorlede Dag Hammarskjöld word beskou as die vader van hierdie vorm van diplomatie wat hy tydens sy vredemaakpogings gebruik het.

#### **Uzakuzo lwasekhusini**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza ukuphathwa kobudlelwane bangaphandle ngaphantsi kweemeko ezinkenenkene, kusetyenziswa ubuchule bokuziphatha, uzingiso kunye nokungabinakhetho, kodwa ngaphandle kwe-'fanfare'. Ngamanye amagama, inkqubo asiyoyoluntu, kodwa iqhutyelwa ngasemva komkhusane. Ongasekhoyo uDag Hammarskjöld uwongwa ngophuhliso lwale mo yozakuzo ngemizamo yokwenza uxolo.

## **R**

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### **379. Raison d'état ('reason of the state')**

a French term that - along with the ‘will of the prince’ and ‘dynastic interests’ – is a historical predecessor of the related concept of national interest. It is associated with the philosophical tradition that the state is, in itself, an ethical force and a high moral good, implying that the state is not to be judged by the moral and ethical standards that apply to individuals. In the extreme form of this tradition, the state is seen as the source and necessary condition for the realisation of all other values. From the ‘reason of the state’ follows the argument that the highest moral imperative of political leaders is to preserve the state entrusted to their care. The national interest of the state, survival in particular, is therefore justified by this collective will or reason of the state, but is also accorded a moral dignity that overrides other ethical concerns.

***Raison d'état*** (‘rede van die staat’ of ‘geregverdig in staatsbelang’)

‘n Franse term wat – saam met die ‘wil van die prins’ en ‘dinastiese belange’ – ‘n historiese voorganger is van ‘nasionale belang’, ‘n verwante begrip. Dit word verbind met die filosofiese tradisie dat die staat, op sigself, ‘n etiese krag uitoefen en ‘n hoë vlak van moraliteit handhaaf. Dit impliseer dat die staat nie volgens die morele en etiese standaarde wat vir individue geld, beoordeel kan word nie. In die uiterste vorm van hierdie tradisie word die staat beskou as die bron en onontbeerlike voorwaarde vir die realisering van alle ander waardes. Uit die ‘rede van die staat’ volg die argument dat dit politieke leiers se grootste morele verpligting is om om te sien na die staat wat aan hulle toevertrou is. Hierdie kollektiewe wil of rede van die staat is dus die dryfkrag agter die nasionale belang van die staat, veral sy oorlewing. Dit stel ook ‘n morele standaard wat alle ander etiese oorwegings te bowe gaan.

***Raison d'état*** (‘isizathu selizwe’)

igama lesiFrentshi – kunye nelithi ‘intando yenkosana’ kunye nelithi ‘iinzala zemilibo yeenkosi – elingumanduleli wembali yengqiqo ezalanayo yenzala yesizwe. Layanyaniswa nesithethe sefilosofi yokuba ilizwe, ngokunokwalo, lingamandla emikhwa esesikweni

kunye nokulunga kokuziphatha kakuhle, okuchaza ukuba ilizwe aliyi kugwetywa ngemigangatho yokuziphatha kakuhle neyemikhwa esesikweni esebenza kubantu. Kwimeko egabadeleyo yesithethe, ilizwe libonwa njengomthombo nemeko eyimfuneko yokuqonda zonke ezinye izinto ezilixabiso. Ukusukela kw’isizathu selizwe’ kulandela ingxoxo yokuba owona myalelo uphezulu wendlela yokuziphatha kakuhle yobunkokheli bezopolitiko kukulondoloza ilizwe elinikezwe kwinkathalelo yabo. Inzala yelizwe, ukuphila ngokukodwa, ngoko ichazwa yile ntando iqukayo okanye isizathu selizwe, kodwa ikwanikeza isidima sokuziphatha kakuhle esingawanziyo amanye amaxhala emikhwa esesikweni.

**380. *Rapprochement***

a French diplomatic term used to describe the initiation of friendlier relations between two or more former rival states (see détente).

***Rapprochement***

‘n Franse diplomatieke term wat gebruik word om die hervatting van vriendelike bande tussen twee of meer state wat voorheen mededingers was, te beskryf (sien ‘détente’).

***Rapprochement***

igama lozakuzo lesiFrentshi elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza ukusungulwa kobudlelwane obunobuhlobo phakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu achaseneyo ngaphambili (bona ‘détente’).

**381. *Rational actor***

the assumption that international actors, the state in particular, act rationally by basing foreign- policy decisions on a ranking of primary interests and preferred goals, the consideration of all policy alternatives to serve those interests or attain those goals depending on existing capabilities, and the assessment of the costs and benefits incurred by the use of specific methods to attain particular goals. See also rational actor model.

***Rasionele speler***

die aanname dat internasionale spelers, veral die staat, rasioneel optree. In dié proses baseer hulle buitelandsebeleidsbesluite op 'n rangorde van primêre belange en verkose doelwitte; oorweeg hulle alle politieke alternatiewe om daardie belange te dien of daardie doelwitte te bereik volgens die staat se bestaande vermoëns; en beoordeel hulle die koste en voordele wat voortspruit uit die gebruik van spesifieke metodes om bepaalde doelwitte te bereik. Sien ook 'rational actor model'.

#### **Umlinganiswa onengqiqo**

isiszindo sokuba abalinganiswa bamazwe omhlaba, ilizwe ngokukodwa, benza ngokusengqiqweni ngokuseka izigqibo zemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle ekuhleleni iinzala zokuqala kunye neenjongo ezikhethwayo, ukugqalwa kwazo zonke ezinye iimigaqo-nkqubo zokukhonza ezo nzala okanye zokufumana ezo njongo ngokuxhomekeke kumandla okwenza akhoyo, kwakunye nohlolo lweendleko neebhenefithi ezifumaneka ngokusetyenziswa kweendlela ezithile zokufumana iinjongo ezithile. Bona futhi 'rational actor model'.

#### **382. Rational actor model**

a view of foreign-policy decision-making that presents states as single calculating units who are trying to optimise their goals/interests, maximising their gains and minimising their costs.

#### **Rasionele akteurmodel**

'n benadering tot buitelandsebeleidsbesluitneming wat state beskou as enkele, berekende eenhede wat hulle doelwitte/belange probeer optimaliseer, hulle voordele probeer maksimaliseer en hulle koste probeer minimaliseer.

#### **Umfuziselo womlinganiswa onengqiqo**

uluvo lokwenza izigqibo zemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle olumele ilizwe njengamacandelo amanye okubala azama ukwandisa iinjongo/iinzala zawo, ukwandisa iinzuzo zawo nokunciphisa iindleko zawo.

**383. RDP (Reconstruction and Development Programme)**  
an economic development policy introduced by the South African GNU in 1994. It was replaced in 1996 by the GEAR.

#### **HOP (Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram)**

'n ekonomiese ontwikkelingsbeleid wat in 1994 deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering van Nasionale Eenheid (RNE) ingestel is. Dit is in 1996 vervang deur Strategie vir Groei, Werkverskaffing en Herverdeling (GEAR).

#### **i-RDP (iNkqubo yoKwakha ngokutsha noPhuhliso)**

umgaqo-nkqubo wophuhliso lwezoqoqosho olwaziswa nguRhulumente woBumbano lwaseMzantsi Afrika ngo-1994. Indawo yalo yathathwa yi-GEAR ngo-1996.

#### **384. Real GDP per capita**

the gross domestic product of an economy discounted for the effects of inflation and divided by the total population. A widely used measure of the relative wealth of countries, whatever their population size.

#### **Reële BNP per capita**

die bruto nasionale produk (BNP) van 'n ekonomie wat die uitwerking van inflasie verdiskonteer en gedeel word deur die totale bevolkingsgetal. Hierdie maatstaf word algemeen gebruik om die relatiewe welvaart van lande te meet, ongeag die grootte van hulle bevolkings.

#### **i-GDP yokwenene ngokomntu ngamnye**

imveliso yelizwe yonyaka yoqoqosho olunesaphulelo ngenxa yeziphumo zokunyuka kwamaxabiso nokwahlulwe luluntu lonke. Umlinganiselo osetyenziswe ngokubanzi wobutyebi bamazwe, nokuba bungakanani na ubungakanani na boluntu.

#### **385. Real GNP**

GNP calculated after the effects of inflation have been removed, thereby giving a more accurate estimate of the economy's actual growth or decline in one quarter or one year.

**Reële BNP**

BNP wat bereken word nadat die uitwerking van inflasie uitgeskakel is. Dit gee 'n meer akkurate beraming van die ekonomie se werklike groei of afplating in 'n kwartaal of in 'n jaar.

**i-GDP yokwenene**

i-GNP ebalwe emva kokuba iziphumo zokunyuka kwamaxabiso kususiwe, ngokwenza njalo kunikeza uqikelelo oluchanekileyo kakhulu lokukhula okanye lokwehla kohlumo lokwenene ngekota enye okanye ngonyaka omnye.

- 386. Real income**  
the earnings of an individual/household measured in terms of the real (inflation discounted) price of goods and services it can purchase.

**Reële inkomste**

die inkomste van 'n individu/huishouding. Dit word gemeet in terme van die reële (inflasieverdiskonterde) prys van goedere en dienste wat daarmee gekoop kan word.

**Ingeniso yokwenene**

imivuzo yomntu/yomzi elinganiswe ngokwexabiso (ukunyuka kwamaxabiso okunesaphulelo) lokwenene leempahla neenkonzonzo elinokuzithenga.

- 387. Realism**  
a body of thought in International Relations that emphasises the insecurity of states and the necessity to seek security by maximising the state's relative power vis- à-vis other states (contrast to idealism).

**Realisme**

'n denkwysie in Internasionale Betrekkinge wat state se kwesbaarheid

beklemtoon, asook die noodsaaklikheid dat hulle hulleself moet beveilig deur die staat se relatiewe mag teenoor ander state te maksimeer (kontrasteer met 'idealism').

**Ukubona izinto ngobunjalo bazo**

isiqu sengcinga kuBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba esigxininisa ukungakhuseleki kwamazwe kunye nemfuneko yokufuna ukhuseleko ngokwandisa amandla elizwe ngokunxulumene namanye amazwe (ngokuchasene ne-'idealism').

- 388. Real wages**  
a person's salary discounted for its reduced purchasing power brought about by inflation.

**Reële lone**

'n persoon se salaris wat verdiskonteer word met die laer koopkrag daarvan weens inflasie.

**Imivuzo yokwenene**

umvuzo womntu onesaphulelo ngenxa yokuncitshiswa kwamandla okuthenga okubangelwe kukunyuka kwamaxabiso.

- 389. Realist**  
someone who subscribes to the principles of realism in International Relations theory.

**Realis**

iemand wat die beginsels van realisme in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge toepas.

**Umntu obona izinto ngobunjalo bazo**

umntu ongqinelana nemithetho-siseko ye-realism kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba.

- 390. Realpolitik**  
a German word, referring to policies that seek to maximise a state's

power in the anarchical international system (see power politics).

**Realpolitik**

‘n Duitse woord wat verwys na beleide wat bedoel is om ‘n staat se mag in die anargistiese internasionale stelsel te maksimeer (sien ‘power politics’); politiek gebaseer op werklikhede.

**Realpolitik**

igama lesiJamani, elibhekiselele kwimigaqo-nkqubo efuna ukwandisa amandla elizwe kwinkqubo yokungabi nalawulo yamazwe omhlaba (bona ‘power politics’).

- 391. Rebellions**  
armed uprisings against a government.

**Rebellies**

gewapende opstande teen ‘n regering.

**Uvukelo**

uqhushululu olunezixhobo ngokuchasene norhulumente.

- 392. Reconstruction and Development Programme**  
*see* RDP.

**Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram**

*sien* ‘RDP’.

**Inkqubo yoKwakha ngokutsha noPhuhliso**

*bona* ‘RDP’.

- 393. Referendum**  
a vote of all eligible voters regarding a specific question in which the voting choice is ‘yes/agree’ or ‘no/disagree’. In 1992 white voters were asked by the government whether or not they supported continued negotiations between the National Party government and the ANC for a new political dispensation in South Africa. Nearly two-

thirds voted ‘yes’

**Referendum**

as al die kiesers wat mag stem, hulle stem oor ‘n spesifieke vraag uitbring deur te kies tussen ‘ja/stem saam’ en ‘nee/stem nie saam nie’. In 1992 is blanke kiesers deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering gevra of hulle voortgesette onderhandelinge tussen die Nasionale Party-regering en die ANC vir ‘n nuwe politieke bedeling in Suid-Afrika ondersteun of nie. Bykans twee-derdes het ‘ja’ gestem.

**Uvoto logayo-zimvo**

uvoto lwabo bonke abavoti abafanelekileyo oluphathelelene nombuzo othile ekulapho ukhetho lokuvota ingu-’ewe/ndiyavuma’ okanye ingu-’hayi/andivumi’. Ngo-1992 abavoti abamhlophe babuzwa ngurhulumente ukuba bayaluxhasa okanye abaluxhasi na uthethathethwano oluqhubekayo phakathi korhulumente we-National Party kunye ne-ANC ukuze kufumaneke inkululeko yezopolitiko entsha eMzantsi Afrika. Yaphantse yaba zizithathu kwizibini ezavotela u-’ewe’.

- 394. Regime**

this term is used in at least three senses. The first and popular usage is as a pejorative synonym for government, as in ‘the apartheid regime’. A second usage, more restricted to Political Science, describes the way in which power is distributed in a political system. Thus, we say that 1994 saw a transition from an ‘authoritarian regime’ to a ‘democratic regime’ in South Africa. The term ‘regime change’ refers to such transitions. A third use is found in International Relations theory, where ‘regime’ refers to a set of norms, rules, expectations and institutions shared by actors involved in a specific area of policy, as in ‘the global trade regime’ of the World Trade Organisation.

**Bewind (‘regime’ word soms neerhalend gebruik)**

hierdie term het minstens drie betekenisse a) Die eerste en polulêre gebruik is ‘n neerhalende sinoniem vir regering, soos in ‘die apartheid-regime’. b) ‘n Tweede betekenis, wat meer tot die Politieke

Wetenskap beperk is, beskryf die manier waarop mag in 'n politieke stelsel verdeel word. Ons sê dus dat daar in 1994 in Suid-Afrika 'n oorskakeling was van 'n 'outoritêre bewind' na 'n 'demokratiese bewind'. Die term 'bewindsverandering' verwys na sulke oorskakelings. c) 'n Derde betekenis kom voor in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge, waar 'regime' verwys na 'n stel norme, reëls, verwagtinge en instellings wat deur spelers in 'n spesifieke beleidsarea gedeel word, soos die 'wêreldhandelsregime' van die Wêreldhandelsorganisasie.

#### **Ulawulo**

eli gama lisetyenziswa ngeendlela ezintathu ubuncinane. Eyokuqala nokusetyenziswa okuthandwayo kusisithetha-ntonye esithobayo sikarhulumente, njengaku 'lawulo localucalulo'. Ukusetyenziswa kwesibini, okuthinteleke kakhulu kubuNzululwazi bezoPolitiko, kuchaza indlela abiwa ngayo kwinkqubo yezopolitiko. Ngoko ke, sitsho ukuba u-1994 wabona inguqulelo esukela ku 'lawulo lophatho olungqongqo' ukuya ku 'lawulo lwedemokhratiki' eMzantsi Afrika. Igama elithi 'utshintsho lolawulo' lubhekiselele kwiinguqulelo ezinjalo. Ukusetyenziswa kwesithathu kufumaneka kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba, apho 'ulawulo' lubhekiselele kwizithethe, imithetho, okulindelekileyo namaziko ekwabelwana ngawo ngabadlali abaqueka kwinkalo ethile yomgaqo-nkqubo, njenga 'kulawulo lorhwebo lwehlabathi' loMbutho woRhwebo lweHlabathi.

#### **395. Regional capitalisms**

variations in relations between capital and labour, markets and consumers, finance and other sectors between global regions such as the European Union versus the United States of America, or Chinese, Indian and Japanese capitalisms in Asia.

#### **Streekskapitalismes**

'n wisselende verwantskap tussen kapitaal en arbeid, markte en verbruikers, finansiering en ander sektore in wêreldstreke soos die Europese Unie versus die VSA, of die Chinese, Indiese en Japannese

kapitalismes in Asië.

#### **Ubungxowankulu bommandla**

uguqu-guquko kubudlelwane obuphakathi kwekhepatali nomsebenzi, iimarike nabathengi, ezemali kunye namanye amacandelo phakathi kwemimandla yehlabathi njengoManyano lwaseYurophu ngokuphikisana neMelika, okanye ubungxowankulu baseTshayina, baseNdiya nobaseJaphani eAsiya.

#### **396. Regional co-operation**

co-operation among neighbouring states and other actors across a number of policy issues, such as trade, the environment and security.

#### **Streeksamewerking**

samewerking tussen buurlande en ander spelers met betrekking tot verskeie beleidsvraagstukke, soos handel, die omgewing en veiligheid.

#### **Intsebenziswano yommandla**

intsebenziswano phakathi kwamazwe asebummelwaneni nabanye abalinganiswa ngokulingana neqela lemibandela yemigaqo-nkqubo, njengorhwebo, okungqongileyo nokhuseleko.

#### **397. Regionalisation**

the establishment of regional trading blocs, creating an economic coalition among countries within a geographic region, usually characterised by liberalised internal trade and uniform restrictions on external trade, designed to enhance regional economic integration and growth.

#### **Regionalisering**

die vestiging van streeks-handelsblokke om 'n ekonomiese koalisie tussen lande in 'n geografiese streek te skep. Dit word gewoonlik gekenmerk deur liberale interne handel en eenvormige beperkings op eksterne handel. Laasgenoemde is bedoel om streeks- ekonomiese integrasie en groei te verbeter.



**Ukwenziwa kwemimandla**

ukumiselwa kweebhloko zokurhweba zemimandla, ukuyila umdibaniselwano wezoqoqosho phakathi kwamazwe angaphakathi kommandla wehlabathi, okudla ngokuphawulwa lurhwebo lwangaphakathi olukhululekileyo kunye nezithintelo ezifanayo zorhwebo lwangaphandle, eziyilelwe ukwandisa umdibaniso nohlumo loqoqosho lommandla.

**398. Regional sub-system**

a group of states and their economies where interactions among the members are significant, resulting in interconnectedness. Sub-systems usually have common economic and political institutions and are formed among geographically neighbouring states (SADC, Mercosur and the EU, for example).

**Streksubstelsel**

'n groep state en hulle ekonomieë waar daar betekenisvolle interaksies tussen die lede is. Dit lei tot onderlinge verbondenheid. Substelsels het gewoonlik gemeenskaplike ekonomiese en politieke instellings en word tussen buurlande in 'n geografiese gebied gevorm (soos die SAOG, Mercosur en die EU).

**Inkqubo encinci yommandla**

iqela lamazwe kunye noqoqosho lwakho apho kubalulekileyo ukusebenzisana kwawo, okungunobangela wokunxibelelana. Inkqubo ezincinci zidla ngokuba namaziko afanayo ezoqoqosho nawezopolitiko kwaye akhiwe phakathi kwamazwe angabammelwane ngokwehlabathi (umzekelo yi-SADC, iMercosur kunye ne-EU).

**399. Relational power**

*see* power.

**Verhoudingsmag**

*sien* 'power'.

**Amandla olwalamano**

*bona* 'power'.

**400. Relations of production**

in Marxian theory, how land, labour and capital are combined to produce goods. Under capitalism, the capitalist owns the means of production (land and capital) and what is produced (the product), which is sold in local and global markets with a view to maximising profit (accumulating capital). The capitalist employs wage workers and organises their work to maximise output. The difference between the value added by labour and what workers are paid is said to be 'appropriated' by the capitalist. Feudal relations of production are quite different.

**Produksieverhoudings**

in Marxistiese teorie verwys dit na hoe grond, arbeid en kapitaal gekombineer word om goedere te produseer. In 'n kapitalistiese stelsel besit kapitaliste die produksiemiddele (grond en kapitaal) en dit wat geproduseer word (die produkte) word op plaaslike of wêreldmarkte verkoop om 'n wins te maak (kapitaal te akkumuleer). Die kapitalis gebruik loonwerkers en organiseer hulle werk om die uitset te maksimeer. Die verskil tussen die waarde wat deur arbeid toegevoeg word en dit wat werkers betaal word, word sogenaamd deur die kapitalis 'ingepalm'. Feodale produksieverhoudings verskil baie hiervan.

**Ulwalamano lwemveliso**

kwithiyori kaMarx, indlela umhlaba, umsebenzi kunye nekhapitali ezihlanganiswa ngayo ukuvelisa iimpahla. Ngaphantsi kobungxowankulu, ungxowankulu ungumnikazi weendlela zemveliso (umhlaba nekhapitali) kunye nento evelisiweyo (imveliso), ethi ithengiswe kwii-marke zalapha nezasehlabathini ngembono yokwandisa inzuzo (ikhapitali eyongezelekayo). Ungxowankulu usebenzisa abasebenzi bomvuzo kwaye ulungelelanisa imisebenzi yabo ukwandisa igalelo. Umahluko uphakathi kwexabiso elongezwe ngumsebenzi kunye noko abasebenzi abahlawulelwe kona kuthiwa

ku'kuzithabathela' koongxowankulu. Ulwalamano lokubusisa ngomhlaba wemveliso lwahlukile noko.

**401. Rent-seeking behaviour**

in its original usage, rent-seeking is usually associated with political entities known as fiefdoms, and refers to the relationship that existed between peasants and landowners in feudal Europe. Rent-seeking behaviour today refers more widely to political conduct where one party seeks to gain monetary or other benefits from another. It is used more negatively to refer to state or political corruption, and the existence of patron-client relationships. See feudal era and patronage system.

**Huursoekende gedrag**

in die oorspronklike betekenis word huursoekende gedrag gewoonlik geassosieer met politieke entiteite wat bekend staan as leenryke, en verwys dit na die verhouding wat in feodale Europa tussen kleinboere en grondeienaars bestaan het. Vandag verwys huursoekende gedrag in 'n wyer sin na politieke optrede waar een party probeer om monetêre of ander voordele van 'n ander te kry. Dit word in 'n meer negatiewe sin gebruik om te verwys na staats- of politieke korrupsie en die bestaan van 'n begunstiger/kliënt-verhouding. Sien 'feodale era' en 'patronage system'.

**Indlela yokuziphatha yokufun' amaqithi-qithi**

kusetyenziso lwalo lwamandulo, ukufuna irenti kudla ngokwayanyaniswa nobukho bezopolitiko obaziwa njengee-fiefdom, kwaye libhekiselele kubudlelwane obabukho phakathi kwabalimi nabanikazi bomhlaba kwiYurophu yokubusisa ngomhlaba. Indlela yokufuna irenti namhlanje ngokubanzi ibhekiselele kwimpatho yezopolitiko apho elinye iqela lifuna inzuzo eyimali okanye ezinye iibhenefithi kwelinye. Lisetyenziswa ngokungakhiyo kakhulu ukubhekiselela kubuqhophololo belizwe okanye bezopolitiko, kwakunye nobukho bobudlelwane bomxumi ongumxhasi. Bona 'feudal era' kunye no-'patronage system'.

**402. Responsibility to Protect (R2P)**

this principle states that, in cases of civil conflict (which may involve the perpetration of genocide), states have the primary responsibility to protect their civilians. When states are unable or unwilling to do so, the international community has the responsibility to intervene on behalf of such civilians. The Responsibility to Protect principle gained popularity in the wake of the 1994 Rwanda genocide, when questions were increasingly raised about the lack of action by the international community while this genocide continued apace. This principle aims to provide a rationale for the setting aside of the international principles of sovereignty, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of states – two of the principles that underlie the United Nations and the African Union. It is noteworthy that R2P was adopted as a binding principle at the landmark 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2005.

**Verantwoordelikheid om te beskerm ('R2P')**

volgens hierdie beginsel is dit state se eerste verantwoordelikheid om hulle burgerlikes te beskerm in geval van burgerlike konflik (wat volksmoord kan behels). Wanneer state nie hierdie verantwoordelikheid kan of wil nakom nie, is dit die internasionale gemeenskap se verantwoordelikheid om namens hierdie burgerlikes tussenbyde te tree. Die 'verantwoordelikheid om te beskerm'-beginsel het al hoe meer in die kollig gekom na die 1994-volksmoord in Rwanda, toe daar toenemend vroege gevra is oor waarom die internasionale gemeenskap nie opgetree het terwyl die menseslagting aan die gang was nie. Die doel van hierdie beginsel is om 'n logiese rede te vind om die internasionale beginsels van soewereiniteit en nie-inmenging in die binnelandse sake van lande – twee van die beginsels waarop die Verenigde Nasies (VN) en die Afrika-unie (AU) berus – tersyde te stel. Dit is merkwaardig dat die 'verantwoordelikheid om te beskerm'-beginsel as 'n bindende beginsel aanvaar is by die belangrike 60e sessie van die Verenigde Nasies se Algemene Vergadering in 2005.

**Uxanduva lokuKhusela (i-R2P)**

lo mthetho-siseko uxela ukuba, kwimeko yembambano yoluntu (enokuquka ukwenziwa kobubi bentshabalalo yohlanga lonke), amazwe anoxanduva oluphambili lokukhusela uluntu lwalo. Xa amazwe engakwaziyo okanye engathandi ukwenza njalo, uluntu lwamazwe omhlaba lunoxanduva lokungenelela egameni lolo luntu lunjalo. Umthetho-siseko woXanduva lokuKhusela wafumana udumo ekuvukeni kokutshatyalaliswa kohlanga lwaseRwanda ngo-1994, xa imibuzo yaphakanyiswa ngokwandayo malunga nokungabikho kwesenzo esenziwa luluntu lwamazwe omhlaba ngelixa le ntshabalalo yohlanga iqhubeka ngokukhawuleza. Lo mthetho-siseko ujonge ekuboneleleni ngengqiqo yokubekelwa bucala kwemithetho-siseko yomhlaba yobukumkani, kunye nokungangeneleli kwimicimbi yasekhaya yamazwe – emibini yemithetho-siseko esekele iZizwe eziManyeneyo kunye neMbumba yaseAfrika. Kuyinto ebalulekileyo ukuqaphela ukuba i-R2P yamkelwa njengomthetho-siseko osisibophelelo kwiseshoni yama-60 yebhakana yeNtlangano Jikelele yeZizwe eziManyeneyo ngo-2005.

**403. Rules of origin**

a problem for free-trade areas/agreements. Such agreements provide for free trade of goods produced by the members, but not by non-members. It therefore becomes important to know where goods are made. If they are made within the area, they are traded freely. If they are made outside the area, they are subject to tariff duties. Rules of origin specify how to determine where a product was manufactured. They exist to prevent shoes made in China, for example, being stamped 'made in Malawi' and thereby traded freely in the future SADC free-trade area, as this might harm SADC shoe manufacturers and their workers.

**Reëls van oorsprong**

‘n probleem vir vryhandelgebiede/-ooreenkomste. Sulke ooreenkomste maak voorsiening vir die vryhandel van goedere wat deur lede geproduseer word, maar nie deur nielede nie. Dit is dus belangrik om te weet waar goedere geproduseer is, m.a.w. wat hulle oorsprong is. As hulle binne die gebied geproduseer is, word hulle vry

verhandel. As hulle buite die gebied geproduseer is, is hulle aan tariefbelasting onderhewig. Reëls van oorsprong spesifiseer hoe om te bepaal waar ‘n produk geproduseer is. Hierdie reëls bestaan om byvoorbeeld te verhoed dat skoene wat in China gemaak is, gestempel word ‘Made in Malawi’. As hierdie skoene dan vrylik in die toekomstige SAOG-vryhandelgebied verhandel word, sal dit skoenvervaardigers en hulle werkers in die SAOG benadeel.

**Imithetho yemvelaphi**

ingxaki yendawo/izivumelwano zokurhweba ngokukhululekileyo. Izivumelwano ezinjalo zibonelela ngokurhweba okukhululekileyo kweempahla eziveliswa ngamalungu, kodwa ingasingawo amalungu. Kuthi kubaluleke ngoko ukwazi ukuba zenziwa phi na iimpahla. Ukuba zenziwa ngaphakathi kwendawo, zirhwetywa ngokukhululekileyo. Ukuba zezniwe ngaphandle kwendawo, ziba phantsi kweemfanelo zemirhumo. Imithetho yemvelaphi ibalula ukuba imiselwa njani na indawo eyenziwa kuyo imveliso. Zikho ngesizathu sokuthintela izihlangu ezenziwe eTshayina, umzekelo, ekufakweni isitampu sokuba ‘zenziwe eMalawi’ kuze ngokwenza njalo kurhwetywe ngokukhululekileyo ngazo kwixesha elizayo kwindawo yase-SADC yokurhweba ngokukhululekileyo, njengoko oku kuya kuthi kwenzakalise abenzi bezihlangu base-SADC kunye nabasebenzi babo.

**S**

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**404. Sanctions**

cover a broad spectrum of constraints on economic, military, sporting, cultural and other relations, imposed by members of the international community or sections of it on a country, to pressurise it to act in certain ways.

**Sanksies**

dit dek ‘n breë spektrum van beperkings op ekonomiese, militêre, sport-, kulturele en ander gebiede wat deur lede van die internasionale gemeenskap of lande op ‘n land ingestel word om daardie land te

dwing om op 'n sekere manier op te tree.

**Izohlwayo**

liyuqa uluhlu olubanzi lwezinyanzelo kwezoqoqosho, kwezomkhosi, kwezemidlalo, kwezenkcubeko nakobunye ubudlelwane, obubekwa ngamalungu azizima-mhlaba zamazwe omhlaba okanye amacandelo aso elizweni, ukufaka uxinzelelo kulo ukuba lwenze ngeendlela ezithile.

**405. Scramble for Africa**

the European colonisation of Africa in the last third of the 19th century, a high-water mark of imperialism. See Congress of Berlin.

**Stormloop om Afrika**

die Europese kolonisering van Afrika in die laaste derde van die 19e eeu. Dit was 'n mylpaal vir imperialisme. Sien 'Congress of Berlin'.

**iAfrika emahala kumntu wonke**

ukwenziwa kwamathanga kweAfrika ngamazwe aseYurophu kwisithathu sokugqibela senkulungwane ye-19, uphawu lwamanzi oluphezulu lokwandisa kombuso ngokugonyamela amanye amazwe. Bona 'Congress of Berlin'.

**406. Secessionist groups**

groups that seek to secede or gain independence from another existing state. Such groups often engage in warfare. See wars of separation.

**Sessionistiese (afskeidingsgesinde) groepe**

groepe wat wil afskei of onafhanklikheid van 'n bestaande staat wil verkry. Sulke groepe begin dikwels 'n oorlog. Sien 'separatist war'.

**Amaqela abaqhabalaki**

amaqela afuna ukuqhabalaka okanye ukuzuza inkululeko kwelinye ilizwe elikhoyo. Amaqela anjalo adla ngokuzixakekisa ngokulwa. Bona 'separatist war'.

**407. Second-generation peacekeeping**

*see* peacekeeping.

**Tweedegenerasie-vredebewaring**

*sien* 'peacekeeping'.

**Ukugcinwa koxolo kwesizukulwana sesibini**

*bona* 'peacekeeping'.

**408. Security communities**

social groupings that reside in enclosed, security-controlled suburbs or parts of cities.

**Veiligheidsgemeenskappe**

sosiale groeperings wat in omheinde, sekuriteitsbeheerde voorstede of dele van stede woon.

**Izima-mhlaba zokhuseleko**

amaqela asekuhlaleni ahlala kwiindawo zasedolophini kanye kwiindawo zezixeko ezinolawulo lokhuseleko.

**409. Self-defence**

the right of a state to defend itself in case of an imminent or perceived attack. This right is provided for under the general rubric of public international law. One of the requirements is that force used by a state in self-defence must be reasonable and proportionate to the danger in question.

**Selfverdediging (noodweer)**

die reg van 'n staat om homself te verdedig in die geval van 'n dreigende of waargenome aanval. Openbare internasionale reg maak hiervoor voorsiening. Een van die vereistes is dat geweld wat tydens selfverdediging deur 'n staat gebruik word, redelik en in verhouding tot die betrokke gevaar moet wees.

**Ukuzikhusela**

ilungelo lelizwe lokuzikhusela kwimeko yohlaselo olukufuphi okanye olubonakalayo. Eli lungelo libonelelwa ngaphantsi kommiselo othe gabalala womthetho woluntu lomhlaba jikelele. Enye yeemfanelo yeyokuba unyanzelo olusetyenziswa lilizwe ekuzikhuseleni kufuneka lube lolusengqiqweni nolwalamana nengozi ekungayo.

- 410. Semi-peripheral (semi-periphery)**  
an intermediate role in the global system and its division of labour, in which the semi-periphery has simultaneously core and peripheral characteristics. Brazil, Turkey, South Africa and Indonesia are classical semi-peripheral countries today.

#### **Semi-randgebied**

‘n tussentydse rol in die wêreldstelsel en sy arbeidsverdeling waar die semi-randgebied sekere eienskappe van die kern- en van die randgebiede het. Vandag is Brasilië, Turkye, Suid-Afrika en Indonesië klassieke semi-randlande.

#### **Osinga-mida**

indima ephakathi kwinkqubo yomhlaba jikelele kunye nokwahlulwa kwayo komsebenzi, ekulapho usinga-mida unombindi neempawu zomda ngaxeshanye. IBrazil, iTurkey, uMzantsi Africa neIndonesia angamazwe angoosinga-mida akudala namhlanje.

- 411. Separatist war**  
armed conflict by a group inside a state, aimed at the creation of a separate state for that group, as in Eritrea’s war for independence from Ethiopia. Also called war of secession.

#### **Separatistiese oorlog (skeidingsoorlog)**

gewapende konflik deur ‘n groep binne ‘n staat, met die doel om ‘n afsonderlike staat vir daardie groep te skep, soos Eritrië se vryheidsoorlog teen Ethiopië. Dit word ook ‘n skeidingsoorlog genoem.

#### **Umlo wokwahlukanisa**

imbambano ngezixhobo eyenziwa liqela elingaphakathi elizweni, ejonge ekuyileleni elo qela ilizwe elahlukileyo, njengakwimfazwe ye-Eritrea yenkululeko kwiTopiya. Ekwabizwa njengomlo woqhabalako.

- 412. Settled norms**  
these are norms that require special justification to deny or override them. The denial, violation or transgression of these norms constitutes deviant behaviour. Settled norms imply that it is ‘settled’ that the following, among others, is good sovereignty, protecting the interest of state citizens, non-intervention, the diplomatic system and international law.

#### **Gevestigde norme**

dit is norme wat spesiale regverdiging vereis as ‘n mens hulle wil ontken of omverwerp. Die ontkenning, skending of oortreding van hierdie norme is afwykende gedrag. Gevestigde norme impliseer dat dit ‘vasgestel’ is of ‘aanvaar’ word dat die volgende, onder andere, goed is soewereiniteit, die beskerming van die belange van staatsburgers, nie-inmenging, die diplomatieke stelsel en internasionale reg.

#### **Izithethe ezamkelweyo**

ezi zizithethe ezifuna izizathu ezikhethekileyo ukuzikhaba okanye ukungazinanzi. Ukukhatywa, ukutyeshelwa okanye ukwaphulwa kwezi zithethe kumisela indlela yokuziphatha etenxileyo. Izithethe ezamkelweyo zithetha ukuba ‘kwamkelwe’ ukuba oku kulandelayo, phakathi kwezinye, kulungile ubungangamsha, ukukhusela okusemdleni wabahlali belizwe, ukungabikho kongenelelo, inkqubo yozakuzo kunye nomthetho wamazwe omhlaba jikelele.

- 413. Short-term capital (flows)**  
the purchase and selling of financial instruments like bonds and stocks (equities) across national boundaries and the opening or closing of bank deposits in foreign countries. In today’s global financial markets these flows can be very rapid into or out of a country, as in the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998, and thereby financially and

economically destabilising.

#### **Korttermyn-kapitaal(vloeie)**

die koop en verkoop van finansiële instrumente soos aandele en effekte (ekwiteite) oor nasionale grense heen en die doen en onttrekking van bankdeposito's in en uit vreemde lande. In vandag se internasionale finansiële markte kan hierdie vloeie in en uit 'n land baie vinnig gebeur en 'n finansiële en ekonomies destabiliserende invloed hê, soos die Asiatiese finansiële krisis van 1997–1998 bewys het.

#### **Inkunzi yexesha elifutshane (imali yokusetyenziswa)**

ukuthengwa nokuthengiswa kwezixhobo zezimali njengeebhondi nezitokhwe (izabelo zamashishini) kuyo yonke imida nasekuvulweni okanye ekuvalweni kweediphazithi zebhank kumazwe angaphandle. Kwezale mihla iintengiso zezimali zasehlabathini jikelele oku kusebenza kungakhawuleza kakhulu kungene okanye kuphumele ngaphandle kwelizwe, njengakwingxaki yezezimali yaseAsiya yango-1997-1998, kuze ngokwenjenjalo zibe zezinozinzo ngokwezezimali nangokwezoqoqosho.

#### **414. Single-commodity exporters**

countries whose export earnings mainly come from the export of a single agricultural commodity, such as coffee in Rwanda, or minerals, such as copper in Zambia. Such economies fluctuate widely as the international price of their export commodity goes up or down.

#### **Enkelkommoditeit-uitvoerders**

lande waarvan die uitvoerverdienste hoofsaaklik afkomstig is uit die uitvoer van 'n enkele landboukommoditeit, soos koffie in Rwanda, of minerale, soos koper in Zambië. Sulke ekonomieë is baie wisselvallig omdat die internasionale prys van hulle uitvoerkommoditeite kan styg of daal.

#### **Abathumeli ngaphandle benkonzo zemveliso enye**

amazwe aneenzuzo zawo zokuthumela ngaphandle zivela

ngokuthumela impahla enye yezolimo, njengekofu eRwanda, okanye izimbiwa, njengekopolo eZambia. Uqoqosho olunjalo luguqu-guquka ngokubanzi njengoko ixabiso lamazwe omhlaba lokuthumela kwalo impahla ngaphandle linyuka okanye lisehla.

#### **415. Slavery**

the practice of buying, selling and owning humans so that their labour power can be used by their owners without paying for it. Once very widespread, most states outlawed slavery and the slave trade during the 19th century. Following United Nations resolutions, slavery is a crime against humanity. The Muslim (across the Sahara and in the Indian Ocean) and the European and American Atlantic slave trades did incalculable harm to African peoples and societies.

#### **Slawerny**

die praktyk om mense te koop, te verkoop en te besit sodat hulle arbeid gratis deur hulle eienaars gebruik kan word. Dit was eens 'n baie algemene praktyk, maar die meeste lande het slawerny en slawehandel in die 19e eeu afgeskaf. Die Verenigde Nasies het resolusies aangeneem wat slawerny 'n misdaad teen die mensdom maak. Die Moslem-slawehandel (oor die Sahara en die Indiese Oseaan) en die Europese en Amerikaanse slawehandel (oor die Atlantiese Oseaan) het mense en gemeenskappe in Afrika geweldig geknou.

#### **Ubukhoboka**

inkqubo yokuthenga, yokuthengisa nokwenza abantu babengabakho ukuze amandla okusebenza kwabo asetyenziswe ngabanikazi bawo ngaphandle kokuwahlawulela. Bakuba bunwenwe kakhulu, amazwe amaninzi abuphelisa ngokwasemthethweni ubukhoboka kunye norhwebo lobukhoboka kwinkulungwane ye-19. Ukulandela izisombululo ze-United Nations, ubukhoboka bukukwaphula umthetho wobuntu. Ukurhwetywa ngamakhoboka zamaSilamsi (ukunqumla iSahara nakuLwandlekazi lwaseNdiya) nezaseYurophu neAtlantika yaseMelika kwenza umonakalo ongabalekiyo kubantu baseAfrika nabahlali bayo.

**416. Social movement**

the contemporary phenomenon of the development of large civil society-based groupings (either nationally or transnationally) whose aims are to influence domestic and international policies through advocacy, lobbying and consciousness raising. Such groupings or movements do not necessarily develop formal institutions and hierarchies, as is usually the case with non-governmental organisations.

**Sosiale beweging**

die hedendaagse verskynsel waar groot burgerlikegemeenskapsgroeperings (hetsy nasionaal of transnasionaal) ontstaan met die doel om binnelandse en internasionale beleid deur voorspraak, bearbeiding en bewusmaking te beïnvloed. Anders as nie-regeringsorganisasies ontwikkel sulke groepe of bewegings nie noodwendig formele instellings en hiërargieë nie.

**Intshukumo yezentlalo**

isenzeko selo xesha sophuhliso lwamaqela amakhulu asekw ekuhlaleni (nokuba kuselizweni okanye ngaphesheya kwelizwe) anjongo yawo ikukuphembelela imigaqo-nkqubo yasekhaya neyamazwe asemhlabeni ngothethelelo, ngogayo nokuvuselelwa kwezazela. Amaqela okanye iintshukumo ezinjalo aziveli amziko neehayirakhi ezisesikweni, njengoko kudla ngokuba njalo kwimibutho engekho phantsi kukarhulumente.

**417. Societal cohesiveness**

refers to the extent to which a society or country is united, with the policies of the government in power generally given support by the populace.

**Samelewingseenheid**

verwys na die mate waarin 'n samelewing of land verenig is. Die bevolking steun gewoonlik die beleide van die regering wat in daardie

stadium in beheer is.

**Ukunamathelana koluntu**

kubhekiselele kubungakanani elimanyene ngalo uluntu okanye ilizwe, kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo karhulumente oselulawulweni onikwa inkxaso yoluntu ngokuthe gabalala.

**418. Society of states**

the notion in International Relations theory that while states are self-interested actors, they also share certain norms and expectations and are able to co-operate on many issues as do individuals and groups with-in national societies. See international society.

**Vereniging van state**

die idee in die teorie van Internasionale Betrekkinge dat, hoewel state spelers is wat hulle eie belange dien, hulle ook sekere norme en verwagtinge deel en op baie vlakke kan saamwerk, soortgelyk aan individue en groepe in nasionale samelewings. Sien 'international society'.

**Umbutho wamazwe**

ingcinga kwithiyori yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba yokuba ngelixa amazwe angabadelani abanomdla wabo, akwabelana ngezithethe ezithile kunye nezinto ezilindelweyo kwaye ayakwazi ukusebenzisana kwimibandela emininzi njengoko besenza abantu namaqela akwimibutho yelizwe. Bona 'international society'.

**419. Socio-economic inequality**

refers to the skewed distribution of income, land or other assets among a nation's population. When a small part of the population has most of the wealth, and the majority has little, this is said to be a situation of relative inequality. South Africa, Mexico and Brazil are among the most unequal countries in the world, and the Netherlands and Taiwan are among the most equal.

**Sosio-ekonomiese ongelykheid**

verwys na die verwronge verspreiding van inkomste, grond of ander bates onder 'n land se bevolking. Wanneer 'n klein deel van die bevolking die meeste van die welvaart besit en die meerderderheid min het, word dit beskou as 'n situasie van relatiewe ongelykheid. Suid-Afrika, Meksiko en Brasilië is van die mees ongelyke lande ter wêreld, terwyl Nederland en Taiwan van die gelykwaardigstes is.

**Ukungalingani kwezentlalo nezoqoqosho**

kubhekiselele kulwabiso olukekeleyo lwengeniso, umhlaba okanye ezinye iiasethi phakathi kwabemi belizwe. Xa inxalenye encinane yabemi inenkoliso yobutyebi, lube uninzi lwabemi inokuncinci, oku kuthiwa yimeko yokungalingani kozalwano. UMzantsi Afrika, iMexico neBrazil ziphakathi kwenkoliso yamazwe angalinganiyo ehlabathini, kwaye iNetherlands neTaiwan ziphakathi kweyona nkoliso yamazwe alinganayo.

**420. Soft power**

power associated with intangible attributes such as bureaucracy, leadership, culture and ideology.

**Sagte mag**

mag wat geassosieer word met ontasbare kenmerke soos burokrasie, leierskap, kultuur en ideologie.

**Amandla athambileyo**

amagunya ayanyaniswa neempawu ezingaphathekiyo njengolawulo lwabantu abaqeshiweyo, ubunkokheli, inkcubeko nengcingane.

**421. Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

a regional grouping of 14 countries in Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, established in 1992 for the purpose of promoting regional integration and development.

**Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SAOG)**

'n streeksroepering van 14 lande in Suider-Afrika en die Indiese Oseaan wat in 1992 gestig is om streeksintegrasie en -ontwikkeling te

bevorder.

**Uluntu loPhuhliso lwaseMzantsi Afrika (i-SADC)**

ukuhlelwa kwengingqi kamazwe ali-14 kumaZantsi aseAfrika nakuLwandlekazi lwaseNdiya, olwasekwa ngo-1992 ngenxa yenjongo yokuphakamisa uhlanganiso nophuhliso lwasengingqini.

**422. Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)**

a grouping of Frontline States created in 1980 to promote regional development and to reduce the region's dependence on apartheid South Africa. Replaced in 1992 by SADC.

**Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingskoördineringskonferensie (SAOKK)**

'n groepering van frontliniestate wat in 1980 gevorm is om streeksontwikkeling te bevorder en die streek se afhanklikheid van apartheid-Suid-Afrika te verminder. In 1992 is dit deur die SAOG vervang.

**Inkomfa yoLungelelwano loPhuhliso lwasemaZantsi aseAfrika (i-SADCC)**

ukuhlelwa kwamaZwe akuMgca ophambili okwayilwa ngo-1980 ukuphakamisa uphuhliso lwengingqi kwanokunciphisa uxhomekeko lwengingqi kuMzantsi Afrika wocalucalulo. Indawo yako yatshintha nge-SADC ngo-1992.

**423. Sovereign**

supreme and exclusive legal authority with exclusive right to make policy on a territory, which is so recognised under international law.

**Soewerein**

opper- en eksklusiewe regsbesag wat die eksklusiewe reg insluit om beleid oor 'n gebied te formuleer. Dit word deur die internasionale reg erken.



**Ukuzimela**

igunya lezomthetho eliphakamileyo nelikhethekileyo elinelungelo elikhethekileyo lokwenza umgaqo-nkqubo emhlabeni, enakanwayo ngaphantsi komthetho wamazwe omhlaba.

- 424. Sovereign right**  
*see* sovereignty.

**Soewereine reg**  
*sien* 'sovereignty'.

**Ilungelo lokuzimela**  
*bona* 'sovereignty'.

- 425. Sovereign territorial states (STSs)**  
the dominant form of political organisation in international relations today. STSs have an internationally recognised government that has exclusive rule over a given territory and its population and, normally, a monopoly of force within the territory.

**Soewereine territoriale state (STS'e)**  
die oorheersende vorm van politieke organisasie in Internasionale Betrekkinge vandag. STS'e het 'n regering wat internasionaal erken word. Daardie regering heers uitsluitlik oor 'n bepaalde grondgebied en sy bevolking en het gewoonlik die monopolie om die mag binne daardie gebied uit te oefen.

**Amazwe ommandla azimeleyo (ii-STs)**  
uhlobo olongameleyo lombutho wezopolitiko kubudlelwane bamazwe omhlaba namhlanje. Ii-STs zinorhulumente onakanwayo emhlabeni onolawulo olukhethekileyo kummandla othile kunye nabemi bawo, okuqhelekileyo, ungoqo lwamandla ngaphakathi kommandla.

- 426. Sovereignty**  
the right to exclusivity in making and applying rules for a distinct territory and its population (international sovereignty), and the right to

participate equally in the international community, with all the duties and privileges this entails (external sovereignty).

**Soewereiniteit**

die eksklusiewe reg om reëls vir 'n bepaalde grondgebied en sy bevolking te maak en af te dwing (internasionale soewereiniteit), en die reg om op gelyke voet in die internasionale gemeenskap deel te neem, met al die verpligtinge en voorregte wat dit behels (eksterne soewereiniteit).

**Ubukumkani**

ilungelo lokukhetheka ekwenzeni nasekusebenziseni imithetho yommandla owahlukileyo kunye nabemi bawo (ubukumkani bamazwe asemhlabeni), kwakunye nelungelo lokuthatha inxaxheba ngokulinganayo kuluntu lwamazwe asemhlabeni, kunye nayo yonke imisebenzi namalungelo aqulethwe bobu (bukumkani bangaphandle).

- 427. Stagflation**

the situation in national economies that arises from a combined high price inflation and low economic growth. Up until the 1970s the two conditions usually did not occur together. Prompted by the international oil shocks of the 1970s, the emergence of this phenomenon threatened the stability of the international economic system. Keynesian economics, predominant at the time, had no solution, prompting the rise of monetarism (a school of thought led by Milton Friedman who believed that inflation was caused by the over-supply of money).

**Stagflasië**

'n samevoeging van die woorde 'stagnering' en 'inflasië'; die situasie wat in nasionale ekonomieë ontstaan weens 'n kombinasie van hoë prysinflasië en lae ekonomiese groei. Tot en met die 1970's het hierdie twee toestande gewoonlik nie saam voorgekom nie. Weens die internasionale olieskokke van die 1970's het stagflasië toenemend die stabiliteit van die internasionale ekonomiese stelsel begin bedreig. Keynesiaanse ekonomie, wat destyds die oorheersende denkrigting

was, het geen oplossing daarvoor gehad nie. Dit het gelei tot monetarisme ('n denkrigting gelei deur Milton Friedman wat geglo het inflasie word veroorsaak deur 'n ooraanbod van geld).

### **Unyuko lwamaxabiso olumileyo**

imeko kuqoqosho lwelizwe oluphuma ekunyukeni kwamaxabiso aphakamileyo kunye nokhulo lwezoqoqosho oluphantsi. Kude kube ngoo-1970 iimeko ezimbini zidla ngokungenzeki ndawonye. Okuchukunyiswe zizothuso zeoyile yamazwe omhlaba zangoo-1970, ukuvela kwesi senzeko kugrogrise uzinzo lwenkqubo yezoqoqosho lwamazwe omhlaba. Ezoqoqosho zikaKeynes, ezongamileyo ngelo xesha, zazinganisombululo, kuchukumisa ukunyuka kwethiyori yezezimali (iziko lengcinga elalikhokelwa nguMilton Friedman owayekhohlelwa ekubeni ukunyuka kwamaxabiso kwakubangelwa kukubonelelwa okungaphaya kwemali).

### **428. State**

this word has three specialised meanings a) a synonym for 'country'; b) the set of central and local institutions in a society that make and apply policy for that society; c) a legal entity that possesses a permanent population, a well-defined territory and a government capable of managing public affairs (including having foreign relations with other states). See sovereign territorial state.

### **Staat**

hierdie woord het drie spesifieke betekenisse a) 'n sinoniem vir 'land'; b) die sentrale en plaaslike instellings in 'n samelewing wat die beleid vir daardie samelewing maak en toepas; c) 'n regsentiteit met 'n permanente bevolking, 'n duidelik gedefinieerde grondgebied en 'n regering wat in staat is om openbare sake te bestuur (insluitende die handhawing van buitelandse betrekkinge met ander state). Sien 'sovereign territorial state'.

### **Iizwe**

eli gama lineentsingiselo ezintathu ezikhethekileyo a) isithetha-ntonye sika-'isizwe'; b) uluhlu lwamaziko asebindini nasekuhlaleni

embuthweni enza nasebenzisa umgaqo-nkqubo walo mbutho; c) ubukho basemthethweni obunabemi obusisigxina, kwakunye nommandla ochazwe kakuhle kwakunye norhulumente onobuchule bokulawula imicimbi yoluntu (okuquka ukuba nobudlelwane bangaphandle kunye namanye amazwe). Bona 'sovereign territorial state'.

### **429. State collapse**

a situation in which the legitimate power of the state (administrative structure) has disintegrated and can no longer exercise its authority over the whole or parts of the territory and population, as in Liberia and Somalia.

### **Staatsineenstorting**

'n situasie waar die wetlike gesag van die staat (administratiewe struktuur) gedisintegreer het en nie langer gesag oor die hele grondgebied en bevolking, of dele daarvan, kan uitoefen nie, soos in Liberië en Somalië.

### **Ukuwa kwelizwe**

imeko apho lithi igunya lolawulo elisemthethweni lelizwe (isakhiwo solawulo) lidilike lingabi saba nako ukuqhubeka nolawulo kuuwo wonke okanye kwiinxalenye zemimandla nabemi, njengaseLiberia naseSomalia.

### **430. Strategic Defence Initiative**

a nuclear defence strategy proposed by the Reagan Administration to make nuclear weapons obsolete. It was designed to shift the US policy of reliance on offensive nuclear weapons to deterrence that is, deterring nuclear attack by an adversary. Called 'Star Wars' by its critics.

### **Strategiese Verdedigingsinisiatief**

'n kernwapenverdedigingstrategie wat deur die Reagan-administrasie voorgestel is om kernwapens uit te faseer. Dit was bedoel om die VSA se beleid van steun op offensiewe kernwapens te verskuif na

voorkoming, m.a.w. die voorkoming van 'n kernaaval deur 'n teenstander. Kritici het dit 'Star Wars' genoem.

#### **Inyathelo lokuqala leQhinga loKhuselo**

iqhinga lokhuselo lenyukliya elandululwa luLawulo lukaReagan ukwenza izixhobo zenyukliya ziphelelwe lixesha. Layilelwa ukutshintsha umgaqo-nkqubo waseMelika wokuthembela kwizixhobo zokuhlasela zenyukliya ngenjongo zokunqanda uhlaselo lotshaba ngenyukliya. Kuthiwa 'ziiMfazwe zeeNkwenkwezi' ngabagxeki balo.

#### **431. Structural adjustment programme (SAP)**

a package of economic reforms recommended or required by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund as a condition for their economic and financial assistance to many poorer countries. The key policies include currency devaluation, removal of subsidies on goods and services, privatisation and trade liberalisation, in short, opening the economy to market forces.

#### **Strukturele aanpassingsprogram (SAP)**

'n pakket ekonomiese hervormings wat deur die Wêreldbank en die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF) aanbeveel of vereis word voor hulle ekonomiese en finansiële hulp aan arm lande sal gee. Die sleutelbeleide sluit in die devaluering van daardie land se geldeenheid, verwydering van subsidies op goedere en dienste, privatisering en handelsliberalisering; kortliks, die oopstel van die ekonomie vir markkragte.

#### **Inkqubo yohlenga-hlengiso lwesakhiwo (i-SAP)**

iphakheji yohlaziyo lwezoqoqosho ecetyiswa okanye efunwa yiBhanki yeHlabathi kunye neNgxowa yezeziMali yamaZwe oMhlaba njengemeko yoncedo lwazo lwezoqoqosho nolwezemali kumazwe amaninzi ahlwempuzekileyo. Imigaqo-nkqubo ephambili iquka ukuhla kwekharensi, ukushenxiswa kweenkxaso kwiimpahla nakwiinkonzo, ukwenziwa ezabucala nokukhululwa kwezorhwebo, ngokufutshane, ukuvulwa koqoqosho kumandla ezemarike.

#### **432. Structural power** *see power.*

**Strukturele mag**  
*sien 'power'.*

**Amandla esakhiwo**  
*bona 'power'.*

#### **433. Structural transformation** *see economic structural transformation.*

**Strukturele transformasie**  
*sien 'ekonomiese strukturele transformasie'.*

**Inguqulo yesakhiwo**  
*bona 'economic structural transformation'.*

#### **434. Structure** people use the word in many ways a) It may refer to the rules and institutions of a particular organisation or organised behaviour. Thus, we may speak of how a manager changed the structure of a corporation in order to make it more profitable. b) It is used in economic analysis to indicate the prevalent production and distribution patterns in a specific economy. For instance, people say that the structure of the South African economy must change to make it less dependent on gold exports. Similarly, structural adjustment programmes aim at changing the prevalent practices in certain economies (see economic structural transformation). c) Realists use the term when they speak of the way in which the units of the international system (states) are arranged in terms of their relative power and functions. d) Transformative Marxists and dependency theorists use the term to mean the fundamental features of the global economy, namely, who owns the means of production and the pattern of how every country fits into the global division of labour. In its most general sense, therefore, the word 'structure' can refer to any

persistent pattern of ordering.

### **Struktuur**

mense gebruik dié woord op verskillende maniere a) Dit kan verwys na die reëls en instellings van 'n bepaalde organisasie, of georganiseerde optrede. Ons kan dus praat van hoe 'n bestuurder die struktuur van 'n korporasie verander het om dit meer winsgewend te maak. b) Dit word gebruik in ekonomiese ontleding om die heersende produksie- en verspreidingspatrone in 'n bepaalde ekonomie te beskryf. Byvoorbeeld, mense sê die struktuur van die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie moet verander om dit minder afhanklik van goeditvoere te maak. Strukturele aanpassingsprogramme is daarop gemik om die heersende praktyke in sekere ekonomieë te verander (sien 'economic structural transformation'). c) Realiste gebruik die term wanneer hulle praat van die manier waarop die eenhede van die internasionale stelsel (state) gerangskik is in terme van hulle relatiewe mag en funksies. d) Transformatiewe Marxiste en afhanklikheidsteoretici gebruik die term vir die fundamentele eienskappe van die wêreld ekonomie, nl. wie besit die produksiemiddele en wat is die patroon van elke land se arbeidsverdeling in vergelyking met die wêreldprentjie. In die mees algemene sin kan die woord 'struktuur' dus na enige volgehoue ordepatroon verwys.

### **Isakhiwo**

abantu balisebenzisa ngeendlela ezininzi eli gama a) linokubhekiselela kwimithetho namaziko ombutho othile okanye indlela yokuziphatha elungelelanisiweyo. Ngoko ke, sinokuthetha ngokuba ingaba umanejala wesakhiwo usitshintshe njani na isakhiwo sequmrhu ukuze alenze lifumane ingeniso kakhulu. b) Lisetyenziswa kuhlalelo lwezoqoqosho ukubonisa imveliso eqhele ukubakho kunye neepateni zolwabiwo kuqoqosho oluthile. Umzekelo, abantu bayatsho ukuba isakhiwo sezozoqosho lwaseMzantsi Afrika kufuneka siguquke ukusenza singaxhomekeko kakhulu ekuthunyelweni ngaphandle kwegolide. Ngokufanayo, iinkqubo zohlenga-hlengiso lwesakhiwo zijonge ekuguguleni iinkqubo eziqhele ukubakho kwezoqoqosho oluthile (bona 'economic structural transformation'). c) Abantu

beeriyelisti basebenzisa eli gama xa bethetha ngendlela alungelelaniswe ngayo amacandelo enkqubo (amazwe) yamazwe omhlaba ngokwamandla nemisebenzi awo ozalwano. d) Abalandeli bakaMarx beenguqulo kunye nabeethiyori zoxhomekeko basebenzisa eli gama ukuthetha ngeempawu zesiseko zezoqoqosho lwehlabathi, ukutsho ukuthi, ngubani na ophethe iindlela zemveliso kunye nepateni yokuba ingaba ilizwe lonke lingena njani na kulwahlulo lomhlaba womsebenzi. Ngokwentsingiselo yalo ethe gabalala, ngoko ke, igama 'isakhiwo' lingabhekiselela kuyo nayiphi na ipateni ezingileyo yokucwangcisa.

### **435. Sub-regional co-operation**

a form of regional co-operation that involves the collaboration between smaller groupings of states within a larger regional organisation.

### **Substreeksamewerking**

'n vorm van streeksamewerking wat die samewerking tussen twee kleiner groeperings van state binne 'n groter streeksorganisasie behels.

### **Intsebenziswano engaphantsi kwengingqi**

uhlobo lwentsebenziswano kwengingqi equka ukusebenzisana okuphakathi kokuhlelwa okuncinane kwamazwe ngaphakathi kombutho wengingqi omkhudlwana.

### **436. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)**

is used to refer to Africa excluding the North African countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sahrawi Democratic Republic (Western Sahara) and Tunisia.

### **Sub-Sahara-Afrika (SSA)**

word gebruik om te verwys na Afrika sonder die lande in Noord-Afrika, naamlik Algerië, Egipte, Libië, Marokko, Sahrawi Demokratiese Republiek (Wes-Sahara) en Tunisië.

**iAfrika engaphantsi kweSahara (i-SSA)**

isetyenziselwa ukubhekiselela kwiAfrika ukungaquki amazwe akumaNtla eAfrika eAlgeria, eYiphutha, eLibya, eMorocco, eRiphabhlikhi yeDemokhratiki yaseSahrawi (eSahara eseNtshona) neTunisia.

**437. Sultanate**

an Islamic state headed by the sultan (monarch) who plays a double role as both political and spiritual leader.

**Sultanaat**

‘n Islamitiese staat wat deur die sultan (monarg) regeer word. Hy speel ‘n dubbele rol as politieke en spirituele leier.

**Ulawulo lukaSultan**

umbuso wamaSilamsi akhokelwa nguSultan (ukumkani) owadlala indima embaxa njengenkoheli yezopolitiko neyezase moyeni.

**438. Superpower**

the term used during the Cold War to refer to the two major opposing states – the USA and the USSR.

**Supermoondheid**

die term wat gedurende die Koue Oorlog gebruik is om na die twee grootste opponerende state te verwys – die VSA en die USSR.

**Igunya elibalaseleyo**

igama elalisetyenziswe ngexesha leMfazwe yoKholoselano ukubhekiselela kumazwe amakhulu achaseneyo amabini – iMelika neUSSR.

**439. Sustainable development**

an approach to economic and human development that takes into account the environmental consequences of development efforts, because environmental degradation or destruction will imperil future generations who are supposed to benefit from development’. See

human development.

**Volhoubare ontwikkeling**

‘n benadering tot ekonomiese en menslike ontwikkeling wat die omgewingsgevolge van ontwikkelingspogings in ag neem omdat die aftakeling of vernietiging van die omgewing toekomstige generasies, wat veronderstel is om by die ontwikkeling te baat, in gevaar sal stel. Sien ‘human development’.

**Uphuhliso olugcinakalayo**

iaphrotshi kuphuhliso lwezozoqosho nololuntu olunika ingxelo yeziphumo zokungqongileyo zemizamo yophuhliso , ngenxa yokuba ukuthotywa okanye ukutshatyalaliswa kokungqongileyo kuya kuzifaka engxakini izizukulwana ezizayo ezifanele ukuxhamla kuphuhliso’. Bona ‘human development’.

**440. System**

any set of interconnected parts or units in which the behaviour of one part will affect other parts. We distinguish between mechanical systems (such as the internal combustion engine of a car), biological systems (such as the human body), and social systems (such as a university). When we speak about the ‘world system’, we refer to the interconnected totality formed by all the actors in the world, plus their relationships with one another. See sys- tem of rule.

**Stelsel**

enige stel aaneengeskakelde dele of eenhede waar die gedrag van een deel die ander dele sal beïnvloed. Ons onderskei tussen meganiese stelsels (soos die binnebrandenj in van ‘n motor), biologiese stelsels (soos die menslike liggaam) en sosiale stelsels (soos ‘n universiteit). Wanneer ons oor die ‘wêreldstelsel’ praat, verwys ons na die verbonde geheel wat deur al die spelers in die wêreld gevorm word, plus hulle verhoudinge met mekaar. Sien ‘system of rule’.

**Inkqubo**

naluphi na uluhlu lweenxalenye okanye amacandelo anxibeleleneyo

apho indlela yokuziphatha kwenxalenye enye kuya kuchaphazela ezinye iinxalenye. Sahlula phakathi kweenkqubo zoomatshini (njengenjini yokutsha ngaphakathi kwemoto), iinkqubo zezilwanyana nezityalo (njengomzimba womntu), kunye neenkqubo zentlalo (njengeyunivesithi). Xa sithetha nge'nkqubo yehlabathi', sibhekiselela ekupheleleni okunxibeleleneyo ekwenziwa ngabo bonke abadlali abasehlabathini, kunye nobudlelwane babo nabanye. Bona 'system of rule'.

**441. System of rule**

the interconnected set of mechanisms through which a society or community organises and orders itself so as to regulate the distribution of resources, rights and obligations.

**Regeringstelsel**

die verbonde stel meganismes waardeur 'n samelewing of gemeenskap homself organiseer en orden om die verspreiding van hulpbronne, regte en verpligtinge te reguleer.

**Inkqubo yolawulo**

uluhlu olunxibeleleneyo lweendlela uluntu okanye izima-mhlaba ezizilungiselela nezizicwangcisela ngayo ukuze zilawule ulwabiwo lwezibonelelo, amalungelo nezibophelelo.

**442. System of states**

also referred to as the international system; the sum of all the interactions among the more than 190 sovereign territorial states in the world today. Also, any historical systems of states, such as the ancient Greek city-state system. The analysis of the organisation and operation of state systems is a major focus of International Relations.

**Stelsel van state**

dit word ook die internasionale stelsel genoem; die som van al die interaksies tussen die meer as 190 soewereine territoriale state in die wêreld vandag. Ook, enige historiese stelsel van state, soos die Ou Griekse stadstaatstelsel. Die ontleding van die organisasie en die

werking van staatstelsels is 'n belangrike fokusgebied van Internasionale Betrekkinge.

**Inkqubo yamazwe**

ekwabizwa njengenkqubo yamazwe omhlaba; isambuku sazo zonke iintsebenziswano eziphakathi kwamazwe angaphezulu kune-190 lemimandla yobukumkani ehlabathini namhlanje. Kwakhona, naziphi na iinkqubo zamazwe zembali, njengenkqubo yesixeko selizwe lamaGrike lamandulo. Uhlahlelo lolungelelwaniso kunye nokusebenza kweenkqubo zamazwe kuyingqwalaselo ephambili yoBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba.

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**T**

**443. Tangible attributes of power**

these are attributes of power that can be measured (e.g. population, armed forces, resources and territory).

**Tasbare kenmerke van mag**

dit is kenmerke van mag wat gemeet kan word (bv. bevolking, gewapende magte, hulpbronne en grondgebied).

**Iimpawu eziphathekayo zamandla**

ezi ziimpawu zamandla ezinokulinganiswa (umz. abemi, imikhosi exhobileyo, izibonelelo nommandla).

**444. Tantalum**

a rare metallic element, chemical symbol Ta, found in such ores as columbite and tantalite (called coltan) found in the eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil, Canada, Australia and Spain, and used in the manufacture of such high-tech products as mobile phones, jet engines, auto air bags, night vision goggles, fibre optics and, most of all, capacitors, the components that maintain an electric charge in a computer chip.

**Tantaal**

‘n skaars metaalelement met die chemiese simbool Ta, wat voorkom in erts soos kolumbiet en tantaliet (genaamd koltan) wat in die oostelike dele van die Demokratiese Republiek van die Congo, Brasilië, Kanada, Australië en Spanje aangetref word. Dit word gebruik in die vervaardiging van hoëtegnologieprodukte soos selfone, vliegtuigenjins, motors se lugsakke, nagsigbrille, veseloptika en, in die meeste gevalle, kondensators, die komponente wat ‘n hoë elektriese lading in ‘n rekenaarmikroskopiese dra.

#### **Ithantalam**

into enqabileyo yesinyithi, isimboli yekhemikhali ngu-Ta, efumaneka kwiintsimbi ezikrwada ezinjenge-columbite ne-tantalite (ekuthiwa yi-coltan) ezifumaneka kwiindawo ezisempuma zaseRiphabhlikhi yeDemokhratiki yaseCongo, eBrazil, eCanada, eAustralia naseSpain, kwaye zisetyenziswa ekwenzeni iimveliso ezinjenge-high-tech njengeeselfowuni, iinjini zejethi, iibhegi zomoya ezizenzekelayo, iigogile zokubonisa ebusuku, imicu yamehlo, nangaphezu kwako konke, iikhaphasitha, amalungu agcine ubuninzi bombane kwiitshiphu zekhompyutha.

#### **445. Tariffs**

a tax or import duty which is imposed on imported goods and services. Governments use tariffs to raise revenue, discourage imports and to protect local industries from foreign competition, in violation of the principle of comparative advantage.

#### **Tariewe**

‘n heffing of invoerbelasting wat op ingevoerde goedere en dienste gehef word. Regerings gebruik tariewe om inkomste te verdien, invoere te ontmoedig en plaaslike bedrywe teen buitelandse mededinging te beskerm. Dit staan in teenstelling met die beginsel van vergelykende voordeel.

#### **Imirhumo**

irhafu okanye irhafu yokungena efakwa kwiimpahla neenkonzo ezingena elizweni. Oorhulumente basebenzisa imirhumo

yokuphakamisa ingeniso, zityhafisa ukungena kwezinto kwaye zikhusela amashishini angaphakathi ekukhuphisaneni nawangaphandle, ngokutyeshelwa komthetho-siseko woncedo lothelekiso.

#### **446. Taxonomy**

a systematic classification of a class of things or issues.

#### **Taksonomie**

‘n sistematiese klassifikasie van ‘n klas van dinge of kwessies.

#### **Iteksonomi**

ukuhlelwa okumisiweyo kwehlelo lezinto okanye lemibandela.

#### **447. TCP**

short for Transmission Control Protocol, software that manages the transfer of data across a network of computers. TCP breaks data up into discrete packets and reassembles the data when it arrives at its destination.

#### **TBP**

afkorting vir Transmissiebeheerprotokol, programmatuur (sagteware) wat die oorplasing van data oor ‘n netwerk rekenaars heen beheer. TBP breek data in afsonderlike pakkette op en kombineer dit weer wanneer dit by die bestemming aankom.

#### **i-TCP**

isifinyezo sika-Transmission Control Protocol, isoftwe elawula ukugqithiswa kwengcombolo ukunqumla kwinethiwekhi yeekhompyutha. I-TCP yaphula ingcombolo ibe ziipakethi ezizodwa ize iphinde ihlanganise ingcombolo xa ifika kwindawo ebisiya kuyo.

#### **448. TCP/IP**

short for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol; the software that makes the global Internet work. TCP breaks up the data at origin and combines it at the destination, whereas IP controls the

data en route.

### **TBP/IP**

afkorting vir Transmissiebeheerprotokol/Internetprotokol; die programmatuur (sagteware) waaruit die wêreldwye internet-netwerk bestaan. TBP breek die data by die oorsprong op en kombineer dit weer by die bestemming, terwyl IP die data beheer terwyl dit onderweg is.

### **i-TCP/IP isifinyezo sika-**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol; isoftwe eyenza umsebenzi yeIntanethi yasehlabathini. I-TCP yaphula ingcombolo ekuqaleni ize iyidibanise kwindawo ebisiya kuyo, ekubeni i-IP ilawula ingcombolo esendleleni.

#### **449. Terms of trade**

the ratio between indices of export prices and of import prices. The better the ratio is in favour of export prices, the more a given country will gain from trade with the rest of the world.

### **Ruilvoet**

die verhouding tussen uitvoer- en invoerprysindekse. Hoe groter die verhouding ten gunste van uitvoerpryse, hoe meer sal 'n bepaalde land baat vind by handel met die res van die wêreld.

### **Imiqathango yorhwebo**

iqondo eliphakathi kwezalathiso zamaxabiso ezinto ezithunyelwa ngaphandle elizweni namaxabiso ezinto ezingeniswa ngaphakathi elizweni. Okukhona lingcono iqondo liyavumelana namaxabiso okuthumela ngaphandle kwelizwe, kokukhona ilizwe elinikiweyo liya kuzuza urhwebo kunye nehlabathi lilonke.

#### **450. Terrorism**

the use of illegal and indiscriminate violence against people or property to further political objectives. The attack against the United States World Trade Center in September 2001 is viewed as a terrorist

act.

### **Terrorisme**

die gebruik van onwettige en blindelinge geweld teen mense of eiendom om politieke doelwitte te bereik. Die aanval op die World Trade Center in die VSA op 11 September 2001 word as 'n daad van terreur (terrorisme) bestempel.

### **Ubugrogrisi**

usetyenziso kobubhovu-bhovu obungekho semthethweni nobungakhethiyo ekuchaseni abantu okanye ipropati ukwandisa imigomo yezopolitiko. Uhlasele olwaluchasene ne-World Trade Center yaseMelika ngoSeptemba ka-2001 kubonwa njengesenzo sobugrogrisi.

#### **451. Terrorist**

a person who uses terrorism to achieve his/her goals.

### **Terroris**

'n persoon wat terrorisme gebruik om sy of haar doelwitte te bereik.

### **Umgrogrisi**

umntu osebenzisa ubugrogrisi ukuphumeza iinjongo zakhe.

#### **452. The Customs Union Issue**

the book published by Jacob Viner in 1950 in which he develops theories on the processes of trade integration. See economic integration.

### **The Customs Union Issue**

die boek wat in 1950 deur Jacob Viner uitgegee is waarin hy teorieë ontwikkel oor die prosesse van handelsintegrasie. Sien 'economic integration'.

### **The Customs Union Issue**

incwadi eyapapashwa nguJacob Viner ngo-1950 apho aphuhlisa



khona ithiyori ezingenkqubo zohlenganiso lorhwebo. Bona 'economic integration'.

**453. Theory**

a mental picture, expressed in concepts and explanatory statements, of how a segment of reality hangs together. All sciences, including International Relations, seek to develop theoretical understanding of their subject matter.

**Teorie**

'n ideëbeeld wat begrippe en verduidelikings bevat oor hoe segmente van die werklikheid met mekaar ineenskakel. Alle wetenskappe, insluitende Internasionale Betrekkinge, streef daarna om 'n teoretiese begrip van hulle vakgebied te ontwikkel.

**Ithiyori**

umfanekiso-ngqondweni, ovakaliswa ngeengqiqo nangeengxelo zochazo, zokuba ingaba lijinga njani na kunye ilungu lokwenene. Zonke iinzululwazi, ukuquka uBudlelwane bamaZwe oMhlaba, zifuna ukuphuhlisa ingqiqo yethiyori yomxholo wazo.

**454. Third World**

*see* developing countries.

**Derde Wêreld**

*sien* 'developing countries'.

**Ihlabathi leSithathu**

*bona* 'developing countries'.

**455. Track-one diplomacy**

the conventional form of diplomatic engagement in which state actors, through their designated representatives (diplomats) communicate and negotiate with one another.

**Eerstebaan-diplomasie**

die konvensionele vorm van diplomatieke skakeling waarin staatspelers, deur hulle aangewese verteenwoordigers (diplomate) met mekaar kommunikeer en onderhandel.

**Uzakuzo olundlela-nye**

indlela eqhelekileyo yokuzixakekisa ngozakuzo ekulapho abadlali bamazwe, ngabammeli abalathiweyo (oonozakuzaku) bayaqhagamshelana kwaye bathetha-thethane.

**456. Track-two and -three diplomacy**

innovative forms of international negotiation which are distinguished by the involvement of government officials in their private capacity (track two) or non-governmental representatives only (track three).

**Tweede- en derdebaan-diplomasie**

innoverende vorms van internasionale onderhandeling wat onderskei word volgens die betrokkenheid van staatsamptenare in hulle private hoedanigheid (baan twee) of van slegs nieregeringsverteenvoorders (baan drie).

**Uzakuzo olundlela-mbini nozakuzo olundlela-ntathu**

iindlela zeenguqulo ezintsha zothetha-thethwano lwamazwe omhlaba ezahlulwa ngokuquka amagosa aseburhulumenteni ngokweziqu zawo zabucala (indlela yesibini) okanye abammeli angengabo abakarhulumente kuphela (indlela yesithathu).

**457. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)**

intellectual property rights (IPRs) are ownership rights vested in inventors (patents), artists and authors (copyright) and in the original developers of trademarks. The term TRIPs was popularised during the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, as it was one of the trade issues that was placed high on the agenda by the United States, who wanted stricter enforcement of IPRs to protect its inventors and artists from illegal copying of their products.

**Handelsverwante Intellektuele Eiendomsregte (TRIPs)**

intellektuele-eiendomsregte (IER'e) verwys na die regte wat berus by uitvindings (patente), kunstenaars en skrywers (kopiereg) en die oorspronklike ontwikkelaars van handelsmerke. Die term 'TRIPs' is algemeen gedurende die Uruguay-ronde van onderhandelinge gebruik. Dit was een van die belangrike handelsvraagstukke wat die VSA op die agenda geplaas het, want hy wou strengere toepassing van IER'e hê om sy uitvindings en kunstenaars te beskerm teen die onwettige kopiëring van hulle produkte.

**Amalungelo oRhwebo aPhathelele kwiPropati yobuNgqondi (ii-TRIP)**

amalungelo epropati yobungqondi (ii-IPR) angamalungelo obunikazi anikezwe abayili, amagcisa nababhali (ilungelo lombhali) nakubaphuhlisi bokuqala beempawu zorhwebo. Igama elithi TRIP lenziwa laqheleka ngexesha loMjikelo waseUruguay wothetha-thethwano lezorhwebo, njengoko ibiyenye yemibandela yorhwebo ebibekwe phezulu kwiajenda eyenziwa yiMelika, ebifuna unyanzeliso olungqongqo lwee-IPR ukukhusela abayili namagcisa wabo ekuzikopeni ngokungekho semthethweni iimveliso zabo.

**458. Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)**

a GATT- WTO agreement that deals with the doing away of rules which certain states implemented to ensure that foreign companies investing in their country were restricted in what they could import. The purpose of the agreement was to remove a specific obstacle to trade, but it has taken away some of the relational power that states had over foreign corporations operating on their territory.

**Handelsverwante beleggingsmaatreëls (TRIMs)**

'n AOTH-WHO-ooreenkoms oor die afskaffing van reëls wat sekere lande ingestel het om beperkings te plaas op wat buitelandse maatskappye wat in hulle lande belê het, kon invoer. Die doel van die ooreenkoms was om 'n bepaalde handelshindernis te verwyder, maar dit het van die verhoudingsmag weggeneem wat state kon uitoefen oor buitelandse korporasies wat in hulle grondgebied sake doen.

**Amanyathelo oRhwebo aPhathelele kuTyalo-mali (ii-TRIM)**

isivumelwano se-GATT- WTO esigxile ekulahleni imithetho athe amazwe athile ayiphumeza ukuqinisekisa ukuba iinkampani zangaphandle zenza utyalo-mali elizweni lazo luthintelwe kunoko bezinokukungenisa ngaphakathi elizweni. Injongo yesivumelwane yayikukushenxisa umqobo othile wokurhweba, kodwa siwakhuphele kude amanye amagunya ozalwano ilizwe elinawo kumaqumrhu angaphandle asebenza emmandleni wazo.

**459. Trade wars**

inter-state wars fought over trade issues, as in the War of 1812 between the young United States and Great Britain over the free transit of merchant ships.

**Handelsoorloë**

oorloë tussen state wat oor handelsvraagstukke gevoer word, soos die 1812 Oorlog tussen die jong VSA en Groot Brittanje oor die vrye oorvaart van handelskepe.

**Iimfazwe zorhwebo**

iimfazwe zaphakathi kwamazwe zaliwa ngenxa yemibandela yezorhwebo, njengakwiMfazwe ka-1812 phakathi kweMelika encinci neBhritane enkulu ngaphezu kokuhanjiswa mahala kweenqanawa zorhwebo.

**460. Trading state**

states whose foreign economic policies seek export-led economic growth and constrain imports, there- by generating large trade surpluses. Japan has long been the most important trading state, and many other Asian 'tigers' have followed its example. See mercantilism.

**Handelstaat**

state wie se buitelandse beleid uitvoergeleide ekonomiese groei najaag en invoere beperk om groot handelsoorskotte te genereer.

Japan is vir baie jare reeds die belangrikste handelstaat en ander Asiatiese 'tiere' het sy voorbeeld gevolg. Sien 'mercantilism'.

#### **Iizwe elirhwebayo**

amazwe amigaqo-nkqubo yawo yezoqoqosho yangaphandle ifuna ukhulo lwezoqoqosho kwiimpahla ezithunyelwa ngaphandle kwanokunciphisa ukungeniswa ngaphakathi kweempahla zangaphandle, ngokwenjenjalo bandisa iintsalela zorhwebo ezinkulu. IJapan kudala yaba lilizwe elibaluleke kakhulu lokurhweba, zaza zalandela kulo mzekelo nezinye 'izingwe' zaseAsiya. Bona 'mercantilism'.

#### **461. Traditional foreign-policy analysis**

the conventional approach to foreign-policy analysis, which to a large extent makes use of qualitative and judgemental assessments based on the fundamentals of state-centric realism, namely that the state is a rational, unitary and monolithic actor (like a 'billiard ball' interacting with other states), securing survival and welfare in an anarchical system. See also rational actor model.

#### **Tradisionele buitelandse beleidsontleding**

die konvensionele benadering tot die ontleding van buitelandse beleid, wat hoofsaaklik gebruik maak van kwalitatiewe en veroordelende evaluerings, gebaseer op die fundamentele faktore van staatsentriese realisme, naamlik dat die staat 'n rasionele, unitêre (eensydige) en monolitiese speler is (soos 'n biljartbal in sy interaksie met ander state), om sy oorlewing en welsyn in 'n anargistiese stelsel te verseker. Sien ook 'rational actor model'.

#### **Uhlahlelo lomgaqo-nkqubo wemveli**

iaphrotshi eqhelekileyo kuhlalelo lomgaqo-nkqubo, esebenzisa ikakhulu uhlolo lobuninzi nologwebo olusekwe kwiziseko ze-state-centric realism, oko kukuthi ilizwe lingumdlali onengqiqo, omnye nomonolithiki (nenge'bhola yebhiliyadi' esebenzisana namanye amazwe), efumana ukuphila nentlalo-ntle kwinkqubo yokungabikho kolawulo. Bona kwakhona 'rational actor model'.

#### **462. Traditional peacekeeping**

*see* peacekeeping.

#### **Tradisionele vredebewaring**

*sien* 'peacekeeping'.

#### **Ukugcina uxolo kwemveli**

*bona* 'peacekeeping'.

#### **463. Transformative**

adjective denoting fundamental change.

#### **Transformatief**

byvoeglike naamwoord wat op fundamentele verandering dui.

#### **Okuguqukayo**

isichazi esalatha utshintsho olusisiseko.

#### **464. Transnational**

an adjective denoting any activity or institution crossing national borders, and in which at least one non-state actor is involved.

#### **Transnasionaal**

'n byvoeglike naamwoord wat enige aktiwiteit of instelling aandui wat nasionale grense oorsteek, en waarby minstens een niestaatspeler betrokke is.

#### **Ngaphaya kwelizwe**

isichazi esalatha nayiphi na intshukumo okanye iziko elingaphaya kwemida yelizwe, kunye nelizwe elinye elingengomdlali elithabatha inxaxheba.

#### **465. Transnationalisation of production**

a feature of the contemporary global political economy where the production of manufacturing goods or services is increasingly spread

out over different corners of the world, mainly through the expansion of the activities of multinational corporations (MNCs). It also includes the decentralisation of MNC activities, so that one final product can be produced in different segments in different parts of the globe.

#### **Transnasionalisering van produksie**

‘n kenmerk van die eietydse globale politieke ekonomie waar die produksie van vervaardigde goedere of diense toenemend versprei word na verskillende uithoeke van die wêreld, hoofsaaklik deur die uitbreiding van die aktiwiteite van multinasionale korporasies (MNK’s). Dit sluit ook in die desentralisasie van MNK-aktiwiteite, wat beteken dat verskillende segmente van ‘n finale produk in verskillende dele van die wêreld vervaardig kan word.

#### **Ukuxananaziswa kwemveliso**

uphawu loqoqosho lwelo xesha lwezopolitiko zehlabathi apho ukuveliswa kweempahla okanye iimveliso kwanda kuxananazele kumagumbi ahlukileyo ehlabathi, ingakumbi ngokuxananaziswa kwemisebenzi yamaqumrhu obuzwe obuninzi (ii-MNC). Kukwaquka ukwabela abaphantsi amagunya emisebenzi ye-MNC, ukuze imveliso enye yokugqibela ibe nokuveliswa ngokwamalungu ahlukileyo kwiindawo ezahlukileyo zomhlaba.

#### **466. Transnational corporation (TNC)**

increasingly used instead of the term multinational corporation. A TNC is a business enterprise that is organised in one country, but which maintains activities in others. These activities flow from direct investment abroad (FDI), such as erecting and operating a factory in a country other than the one in which the business has its headquarters. The definition of a TNC, therefore, excludes businesses that own shares only in companies in other countries.

#### **Transnasionale korporasie (TNK)**

word toenemend gebruik in plaas van die term ‘multinasionale korporasie’. ‘n TNK is ‘n sakeonderneming wat in een land gestig is, maar sy aktiwiteite in ander lande bedryf. Hierdie aktiwiteite vloei

voort uit buitelandse direkte investering (BDI), soos om ‘n fabriek in ‘n land te bou en te bedryf terwyl die onderneming se hoofkantoor in ‘n ander land geleë is. Die definisie van ‘n TNK sluit dus ondernemings uit wat bloot net aandele in buitelandse maatskappye besit.

#### **Iqumrhu elixananazileyo (i-TNC)**

igama elisetyenziswa ngokwandileyo endaweni yegama iqumrhu elinamazwe amaninzi. I-TNC liliqumrhu lezoshishino eliququzelelwa elizweni elinye, kodwa elilondoloze imisebenzi kwamanye amazwe. Le misebenzi ivela kutyalo-mali oluthe ngqo lwangaphesheya (i-FDI), njengokuphakanyiswa nokusetyenziswa kwefektri kwelinye ilizwe elingelilo elinoondlunkulu kulo. Inkcazelo ye-TNC, ngoko ke, iqhubela ngaphandle amashishini anezabelo kwiinkampani ezikwamanye amazwe kuphela.

#### **467. Transnational social movements (TSMs)**

these are voluntary groupings of individuals and organisations (often NGOs) from different states working to achieve a common goal, as in the international anti-apartheid movement.

#### **Transnasionale burgerregtebewegings (‘TSM’s)**

hierdie vrywillige groeperings van individue en organisasies (dikwels NRO’s) uit verskillende lande werk saam om ‘n gemeenskaplike doelwit te verwesenlik, soos die internasionale anti-apartheidsbeweging.

#### **Iintshukumo zezentlalo ezixananazileyo (ii-TSM)**

oku kukuhlelwa ngokuzithandela kwabantu nemibutho (adla ngokuba zii-NGO) asuka kumazwe ahlukileyo asebenzela ukuphumeza injongo efanayo, njengentshukumo yamazwe omhlaba echasa ucalucalulo.

#### **468. Treaty law**

international law established by formal agreements between states.

#### **Verdragsreg**

internasionale reg wat toegepas word deur formele ooreenkomste (verdrae) tussen state.

#### **Umthetho wemvumelwano**

umthetho wamazwe omhlaba owamiselwa ngezivumelwano ezisesikweni phakathi kwamazwe.

#### **469. Treaty of Berlin of 1885**

this treaty was adopted by European powers with interests in Africa whereby they demarcated agreed 'spheres of influence', setting the first 'scramble for Africa' among colonisers for territories, markets and resources in the African continent.

#### **Verdrag van Berlyn van 1885**

hierdie verdrag is deur Europese moondhede met belange in Afrika gesluit om hulle 'invloedsfere' te definieer. Dit het gelei tot koloniseerders se eerste 'stormloop om Afrika' om grondgebied, markte en hulpbronne in Afrika te bekom.

#### **Imvumelwano yaseBerlin yango-1885**

le mvumelwano yamkelwa ngamagunya olawulo aseYurophu anomdla eAfrika apho ahlukana 'isifiye sempembelelo' ekuvunyelenwe ngaso, ukubeka i-'scramble for Africa' sokuqala phakathi kwamathanga emimandla, iimarike nezibonelelo ezikwilizwekazi laseAfrika.

#### **470. Tripartism**

a manner of making macroeconomic policy that is characterised by close co-operation and consultation among government, business and labour. Also known as 'corporatism'.

#### **Tripartisme**

leer van drieparty-alliansie of -koalisie; 'n manier om makroekonomiese beleid te maak wat gekenmerk word deur noue samewerking met en konsultasie tussen die regering, die sakesektor en die arbiedsektor. Dit staan ook bekend as 'korporatisme'.

#### **Ubunxantathu**

indlela yokwenza umgaqo-nkqubo wezoqoqosho olukhulu oluphawuleka ngentsebenziswano esondeleyo nokucebisa phakathi kukarhulumente, ishishini nomsebenzi. Likwaziwa njengo'buqumrhu'.

#### **471. Troika**

a term meaning three. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), troika refers to the collection of three states that head particular structures within the body. The SADC troika consists of Mauritius, Botswana and Tanzania. The troika of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security consists of South Africa, Lesotho and Namibia.

#### **Troika**

'n term wat 'drie' beteken; driemanskap/drie heersers/driepersoonsregering. In die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SAOG) verwys troika na die versameling van drie state wat bepaalde strukture binne die SAOG lei. Die SAOG-troika bestaan uit Mauritius, Botswana en Tanzanië. Die SAOG-troika vir politiek, verdediging en veiligheid bestaan uit Suid-Afrika, Lesotho en Namibië.

#### **Troika**

igama elithetha isithathu. KuLuntu loPhuhliso lwasemaZantsi eAfrika (i-SADC), i-troika ibhekiselele kwingqokelela yamazwe amathathu akhokela izakhiwo ezithile ngaphakathi equmrhwini. I-troika ye-SADC iqulethe iMauritius, iBotswana neTanzania. I-troika ye-SADC iLungu kwezoPolitiko, ezoKhuselo nezoKhuseleko liqulethe uMzantsi Afrika, iLesotho neNamibia.

#### **472. Trust territory**

under the United Nations system, a territory and its population placed 'in trust', to be governed by another state in the interest of the local population with a view to eventual independence. African trust

territories like Tanganyika had been League of Nations mandates before World War II.

### **Trustgebied**

onder die Verenigde Nasies-stelsel, 'n gebied en sy bevolking wat 'in trust' geplaas word om in die belang van die plaaslike bevolking deur 'n ander staat regeer te word met die oog op uiteindelijke onafhanklikheid. Trustgebiede in Afrika soos Tanganjika was voor die Tweede Wêreldoorlog Statebondmandaatgebiede.

### **Ummandla wetrasti**

ngaphantsi kwenkqubo yeziZwe eziManyeneyo, ummandla kunye nabemi bawo obekwe 'kwitrasti', ukuze ulawulwe lelinye ilizwe ngenxa yomdla kwabemi basekuhlaleni ngembono yokufumana inkululeko ekugqibeleni. Imimandla yetrasti yaseAfrika njengeTanganyika ibiligunya leziZwe eziManyeneyo phambi kweMfazwe yeSibini yeHlabathi.

### **473. Typology**

a study or list of different types of the same phenomenon. Thus, one could, for instance, draw up a typology of different types of war, by distinguishing between them according to how many countries were involved, or how many casualties there were, etc.

### **Tipologie**

'n studie of lys van verskillende soorte (tipes) van dieselfde verskynsel (fenomeen). 'n Mens sou byvoorbeeld 'n tipologie kon opstel van verskillende soorte oorloë deur te onderskei hoeveel lande betrokke was, hoeveel slagoffers daar was, ens.

### **Iintlobo-ntlobo**

ufundo okanye uluhlu lweentlobo-ntlobo zesenzeko esinye. Ngoko ke, ubani, umzekelo, angazoba intlobo-ntlobo zeendidi ezahlukileyo zemfazwe, ngokwahlula phakathi kwawo malunga nokuba ebemangaphi na amazwe ebelapho, okanye zingaphi na iingxwelerha ebezikhona, njl.

## **U, V, W, Z**

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**474. Ujamaa**  
the Swahili equivalent of socialism or rather communalism, literally 'familyhood.' The term more appropriately refers to the Tanzanian economic model under President Julius Nyerere.

### **Ujamaa**

die Swahili-ekwivalent vir sosialisme, of eerder kommunalisme. Dit beteken letterlik 'familieskap'. Die term verwys eintlik na die ekonomiese model wat Tanzanië onder President Julius Nyerere gevolg het.

### **Ujamaa**

igama lesiSwahili elithetha into enye nobusoshiyali okanye ubukomanisi, ngokuphandle 'usapho.' Igama elifaneleke kakhulu kumzekelo wezoqoqosho lwaseTanzania ngaphantsi kukaMongameli uJulius Nyerere.

### **475. UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

A UN organisation whose primary mission is to promote trade and development for developing countries through more favourable terms of trade and increased foreign aid and investment.

### **VN se Konferensie oor Handel en Ontwikkeling (VНКHO)**

'n VN-organisasie wat handel en ontwikkeling vir ontwikkelende lande wil bevorder deur 'n gunstiger ruilvoet en groter buitelandse hulp en investering te bewerkstellig.

### **Inkomfa yase-UN engoRhwebo noPhuhliso (e-UNCTAD)**

umbutho wase-UN omsebenzi wawo uphambili ukukuphakamisa urhwebo nokuphuhliswa kwamazwe asaphuhlayo ngemiqathango emihle yorhwebo noncedo lwangaphandle olwandisiweyo kunye notyalo-mali.

- 476. Underdevelopment**  
an economic situation in which there are persistently low levels of living standards, low income per capita, low rates of economic growth, poor health services, high death rates, high birth rates, high unemployment and dependence on foreign economies.

**Onderontwikkeling**

‘n ekonomiese situasie wat gekenmerk word deur ‘n volgehoue lae lewenstandaard, ‘n lae inkomste per capita, lae vlakke van ekonomiese groei, swak gesondheidsdienste, hoë sterftekoerse, hoë geboortekoerse, ‘n hoë werkloosheidsyfer en afhanklikheid van buitelandse ekonomieë.

**Ukungaphuhli ngokwaneleyo**

imeko yezozoqoqosho apho amanqanaba aphantsi emigangatho yokuphila ngokuzingileyo, ingeniso ephantsi ngokomntu ngamnye, amaqondo aphantsi okhulo lwezoqoqosho, iinkonzo zempilo ezihlwempuzekileyo, amaqondo aphakamileyo okufa, amaqondo aphakamileyo okuzala, ukungabikho kwengqesho nokuxhomekeka okuphakamileyo kwezoqoqosho zangaphandle.

- 477. Unilateralism**  
state behaviour whereby a state sets out and pursues foreign-policy goals without necessarily taking the objectives or priorities of other international actors into account. Such a state may also not sufficiently heed general values or principles or predominant rules in the international system. It is generally stated that the United States acted unilaterally in its 2003 invasion of Iraq, because the country did not make adequate use of the channels of negotiation and deliberation existing in the United Nations.

**Eensydigheid (unilateralisme)**

‘n staat se gedrag wat buitelandsebeleidsdoelwitte stel en najaag sonder om die doelwitte of prioriteite van ander internasionale spelers in ag te neem. So ‘n staat mag hom bes moontlik ook nie steur aan die algemene waardes of beginsels, of algemeen aanvaarde reëls van die

internasionale stelsel nie. Daar word algemeen aanvaar dat die VSA eensydig opgetree het toe dit Irak in 2003 binnegeval het, omdat eersgenoemde nie voldoende gebruik gemaak het van die kanale vir onderhandeling en beraadslaging in die Verenigde Nasies nie.

**Ubucalanye**

indlela eliziphethe ngayo ilizwe apho ilizwe libeka kwaye lilandela iinjongo zemigaqo-nkqubo yangaphandle ngaphandle kokuthathela ngokymfuneko ingqalelo imigomo okanye izinto eziphambili zabanye abadlali bamazwe omhlaba. Ilizwe elinjalo lisenako ukungazikhathaleli izinto ezilixabiso okanye imithetho-siseko okanye imithetho eyongameleyo kwinkqubo yamazwe omhlaba. Kuxelwe ngokuthe gabalala ukuba iMelika yenze ngobucalanye kuhlaselo lwayo lwaseIraq ngo-2003, ngenxa yokuba ilizwe alizange liwasebenzise ngokwaneleyo amajeloothetha-thethwano nangengxoxo ezikhoyo kwiziZwe eziManyeneyo.

- 478. Uni-multipolar system**  
an international system that contains elements of bipolarity, multipolarity and unipolarity. It is characterised by the dominance of one major power, which co-operates with other powers to achieve certain objectives.

**Uni-multipolêre (veelpolige) stelsel**

‘n internasionale stelsel wat elemente van bipolariteit, multipolariteit en unipolariteit bevat. Dit word gekenmerk deur oorheersing deur een grootmoondheid wat met ander moondhede saamwerk om sekere doelwitte te bereik.

**Inkqubo yolawulo-ncam maninzi**

inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba equlethe amalungu olawulo-ncam-mbini, olawulo-ncam-ninzi nolawulo-ncam-nye. Iphawuleka ngokonganyelwa ligunya lolawulo elikhulu elinye, elisebenzisana namanye amagunya olawulo ukuphumeza imigomo ethile.

- 479. Unipolar system**

an international system in which power is concentrated in a single major hegemon.

**Unipolêre (eenpolige) stelsel**

‘n internasionale stelsel waarin die mag in ‘n enkele groot hegemoon gekonsentreer is.

**Inkqubo yolawulo-ncam-nye**

inkqubo yamazwe omhlaba ekulapho igunya lolawulo ligxile kubunkokheli obukhulu obunye.

- 480. United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)**  
the massive peacemaking/peacekeeping effort of the United Nations Organisation to bring peace to the newly independent Congo in the early 1960s.

**Verenigde Nasies se Operasie in die Kongo (ONUC)**

die massiewe vredemaking-/vredebewaringspoging van die Verenigde Nasies in die 1960’s om vrede in die Kongo, wat toe net onafhanklik geword het, te bewerkstellig.

**Umsebenzi weziZwe eziManyeneyo eCongo (i-ONUC)**

umzamo omkhulu wokwenza uxolo/wokugcina uxolo woMbutho weziZwe eziManyeneyo wokuzisa uxolo kwiCongo esandul’ ukufumana inkululeko ekuqaleni koo-1960.

- 481. UN trust territories**  
*see* trust territory.

**VN-trustgebiede**

*sien* ‘trust territory’.

**Imimandla yetrasti ye-UN**

*bona* ‘trust territory’.

- 482. Uruguay Round**

a multilateral round of trade negotiations (1986-1994) under the auspices of GATT, aimed at further reducing trade barriers on a variety of goods. The Uruguay Round ended successfully with the establishment of the World Trade Organisation.

**Uruguay-ronde**

‘n multilaterale ronde handelsoverhandelinge (1986– 1994) onder leiding van die AOTH, wat daarop gerig was om die handelsversperrings op ‘n verskeidenheid goedere verder te verminder. Die Uruguay-ronde is op ‘n suksesvolle noot afgesluit met die stigting van die Wêreldhandelsorganisasie (WHO).

**Umjikelo weUruguay**

umjikelo wamacala-maninzi wothetha-thethwano lwezorhwebo (1986-1994) ngaphantsi koncedo lweGATT, ojonge ekuyinciphiseni ngokongezelelweyo imiqobo yorhwebo kwiintlobo ngeentlobo zeempahla. UMjikelo weUruguay uphele ngempumelelo ngokumiselwa koMbutho woRhwebo lweHlabathi.

- 483. Utilitarianism**

an ethical doctrine that determines the goodness of an action in terms of its usefulness, measured as happiness secured for the largest possible number of people.

**Utilitarisme (nuttigheidsleer)**

‘n etiese leerstelling wat bepaal hoe ‘goed’ ‘n aksie is volgens hoe nuttig dit is, en dit meet in terme van die geluk wat dit vir die grootste moontlike getal mense bewerkstellig.

**Ulonwabo olugqibeleleyo**

imfundiso yemikhwa esesikweni emisela ubulungisa besenzo ngokoncedo lwabo, obulinganiswa njengolonwabo olufunyanelwe elona nani likhulu labantu linokubakho.

- 484. Variable**

a variable is a property that we use to explain what causes something



else. It is called a variable because its characteristics change or vary. For example, if you want to explain why maize yield is high in some circumstances and not in others you may look at variables such as fertiliser, rainfall and effort on the part of the farmer. The amount of each variable, be it fertiliser, rain or effort can vary and this may affect the amount of maize that is produced.

#### **Veranderlike**

‘n veranderlike is ‘n eienskap wat ons gebruik om te verduidelik wat die oorsaak van iets anders is. Dit word ‘n veranderlike genoem omdat dit tipies sal verander. Byvoorbeeld, as jy wil verduidelik hoekom mielieoeste soms groter is as ander kere, sal jy na veranderlikes soos kunsmis, reënval en die boer se arbeidsinsette kyk. Die omvang van elke veranderlike, of dit nou kunsmis, reën of arbeid is, kan verskil en dit kan ‘n invloed hê op die hoeveelheid mielies wat geproduseer word.

#### **Okuguqu-guqakayo**

okuguqu-guqakayo kuluphawu esilusebenzisayo ukucacisa into ebangela enye. Kuthiwa ikokuguqu-guqakayo ngenxa yokuba iimpawu zayo ziyatshintsha okanye ziyaguqu-guquka. Umzekelo, ukuba ufuna ukucacisa ukuba kutheni na i-maize yield iphakamile na kwezinye iimeko kodwa ingenjalo kwezinye unokujonga kwizinto eziguqu-guqakayo ezinjengomanyola, ukuna kwemvula kunye nomzamo kwinxalenye yomlimi. Umthamo wento eguqu-guqakayo nganye, nokuba ngumanyola, imvula okanye umzamo ungaguqu-guquka kwaye kunokuwuchaphazela umthamo wombona oveliswayo.

#### **485. Voluntary export restraints (VERs)**

agreements undertaken between two or more countries to apply quantitative restrictions to the volume of goods and/or services that are exported. VERs are generally regarded as a form of non-tariff barrier, since it curtails the level of trade that can occur between countries.

#### **Vrywillige uitvoerbeperkings (VUB's)**

ooreenkomste wat tussen twee of meer lande gesluit word om kwantitatiewe beperkings in te stel op die volume goedere en/of dienste wat uitgevoer word. VUB's word algemeen beskou as 'n vorm van nietarief-versperring omdat dit handel tussen twee lande beperk.

#### **Izithintelo zokuthumela ngaphandle ngokuzithandela (ii-VER)**

izivumelwane ezamkelwe phakathi kwamazwe amabini nangaphezulu zokusebenzisa izithintelo zobuninzi kumthamo weempahla kunye/okanye iinkonzo ezithunyelwe ngaphandle. Ii-VER ngokuthe gabalala zithathwa njengohlobo lomqobo ongenamirhumo, okoko icutha inqanaba lorhwebo olungenzeka phakathi kwamazwe.

#### **486. War**

large-scale armed conflict between or within states (inter-state war and civil war, respectively). Wars are fought by organised militaries as opposed to armed gangs.

#### **Oorlog**

grootskaalse gewapende konflik tussen state (interstaatlike oorlog) of binne state (burgeroorlog). Oorloë word deur georganiseerd militêre magte eerder as deur gewapende bendes gevoer.

#### **Imfazwe**

ungquzulwano olukhulu lomkhosi phakathi okanye ngaphakathi kwamazwe (imfazwe yamazwe ngamazwe nemfazwe yamakhaya, ngokwahlukahlukeneyo). Imfazwe ziliwa yimikhosi eququzelweyo ngokuchaseneyo nezihange ezixhobileyo.

#### **487. War against Terror**

the 'War against Terror' was declared by President George W. Bush following the destruction on September 11, 2001 of the World Trade Center, and the simultaneous attack against the United States Department of Defence by groups believed to be associated with the Al-Qaeda movement of Osama bin Laden. The 'War against Terror' is directed against movements deemed to be fomenting terrorism and against states believed to be harbouring such groups.

### **Oorlog teen Terreur**

die 'Oorlog teen Terreur' is deur President George W. Bush van die VSA verklaar na die aanval op die World Trade Center op 11 September 2001 en die gelyktydige aanval op die VSA se Departement van Verdediging deur groepe wat na bewering met die Al-Qaeda-beweging van Osama bin Laden verbind kon word. Die 'Oorlog teen Terreur' is gemik teen bewegings wat na bewering terrorisme aanblaas en teen state wat hierdie groepe huisves.

### **Imfazwe echasene noBugrogrisi**

I'Mfazwe echasene noBugrogrisi' wabhengezwa nguMongameli uGeorge W. Bush ukulandela yokutshatyalaliswa kweWorld Trade Center kwangoSeptemba 11, 2001 kwakunye nohlaselo lwangaxeshanye leSebe lezoKhuselo laseMelika olwenziwa ngamaqela ekukholeleka ukuba ayanyaniswa nentshukumo ye-Al-Qaeda kaOsama bin Laden. I'Mfazwe echasene noBugrogrisi' walathelwe ngokuchasene neentshukumo ekufanele kube kukuxhaya ubugrogrisi nokuchasa amazwe ekukholeleka ukuba afike amaqela anjalo.

### **488. War crimes**

acts committed during armed conflict that have been declared unlawful and morally reprehensible by international institutions, such as killing prisoners of war.

### **Oorlogsmisdade**

misdade wat in oorlogstyd gepleeg word wat die aanvaarde reëls en gebruike van oorlog skend; dade wat tydens gewapende konflik gepleeg word wat deur internasionale instellings as onwettig en moreel laakbaar verklaar is, soos om krygsgevangenis tereg te stel.

### **Iimfazwe zolwaphulo-mthetho**

izenzo ezenziwa ngexesha lokungquzulana kwemikhosi exhobileyo nebhengezwe njengengekho semthethweni nefanele ukukhalinyelwa ngokusesikweni ngamaziko amazwe omhlaba, njengokubulawa

kwamabanjwa emfazwe.

### **489. Wars of (national) liberation**

*see* liberation wars.

### **(Nasionale) vryheidsoorloë**

*sien* 'liberation wars'.

### **Iimfazwe zokukhululwa (kwelizwe)**

*bona* 'liberation wars'.

### **490. Washington Consensus**

the name given to the values regarding economic and political policy-making that is common to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other major international financial institutions. These bodies emphasise that governments in the developing world should liberalise their economies and reduce the role that the state plays in the market.

### **Washington-konsensus**

die naam wat gegee is aan die waardes wat betrekking het op ekonomiese en politieke beleidmaking wat deur die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF), die Wêreldbank en ander groot internasionale finansiële instellings toegepas word. Hierdie instellings beklemtoon dat regerings in die ontwikkelende wêreld hulle ekonomieë moet liberaliseer en die rol wat die staat in die mark speel, moet afskaal.

### **Imvumelwano yaseWashington**

igama elinikezwe kumaxabiso aphathelele ekwenziweni kwemigaqo-nkqubo yezoqoqosho neyezopolitiko efanayo neyeNgxowa yezeziMali zamaZwe oMhlaba, iBhanki yeHlabathi kunye namanye amaziko amakhulu ezezimali zomhlaba. La maqumrhu agxininisa ukuba oorhulumente abakwihlabathi elisaphuhlayo kumele bakhulule ingqinga yezoqoqosho lwabo kwaye banciphise indima edlalwa lilizwe kwezemarike.

- 491. Welfare state**  
a form of democratic, capitalist state popular in Europe and elsewhere after World War II, which saw government play an important role in the economy to ensure full employment and generous social services for the national population, such as free healthcare and education, unemployment insurance, pensions and greater socio-economic equality, via income redistribution by means of progressive taxation.

**Welsynstaat**

‘n soort demokratiese, kapitalistiese staat wat na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gewild was in Europa en elders. Die regering het ‘n belangrike rol in die ekonomie gespeel om werk vir almal te verseker en omvangryke maatskaplike dienste aan die nasionale bevolking te bied, soos gratis gesondheidsorg en onderwys, werkloosheidsversekering en groter sosio-ekonomiese gelykheid, deur die herverspreiding van inkomste via progressiewe belasting.

**Umbuso ojolise kwintlalo-ntle yoluntu**

uhlobo lwelizwe lwedemokhrasi nobungxowa-nkulu edumileyo eYurophu kunye naphi na emva kweMfazwe yokuQala yeHlabathi, olwabona urhulumente edlala indima ebalulekileyo kuqoqosho ukuqinisekisa ingqesho ephelileyo kunye neenkonzo zentlalo zesisa kubemi belizwe, njengokhathalelo lwempilo nemfundo emahala, i-inshorensi yokungabikho kwengqesho, iipenshini kunye nobulunga obukhudlwana bezentlalo nezozoqosho, ngokwabiwa ngokutsha kwengeniso ngeendlela zokufakelwa kweerhafu eziqhubekayo.

- 492. Westphalian**  
a term used to describe the modern state system (see Peace of Westphalia).

**Wesfaals**

‘n term wat gebruik word om die moderne statestelsel te beskryf (sien ‘Peace of Westphalia’).

**Inkqubo yeWestphalia**

igama elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza inkqubo yelizwe yale mihla (bona ‘Peace of Westphalia’).

- 493. World Bank**  
one of the so-called Bretton Woods institutions formed in 1944 (see International Monetary Fund). The World Bank actually consists of three institutions, namely the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation. The IBRD (the institution which most people have in mind when they speak of the ‘World Bank’) was originally started in order to build up the economies of the states that had been devastated by World War II. Today, its main aim is to provide loans and technical assistance for development projects, mainly in the developing world. Membership is restricted to those states that are also members of the IMF. Like the IMF, the Bank has a system of weighted voting which gives power to affect outcomes to those states that make the largest financial contributions, notably the United States.

**Wêreldbank**

een van die sogenaamde Bretton Woods-instellings wat in 1944 gestig is (sien ‘International Monetary Fund’). Die Wêreldbank bestaan eintlik uit drie instellings, naamlik die Internasionale Bank vir Heropbou en Ontwikkeling (IBHO), die Internasionale Ontwikkelingsvereniging (IOV), en die Internasionale Finansieringskorporasie. Die IBHO (die instelling wat die meeste mense in gedagte het wanneer hulle van die ‘Wêreldbank’ praat) is oorspronklik op die been gebring om die ekonomieë van die state wat tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog ‘n knou gekry het, weer op te bou. Vandag is sy hoofdoel om lenings toe te staan en tegniese steun te verleen aan ontwikkelingsprojekte, hoofsaaklik in die ontwikkelende wêreld. Lidmaatskap word beperk tot daardie state wat ook lede van die IMF is. Soos die IMF, volg die Wêreldbank ‘n stelsel van geweegde stemme. Dit gee lande wat die grootste finansiële bydrae maak, die meeste stemme en dus die meeste mag en invloed. Dit geld veral vir die VSA.

### **Ibhanki yeHlabathi**

elinye ekuthiwa ngamaziko kaBretton elasekwa ngo-1944 (bona 'International Monetary Fund'). IBhanki yeHlabathi ngokwenene iqulethe amaziko amathathu, ekuthiwa yiBhanki yamaZwe oMhlaba yoKwakhiwa ngokutsha noPhuhliso (i-IBRD), uMbutho woPhuhliso lwamaZwe oMhlaba (i-IDA), kunye neQumrhu lezeziMali zamaZwe oMhlaba. I-IBRD (iziko abacinga ngalo abantu abaninzi xa bethetha nge'Bhanki yeHlabathi') yaqaliswa ngqa ukuze kwakhiwe amazwe abetshatyalaliswe yiMfazwe yeSibini yeHlabathi. Namhlanje, eyona njongo yayo kukubonelela ngeemali-mboleko kunye noncedo lobugcisa kwiiprojekthi zophuhliso, ingakumbi kwihlabathi elisaphuhlayo. Ubulungu buvaleleke kulo mazwe akwangamalungu e-IMF. Njenge-IMF, iBhanki inenkqubo yokuvota eveyishiweyo enikeza igunya lokuphemelela iziphumo kulo mazwe enza eyona minikelo mikhulu yezezimali, iMelika ngokuqaphelekayo.

#### **494. World Trade Organisation**

an international body, established in 1995, to regulate and set rules for trade in goods and services among countries and regional blocs. It is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

### **Wêreldhandelsorganisasie (WHO)**

'n internasionale liggaam wat in 1995 gestig is om die handel in goedere en dienste tussen lande en streksblokke te reguleer en reëls daarvoor op te stel. Die WHO is die opvolger van die Algemene Ooreenkoms oor Tariewe en Handel (AOTH).

### **Umbutho woRhwebo lweHlabathi**

iqumrhu lamazwe omhlaba, elasekwa ngo-1995, ukulawula nokubeka uluhlu lorhwebo ngeempahla neenkonzu phakathi kwamazwe neembumba zeengingqi. Ungumlandeli kwiSivumelwano Jikelele esingeMirhumo noRhwebo (i-GATT).

#### **495. World Wide Web (WWW or Web)**

documents, as well as voice and video files, on computers around the world that are linked to one another using the hypertext transfer protocol (http).

### **Wêreldwye Web (WWW of Web)**

dokumente asook stem- en videolêers op rekenaars wêreldwyd wat met mekaar verbind word deur middel van die hiperteksoordragprotokol (http).

### **Iwebhu yaseNdaweni Zonke (i-WWW okanye iWebhu)**

amaxwebhu, kwakunye neefayile zamazwi nezevidiyo, kwiikhompyutha ehlabathini jikelele ezidityaniswe kwenye nanye kusetyenziswa iprotokholi yogqithiselo lwehayiphateksti (http).

#### **496. Zero-sum game**

any competitive or co-operative undertaking in which a gain for one side results in an equal loss for the other side.

### **Nulsomspel**

enige mededingende of samewerkingsonderneming waarin die wins vir die een kant 'n gelykwaardige verlies vir die ander kant meebring.

### **Umdlalo wesibalo uziro**

nasiphi na isithembiso sokhuphiwano okanye sentsebenziswano ekulapho inzuzo yecala elinye iphumela kwilahleko elinganayo yelinye icala.

