

Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA) — Translating and Explanatory Dictionaries*

Mariëtta Alberts, *Research Unit for Languages and Literature in SA Context,
North-West University, Potchefstroom Campus, Potchefstroom, South Africa*
(albertsmarietta@gmail.com)

Abstract: The Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA) published the revised and amended bilingual translating version of the Modern Political Dictionary (MPD) in 2011, and immediately started to define core political terms. The phases of the project, consisting of different translating and explanatory versions, are discussed.

The aim of CEPTSA is to promote the usage of political and related terminology in Southern Africa. Research is being done on these subject fields, and relevant concepts and terms are harvested, defined and translated. The source language is English and Afrikaans was initially the target language. The Centre, however, already compiled a list of 1000 core terms of the subject area in Tswana, Northern Sotho, Zulu and Xhosa. The Centre is currently busy with defining a further 1500 core terms and as soon as this process is finalised, the English/Afrikaans core terminology list and definitions will be published and the data translated into the official African languages.

The Centre provides a terminological and subject-related service to lecturers and under- and postgraduate students in international politics, political studies and governance, public administration, municipal government and administration, development studies and strategic studies. A service is also rendered to members of parliament, provincial legislature and local authorities, language practitioners and the media.

The Centre received several awards for the bilingual dictionaries already published, namely the Dictionary category of the South African Translators' Institute (SATI) (2003), the 'Woordfees' award of the *Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging* (ATKV) (Afrikaans Language and Cultural Association) (2006), and the Stals award of the *Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns* (South African Academy for Science and the Arts) (2010).

Keywords: BILINGUAL DICTIONARY, BI-DIRECTIONAL DICTIONARY, CORE TERMS, DICTIONARY, EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY, POLITICS, SOURCE LANGUAGE, SUBJECT FIELD, TARGET GROUP, TARGET LANGUAGE, TERMINOLOGY, TRANSLATING DICTIONARY

* This article was presented as a paper at the Twentieth Annual International Conference of the African Association for Lexicography (AFRILEX), which was hosted by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa, 6–8 July 2015.

Opsomming: Die Sentrum Vir Politieke en Verwante Terminologie in Suider-Afrikaanse Tale (CEPTSA) — Vertalende en verklarende woordeboeke.

Die Sentrum Vir Politieke en Verwante Terminologie in Suider-Afrikaanse Tale (CEPTSA) het die hersiene en bygewerkte tweetalige vertalende weergawe van die *Nuwerwetse Politieke Woordeboek* (NWP) in 2011 gepubliseer en dadelik begin om kernterme te definieer. Die fases van die projek wat verskillende vertalende en verklarende weergawes behels, word bespreek.

Die doel van CEPTSA is om die gebruik van politieke en verwante terminologie in Suider-Afrika te bevorder. Navorsing word dus op hierdie vakterreine gedoen en relevante konsepte en terme word versamel, gedefinieer en vertaal. Die brontaal is Engels en aanvanklik was die doeltaal Afrikaans. Die Sentrum het egter reeds 'n lys met 1000 kernterme van die vakgebied in Tswana, Noord-Sotho, Zulu en Xhosa saamgestel. Die Sentrum is tans besig om 'n verdere 1500 kernterme te verklaar en sodra die proses afgehandel is, sal die Engels/Afrikaanse kernterme en definisies gepubliseer word en die data in die amptelike Afrikatale vertaal word.

Die Sentrum lewer 'n terminologies-vakkundige diens aan dosente en voor- en nagraadse studente in die internasionale politiek, staatkunde, publieke administrasie, plaaslike regering en administrasie, ontwikkeling- en strategiese studies. Die diens aan lede van die parlement, provinsiale wetgewers en plaaslike bestuur, taalpraktisyne en die media kan nie onderskat word nie.

Die Sentrum het verskillende toekennings gekry vir die tweetalige publikasies wat reeds die lig gesien het, naamlik die Woordeboekkategorie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vertalersinstituut (SAVI) (2003), die Woordfeestoekeuning van die Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV) (2006) en die Stalprys van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns (SAAWK) (2010).

Slutelwoorde: BRONTAAL, DOELTAAL, KERNTERME, POLITIEK, TEIKENGROEP, TERMINOLOGIE, TWEERIGTING WOORDEBOEK, TWEETALIGE WOORDEBOEK, VAKGEBIED, VERKLARENDE WOORDEBOEK, VERTALENDE WOORDEBOEK, WOORDEBOEK

1. Introduction

One of the main problems facing terminology development in a multilingual dispensation such as that of South Africa is the lack of subject specialists with an interest in terminology development. A further problem is that not all subject specialists have sufficient terminographical or linguistic background to be able to conceptualise in both source and target language(s). Nor do they have functional linguistic expertise to demarcate the concept and denote the concept in source and target languages. Functional linguistic expertise also entails knowledge in word-forming principles and spelling and orthography conventions. The various editions of the political dictionaries are excellent examples of subject specialists with expert knowledge in all the relevant political domains, a desire to develop the terminology of the subject field and with sufficient linguistic expertise to conceptualise in source and target languages. These subject specialists were also ably assisted throughout the compilation process by trained and experienced terminologists. The various editions of the dictionaries are excellent examples of interdisciplinary collaboration.

The Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African lan-

guages (CEPTSA) has as main goal to facilitate a proper understanding of the political realm by compiling dictionaries in the various languages used in Southern Africa and particularly the official languages of South Africa. It is argued that political dictionaries assist with conceptualisation within the subject area and enhance the process of developing the official South African languages into functional languages (e.g. for higher learning and in the working environment). The Centre therefore provides assistance to subject specialists and language practitioners. The disciplines involved and which are broadly referred to as the political sciences, include politics, international politics, international relations, African politics, strategic studies, as well as aspects of political development, administration and political economy. The political sciences as discipline is a dynamic field with subject specialists, language practitioners and the ordinary public often being confronted with new terms almost on a daily basis. These terms come from all over the world (cf. Botha 2011).

The purpose with the current bilingual translating publications of the Centre is to facilitate the comprehension of the subject-related terminology of the political sciences, to assist with text reception and text production as well as to standardise translation of texts from English to Afrikaans and vice versa. Many of the dictionary entries are, however, from foreign languages and it also includes terms from the other official languages of South Africa. The database is continuously being updated and several updated reprints have seen the light between official editions.

An additional project of CEPTSA is the compilation of explanatory dictionaries. These dictionaries will contain definitions in all the official languages of South Africa. One thousand core terms have already been translated into an additional four of the official languages of South Africa, namely Northern Sotho (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi), Tswana (Setswana), Zulu (isiZulu) and Xhosa (isiXhosa) and a draft list was disseminated to target users for their feedback.

The members of the Centre are currently finalising a project of 2500 core definitions in English. The members have already translated the terms and definitions into Afrikaans and are busy editing the source and target languages. The English–Afrikaans/Afrikaans–English translating and explanatory dictionary will be published while the committee compiles the multilingual dictionary containing all official African languages.

2. Background

The original bilingual bidirectional English–Afrikaans/Afrikaans–English translating political dictionary, namely *Political and Related Terminology/Staatskundige en Verwante Terminologie* (Government Printer, Pretoria) (cf. DAC 1989), was the result of a needs assessment study that was done in 1983–84 by the National Terminology Services (NTS) of the Department of National Education (later the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology; now: Terminology Coordination Section, National Language Service, Department of Arts

and Culture). The needs assessment study indicated a need for a dictionary consisting of terminology of the political and related sciences. A Technical Committee for Political Sciences was established consisting of experts in the relevant fields. This committee functioned until 1997 under the auspices of the National Terminology Services.

In 1991 the Technical Committee for Political Sciences conducted another needs assessment study to determine the need for a revised and updated version of the 1989 publication. This committee started the revision process by excerpting terminology related to the international and national political scene in order to capture the enormous growth of new concepts in this and related fields. There was indeed a dire need for a revised and updated version.

The history of the *Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages* (CEPTSA), however, goes back to 1998 when the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology (DACST) ceased all support for the project. CEPTSA was established in the Department of Politics and Governance, Rand Afrikaans University (now: University of Johannesburg), and continued with the work of the Technical Committee for Political Sciences under the auspices of this Department.

The Centre originally consisted of subject specialists from various institutions who were not only interested in the study field but also keen to compile a comprehensive political dictionary. The members were assisted in compiling the dictionary by skilled terminologists.

The Centre has a non-profit policy with the emphasis on addressing the needs of the various disciplines involved, as well as of society. The university does not fund the Centre, which is required to generate its own income. Since the proceeds from the sales of the dictionary/dictionaries and glossaries are totally insufficient to cover the costs of their production, the Centre is dependent on grants and donations for its work. While fulfilling a real need the products of the Centre are subject-specialised with a limited circulation and thus do not provide high visibility for sponsors, which makes it extremely difficult to obtain financial contributions (cf. Le Clus 2011).

The Centre is currently managed by a part time Director and Governing Committee to control the activities of the Centre under the supervision of the University Council. The work of CEPTSA is done by research fellows who are recognised experts in the various disciplines and languages represented. They work on a voluntary and part-time basis. The research team is supported by an experienced terminologist who handles the database. A locally developed database system, TshwaneTerm developed by TshwaneDJE, is used for the compilation of the various dictionaries and technical support is provided by TshwaneDJE throughout all the projects.

The overall purpose of the Centre is to promote political and related terminology in Southern African languages. The project is done within the South African and world context. The Centre fulfils the purpose by doing research with regard to political and related terms and how they may best be named

and systematised in the relevant languages. Moreover it compiles, makes available and promotes the use of bilingual translating dictionaries of political and related terms. The Centre is also in the process of compiling multilingual explanatory dictionaries and related products in Southern African languages and assists with the creation and use of political and related terms on request. The Centre aims to obtain the co-operation of experts and interested parties and to promote common interests with regard to political and related terms. Finally, the Centre actively endeavours to contribute to the linguistic and terminological empowerment of the community (cf. Le Clus 2011).

The centre renders a service to:

- Under- and postgraduate students in International Politics, Political Studies and Governance, Public Administration, Municipal Government and Administration, Development Studies, and Strategic Studies.
- Academic teachers of these subjects.
- Members of Parliament, Provincial Legislatures and Local Authorities.
- Language practitioners in the public sector.
- Language practitioners in the private sector.
- The media.
- Related institutions in other states.
- Institutions involved in the empowerment of the community (cf. Le Clus 2011).

The Centre has as its ultimate goal the compilation and publishing of political dictionaries in all the official languages of South Africa. As a starting point the Centre excerpted some 16 000 subject specialist terms in English and translated these terms into Afrikaans. This project was completed and the first edition of the full bilingual bi-directional Modern Political Dictionary was published in the course of 2002. An updated reprint appeared in 2006 and the third revised edition was published in 2011.

The next phase was to start with the African languages on the basis of the need from the various linguistic communities and the disciplinary expertise available. A start was made by defining 250 core terms in English and Afrikaans and translating them into Zulu and Northern Sotho as a trial run (cf. CEPTSA n.d.); this was followed by a further 750 terms with definitions that were translated into the same languages. These terms and their definitions were subsequently translated into Xhosa and Tswana also and published as a draft glossary of 1000 core political terms (cf. Le Clus 2011).

The glossary of 1000 core political terms is being expanded to 2500 core political terms and definitions in the same six languages. It was decided to complete and publish the English–Afrikaans version of the 2500 core political terms as soon as possible to allow subject specialists and language practitioners to utilise the data and to give feedback to the compilers of the dictionary before finalising the multilingual version.

The bi- and multilingual political dictionaries compiled by CEPTSA are good examples of a perfect terminographical process. The various stages and the execution of the project are discussed in the following sections. The current database contains many more terms than the previous publications and various additional annexures are also planned. The bilingual translating dictionaries and the envisaged multilingual explanatory political sciences dictionaries within South African and world context receive attention since they are valuable assets to the subject field and language communities.

3. The terminographical process

Political and societal changes in the new democratic South Africa have largely transformed the functional role of the indigenous languages. Section 6 of the Constitution provides for multilingualism and the development of the country's linguistic heritage (Department of Justice 1996). This system of official multilingualism has produced a substantial demand for terminology creation as various business matters (civil service departments, local administrative bodies, courts of law, amongst others) need to be conducted in the different official languages (cf. Government Gazette 2012, 2013). Multilingualism in South Africa is a sociolinguistic fact to be taken seriously (Alberts 1998: 230). A large proportion of South Africa's inhabitants can only be reached by means of indigenous languages. In a subject-related situation (i.e. politics), it is furthermore accepted that specialised information is conveyed and assimilated best through the mother-tongue or first language (cf. Alberts and Mollema 2013: 8). However, information flow is prevented from being established by factors such as low literacy rates, low levels of proficiency in English and terminologically poorly developed African languages (cf. Fourie 1994: 11-15).

A problem facing multilingual terminology development in South Africa is a shortage of subject specialists with an interest in terminology development. Furthermore very few of the subject specialists with such interest have a functional linguistic knowledge of the respective official languages. Terminology development is an interdisciplinary activity where the point of departure is subject related, but without linguistic input it is impossible to compile dictionaries for special purposes. The various bilingual and multilingual translating and explanatory political dictionaries compiled by CEPTSA will serve as examples of interdisciplinary collaboration where subject matter and language(s) successfully meet.

Terminology is a tool for communication in languages for special purposes, e.g. politics. It addresses user needs and language functions such as text reception (decoding) and text production (encoding). Terminology allows for subject-related communication between subject specialists and between subject specialists and laypeople. The documentation and standardisation of terms will ensure exact communication. Standardisation, however, is a process and terms

can only be standardised when they are systematised and documented, and through frequent usage are able to penetrate the subject field and languages.

The need for unambiguous communication in the theoretical and applied fields of human activity is constantly increasing. Subject specialists and terminologists are focused on the provision of unambiguous source- and target-language terms for well-defined concepts. In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary to determine the precise meanings of terms which enable users to comprehend and use them in a universally accepted manner (cf. Alberts and Mollema 2013: 1). Exact communication can only be achieved if the sender of the message and its receiver attach the same meaning to the given message. In the normal communication process, **specialised information** is **encoded** to be conveyed/transmitted from a **sender** (S1) as communication source to a **receiver** (R1) as recipient of information who will **decode** the **message** and then react on the stimulus received, i.e.:

S1 → specialised information → R1

Ambiguity in the specialised information may give rise to confusion and distortion of the communication process. One way to ascertain the exact meaning of a message conveyed through the medium of language is to document and standardise the terminology of languages for special purposes (LSP). When everyone in a specific language group working in a similar working environment understands the same message conveyed by a specific concept denoted by a specific linguistic label (the term), one can consider the term to be standardised. This is precisely what terminology is all about. It is the task of the terminologist to make sure that basic terminological principles, user needs, cultural differences and language attitudes of the professional group are taken into account when denoting concepts and coining terms (cf. Alberts and Mollema 2013: 8-9)

As background to vocabulary development and the acquisition of related terminology, a brief explanation of terminological theory is required. According to Sager (1990: 4), terminology is concerned with "the study and use of the systems of symbols and linguistic signs employed for human communication in specialised areas of knowledge and activities". Terminology is "a representation of an equally coherent, but possibly differently structured system of concepts" (Sager 1990: 114). A term is created when various linguistic labels are used to describe or name a specific object or concept. It therefore refers to a definite concept which is clearly defined within specific parameters. A term is as such the linguistic representation of a mental construct. There is a special interrelationship between the symbol, the concept (that is its mental representation in one's brain) and the various linguistic labels used in different languages to describe the object and concept. If this does not exist, a misunderstanding or miscommunication will result (Sager 1990: 57; Alberts and Mollema 2013: 9):



Concept:

Definition: That branch of government which is charged with the making of authoritative and enforceable rules (laws) for a society

SL term: **eng:** legislative authority

TL term equivalents:

afr: *wetgewende gesag*

zul: *umkhandlu wesishayamthetho*

nso: *lekgotlatheramelao*

xho: *igunya lomthetho*

tsw: *pusotheramelao* (cf. CEPTSA database 2015)

Diagram 1: Conceptualisation and term creation (cf. Alberts and Mollema 2013: 9)

Bilingual and multilingual dictionaries act as facilitators in scientific or technical communication processes. The process of compiling terminology lists/glossaries/subject related dictionaries, however, is a long and tedious endeavour that requires input from subject specialists, language practitioners and linguists. Subject specialists often are not expertly versed in the rules of a particular language, but likewise language specialists such as terminologists, translators and linguists are not experts on the terminology of the discipline. Thus, the compilation of subject-related dictionaries should not involve the mere translation of terms and definitions by language practitioners and linguists. Such a project requires the input from experts in the discipline that are also mother-tongue speakers of the target language, as well as being quite knowledgeable of the source language (cf. Botha 2011).

The political sciences dictionary project was originally planned in three phases. The first phase was supposed to be the publication of the bilingual bidirectional translating dictionary (i.e. the 1989 edition). The second phase consisted of the defining of core terms and the third phase entailed the inclusion of terminology equivalents in the African languages (cf. Alberts 2003: 272). In practice, the first phase, however, consisted of the the revision and update of the 1989 bilingual dictionary and the phases were later replanned as:

Phase 1:	Bilingual Translating	Phase 2:	Bilingual Explanatory	Phase 3:	Multilingual Explanatory
-----------------	--------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Due to the new demanding political situation in South Africa in the 1990's seri-

ous planning was done to decide on new policies and strategies and these initiatives created numerous political and related terms. Although the members of CEPTSA started defining terms and were fully aware of the need for an explanatory dictionary, the process was slow. It was decided to rather revise the 1989 edition of the dictionary.

CEPTSA almost trebled the number of entries of the original dictionary and finalised and published its first bilingual bidirectional translating dictionary in 2002 (CEPTSA 2002). A third, revised edition of the full bilingual Modern Political dictionary, containing 16 000 political and related terms, was published in May 2011 (CEPTSA 2011).

The CEPTSA dictionary project with all its phases is an excellent example of how a terminographical project should be conducted. The concepts are excerpted and researched within their conceptual and contextual relationships. The terms are excerpted in the different subject fields in various languages. The members of the Centre consulted subject-specific sources such as textbooks, periodicals, technical and general dictionaries, and also popular sources such as magazines and papers. Personal contributions by subject specialists and queries by language practitioners also played a major role in the harvesting of terms.

The terms are then depicted in English, which was determined to be the source language (SL). Only after ascertaining the correctness of the SL terms in relation to their different concepts, the SL terms are supplied with target language (TL) equivalents. In the case of the bilingual translating dictionaries Afrikaans is the TL. This is a result of the bilingual policy of the previous dispensation.

In the case of explanatory dictionaries the excerpted terms are representative of core concepts in the political and related fields of study. The committee members, in collaboration with other experts, define these terms in the SL and only when there are absolute consensus on the definitions, these definitions are translated into the TL. This is also the process being followed for the multilingual version. CEPTSA supply the SL and TL terms and definitions to language practitioners to translate them into the various official African languages making use of the available disciplinary and linguistic expertise.

A start for a multilingual product was made by utilizing 250 core terms and definitions in English and Afrikaans and translating them into Zulu (isiZulu) and Northern Sotho (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi) as a trial run (cf. CEPTSA n.d.). The members of CEPTSA selected a further 750 core terms to be defined and translated into the same four languages. These terms and definitions were subsequently translated into Xhosa (isiXhosa) and Tswana (Setswana) and published as a draft multilingual explanatory term list of 1000 core political concepts (cf. Le Clus 2011). The draft lists with six of the official South African languages were submitted to the relevant National Language Bodies of the Pan South African Language Board for verification and authentication by language experts. This term list was not officially published.

CEPTSA decided to expand the explanatory version of the dictionary by adding another 1500 concepts. The terms and definitions relating to these concepts are already defined in English and Afrikaans and the process to include the African language equivalents has started. It was decided to first publish the English–Afrikaans/Afrikaans–English version of the explanatory dictionary consisting of 2500 core concepts while the African language versions are being compiled.

The ultimate project will be a multilingual explanatory Modern Political Dictionary consisting of 16 000 translated terms and definitions in all official languages and in all relevant subject fields (cf. Le Clus 2011). The end-result will contain relevant annexures and will benefit the various target groups.

CEPTSA's computerised database gives total flexibility in printing the dictionary in totality or desired selections from it according to demand, i.e. a glossary in specific languages only or an *ad hoc* glossary for a particular purpose (cf. Le Clus 2011). The TshwaneTerm database is managed by an experienced terminologist. The members of the committee revise the content regularly and the database is then updated by the terminologist.

4. CEPTSA's bilingual translating dictionary projects

The *Political and Related Terminology/Staatkundige en Verwante Terminologie* published in 1989 was revised and updated considerably by the Technical Committee Political Sciences and later by CEPTSA, before publishing the 2002 and 2011 editions of the *Modern Political Dictionary/Nuwerwetse Politieke Woordeboek*. The Centre has already received three awards for the editions published, namely the Dictionary category of the South African Translators' Institute (SATI) (2003), the 'Woordfees' award of the *Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging* (ATKV) (Afrikaans Language and Cultural Association) (2006), and the Stals award of the *Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns* (South African Academy for Science and the Arts) (2010).

CEPTSA decided to divide the project into various phases. The publication of the 2002 and 2011 editions *Modern Political Dictionary* ends the first phase of the project. The latest (third) revision of the bilingual English–Afrikaans/Afrikaans–English *Modern Political Dictionary* published in 2011 contains considerably more terms than the previous publications of 1989 and 2002. The central list contains the bilingual (English–Afrikaans) terms in alphabetical order. The content is reversed (Afrikaans–English) and various annexures were added as back matter. Some terms are also placed in their various conceptual relationships in annexures. The terms contained in the annexures are also listed in their alphabetical places in the central list, but the conceptual ordering in the annexures adds valuable assistance to the target user. User guidance is provided in an extensive front matter of the dictionary.

The 2011 edition contains subject-related material from international politics, political studies and governance, public administration, municipal gov-

ernment and administration, development studies and strategic studies. In excerpting the concepts the members harvested terms from textbooks, subject-related and popular magazines and newspapers and consulted general and technical dictionaries, considering the political sense of each term, e.g.:

administration: administrasie

administration {*of an act*}: **uitvoering** {*van 'n wet*}

administration {*customary in the USA, eg Clinton Administration*}: **administrasie (bewind)** {*gebruiklik in die VSA, bv Clinton-administrasie*}

The latest edition of the dictionary also contains several neologisms while problematic terms received attention and were in some cases amended. Gains from the indigenous languages as well as from foreign languages were added. The committee dealt with orthography and transliteration problems that developed from the Afrikaansification of borrowed terms. Another valuable asset is the variety of functional suffixes that were used productively in the *Modern Political Dictionary*. The dictionary also contains quite a number of abbreviations for full forms.

4.1 Neologisms

Various concepts were sourced as English terms and these terms needed Afrikaans equivalents:

brain gain: kundigheidswins

fat cat: roomvraat (geiljan, vetkat <af te keur>)

gutter education: flenteronderwys (afskeeponderwys)

impeachment {*charge against incumbent of a specific office*}: ampsaanklag {*aanklag teen bekleër van 'n bepaalde amp*}

impeachment: staat van aanklag

kickback: gunsloon

4.2 Problematic terms

It sometimes poses a problem when a SL term needs to be translated. In some cases these terms cannot easily be translated since specific connotations (even sometimes emotional connotations) are either attached to the term which cannot be translated in the TL without the meaning being lost or term equivalents already exist in the TL which do not convey the same meaning as that of the SL terms:

dumping {*eg of radioactive waste*}: **storting** {*bv van radio-aktiewe afoal*}

dumping {*eg of economic goods*}: **dumping** {*bv van ekonomiese goedere*}

struggle: stryd

struggle <the struggle> {*in South Africa it refers to the period ca 1960–1990 in*

which the black freedom movements conducted a violent revolutionary struggle against the NP government: **struggle** <die struggle> {in Suid-Afrika verwys dit na die tydperk ca 1960–1990 waarin swart bevrydingsbewegings 'n geweldadige rewolusionêre stryd teen die NP-regering gevoer het}

township {a black residential area, mainly associated with apartheid}: **township** {'n swart woongebied, hoofsaaklik verbind met apartheid}

township: lokasie

township: woonbuurt

township {term denoting various forms of residential areas in other states such as US, Canada and UK}: **dorpsgebied** {term wat verskeie vorme van woongebiede in ander state soos die VSA, Kanada en VK aandui}

4.3 Gains from indigenous languages

Several terms originating from the indigenous languages are already part of the English and Afrikaans vocabulary, e.g. **shebeen**: sjebien; **spaza shop**: spaza-winkel; **stokvel**: stokvel.

Other terms gained from the official African languages are:

4.3.1 Afrikaans

verkramp {highly conservative in politics; originated in RSA}: **verkramp** {hoogs konserwatief in politiek; oorsprong in RSA}

verlig {liberal in politics; originated in RSA}: **verlig** {liberaal in politiek; oorsprong in RSA}

4.3.2 Sotho (Northern Sotho/Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi and South Sotho/Sesotho)

difaqane <Sotho> (**mfecane** <Nguni> {displacement of population caused by wars — e.g. those by Shaka}: **difaqane** <Sotho> (**mfecane** <Nguni> {bevolkingsverplasing agv oorloë — bv dié deur Shaka}

4.3.3 Tswana (Setswana)

Kgosi <pl diKgosi; Setswana> {leader of a group in Tswana communities}: **Kgosi** <mv diKgosi; Setswana> {leier van 'n groep in Tswana-gemeenskappe}

4.3.4 Zulu (isiZulu)

amakhosi <Zulu — pl of inkosi> {traditional leaders by birth}: **amakhosi** <Zulu — mv van inkosi> (tradisionele leiers deur geboorte)

imbongi <Zulu> (praise singer): **imbongi** <Zulu> (lofsanger)

inkatha <Zulu> (literally — a coil that Zulu women use to carry loads on their

heads}: **inkatha** <Zulu> (letterlik — 'n klos waarmee Zuluvrouens vragte op hul koppe dra)

inkatha <Zulu> {figuratively — unity is strength}: **inkatha** <Zulu> (figuurlik — eendrag maak mag)

mukhuku <Zulu> (**squatter shack, shack**): **mukhuku** <Zulu> (plakkershut)

umKhonto weSizwe <Zulu> {*spear of the nation*} (**MK**): **umKhonto weSizwe** <Zoeloe> {*spies van die nasie*} (**MK**)

4.4 Gains from foreign languages

- **emir** <Arabic>: emir <Arabies>; **kalam** <Arabic>: kalam <Arabies>
- **émigré** <French>: émigré <Frans> **force majeure** <French>: force majeure <Frans>; **gendarme** <French>: gendarme <Frans>; **grande bourgeoisie** <French>: hoër middelklas
- **Abwehr** <German>: Abwehr <Duits>; **Anschluss** <German>: Anschluss <Duits>; **Bundeswehr** <German>: Bundeswehr <Duits>
- **anabasis** <Greek>: anabasis <Grieks>; **boule** <Greek>: boule <Grieks>; **katabasis** <Greek>: katabasis <Grieks>; **enosis** <Greek>: enosis <Grieks>
- **Irgun Zva'i Leumi** <Hebrew>: Irgun Zva'i Leumi <Hebreeus>
- **condottieri** <Italian>: condottieri <Italiaans>
- **Kokkai** <Japanese>: Kokkai <Japannees>
- **aldeamentos** <Portugese>: aldeamentos <Portugees>; **favela** <Portugese>: favela <Portugees>; **indigena** <Portugese>: indigena <Portugees>; **infanta** <Portugese>: infanta <Portugees>; **infante** <Portugese>: infante <Portugees>
- **institutchiki** <Russian>: institutchiki <Russies>
- **barrio** <Spanish>: barrio <Spaans>; **conquistador** <Spanish>: conquistador <Spaans>; **desaparecidos** <Spanish>: desaparecidos <Spaans>; **infanta** <Spanish>: infanta <Spaans>; **infante** <Spanish>: infante <Spaans>
- **Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino** <Tagalog/Filipino>: Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino <Tagalog/Filippyns>
- **khan** <Turkomeenic>: khan <Turkmeens>

4.5 Orthography and transliteration

The members of CEPTSA consulted with the Dictionary of South African English, i.e. the National Lexicography Unit for English, regarding the English orthography. They also checked the spelling of source language terms, especially the terms originating from foreign languages. Various embassies were consulted regarding the spelling of foreign terms. In the case of Afrikaans orthography the *Taalkommissie* (Language Commission for Afrikaans) and the *Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls* (2002 and 2009 editions) were consulted. The Bureau of the *Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal*, i.e. the National Lexicog-

raphy Unit for Afrikaans, was also consulted. Examples of spelling or orthographic conventions that were problematic during the transliteration process are:

- **faqih** <Arabic>: faki; **fedayeen** <Arabic>: fedajien
- **Chung Kuo** <Chinese>: Tjong Gwo; **ganbu** <Chinese>:ghanboe; **Kuo-min ta-hui** <Chinese>: Gwo-min ta-hê
- **Ashkenazim** <Hebrew>: Asjkenasim; **kibbutz** <Hebrew>: kibboets; **Hasidim** <Hebrew>: Gasidim
- **Kshatriya** <Indian languages>: Tsjatrija
- **jasus-khane** <Iranian>: jasoës-gane
- **keterbukaan** <Indonesian>: kieterboekaan
- **bushido** <Japanese>: boesjidô; **keiretsu** <Japanese>: keiretsoe; **kinken seiji** <Japanese>: kinken sêji; ko <Japanese>: kô; **koenkai** <Japanese>: kôênkai
- **chaebol**<Korean>: **tjêbil**; **juche** <Korean>: joetje
- **kulak** <Russian>: koelak

In the case of borrowings from the official African languages the National Language Bodies and the National Lexicography Units for these languages were consulted. Care was taken to ensure correct translations and/or pronunciation in cases of transliteration, cf.:

- **kaya** <Zulu>: kaia; **induna** <Zulu>: indoena
- **difaqane** <Sotho>: difaqane <Sotho>
- **Kgosi** <Tswana>: Kgosi <Tswana>

4.6 Functional suffixes

Certain suffixes were very functional in the 2011 version of the dictionary, i.e. -acy; -archy; -cracy; -ism:

- acy** {"state of"/"plan"/"expertise"/"argument"/"effect"/"system"} cf. **conspiracy**, **diplomacy**, **efficacy**, **fallacy**, **literacy**, **papacy**, **supremacy**
- archy** {"rule by"} cf. **anarchy**, **autarchy**, **callarchy**, **diarchy**, **monarchy**, **oligarchy**, **patriarchy**
- cracy** {"exercise of power by"} cf. **aristocracy**, **autocracy**, **bureaucracy**, **democracy**, **ergotocracy**, **gerontocracy**, **hagiocracy**, **hierocracy**, **isocracy**, **kakistocracy**, **nomocracy**, **ochlocracy**, **plutocracy**, **shamcracy**, **technocracy**, **theocracy**
- ism** {"action or convention"/"nature or condition"/"principle, doctrine or supporting organization"} cf. **communism**, **dualism**, **elitism**, **fanaticism**, **globalism**, **holism**, **Chartism**, **Confusianism**, **Fascism**, **Gaullism**, **Hertzogism**

4.7 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in this field are incorporated in

the dictionary. The full forms as well as the abbreviated versions thereof are entered in the main part of the dictionary. Complete information such as contextual references and elucidation of terms appear at the full form entry, and the acronym or abbreviation refers to the full form. e.g.:

IDSEO ⇒ Investigating Directorate for Serious Economic Offences

Investigating Directorate for Serious Economic Offences <formerly Office for Serious Economic Offences> (**IDSEO**): **Ondersoekdirektoraat vir Ernstige Ekonomiese Misdrywe** <voorheen Kantoor vir Ernstige Ekonomiese Misdrywe> (**ODEEM**)

targeted procurement (TP) {*preferential public purchasing from designated groups in order to achieve policy objectives*}; **beteikende verkryging (BV)** {*voorkeur openbare aankope by aangewese groepe ter wille van beleidsdoelwitte*}

TP ⇒ targeted procurement

This list is not meant to be exhaustive and the main focus of the acronyms and abbreviations selected for inclusion is directed at South Africa and Africa. The list also contains the most important ones occurring internationally.

In addition to the abbreviations and acronyms appearing at their alphabetical place in the main part of the dictionary, they are also listed in easily visible form in a separate annexure to facilitate quick reference.

Examples of acronyms in the English annexure:

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

CODESA: Convention for a Democratic South Africa

CONTRALESA: Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa

FAPLA: Forças Armadas Populares para a Libertação de Angola

NEHAWU: National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union

NUMSA: National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa

OAPEC: Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

Examples of abbreviations in the English annexure:

CCMA: Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration

EAC: East African Community

EC: European Community

KGB: Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti

OBE: outcomes based education

OBE: Order of the British Empire

SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus

Examples of acronyms in the Afrikaans annexure:

FAPLA: Forças Armadas Populares para a Libertação de Angola

IDASA: Instituut vir 'n Demokratiese Alternatief vir Suid-Afrika
KONTRALESA: Kongres van Tradisionele Leiers van Suid-Afrika
kwango: kwasi-outonome owerheidsinstelling
NAVO: Noord-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie
NEHAWU: National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union
OPUL: Organisasie van Petroleumuitvoerlande

Examples of abbreviations in the Afrikaans annexure:

IOA: Internasionale Ontwikkelingsagentskap
KVSOSA: Konferensie oor Veiligheid, Stabiliteit, Ontwikkeling en Samewerking in Afrika
OBE: Orde van die Britse Ryk
PFP: Progressiewe Federale Party
SAOB: Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsbank
SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus
WVK: Waarheid-en-Versoeningskommissie

4.8 Annexures

Various annexures are added as back matter to enhance the value of the dictionary.

4.8.1 Parliaments of the world

The table has been arranged alphabetically according to the popular names of the states in English. The popular name is followed by the formal name of the state, which in turn is followed by the name of the state in its original language when that language is not English. Where parliaments are bicameral the two chambers are given, but the sequence does not indicate which one has decisive legislative power. Examples of the parliaments of the world are:

STATE: STAAT	PARLIAMENT: PARLEMENT	CHAMBER: KAMER	CHAMBER: KAMER
Australia: Australië Commonwealth of Australia: Gemenebes Australië	Federal Parliament: Federale Parlement	House of Representatives: Huis van Verteenwoordigers	Senate: Senaat
Austria: Oostenryk Republic of Austria: Republiek Oostenryk <i>Republik Österreich</i>	Federal Assembly: Bondsvergadering <i>Bundesversammlung</i>	National Council: Nasionale Raad Nationalrat	Federal Council: Bondsraad <i>Bundesrat</i>

Canada: Kanada	Parliament: Parlement Parliament/Parlement	House of Commons: Laerhuis House of Commons/Chambre des Communes	Senate: Senaat Senate/Sénat
Czech Republic: Tsjeggiese Republiek Česká Republika	Parliament of the Czech Republic: Parlement van die Tjeggiese Republiek Parlament České Republiky	Chamber of Deputies: Kamer van Afgevaardigdes Sněmovna Poslancu	Senate: Senaat Sénate
Ethiopia: Etiopië Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Federale Demokratiese Republiek Etiopië Ye Ethiopia Federalawe Democracyawe Republic	Parliament: Parlement	House of People's Representatives: Huis van Volksvertegenwoordigers Yehizib Tweekayoch Mekir Ena	House of Federation: Huis van Federasie Yefedereshn Mekir Bet
Malaysia: Maleisië	Parliament: Parlement	House of Representatives: Huis van Verteenwoordigers Dewan Rakyat	Senate: Senaat Dewan Negara
Netherlands: Nederland Kingdom of the Netherlands: Koninkryk Nederland Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	States General: State-generaal Staten-Generaal	First Chamber: Eerste Kamer Eerste Kamer	Second Chamber: Tweede Kamer Tweede Kamer
United Kingdom: Verenigde Koninkryk United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Verenigde Koninkryk Groot Brittanje en Ierland	Parliament: Parlement	House of Commons: Laerhuis	House of Lords: Hoërhuis
United States of America: Verenigde State van Amerika	Congress: Kongres	House of Representatives: Huis van Verteenwoordigers	Senate: Senaat

4.8.2 Titles and offices of the nobility, e.g.

Titles and offices of the nobility are extraneous to South Africa but the list was included since they play a role in past and present day politics, e.g.

Beefeater ⇨ Yeoman of the Guard

count n. {European nobleman whose rank is equivalent to a British earl}: **graaf** {Europese edelman wie se rang gelykstaande aan 'n Britse graaf is}

dame {British; the title of a woman awarded the Order of the British Empire or several other orders, equivalent to a knight}: **dame** <uitspraak daam> {Brits; titel van 'n vrou aan wie die Orde van die Britse Ryk of etlike ander ordes toegeken is, gelykwaardig aan 'n ridder}

dauphin <French> {eldest son of French monarch}: **dauphin** <Frans> {oudste seun van Franse monarg}

dauphine <French> {eldest daughter of French monarch}: **dauphine** <Frans> {oudste dogter van Franse monarg}

Ladyship <preceded by Your or Her> {title used to address or refer to any peeress, except a duchess}: **Ladyskap** <voorafgegaan deur U of Haar> {titel wat gebruik word om enige edelvrou, behalwe 'n hertogin, aan te spreek of na te verwys}

Master of the Horse: Opperstalmeester

prince royal {eldest son of eg British monarch}: **vorsteprins** {oudste seun van bv Britse monarg}

Yeoman of the Guard {ceremonial; Tower of London} (**Beefeater**): **Lid van die Koninklike Lyfwag** {seremonieel; Tower of London}

4.8.3 Classical Latin and Greek political terms, e.g.

Terms from classical Rome and Greece are still relevant to the study of politics and were included in the dictionary and, again for ease of reference, grouped together in an annexure, e.g.

aedilis <Latin> {magistrate in classical Rome entrusted with public works}: **aedilis** <Latyn> {magistraat in klassieke Rome belas met openbare werke}

archon {title of a high political leader in ancient Greece}: **argon** <mv argonte> {titel van 'n hoë politieke leier in antieke Griekeland}

centuria <Latin> {Roman military unit}: **centuria** <Latyn> {Romeinse militêre eenheid}

cohortes praetoriae <Latin> {praetorian guard}: **cohortes praetoriae** <Latyn> {pretoriaanse wag}

concilium plebis <Latin> {assembly from the people of classical Rome empowered to approve decrees affecting plebeians}: **concilium plebis** <Latyn> {vergadering uit die volk van klassieke Rome gemagtig om dekrete wat die plebejers raak, goed te keur}

ecclesia <Greek> {Athens, meeting of the demos}: **volksvergadering** {Athene, vergadering van die demos}

gerusia <Greek> {classical Greece}: **stamraad** {klassieke Griekeland}
nomos <Greek> {law; classic Greece}: **nomos** <Grieks> {wet; klassieke Griekeland}
Senatus Populusque Romanus <Latin> {senate and population of Rome} (**SPQR**):
Senatus Populusque Romanus <Latyn> {senaat en bevolking in Rome} (**SPQR**)
SPQR ⇒ Senatus Populusque Romanus

4.8.4 British, American and South African ministerial hierarchy and administrative offices

The terminology applicable to ministerial and senior administrative offices differs considerably between South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America which makes it difficult for the layperson to relate to these terms. This causes translation and interpretation problems. CEPTSA included these terms in the main part of the dictionary as well as in a separate annexure to assist with these problems. Examples are:

BRITISH OFFICES: BRITSE AMPTE

Ministerial offices: Ministeriële ampte

secretary of state {also member of cabinet}: **minister** {ook lid van kabinet}

minister of state {usually not member of cabinet}: **staatsminister** {gewoonlik nie lid van kabinet nie}

parliamentary secretary: parlementêre minister

parliamentary under-secretary {junior minister}: **parlementêre onderminister** {junior minister}

parliamentary private secretary {backbencher in parliament who assists a minister}: **parlementêre privaatsekretaris** {agterbanker in parlement wat 'n minister bystaan}

law officer {eg Solicitor General}: **regsbeampte** {bv Sollisiteur-generaal}

The Cabinet: Die Kabinet

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service:
Eerste Minister, Eerste Lord van die Tesourie en Minister van die Staatsdiens

Deputy Prime Minister and First Secretary of State: Adjunk Eerste Minister en Eerste Kabinetsminister

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Minister van Finansies

President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons: President van die Raad en Leier van die Laerhuis

Lord Chancellor: Lord Kanselier

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: Minister van Buitelandse en Statebondsake

Etc.

AMERICAN OFFICES: AMERIKAANSE AMPTE

Office of the President: Kantoor van die President

President: President

Vice-President: Visepresident

Executive Office of the President: Uitvoerende Kantoor van die President

Chief of Staff to the President: Stafhoof vir die President

Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary: President se Assistent en Sekretaris van die Kabinet

Assistant to the President and Director of Legislative Affairs: President se Assistent en Direkteur: Wetgewende Aangeleenthede

Note. There are some twelve such assistants.

Nota. Daar is sowat twaalf sulke assistente.

National Security Adviser: Nasionale Veiligheidsadviseur

Members of the Presidential Cabinet and cabinet-rank officers: Lede van die President se Kabinet en beamptes met kabinetsrang

Secretary of Agriculture: Minister van Landbou

Secretary of Commerce: Minister van Handel

Secretary of Defence: Minister van Verdediging

Etc.

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICES: SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMPTE

Office of the President: Kantoor van die President

President: President

Deputy President: Adjunkpresident

The Cabinet: Die Kabinet

Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs: Minister van Landbou en Grondsake

Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology: Minister van Kuns, Kultuur, Wetenskap en Tegnologie

Minister of Communications: Minister van Kommunikasie

Minister of Correctional Services: Minister van Korrektiewe Dienste

Minister of Defence: Minister van Verdediging

Minister of Education: Minister van Onderwys

Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme

Minister of Finance: Minister van Finansies

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Minister van Buitelandse Sake

Etc.

4.8.5 Typical military ranks

The rank structure added to the annexure is intended to acquaint users with

the way in which military forces are typically structured, but the rank nomenclature does vary among the armed forces of the world. The list features military ranks in the Army, Airforce and the Navy and contains information on officers such as **Field Marshall/General of the Army/General of the Airforce/Admiral of the Fleet** to non-commissioned officers such as **ordinary soldiers/airmen/seamen**.

4.8.6 Intelligence and security services

The information supplied in the table on intelligence and security services has been compiled from published sources and the intention with this annexure is to facilitate the study of politics, e.g.

(Former) Yugoslavia: (Voormalige) Joegoslawië	OZNA	Otsek Zaseita Naroda	Bureau of People's Pro- tection	Buro vir Volks- beskerming	Intelligence and security service: Inligtings- en vei- ligheidsdiens
	SDB	Sluzba Drazavne Bezbednosti	State Security Service	Staatsveiligheids- diens	Intelligence and security, succes- sor to UDBA: Inligting en veiligheid, opvolger van UDBA
	UDBA	Uprava Drazavne Bedbeznosti	Administration of State Secu- rity	Administrasie van Staatsvei- ligheid	Intelligence and security, succes- sor to OZNA and predecessor to SDB: Inligting en veiligheid, op- volger van OZNA en voorganger van SDB

4.8.7 Nicknames of political personalities, e.g.

In politics personalities who become well known often acquire nicknames, some of an endearing nature and some less flattering. Some of the better known nicknames are listed, e.g.

Clever Trevor {satiric name for Trevor Manuel, minister of finance in Mandela and Mbeki cabinets, 1997-}: **Clever Trevor** {satiriese naam vir Trevor Manuel, minister van finansies in Mandela- en Mbeki-kabinette, 1997-}

Groot Krokodil {abusive name for former South African state president PW Botha}: **Groot Krokodil** {skeldnaam vir voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse staatspresident PW Botha}

- Henry the Kiss** {nickname for Henry Kissinger, former security adviser to President Nixon 1969–1973 and secretary of state of the USA 1973–1977}: **Henry the Kiss** {bynaam vir Henry Kissinger, voormalige veiligheidsraadgewer vir president Nixon 1969–1973 en minister van buitelandse sake van die VSA 1973–1977}
- Iron Lady** {name used for former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher}: **Yster-vrou** {naam gebruik vir voormalige Britse eerste minister Margaret Thatcher}
- Kortbroek** {name used for Marthinus van Schalkwyk, leader of the New National Party; 1996–}: **Kortbroek** {naam gebruik vir Marthinus van Schalkwyk, leier van die Nuwe Nasionale Party; 1996–}
- Lang Hendrik** {name used for General Hendrik Johannes van den Bergh, a confidant of former South African prime minister John Vorster and head of BOSS}: **Lang Hendrik** {naam gebruik vir generaal Hendrik Johannes van den Bergh, 'n vertroueling van voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse eerste minister John Vorster en hoof van die BSV}
- Madiba** {traditional name of former South African president Nelson Mandela}: **Madiba** {tradisionele naam van voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse president Nelson Mandela}
- Monty** {name used for Bernard Law Montgomery, British field marshal}: **Monty** {naam gebruik vir Bernard Law Montgomery, Britse veldmaarskalk}
- Oubaas** ⇒ Slim Jannie
- People's Princess** {pet name for Diana, Princess of Wales}: **People's Princess** {troetelnaam vir Diana, Prinses van Wallis} (**Prinses van die Mense**)
- Slim Jannie** {names used for Jan Christiaan Smuts, a prime minister of the former Union of South Africa} (**Oubaas**): **Slim Jannie** {name gebruik vir Jan Christiaan Smuts, 'n eerste minister van die voormalige Unie van Suid-Afrika} (**Oubaas**)

4.8.8 Rank structure of the SA Police Service

The rank structure of the South African Police (SAP) prior to 1994 was changed when the SAP was transformed into the South African Police Service (SAPS), and a new rank structure came into effect on 1 December 1995. On 1 April 2010 the SAPS reverted to the original rank structure. As a matter of interest the table annexed compares the original and 1995 SAPS rank structures with the SA Army rank structure.

4.8.9 Parliamentary Committees of South Africa

Both South African Houses of Parliament are divided into committees that play a vital role in the process of building democracy and public involvement. This annexure deals with the work of various committees.

4.9 References

A complete bibliography of literature consulted was kept but not incorporated

in the publications.

4.10 Target group

The published bilingual translating dictionaries are valuable assets to the bilingual terminology practice and subject specialists, language practitioners, academics and students are able to find solutions for terminology related problems in the fields covered by the contents of the dictionaries.

The target groups for the various dictionaries are *inter alia*:

- Members of Parliament.
- Translators in government service as well as the private sector.
- Teachers at academic institutions.
- Students whose mother tongue is not English.
- Journalists, researchers, speech writers, etc.
- Lexicographical and terminographical institutions.
- Language practitioners in Dutch and Flemish (cf. Le Clus 2011).

5. CEPTSA's bilingual and multilingual explanatory dictionaries

The first project in the execution of the second phase of this project is a bilingual bi-directional explanatory dictionary. The value of the bilingual translating dictionary would be enhanced by the bilingual explanatory dictionary and by the envisaged multilingual explanatory political sciences dictionary.

The CEPTSA committee is already in the process of compiling a complete multilingual explanatory version of the *Modern Political Dictionary*. Subject specialists, linguists and language practitioners are consulted when concepts are researched and defined.

CEPTSA is currently finalising the first 2500 core terms and definitions in English and Afrikaans and this explanatory dictionary will be published soon. In the mean time the committee will, with the collaboration of African language translators translate the terms and definitions.

It is clear that not all of the terms in the dictionary will have to be defined — adjectives derived from nouns and many combinations of terms already defined would for example not require further definition and in some cases the illustrations provided with the terms or the nature of the term would suffice. It was, as basis for planning, concluded that the Centre should initially look at defining some 5 000 terms. The final dictionary, however, would contain about 16 000 SL terms (cf. Le Clus 2011).

The initial definitions require considerable effort, since they have to be sufficiently clear for the layman to grasp the concept, comprehensive enough to cover the scholarly essentials and as concise as possible without prejudicing clarity and comprehension. Once a researcher's definition has been approved at a working session, the translation of the definition requires less time than its

initial crafting.

The bilingual explanatory English–Afrikaans political dictionary

- uses short scientific definitions to explain basic political and related facts, events and trends
- uses low register and simplified language in definitions
- enhances insight into complex South African and international developments

and moreover, wishes to promote the academic development of all South African languages (cf. Le Clus 2011).

Examples of entries in the bilingual explanatory dictionary:

baby boom. *A dramatic increase in the fertility rate, and thus the total number of births, of a country; usually with reference to the period 1946–1964 after World War II.*

geboortegolf. *'n Dramatiese toename in die fertiliteitskoers, en dus in die totale aantal geboortes, van 'n land; gewoonlik met verwysing na die tydperk 1946–1964 na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog.*

non-associational interest group. *An interest group distinguished by its intermittent articulation of interests and absence of a continuous organisational structure, eg kinship, class or economic factions, in a society that lobby their interests on an ad hoc basis.*

nie-assosiatiewe belangegroep. *'n Belangegroep gekenmerk deur die onderbroke artikulering van belange en die afwesigheid van 'n aaneenlopende organisatoriese struktuur, bv verwantskap-, klasse- of ekonomiese faksies in 'n samelewing wat hulle belange op 'n ad hoc-grondslag bevorder.*

CEPTSA treated homonyms as separate entries seeing that these are terms with the same spelling form and with the same pronunciation, but with different meanings. Homonyms do not get homonym numbers, they are merely entered in succession and dealt with as separate articles, e.g.:

judiciary n. *The branch of government that deals with the administration of justice, courts of law and the decisions of judges.*

regspreekende gesag. *Die owerheidsvertakking wat die administrasie van regspleging behartig, geregshoue en die uitsprake van regters hanteer.*

judiciary n. <the judiciary>. *The judges and magistrates of a state as a collective institution.*

regbank <die regbank>. *Die regters en landdroste van 'n staat as 'n kollektiewe instelling.*

king maker. *Someone who uses his influence and power to put a king or queen of his own choice on the throne.*

koningmaker. *Iemand wat sy invloed en mag gebruik om 'n koning of koningin*

van sy eie keuse op die troon te plaas.

king maker. *Someone who uses his influence and power to have his own choice of leader elected in a position of authority.*

koningsalwer. *Iemand wat sy invloed en mag benut om sy eie keuse van leier in 'n posisie van gesag verkies te kry.*

Polysemes on the other hand have two or more related meanings. These meanings apply in all the languages and are captured in the same article but numbered separately, e.g.

bywoner <from Afrikaans>. 1. *Historically in South Africa a non-landowning white man on a farm, who in exchange for his services, was accorded privileges such as free lodging, use of land, or even a share in the crop. The man and his dependants were collectively referred to as bywoners.* 2. *When figuratively used a person who, because of limited resources, is dependent on the support of a patron to whom allegiance is owed.*

bywoner. 1. *Histories in Suid-Afrika 'n wit man op 'n plaas, wat nie grond besit het nie en in ruil vir sy dienste sekere voordele soos gratis inwoning, grondgebruik en selfs deelsaai geniet het. Die man en sy afhanklikes is gesamentlik bywoners genoem.* 2. *Wanneer dit figuurlik gebruik word, 'n persoon wat vanweë beperkte hulpbronne afhanklik is van die steun van 'n begunstiger aan wie hy dan trou verskuldig is.*

faction fighting. 1. *Rivalries and conflict among sections and communities within a larger formation; also fighting among various clans and families in a tribe.* 2. *In-fighting among divisions within a particular political party.*

faksiegevegte. 1. *Wedywering en konflik tussen seksies en gemeenskappe binne 'n groter samestelling; ook bakleiery tussen verskeie sibbes en families van 'n stam.* 2. *Binnegevegte tussen afdelings binne 'n bepaalde politieke party.*

lekgotla <Sotho>. 1. *Court where men sit; troop of warriors.* 2. *Originally a court or council where men meet; now often used for high-level consultative meetings in general.*

lekgotla <Sotho>. 1. *Hof waar mans sit; troep krygers.* 2. *Oorspronklik 'n hof of raad waar mans ontmoet het; nou dikwels gebruik vir hoëvlak raadplegende vergaderings in die algemeen.*

Where parts of speech are indicated, the nouns are followed by verbs:

bug n. *A concealed electronic eavesdropping device commonly used by intelligence and security services to acquire information.*

oor. *'n Versteekte elektroniese afluisterapparaat wat algemeen deur inligtings- en veiligheidsdienste gebruik word om informasie te bekom.*

bug v. *To install an electronic eavesdropping device.*

ore installeer. *Om 'n elektroniese afluisterapparaat te installeer.*

Cross-referencing:

a) Abbreviations

The abbreviated form is supplied at its alphabetical place and it is cross-referenced to the full form where the relevant information is supplied, e.g.:

newly industrialised country (NIC, newly industrialised state). *A state that has experienced rapid economic growth through outward looking macro-economic policies, eg Brazil, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.*

nuut geïndustrialiseerde staat (NGS). *'n Staat wat vinnige ekonomiese groei ervaar deur uitwaartse makro-ekonomiese beleid te volg, bv Brasilië, Singapoer, Suid-Korea en Taiwan.*

NGO => nongovernmental organisation

NIC => newly industrialised country

nongovernmental organisation (NGO). *An institution that delivers a public service using private funding.*

nie-regeringsorganisasie (NRO). *'n Instelling wat 'n openbare diens lewer deur die gebruik van privaat befondsing.*

b) Synonyms

Synonyms appear in brackets next to the preferred term and are also entered at their alphabetical places. The dictionary article is not repeated at the synonym and the synonym refers to the preferred term, e.g.:

constituent state (federal territorial unit). *A constituent political entity of a federal state, variously known as state (USA), province (Canada), land (Germany) and canton (Switzerland).*

deelstaat (federale territoriale eenheid, konstituerende staat). *'n Samesteltende politieke entiteit van 'n federale staat, met verskillende benamings soos staat (VSA), provinsie (Kanada), land (Duitsland) en kanton (Switserland).*

federal territorial unit => constituent state

c) Relevant information

The user is cross-referenced to related information, e.g.

frigate. *<see also battleship, corvette, destroyer> A warship displacing between 1 000 and some 3 600 tonnes and mainly designed for antisubmarine or anti-air warfare.*

fregat. *<kyk ook slagskip, korvet, torpedodraer> 'n Oorlogskip wat tussen 1000 en sowat 3 600 ton verplaas en hoofsaaklik vir duikbootjag- of lugafweeroorlogvoering ontwerp is.*

fundamentalism *<see also religious fundamentalism>. A deeply held conviction in the primary and most basic doctrine of a creed, often linked to an intense commitment and obsessive passion.*

fundamentalisme. 'n Diepgetelde opvatting in die primêre en mees basiese leerstellings van 'n oortuigingsbelydenis, dikwels gekoppel aan 'n intense ver-wante toewyding en obsessiewe passie.

CEPTSA published a draft list of 250 core English terms that were defined with the translation equivalents and definitions supplied in Afrikaans, Zulu and Northern Sotho, (cf. CEPTSA n.d.)

Examples of entries in the draft list containing four languages:

ballot n. (poll). *Any voting, whether secret or not, for a candidate or a motion.*

stemming. *Enige stemming vir 'n kandidaat of mosie, of dit geheim is al dan nie.*

balote (kgetho). *Kgetho efe goba efe; e ka ba ya sephiri goba ye e sego ya sephiri; ya nkgetheng goba ya tšhišinyo.*

ukuvota. *Ukuvota kwanoma yiluphi uhlobo, kungaba okuyimfihlo noma oku-ngeyona okubhekiswe kulowo ongenele ukhetho noma kumbono othile.*

cabinet. *An executive committee tasked with the governmental functions of a state.*

kabinet. 'n Uitvoerende komitee wat met die regeringsfunksies van 'n staat belas is.

kabinete. *Komitikhuduthamaga yeo e filwego mediro ya mmušo ya naga.*

ikhabinethi. *Isigungu esiphakeme esinikezwe igunya lokuphatha imisebenzi kahulumeni ezweni.*

majority rule. *The exercise of power according to the will of the majority.*

meerderheidsheerskappy. *Magsuitoefening volgens die wil van die meerderheid.*

ukubusa ngezwi leningi. *Ukusetshenziswa kwamandla ngokuya ngentando yeni-
ngi.*

pušo ya bontši. *Tiragatšo ya maatla go ya ka thato ya bontši.*

squatter. *A person that occupies land illegally and erects a shack or some other tempo-
rary shelter on it.*

plakker n. 'n Persoon wat grond onwettig beset en 'n hut of ander tydelike skui-
ling daarop oprig.

moipei. *Motho yoo a dulago lefaseng le a dulago go lona e se ka molao gomme a
aga mokhukhu goba mokutwana ofe goba ofe wa nakwana go lona.*

ohlala ngokungemthetho. *Umntu ohlala endaweni ngokungemthetho abuye
akhe umkhukhu noma indawo yokukhosela yesikhashana.*

CEPTSA managed to define and translate 1000 core SL terms and definitions into Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa, Northern Sotho and Tswana. Subject specialists and translators working in the field of political sciences will therefore soon be able to utilize subject related matter in six of the eleven official languages. This is CEPTSA's endeavour towards multilingualism (cf. paragraph 3).

Examples of entries in the glossary containing six languages:

abdication. *The renunciation of an office or responsibility, eg a throne.*

abdikasio. *Die afstanddoening van 'n amp of verantwoordelikheid, bv 'n troon.*

tholo ya modiro. *Tlogelo ya ofisi goba mošomo, goba ona maikarabelo, mohlala, sedulo sa bogoši goba yona terone.*

ukudela. *Ukushiya phansi isikhundla esithile noma umsebenzi, isib. ubukhosi.*

ukurhoxa. *Ukurhoxa e-ofisini okanye esikhundleni, umz. ukushiya itrone.*

tholo-tiro. *Go itatola tiro kgotsa go tlogela tiro ya ofisi le maikarabelo a yona, jaaka setilo sa bogosi/terone.*

abolition. *The act of doing away with a practice such as capital punishment or slavery.*

afskaffing. *Die handelings om 'n praktyk soos die doodstraf of slawerny tot niet te maak.*

phedišo. *Modiro wa go fediša mokgwa wa go swana le kotlo ya lehu goba bokgoba.*

ukuchithwa. *Isenzo sokuchitha isejwayezi esithile njengokujeziswa ngakwezomnotho noma ubugqila.*

ukubhangiswa. *Isenzo sokuphelisa inkqubo enjengeyesigwebo sentambo okanye ubukhoboka.*

phediso. *Kgato ya go fedisa/khutlisa tsamaiso/tiragalo jaaka katlholelo lesa kgotsa bokgoba.*

brinkmanship. *In politics, the art of taking big risks, even to the verge of war, to test the resolve of the adversary in the hope that the adversary will back down.*

waagpolitiek. *In die politiek is dit die kuns om groot risiko's te waag, selfs tot die randjie van oorlog, ten einde die vasbeslotenheid van 'n teenstander te toets met die hoop dat die teenstander sal toegee.*

sepolitiki sa bophonkgedi. *Mo dipolotiking, bokgabo goba mokgwa wa go lekelela kudu, le ge e le mo lebakeng la go ka tsoga ga ntwa neng goba neng, go lekelela morero wa lenaba goba legogelathoko ka kholofelo ya gore legogelathoko le tlo boela morago.*

idelakufa. *Kwezepolitiki, lokhu kusho ubuciko bokuzifaka ezimweni ezinobungozi, okungaba ngisho nayimpi ukuze kuxazululeke umbango ngethemba lokuthi isitha kumbe imbangi izogoba uphondo.*

idelakufa. *Kwipolitiki, ubugcisa bokuthatha umngcipheko omkhulu, nokude kuye elwangcibeni lomlo, bokuvavanya isisombululo sobutshaba ngethemba lokuphelisa ubutshaba.*

bokwakwabidi ba polotiki. *Mo dipolotiking, go tewa botswerere ba bogatlhamela masisi, le fa eka nna ba go fetlha ntwa, ba go kgopakgopetsa mmaba ka tsholofelo ya gore o tla katakatela morago.*

log rolling <USA>. *The practice of collusion between politicians involving favours for mutual gain.*

wedersydse politieke bevoordeling <VSA>. *Die praktyk van samespanning tussen politici wat gunste tot onderlinge voordeel behels.*

kamogetšano ya thekgano <USA>. *Tiragalo ya bogwaragwara goba bomenemene gare ga boradipolotiki yeo e akaretšago thušo yeo go yona bohle ba tlo boelwago ka go lekana.*

ukusebenzisana kwezombusazwe <USA>. *Yisejwayezi sokusebenzisana phakathi kwabezombusazwe okufaka phakathi ukusizana ngenhloso yokuzuza okuthile nhlangothi zombili.*

ukusebenzisana kwezopolitiko <USA>. *Ukusebenzisana kwabezopolitiko benchedana injongo iyinzuzo macala omabini.*

go dikisana <USA>. *Mokgwa wa tirisanommo gareng ga boradipolotiki e akaretsang go direlelana molemo gore botlhe ba tle ba ungwe molemo.*

majoritarian democracy. *Parliamentary practice in which the majority party takes full control of all executive powers and does not share power with coalition partners.*

meerderheidsdemokrasie. *Parlementêre praktyk waarin die meerderheidsparty volle beheer van alle uitvoerende bevoegdheid oorneem en nie mag met koalisievennote deel nie.*

temokrasi ya bontši. *Tshepedišo ya palamente ye ka yona lekoko la bontši le tšeago taolo ye e feletšego ya maatla-taolo, gomme le sa abelane maatla le badirišani ka lona ka tshwaraganelo le lona.*

intando yeningi yabangingi. *Inqubo yasephalamende lapho iningi linamandla okulawula ngokugcwele futhi lingabelani amandla nawozakwalo ababumbene nalo.*

idemokhrasi yesininzi. *Inkqubo yepalamente ekuthi ngayo iqela elisisininzi lilawule yonke into kwaye lingabelani nawo namaqela elisebenzisana nawo.*

demokerasi ya pusontsi. *Tsamaiso ya sepalamente e mo go yone lekoko la bontsi le tsayang taolo e e tletseng ya dithata tsotlhe tsa tsamaiso, mme le sa arolelane maatla le maphata a semphato.*

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). *Vision and programme of action for the development of the African continent; initiated by SA President Mbeki.*

Nuwe Vennootskap vir Afrika se Ontwikkeling (NUVAO). *Visie en aksieprogram vir die ontwikkeling van die Afrikavasteland; deur SA president Mbeki van stapel gestuur.*

Tirišanommogo ye Mpsha ya Tšwelopele ya Afrika (NEPAD). *Ponelopelo le lenaneo la modiro la kgolo goba tšwelopele ya kontinente ya Afrika, ye e thilego ka mopresidente wa Afrika-Borwa Mopresidente Thabo Mbeki.*

Inhlangano yobumbano ethuthukisa i-Afrika (NEPAD). *Umbono kanye nezinhlelo okuhloswe ngazo ukuthuthukisa izwekazi lase-Afrika; lo mbono waqalwa ngumongameli Mbeki waseNingizimu Afrika.*

Intsebenziswano eNtsha yoPhuhliso lweAfrika (NEPAD). *Umbono neenkqubo zamanyathelo ophuhliso lwelizwekazi iAfrika owasungulwa ngu-Mongameli Mbeki woMzantsi Afrika.*

Kgolagano e Ntshwa ya Ntshetsopele ya Aferika (NEPAD). *Ponelopele le lenaane la dikgato tsa togamaano go kgontsha ntshetsopele ya kontinente ya Aferika; kgato e e akantswe ke Moporesidente Mbeki wa Aferika Borwa.*

zoning. *Directions setting out the purpose for which land may be used.*

sonering. *Voorskrifte wat die doel waarvoor grond gebruik mag word, uiteensit.*

kago ya magora. *Dikaelo tšeo di hlathollago maikemišetšo ao naga goba lefase le ka šomišwago ka gona.*

ukwehlukana izindawo. *Izinkomba ezibekwayo ngenhloso ekhomba ukuthi umhlaba ungasetshenziselwani.*

ukucandwa komhlaba. *Izikhokelo ezibonisa ukuba umhlaba mawusetyenziselwe ntoni na.*

kageletso. *Ditaelo tse di tlhalosang maikaelelo a gore lefatshe le ka dirisiwa.*

The committee is already working on a consolidated list containing 2500 core terms and definitions. Examples of terms and definitions in this list are:

accredited diplomatic representative. *A person whom the receiving state recognises as a representative of the sending state and is accorded diplomatic privileges and immunities but not necessarily full diplomatic status.*

geakkrediteerde diplomatieke verteenwoordiger. *'n Persoon wat deur die ontvangsterstaat as 'n verteenwoordiger van die sendstaat erken word en aan wie diplomatieke voorregte en immuniteit, maar nie noodwendig volle diplomatieke status nie, toegeken word.*

moemedi wa merero ya ka ntle yo a dumeletšwego. *Motho yo e lego gore mmušo wo o amogelago o mo lemoga bjalo ka moemedi wa mmušo wo o mo romelago e bile o fiwa ditshwanelo tša boemedi le tšhireletšo eupša e sego maemo ao a tletšego a boemedi.*

umkhulumeli wezangaphandle osemthethweni. *Umuntu ongomkhulumeli wezwe lakhe abe ekwelinye izwe, anikezwe amagunya obunxusa nokuvikeleka kodwa abe engenasikhundla esiphelele kwezombusazwe.*

breach of the peace. 1. *Belligerent action by one or more powers in contravention of behaviour required to maintain the nonviolent conduct of international relations.*
2. *The criminal offence of disrupting the public order through rowdy behaviour.*

vredesbreuk. 1. *Strydlustige optrede deur een of meer moondhede in stryd met die gedrag wat vereis word om die niegewelddadige voer van internasionale betrekkinge te handhaaf.* 2. *Die kriminele oortreding om die openbare orde deur rumoerige gedrag te skend.*

tlolo ya khutšo. 1. *Kgato ya ntwaga ke mmušo goba e mentši ka go tlola maitshwara ao a nyakegago go boloka boitshwara bjo e sego bja ntwaga bja dikamano tša boditšhabatšhaba.* 2. *Molato wa bosenyi wa go šitiša taolo ya setšhaba ka maitshwara a go se laolege.*

ukwephula uxolo. 1. *Isenzo sokuthanda ukulwa esenziwa umbuso owodwa noma ngaphezulu ukuphikisana nokuziphatha okumisiwe ukunqanda izimo zodlame zobudlelwane bomhlaba jikelele.* 2. *Ukwephulwa komthetho ngokuletha inxushunxushu emphakathini ngokuziphatha ngobudlova.*

no-go area. *An area that is controlled by criminals or insurgents and bars normal movement to the extent that the police or armed forces can only enter it by force.*

wegblygebied (moeilikheidsoekgebied). *'n Gebied wat deur misdadigers of insurgente beheer word en normale beweging in so 'n mate versper dat die polisie*

of gewapende magte dit slegs met geweld kan binnegaan.

lefelo leo le sa tsenwego. *Lefelo leo le laotwago ke disenyi goba marabele, gomme ba thibela mesepele ya batho ya tlwaelo go fihla moo e lego gore maphodisa goba mašole ba ka e tsena fela ka go šomiša maatla.*

indawo ekungabhadwa kuyo. *Indawo elawulwa yizigelekeqe noma abashokobezi bavimbele iminyakazo ejwayelekile ngendlela yokuthi amaphoyisa noma umbutho ohlomile ungene kuyo ngokusebenzisa amandla.*

indawo ekungahanjwayo kuyo. *Indawo elawulwa zizaphula-mthetho okanye ngabarhubuluzi nto eyenza ukuba kungahanjwa kuyo ngendlela eqhelekileyo kangangokuba amapolisa okanye amajoni asuka angene ngetshova.*

lefelo ga-go-tsenwe. *Lefelo le le laotwang ke disenyi kgotsa batsoolodi mme le ganetsa tsamao e e tlwaelegileng mo e leng gore le ka tsenwa fela ke sepodisi le sesole ka kgapeletso.*

judicial review: *A re-examination by judges, eg of the proceedings of a lower court.*

regterlike hersiening: *'n Herondersoeking deur regters, bv van die verrigtinge van 'n laer hof.*

tshekatsheko-leswa ya tshepetšo ya molao: *Tebelelo-leswa ke baahlodi, mohlala; ga ditshepetšo tša kgorotsheko ya fase.*

ukubu tlhomo ya ditiro <go tlhola ditiro> (yekezwa kokuphathelene nomthetho): *Ukuhlolwa kwesibili okwenziwa ngamajaji, isib. Kwezinqubo zezi-
nkantolo ezisezingeni eliphansi.*

ukuhlolwa ngokwasemthethweni: *Ukuhlolwa kwetyala lihlolewa ziijaji, umz.ityala ebeliviwe kwinkundla esezantsi.*

tshekatshekoseswa ya molao: *Tshekatsheko seswa ke baahlodi, jaaka ya ditsamaiso tsa kgotla-tshekelo e kwa tlase.*

ukuhlolisisa ezobulungiswa: *Amandla wekhotho ukuhlolisisa imithetho, ihlelo elinikelwe mbusi nezenzo zempande ezinye zombuso, nokutjho bona azikalungi.*

tekolo ya melao: *Matla a baahlodi a ho sheba hape melao le diketso tsa makala a mang a mmuso, e be bo di phatlalatsa jwalo ka tse sa amohelehang.*

kubukisiswa kwekuhlulelwa: *Emandla ekwahlulela ekubukisisweni kwe-
mtsetfo, kunciphisa netento kwalamanye emagatja ahulumende, nekukhipha sincumo sekutsi kutsi akukaciniseki.*

nxiyanxiyo wa vuavanyisi: *Matimba ya huvo ya milawu ku xiyaxiya milawu, swileriso na swiendlo swa marhavi man'wana ya mfumo no hlambanya leswaku a ya ha ri na mpfumelelo wo tirha.*

The subject and language community are, however, in need of political and related terminology in the additional official languages and future publications by CEPTSA will address this need. An attempt towards supplying the terms and definitions in all the official languages was already made. Seeing that CEPTSA is not funded, and has to generate its own funding, the current members of CEPTSA are not remunerated for any work done. CEPTSA was thus far successful in obtaining translation assistance from the Language Unit, University of Johannesburg (Zulu, Northern Sotho and Tswana) and from the Lan-

guage Centre, University of Stellenbosch (Xhosa). The Centre will soon have to find amicable financial solutions in order to translate the 2500 core terms and definitions into the other official languages.

The main concern is to find subject specialists who are recognised experts in the fields of politics and with a sound linguistic background in the related target languages and terminologists and translators with a keen interest in the subject field and with a superb knowledge of the intricacies of the relevant target languages to assist with the compilation of the multilingual explanatory dictionaries.

Translating a *term* into ones own language by a mother tongue speaker when both the term and its elucidation are available generally requires less time than constructing a definition, therefore a slightly lower rate of pay would apply to the translation of terms. Translating a *definition* is somewhat more complicated, however, since it must not only be technically correct but must be rendered in the correct idiom of the target language, therefore a higher rate of pay would be applicable to the translation of definitions. In selecting a method of remuneration for the writing of definitions and translations into African languages the Centre had to choose between a system of payment for time worked at an approved hourly rate on the one hand or payment per product delivered on the other hand. After considering the methodology of the programme it was decided to remunerate researchers for product delivered and accepted, at a fixed amount per term and definition, taking into consideration the average time that could reasonably be expected to be required for creating the definition/translation in relation to a reasonable rate of pay for work of this nature.

The factors affecting the cost of research and editing are thus the number of terms to be defined and translated, the rate of remuneration for definitions and translations, and the number of languages involved plus the number of working sessions for evaluation and approval, the number of researchers involved in these sessions and the rate of remuneration for such working sessions. It should be noted that such a budget does not include salaries; the researchers are part time collaborators who are remunerated per approved product and whose reasonable subsistence and travel expenses are reimbursed.

The working sessions will evaluate and approve the initial definitions as well as the translations of terms and definitions received from the individual researchers. The cost of this is determined by the number of members of the Centre as well as additional researchers and translators involved plus the time required for each working session, the frequency of the sessions, the duration of the programme and the reasonable rate of remuneration for the participating members. Juta and Company (Pty) Ltd indicated its interest in publishing the various bi- and multilingual explanatory dictionaries and in assisting with the process and financing of translating terms and definitions into the official African languages.

The ultimate product will be a Modern Political Dictionary in English, Afrikaans and the official African languages, featuring:

- An explanatory, multilingual dictionary covering the fields of International Politics, Political Science, Public Administration (including municipal government and administration), Development Studies and Strategic Studies.
- 16 000 terms with source language terms and definitions (English) and translation equivalents and definitions in Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Swati, South Sotho, Tswana, Northern Sotho, Venda and Tsonga.

Although target users might still use English they will at least have the definitions and terms available in their first languages if the concepts are defined in SL and TLs and they will then be able to conceptualise, deduct and internalise the relevant information. There is no reason why the official languages could not develop into functional languages for higher learning or the working environment if LSP dictionaries are (made) available.

6. Conclusion

The terminographical results of the Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA) receive attention. The bilingual publications are discussed and special emphasis is placed on aspects such as neologisms, problematic terms, orthography and transliterations. The borrowed terms and gains from the indigenous languages as well as from foreign languages are scrutinised. An overview is given of a variety of functional suffixes that were used productively in the *Political and Related Terms*. The latest dictionary contains quite a number of abbreviations for full forms. An indication is given of the type of abbreviations entered in the technical dictionary and examples are given of the kind of annexures added to the dictionary. The article discusses the envisaged explanatory dictionaries, i.e. a bilingual bi-directional English–Afrikaans explanatory dictionary and examples are given of term equivalents and definitions already available in some of the official African languages. CEPTSA's plan regarding work on a multilingual explanatory dictionary in all official South African languages is discussed. Translating definitions and coining terms in the various official languages requires subject knowledge and linguistic expertise. A collaborative working relationship between subject specialists, linguists and translators is needed to compile the multilingual explanatory political dictionary in order to provide standardised terminology in the political and related fields. The article ends with an overview on future plans.

7. Bibliography

- Alberts, M. 1998. The Harmonisation of Nguni and Sotho: Terminological Perspectives. Prah, K.K. 1998. *Between Distinction and Extinction. The Harmonisation and Standardisation of African Languages*: 229-242. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

- Alberts, M.** 2003. 'n Vertalende vakwoordeboek van politieke terme. *Lexikos* 13: 271-286.
- Alberts, M. and N. Mollema.** 2013. Developing Legal Terminology in African Languages as Aid to the Court Interpreter: A South African Perspective. *Lexikos* 23: 29-58.
- Botha, S.** 2011. *Report on the work by CEPTSA (Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages)*. Unpublished document.
- Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA).** n.d. *Multilingual Modern Political Dictionary: 250 Trial Definitions. Meertalige Nuwerwetse Politieke Woordeboek: 250 Proefdefinisies. Sesilimi ezahlukene samagama anamuhla apathelene nezepolitiki: Incasiselo yamagama angu-250 angumzamo. Pukuntšu ya dipolelo tše dintši ya sebjalebja le e amanago le mantšu a politiki: Dithalošo tše 250 tša mantšu tša boitekelo.* Johannesburg: Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA), Auckland Park: Rand Afrikaans University.
- Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA).** 2002. *Nuwerwetse Politieke Woardeboek/Modern Political Dictionary.* (Compiled by the Committee for Political and Related Terminology, CEPTSA.) Auckland Park: Rand Afrikaans University (RAUpers).
- Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA). Botha, S., P. le Clus and A. Venter (Eds.).** 2011. *Modern Political Dictionary/Nuwerwetse Politieke Woardeboek.* CEPTSA. Auckland Park: University of Johannesburg.
- Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA).** 2015. *Database of the Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages.* CEPTSA.
- Department of Justice.** 1996. *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. (Act No. 108 of 1996).*
- Department of National Education.** 1989. *Staatkundige en verwante terminologie/Political and Related terminology.* Compiled by the National Terminology Services, Department of National Education in collaboration with the Committee for Political and Related Terminology. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- Fourie, D.J.** 1994. The Rejection of Terminology: Observations from the African Languages. *South African Journal for African Languages* 12(1): 11-15.
- Government Gazette.** 2012. Use of Official Languages Act 12 of 2012. *Government Gazette*, Vol. 568, No. 35742, 2 October 2012. Cape Town: The Presidency.
- Government Gazette.** 2013. SA Use of Official Languages Act — Proposed Regulations. *Government Gazette* 26, Notice 411 of 2013, No. 36392, April 2013: 56-67. Cape Town: National Parliament.
- Le Clus, P.** 2011. *Information Brochure. Centre for Political and Related Terminology in Southern African Languages (CEPTSA).* Auckland Park: Department of Politics, University of Johannesburg.
- Sager, J.C.** 1990. *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing.* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.