

South African Multilingual Philosophy Glossary

	English Term	English Definition	Setswana Term	Setswana definition	isiZulu Term	isiZulu Definition	Afrikaans Term	Afrikaans Definition	Source of definition
1	A Posteriori	Knowledge gained as a result of experience of the world.	Kitso ka Maitemogelo	Kitso e e bapetsweng go ya ka maitemogelo a lefatshe.		Ulwazi oluzuzwe ngenxa yesipiliyoni somhlaba.	A Posteriori	Kennis wat opgedoen word deur ervaring van die wêreld.	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/htmlreader/978-1-78374-388-9/bibliography.xhtml#_idTextAnchor668
2	A Priori	Knowledge gained through reason alone, without needing to test/experience the world.	Kitso Ntle le Maitemogelo	Kitso e e bapetsweng ka lebaka fela, e e sa tlhokeng go lekelediwa/e e sa tlhokeng maitemogelo a lefatshe.		Ulwazi oluzuzwe ngokucabang a kuphela, ngaphandle kwesidingo sokuhlola/ukuba nesipiliyoni somhlaba.	A Priori	Kennis wat opgedoen word deur rede alleenlik, sonder dat dit nodig is om die wêreld te toets/ervaar.	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/htmlreader/978-1-78374-388-9/bibliography.xhtml#_idTextAnchor668

3	Abduction	In the philosophical literature, the term “abduction” is used in two related but different senses. In both senses, the term refers to some form of explanatory reasoning. However, in the historically first sense, it refers to the place of explanatory reasoning in <i>generating</i> hypotheses, while in the sense in which it is used most	Tshwetso-Tshedimosetso	Mo pading ya filosofi, lereo la “tshwetso-tshedimosetso” le dirisiwa go ya ka megopolo e mebedi e e amanang ka tsela nngwe mme e sa tshwane. Mo megopolong eo e mebedi, lereo leno le raya lebaka lengwe le le nang le tlhaloso. Le fa go ntse jalo, mo kgopolong ya ntlha ya lone mo hisitoring, e le bisa go		Ezincwadini zefilosofi, igama elithi “abduction” lisetshenziswa emiqondweni emibili ehlobene kodwa ehlukile. Kuyo yomibili imiqondo, leli gama libhekisela esimweni esithile sokucabanga okuchazayo. Nokho, emqondweni wokuqala ongokomlando, libhekisela endaweni yokucabanga	Abduksie	In die filosofiese literatuur word die term “abduksie” in twee verwante, maar verskillende betekenisgebruik. In beide betekenisverwys die term na ’n vorm van verklarende redenasie. In die historiese eerste betekenis verwys dit egter na die plek van verklarende redenasie in die	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/abduction/
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		<p>frequently in the modern literature it refers to the place of explanatory reasoning in <i>justifying</i> hypotheses.</p>		<p>mabaka a a nang le tlhaloso a a <i>bakang</i> tiragalo e go tshwanetseng ga dirwa ditekeletso ka yone, fa kgopolo e le dirisiwang gantsi thata ka yone mo pading ya segompieno e le bisa go mabaka a a nang le tlhaloso a a <i>tshegetsang lebaka la</i> tiragalo e go tshwanetseng ga dirwa ditekeletso ka yone</p>		<p>okuchazayo <i>ekwakheni</i> imibono, kuyilapho emqondweni elivame ukusetshenzi swa kuwo kakhulu ezincwadini zamanje libhekisela endaweni yokucabanga okuchazayo <i>okufakazela</i> imibono.</p>		<p>generering van hipoteses, terwyl dit in die betekenis waarin dit die meeste in die moderne literatuur gebruik word, verwys na die plek van verklarende redenasie in die <i>regverdiging</i> van hipoteses.</p>	
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4	Aesthetics	<p>In philosophy, the concept “aesthetic” can refer to objects or things, but also to a kind of experience, a judgment or attitude, and a kind of value. Aesthetics asks questions about the nature of value; the perceptual basis of aesthetic judgments; how to conceive of the relation between</p>	Thuto-Bontle	<p>Mo filosofing, kgopolo ya “thuto-bontle” e ka raya dilo tse di sa tsheleng tse di kgonang go tshwarwa kgotsa dilo ka kakaretso, mme gape e raya mofuta wa maitemogelo , go dira ditshwetso kgotsa maikutlo, le mofuta wa boleng. Thuto-bontle e botsa dipotso ka mofuta wa boleng; ditshwetso ka bontle tse di theilweng</p>		<p>Kufilosofi, umqondo othi “aesthetic” ungabhekisel a ezintweni eziphathekay o noma izinto, kodwa futhi nasohlotshe ni oluthile lwesipiliyoni, isahlulelo noma isimo sengqondo, kanye nohlobo oluthile lokubaluleka. Ama-aesthetics abuza imibuzo ngohlobo lokubaluleka; isisekelo somqondo</p>	Estetika	<p>In die filosofie kan die begrip “estetika” verwys na voorwerpe of dinge, maar ook na ’n soort ervaring, ’n oordeel of houding, en ’n soort waarde. Estetika stel vrae oor die aard van waarde; die perseptuele basis van estetiese oordele; hoe om die verband tussen estetiese waarde en estetiese</p>	Chantelle’s glossary
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		aesthetic value and aesthetic experience; and so on.		mo maikutlong; tsela ya go tlhaganya kamano fa gare ga boleng jwa bontle le maitemogelo a bontle; jalo le jalo.		wezahlulelo zama-aesthetics; indlela yokuqonda ubuhlobo obuphakathi kokubaluleka kwama-aesthetics kanye nesipiliyoni sama-aesthetics; nokunye.		ervaring te verstaan; ens.	
5	Altruism	The belief that people have a moral obligation to serve others or the "greater good". It is generally opposed to the concepts of self-	Tshwenyego ka Boitumelo Jwa ba Bangwe	Tumelo ya gore ka tlhago batho ba patelesega go direla ba bangwe kgotsa go ba direla "molemo o mogolo". Seno gantsi se thulana le		Inkolelo yokuthi abantu banesibopho sokuziphatha sokukhonza abanye noma ukwenza "okuhle kakhulu". Ngokuvamile	Altruïsme	Die oortuiging dat mense 'n morele verpligting het om ander of "iets groters" te dien. Dit staan gewoonlik	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy

		interest and egoism.		dikgopolo tsa go iteba wena fela le boikgodiso.		imelene nemiqondo yokuzibhekel ela wena siqu kanye nemfanelo yokuzikhukh umeza.		teenoor die konsepte van eiebelang en egoïsme.	
6	Anarchism	Anarchism is a political theory that advocates for individual and collective freedom, solidarity, mutual aid, direct action and egalitarianism. It is against all forms of domination, exploitation, oppression and discrimination,	Tiro Ntle le Puso	Tiro ntle le puso ke kgopolo ya sepolotiki ya batho ka nosi le kgololesego ya setlhopha, boseoposeng we, go thusana, go tsaya kgato ka tlhamalalo le tekatekano. E kgatlhanong le bokgokgontsi hi jwa		I-anarchism yimfundiso engokwepolitiki ekhuthaza inkululeko yomuntu ngamunye neyeqembu, ukubamunye, ukusizana, ukuthatha isinyathelo ngokuqondile kanye nemfundiso yokuthi bonke	Anargisme	Anargisme is 'n politieke teorie wat pleit vir individuele en kollektiewe vryheid, solidariteit, wedersydse hulpverlening, direkte optrede en egalitarisme. Dit is teen alle vorme van oorheersing, uitbuiting, onderdrukking en	

		such as patriarchy, classism and racism. It is also explicitly anti-statist and anti-capitalist.		mefuta yotlhe, go ja batho ntsoma, kgatelelo le tihaoele, jaaka go busa ga banna ba bagolo fela, go tlaola batho ka maemo a bone le lotso. Gape e ganana le taolo ya sepolotiki le go tsenwa gare ga dikgwebo ke puso.		abantu bayalingana. Imelene nazo zonke izinhlobo zokubuswa, ukuxhashazwa, ukucindezelwa kanye nokucwaswa, njengokuholwa ngabesilisa, ukuhlukaniswa ngezigaba nokubandlululwa ngohlana.		diskriminasie, soos patriargie, klassisme en rassisme. Dit is ook eksplisiet anti-staats en anti-kapitalisties.	
7	Archaeology	Archaeology is a method developed by French philosopher, Michel Foucault,	Boithutamarope	Boithutamarope ke mokgwa o o tlhamilweng ke mofilosofara wa Mo-Fora,		I-Archaeology yindlela eyasungulwa yisazi sefilosofi	Argeologie	Argeologie is 'n metode wat ontwikkel is deur die Franse filosoof,	

		<p>which seeks to understand the conditions from which discourses and other practices emerge. In particular it is aimed at describing the rules and regularities that systematize reality and how reality is perceived to function which, in turn, constrains the production of subjectivity.</p>		<p>e leng Michel Foucault, jo boikaelelo jwa jone e leng go tlhaloganyana maemo a dipuisano ka tsa filosofi le mekgwa e mengwe di tlhagisiwang ke one. Boikaelelo jwa jone segolobogolo ke go tlhalosa melao le maemo a ka gale ao a tlhalosang bommatota jwa dilo ka go ntsha bosupi le ka fa go bolelwang gore</p>		<p>esingumFule ntshi, uMichel Foucault, efuna ukuqonda izimo okuvela kuzo izinkulumo neminye imikhuba. Ikakhulukazi ihlolelwe ukuchaza imithetho neziqondiso okwenza isimo ezingokoqobo sihleleke kanye nendlela okubonakala sisebenza ngayo isimo ezingokoqobo, okuthi naso,</p>		<p>Michel Foucault, wat probeer om die omstandighe de te verstaan waaruit diskoerse en ander praktyke ontstaan. Dit is veral daarop gemik om die reëls en gereeldhede te beskryf wat die werklikheid sistematiseer, en hoe die werklikheid funksioneer, wat weer die produksie van subjektiwiteit beperk.</p>	
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				bommatota jwa dilo bo dira jang , jo ka go dira jalo, bo thibelang gore ope a se ka a tla ka dikgopolo tsa gagwe fela tsa botho.		sivimbele ukwakheka kombono osengqondweni.			
8	Aristoteliani sm/ Neo-Aristotelian	The philosophical tradition that takes its defining inspiration from the work of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle.	Balatedi ba ga Aristotel/ Baema-Kgatlanong le -Aristotel	Tlwaelo ya filosofi e thotloetso ya yone e tswang mo tirong ya ga Aristotel, mofilosofara wa bogologolo wa Mogerika.		Isiko lefilosofi elishukunyiselwa ngumsebenzi wefilosofa yomGriki yasendulo u-Aristotle, okuyiwona olichazayo.	Aristoteliani sme/ Neo-Aristotelians	Die filosofiese tradisie wat sy definiërende inspirasie ontnem aan die werk van die antieke Griekse filosoof Aristoteles.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy EDITED BY YMC and ATG
9	Atheism	The absence of belief in the existence	Bolatolamodimo	Go sa dumele bogone jwa		Ukungabikho kwenkolelo yokuthi	Ateisme	Die afwesigheid van geloof in	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy

		<p>of God or gods. This includes both those who assert that there are no gods and those who maintain no beliefs at all regarding the existence of gods.</p> <p>Atheism is contrasted with theism; a condition of being without theistic beliefs.</p>		<p>Modimo kgotsa medimo. Bo akaretsa ba ba gatelelang gore ga go na medimo le ba ba salang ba sena tumelo epe ka ga bogone jwa medimo.</p> <p>Bolatolamodi mo bo farologang wa le bogogone jwa modimo; boemo jwa go se nne le ditumelo tsa gore modimo ga a yo.</p>		<p>ukhona uNkulunkulu noma onkulunkulu. Lokhu kuhlanganisa kokubili labo abaqinisa ngokuthi abekho onkulunkulu kanye nalabo abangenazo nhlobo izinkolelo ezimayelana nokuba khona konkulunkulu.</p> <p>I-atheism yehlukile kuthetheism; isimo sokungabina zo izinkolelo zokuthi</p>		<p>die bestaan van God of gode. Dit sluit in diegene wat beweert dat daar geen gode is nie, sowel as diegene wat geen oortuigings het oor die bestaan van gode nie.</p> <p>Ateïsme staan teenoor teïsme; 'n toestand van geen teïstiese oortuigings.</p>	<p>y_of_philosophy#free_will</p> <p>EDITED BY YMC</p>
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						ukhona uNkulunkulu noma onkulunkulu.			
10	Atomism	The theory that all objects in the Universe are composed of very small, indestructible elements called atoms. (This is the case for the Western [i.e., Greek] theories of atomism. Buddhists also have well-developed theories of atomism, which involve momentary,	Boatomo	Kgopolo ya gore dilo tsotlhe mo lebopong di na le dikarolwana tse di nnye, tse di sa senyeng tse di bidiwang diatomo. (Eno ke nngwe ya dikgopolo tsa Dinaga Tsa Bophirima [ke gore, Bagerika] ka ga boatomo. Babuda le bone ba na le dikgopolo		Imfundiso yokuthi zonke izinto ezisendaweni yonke zakhiwa yizinhlayiyana ezincane kakhulu, ezingabhubhiseki ezibizwanga ngokuthi ngama-athomu. (Kunjalo ngezimfundiso zaseNtshonalanga [okusho, ezamaGriki] ze-atomism.	Atomisme	Die teorie dat alle voorwerpe in die Heelal uit baie klein, onvernietigbare elemente genaamd atome bestaan. (Dit is die geval vir die Westerse [d.w.s. Griekse] teorieë van atomisme. Boeddhiste het ook goed ontwikkelde teorieë oor atomisme, wat	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		or non-eternal, atoms, that flash in and out of existence).		tša bone tse dikgolo ka ga boatomo, tse di akaretsang diatomo tša nakwana, kgotsa tse e seng tša bosakhutleng, tse bogone jwa tsone bo tšenang le go tswa).		AmaBuddha nawo anezimfundiso ezithuthuke kakhulu ze-atomism, ezibandakan ya ama-athomu abakhona isikhashana, noma angahlali phakade, abakhona abuye angabi bikho).		kortstondige of nie-ewige atome behels wat in en uit eksistensie flits.)	
11	Authenticity		Boammaaruri			(Ubunjalo Bento)	Outentisiteit		
12	Autonomy	“Individual autonomy is an idea that is generally understood to refer to the capacity	Ikemetseng ka Nosi	“Go ikemela ka nosi ga motho gantsi ke kgopolo e tlhalogang		(Ukuzilawula) “Ukuzilawula komuntu ngamunye ngumbono	Outonomie	“Individuele outonomie is ’n idee wat verwys na die vermoë om jou eie	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/autonomy-moral/

		<p>to be one's own person, to live one's life according to reasons and motives that are taken as one's own and not the product of manipulative or distorting external forces, to be in this way independent."</p>		<p>wang jaaka e e rayang bokgoni jwa motho jwa go nna mong wa gagwe ka boene, go tshela botshelo jwa gagwe go ya ka mabaka le maitlhomona a tsewang jaaka a gagwe kanamana mme e seng ao a a pateleditswe ng kgotsa a e leng ba tshotlhetse e e sa siamang e e tswang kwantle, gore a nne a ikemetseng</p>		<p>ngokuvamile oqondwa njengobhekisela ekhonweni lokukwazi ukuba nguwe uqobo, ukuphila ukuphila kwakho ngokwezizathu nezisusazo ozithathela zona wena ngokwakho futhi ezingewona umphumela wamandla angaphandle athonyayo noma adukisayo, ukuba kule ndlela</p>		<p>persoon te wees, om jou lewe te leef volgens redes en motiewe wat as jou eie beskou word, en nie die produk van manipulerende of verwingende eksterne kragte nie, om op hierdie manier onafhanklik te wees."</p>	
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				ka nosi jaana.”		ngokuzimele.”			
13	Being		Bowena		Ukuba		Wese		
14	Bioethics	Bioethics is commonly understood to refer to the ethical implications and applications of the health-related life sciences.	Boithutatsa maisosentle	Boithutatsa maisosentle gantsi bo tlhaloanng wa jaaka jo bo kayang mathata ka tsa tsamaisosentle le tiriso ya disaense tsa botshelo tse di amanang le pholo.		I-bioethics ngokuvamile iqondwa njengebhekisela emiphumele ni yokuziphatha kanye nokusetshenziswa kwesayensi yokuphila ehlobene nempilo.	Bio-etiek	Bioetiek verwys na die etiese implikasies en toepassings van die gesondheidsverwante lewenswetenskappe.	https://bioethics.msu.edu/what-is-bioethics
15	Biopower	Biopower describes the manner in which biopolitics is deployed within a	Taolo ya Batho	Taolo ya batho e tlhalosa mokgwa o ka one batho le bopolotiki di dirisiwang ka		I-biopower ichaza indlela i-biopolitics esetshenziswa ngayo emphakathin	Biomag	Biomag beskryf die manier waarop biopolitiek binne ’n samelewing	

		<p>society, which is as a power of regulation. This is accomplished through various techniques, such as national security, social statisticalization, national health policies, and so on. The aim of biopolitics is the effective administration of society through a style of government that applies political power in all</p>		<p>teng mo setšhabeng, jaaka maatla a go ba laola. Seno se dirwa ka mekgwa e e farologaneng ya setegteniki, jaaka ka tshireletsego ya naga, go bala palo ya batho mo loagong, dipholisi tsa pholo ya bosetšhaba, jalo le jalo. Boikaelelo jwa batho le bopolotiki ke tsamaiso e e mosola ya batho mo loagong ka mokgwa wa puso e e dirisang</p>		<p>i, okuwukuthi njengamandla okuqondisa izinto. Lokhu kufezwa ngamasu ahluhluke ne, njengezokulondeka kukazwelonke, ukusetshenzi swa kwezibalo zomphakathi, amapholisi ezempilo kazwelonke, nokunye. Umgomo we-biopolitics wukuphatha umphakathi ngokuphumelelayo ngendlela yokubusa</p>		<p>ontploo word, as'n mag van regulasie. Dit word bereik deur verskillende tegnieke, soos nasionale veiligheid, sosiale statistikalisering, nasionale gesondheidsbeleid, ens. Die doel van biopolitiek is die doeltreffende administrasie van die samelewing deur middel van 'n regeringstyl wat politieke mag op alle</p>	
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		spheres of life.		maatla a sepolotiki mo maamong otlhe a botshelo.		esebenzisa amandla epolitiki kuyo yonke imikhakha yokuphila.		lewensterreine toepas.	
16	Capitalism/ Capitalist	An economic system in which all or most of the means of production are privately owned and operated (usually through employing wage labour, and for profit), and in which the investment of capital and the production, distribution and prices of commodities	Bokapitale/ Mokapitale	Tsamaiso ya ikonomi e mo go yone mekgwa yotlhe kgotsa bontsi jwa mekgwa ya tlhagiso-dikumo e leng jo bo nang le beng ba yone e bile bo dirisiwa ke bone fela (gantsi ka go thapa badiri ba ba duelwang megolo, le go bona		Isimiso somnotho lapho zonke noma iningi lezindlela zokukhiqiza zingezabanikazi abazimele futhi ziqhutshwa (ngokuvamile ngokuqasha izisebenzi eziholelwayo, futhi ngenjongo yokuthola inzuzo), futhi lapho	Kapitalisme/ Kapitalis	'n Ekonomiese stelsel waar alle (of die meeste) produksiemiddele privaat besit en bedryf word (gewoonlik deur loonarbeid en met 'n winsoogmerk), en waar die investering van kapitaal en die produksie, verspreiding	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		and services are determined mainly in a free market.		dipoelotsa tsa madi), e gape mo go yone dipeeletsom adi le tlhagiso-dikumo, kanamiso ya dikumo le ditlhwatlhwa tsa dithoto le ditirelo di tlhotlhomisi wang mo mmarakeng o barekisi le bareki ba ipeelang ditlhwatlhwa .		ukutshalwa kwekhephith ali kanye nomkhiqizo, ukusabalalis wa kanye nentengo yezimpahla kanye namasevisi kunqunywa ngokuyinhlo ko emakethe ekhululekile.		en pryse van kommoditeit e en dienste hoofsaaklik in 'n vrye mark bepaal word.	
17	Cartesian	A philosophy based on the ideas and works of the French philosopher	Dikgopolo tsa ga Descartes	Filosofi e e theilweng mo dikgopolong le mo ditirong tsa		Ifilosofi esekelwe emiqondweni nasemisebenzini	Cartesiaans	'n Filosofie gebaseer op die idees en werke van die Franse filosoof René	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		René Descartes.		mofilosofara wa M-Fora e leng René Descartes.		yefilosofa engumFulent shi uRené Descartes		Descartes.	
18	Causality	Relation that holds between two temporally simultaneous or successive events when the first event (the cause) brings about the other (the effect).	Sebako le Ditlamorago	Kamano fa gare ga ditiragalo tse pedi tsa nakwana tsa ka nako e le nngwe kgotsa tse di atlegileng fa tiragalo ya ntlha (sebako) e baka e nngwe (ditlamorago).		Ubuhlobo obuba khona phakathi kwezenzakalo ezimbili zesikhashana ezenzeka kanye kanye noma ngokulandelana lapho isenzakalo sokuqala (imbangela) sibangela ukuba kwenzeke lesi esinye (umphumela).	Kousaliteit	Verhouding tussen twee temporeel gelyktydige of opeenvolgende gebeurtenisse waar die eerste gebeurtenis (die oorsaak) die ander (die gevolg) veroorzaak.	https://www.britannica.com/topic/causation
19	Cause And Effect		Sebaka le Ditlamorago		Imbangela Nomphumela		Oorsaak en Gevolg		

20	Communism	A theoretical system of social organisation and a political movement based on common ownership of the means of production. Politically, communism seeks to establish a classless society. Modern communism is generally associated with <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.	Bokomonisi	Tsamaiso e e ikgopoletswe ng ya thulaganyo ya loago le ya mokgatlho wa sepolitiki e e theilweng mo tlhakanelong ya tlhagiso-dikumo. Mo dipolotiking, bokomonisi bo batla go tlhoma bopa setšhaba se se senang makgaoganyane a ditlhopha. Bokomonisi jwa segompieno gantsi bo amanngwa le		Isimiso esingokwemf undiso senhlangano yezenhlalo kanye nenhlangano yepolitiki esekelwe ekutheni zingabanikazi bomkhiqizo. Ngokwepolitiki, ubukhomansi bufuna ukumisa umphakathi ongahlukanis iwe ngezigaba. Ubukhomansi besimanje ngokuvamile buhlotshanis wa ne- <i>Manifesto YobuKhoman</i>	Kommunism e	’n Teoretiese stelsel van maatskaplike organisasie en ’n politieke beweging gebaseer op gemeenskaplike eienaarskap van die produksiemiddele. Politie poog kommunisme om ’n klaslose samelewing tot stand te bring. Moderne kommunisme word gewoonlik geassosieer met Die Kommunistie	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC
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				<i>Maikaelelo a Bokomonisi a ga Karl Marx le Friedrich Engels.</i>		<i>isi kaKarl Marx noFriedrich Engels.</i>		se Manifes van Karl Marx en Friedrich Engels.	
21	Consequentialism	The belief that what ultimately matters in evaluating actions or policies of action are the consequences that result from choosing one action or policy rather than the alternative.	Ditlamorago di Atlholwa fa di Direga	Tumelo ya gore se kwa bofelong se leng botlhokwa fa go sekasekwa se se diriweng kgotsa dipholisi tsa tiro ke ditlamorago tse di nnang gone ka ntlha ya go tlhopha go dira sengwe kgotsa pholisi mo boemong jwa sengwe		Inkolelo yokuthi into ebalulekile ekugcineni ekuhlaziyeni izenzo noma amapholisi esenzo yimiphumela evela ekukhetheni izenzo esithile noma ipholisi kunokukhetha lokhu okunye.	Konsekwenso	Die oortuiging dat dit wat uiteindelik saak maak in die evaluering van optrede of beleide, die gevolge is van die keuse van één optrede of beleid eerder as die alternatief.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

				se sele.					
22	Cosmology	Cosmology is the study of the physical universe. Philosophy of cosmology deals with two issues. First, the uniqueness of the Universe: there exists only one universe, so there is nothing else similar to compare it with, and the idea of "Laws of the universe" hardly makes sense. Second, cosmology	Boithutalobopo	Boithutalobopo ke go ithuta ka lobopo. Filosofi ya boithutalobopo e tlotla ka dilo tse pedi. Sa ntlha, ka fa Lobopo lo tlhomologile ng ka gone: go na le lobopo le le lengwe fela, ka jalo ga go na sepe se sengwe se se tshwanang le lone se se ka bapisiwang le lone, mme kgopolo ya "Melao ya lobopo" ga e tlhaloganyeg		I-cosmology wucwaningo lwendawo yonke engokoqobo. Ifilosofi ye-cosmology iphatelene namaphuzu amabili. Okokuqala, ukuba yingqayizivele kweNdawo Yonke: iNdawo Yonke ekhona iyodwa kuphela, ngakho ayikho enye into efana nayo engaqhathaniswa nayo,	Kosmologie	Kosmologie is die studie van die fisiese heelal. Filosofie van kosmologie handel oor twee kwessies. Eerstens, die unieke aard van die heelal: daar bestaan slegs een heelal, daar is dus niks anders om dit mee te vergelyk nie, en die idee van "Wette van die heelal" maak nie eintlik sin	YMC edited definition from https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/cosmology/

		deals with the physical situation that is the context in the large for human existence: the universe has such a nature that our life is possible.		e gotlhelele. Sa bobedi, boithutalobo po bo amana le dilo tsa mmatota tse di jaaka batho ba ba leng teng: lobopo lo bopegile ka tsela e e dirang gore botshelo mo go lone bo kgonege.		futhi umqondo wokuthi “kuneMithet ho yendawo yonke” awunangqondo. Okwesibili, i-cosmology iphatelene nesimo ezingokoqobo ngokuyinhloko esingumongo wokuba khona kwabantu: indawo yonke iyisimo esenza ukuba ukuphila kwethu kwenzeke.		nie. Tweedens handel kosmologie oor die fisiese situasie wat grootliks die konteks vir die menslike bestaan is: die heelal is van so ’n aard dat ons lewe moontlik is.	
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23	Critical Race Theory	“CRT is an intellectual movement and loosely organized framework of legal analysis based on the premise that race is not a natural, biologically grounded feature of physically distinct subgroups of human beings but a socially constructed (culturally invented) category that is used to oppress and exploit	Kgopolo e e Botlhokwa ya Lotso	“Critical Race Theory (CRT) ke mokgatlho wa batlhalefi le thulaganyo e e rulagantswe ng ya ditshekatsheko tsa semolao tse di theilweng mo kgopolo ya gore lotso ga se setlhophapotlana sa tlhago, sa batho ba ba tshelang ba ba tlhomologile ng ka popego ya bone mme ke setlhoph		“I-CRT” iyinhlango yobuhlakani nohlaka olungenamit hetho eqinile yokuhlaziya okungokomthetho okusekelwe ekutheni uhlanga alusona isici esingokwemvelo, esigxile kahle ngokwempilo samaqembu angaphansi abantu ahlukengendlela engokoqobo kodwa luyisigaba senhlalo esakhiwe	Kritieserasteorie	“KRT is ’n intellektuele beweging en ’n losweg georganiseerde raamwerk van regsontleding, gebaseer op die veronderstelling dat ras nie ’n natuurlike, biologies gegronde kenmerk van fisies verskillende subgroepe van mense is nie, maar ’n sosiaal gekonstrueerde (kultureel uitgedinkte) kategorie wat gebruik	https://www.britannica.com/topic/critical-race-theory
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		people of colour.”		se se agilweng mo loagong (se se tlhamilweng go ya ka setso) se se neng se tle se gatelele le go sotla batho bantsho.”		(esisungulwe ngokwesiko-mpilo) esisetshenzis wa ukucindezela nokuxhaphaza abantu abanebala elihlukile.”		word om mense van kleur te onderdruk en uit te buit.”	
24	Critical Thinking	Critical Thinking is the process of using and assessing reasons to evaluate statements, assumptions, and arguments in ordinary situations. The goal of this process is to help us	Tsela e e Tseneletseng ya Go Akanya	Tsela e e tseneletseng ya go akanya ke thulaganyo ya go dirisa le go sekaseka mabaka go boemo jwa dipolelo, diphopholets o, le dikganetsano mo		Ukucabangisi sa Ngendlela Ecubungulayo kuyinqubo yokusebenzisa nokuhlola izizathu ukuze uhlaziye izinkulumo, izinto ezicatshangelwayo, namaphuzu ezimweni	Kritiese Denke	Kritiese denke is die proses om redes te gebruik en te beoordeel om stellings, aannames en argumente in gewone situasies te evalueer. Die doel van hierdie proses is om	https://iep.utm.edu/crit-thi/

		have good beliefs, where “good” means that our beliefs meet certain goals of thought, such as truth, usefulness, or rationality.		maemong a a tlwaelegileng fela. Mokgele wa thulaganyo eno ke go re thusa go nna le ditumelo tse di siameng, tse mo go tsone “siameng” e kayang gore ditumelo tsa rona di fitlhelela mekgele e e rileng ya go akanya, jaaka boammaaruri, bomosola, le mabaka.		ezivamile. Umgomo wale nqubo uwukusisiza ukuba sibe nezinkolelo ezinhle, lapho igama elithi “ezinhle” lisho ukuthi izinkolelo zethu ziyahlangabezana nemigomo yethu ethile yomcabango, njengento eyiqiniso, ukuba yinzuzo, noma ukuba nengqondo.		ons te help om goeie oortuigings te hê, waar ‘goed’ beteken dat ons oortuigings aan sekere denkdoelwitt e voldoen, soos waarheid, bruikbaarheid, of rasionaliteit.	
25	Decoloniality /	Unlike many calls for decoloniality which seek	Phedisobokolone /	Go farologana le mekgosi e le mentsi ya go		Ngokungafani nobizo lwabaningi lokuba	Dekolonialiteit /	Anders as baie oproepe tot dekolonialiteit	

	<p>Decolonization</p>	<p>(often uncritically) to return us to an earlier period of precolonial magnificence by reversing the impacts of colonialism and capitalism, decolonization is aimed at the creation of alternative planetary futures by foregrounding and affirming expressions of self-determination and forms of representation alienated</p>	<p>Go tlosa bokolone</p>	<p>fedisa bokolone e boikaelelo jwa yone (jo gantsi bo sa tshwaiweng diphoso) e leng go re busetsa kwa nakong ya bogologolo ya pele ga bokolone ka go busetsa morago ditlamorago tsa bokolone le bokapitale, boikaelelo jwa go tlosa bokolone ke go tlhama diisagwe tsa polanete ka go bua le go netefatsa mafoko a go itlhaola le mefuta ya</p>		<p>kuqedwe imikhuba yokwenza amakoloni (ukulawula abantu bomdabu bamanye amazwe) olufuna ukusibuyisel a enkathini yaphambilini yobuhle benkathi yangaphambi kokwenza amakoloni ngokuhlehlisa imiphumela yesimiso sokwenziwa kwamakoloni kanye nesimiso lapho umnotho wezwe ulawulwa</p>	<p>Dekolonisering</p>	<p>it wat (dikwels onkrities) poog om ons te laat terugkeer na 'n vroeëre tydperk van prekoloniale glorie deur die gevolge van kolonialisme en kapitalisme om te keer, is dekolonisering daarop gemik om 'n alternatiewe planetêre toekoms te skep deur die klem te plaas op uitdrukkings van selfbeskikking en</p>	
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		<p>by the colonial project. As such, decolonization may be seen as the varied attempts to address and change systemic and structural issues related to, especially, race, ethnicity and gender, rather than merely addressing more visible concerns such as constitutional and legal rights and support, though these</p>		<p>kemedi e e kgapetshwen g kwa thoko ke porojeke ya bokolone. Ka ntlha ya moo, go tlisiwa ga bokolone go ka nna ga lejwa e le maiteko a a farologaneng a go rarabolola le go fetola tsamaiso mmogo le thulaganyo ya kago e e amanang le, segolobogolo, lotso, bomorafe le bong, mo boemong jwa go rarabolola fela matshwenye</p>		<p>khona yizinkampane ezizimele, ukuqedwa kokwenziwa kwamakoloni kuhloswe ngakho ukwakha ikusasa elihlukile lale mbulunga ngokugqamisana nokuqinisekisa izinkulumo zokuzimisela kanye nezinhlobo zokumelelwa ezahlukaniswa ezahlukaniswa ngumsebenzi wokwenziwa kwamakoloni. Njengoba kunjalo,</p>		<p>verteenwoordigingsvorm e wat deur die koloniale projek vervreem is. As sodanig kan dekolonisering gesien word as die uiteenlopende pogings om sistemiese en strukturele kwessies rondom veral ras, etnisiteit en geslag aan te spreek en te verander, eerder as om bloot werk te maak van meer sigbare kwessies soos</p>	
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		form part of the project.		go a a bonalang thata a a jaaka a ditshwanelo tsa molaotheo le ditshwanelo tsa semolao, le fa tsone e le karolo ya porojeke.		ukuqedwa kokwenziwa kwamakoloni kungase kubhekwe njengemiza mo ehlukahlukene yokulungisa nokushintsha izinkinga zesimiso nezohlaka ezihlobene, ikakhulukazi, nohlanga, ubuzwe nobulili, kunokumane nje kulungiswe izinkinga ezibonakala kalula, njengamalungelo angokomthosisekelo nangokomth		grondwetlike en wetlike regte en ondersteuning, hoewel dit deel vorm van die projek.	
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						etho nokusekelwa , nakuba nalezi zinto ziyingxeny yalo msebenzi.			
26	Deduction	A deductive argument is an argument whose conclusion is supposed to follow from its premises with absolute certainty, thus leaving no possibility that the conclusion doesn't follow from the premises.	Go ntsha Bosupi	Ngangisano ya go ntsha bosupi ke ngangisano e tshwetso ya yone e tshwanetseng go ikaega ka se se diregileng ka tlhomamo, ka go dirajalo e satlogele pelaelo ka gope ya gore tshwetso e dirwa go yaka		I-deductive argument yiphuzo isiphetho salo okumelwe silandele izizathu zalongokuqiniseka okukhulu, kanjalo kungasali ithuba lokuba isiphetho singalandeli izizathu.	Deduksie	'n Deduktiewe argument is 'n argument waarvan die gevolgtrekkings veronderstelt is om met absolute sekerheid uit die veronderstelling voort te vloeien, en dus geen moontlikheid te laat dat die	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-rkbctcWjo30FhGODNSYTZPMVU/view?resourcekey=0-iGfOufS0tNI2MRQa64ITng Introduction to Logic and Critical Thinking by Matthew J. Van Cleave

				maitemogelo a se se diregileng.				gevolgtrekking nie uit die veronderstelling voortvloei nie.	
27	Deontology	An ethical theory considered solely on duty and rights, where one has an unchanging moral obligation to abide by a set of defined principles. The ends of any action never justify the means in this ethical system. Deontology is often contrasted	Kgopolo ya se se Siameng le se se sa Siamang	Kgopolo ya tsamaiso-sentle e e lejwang e le ka ga maikarabelo le ditshwanelo, e mo go yone motho a sa fetoleng maikarabelo a gagwe go ya ka melaomethe o e e tlhalosiwang. Diphelelo tsa tiro epe ga di ke di tsewa gore di		Imfundiso yokuziphatha esekelwe kuphela esibophweni nasemalungelweni, lapho umuntu ebopheke ngokungaguquki ukuba apha ngezimiso ezinqunyiwe. Imiphumela yanoma yisiphi isenzo ayenzi indlela umuntu enze	Deontologie	'n Etiese teorie wat slegs op plig en regte berus, waar 'n mens 'n onveranderlike morele verpligting het om aan 'n stel gedefinieerde beginsels te voldoen. In hierdie etiese stelsel regverdig die doel nooit die middele nie. Deontologie	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will EDITED BY YMC and ATG

		with consequentialism/utilitarianism.		siame mo tsamaisong eno ya tsamaiso-sentle. Kgopolo ya se se siameng le se se sa siamang gantsi e farologanngwa le go atlhola ditlamorago fa di direga.		ngayo ifaneleke kulesi simiso sokuziphatha . I- deontology ngokuvamile iqhathaniswa ne-consequentialism/utilitarianism.		staan dikwels teenoor konsekwensialisme/utilitarisme.	
28	Determinism	The philosophical proposition that every event, including human cognition, decision, and action, is causally determined	Tshwetso go sa le gale	Tshitshinyo ya filosofi ya gore phelelo ya tiragalo nngwe le nngwe, go akaretsa le go dirisa tlhaloganyo ga motho, go dira		Isihlongozo esingokwefil osofi sokuthi isenzakalo ngasinye, kuhlanganisa nokuqaphela izinto komuntu, isinqumo, nesenzo,	Determinisme	Die filosofiese proposisie dat elke gebeurtenis, met inbegrip van menslike kognisie, besluit en optrede, oorsaaklik	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		by an unbroken chain of prior occurrences.		tshwetso, go tsaya kgato, e setse e sweditswe ke mogolagang wa ditiragalo tse di tlileng pele ga yone.		kunqunywa nje wuchungech unge olunganqam ukile lwezenzakalo zaphambilini.		bepaal word deur 'n ononderbroke ketting van vorige gebeurtenisse.	
29	Dualism	Dualism refers to the mind-body problem according to which mental properties are not viewed as physical properties. In other words, the mind is not viewed as embodied.	Karolopedi	Karolopedi e lebisitse go bothata jwa monagano le mmele jwa gore dipharologan tsho tsa tlhaloganyo ga di lejwe jaaka tsa mmele. Ka mafoko a mangwe, monagano ga o lejwe e le karolo ya mmele.		I-dualism ibhekisela enkingeni yomqondo nomzimba okuthi ngayo izici zengqondo azibhekwa njengezici ezingokoqobo. Ngamanye amazwi, umqondo awubhekwa njengohlang anisiwe lapho.	Dualisme	Dualisme verwys na die geesliggaamprobleem waarvolgens geestelike eienskappe nie as fisiese eienskappe beskou word nie. Met ander woorde, die verstand/gees word nie as beliggaam beskou nie.	Chantelle's glossary

30	Egoism	Either a descriptive theory that maintains all conscious acts ultimately concern promoting one's self-interest, or a normative theory that maintains one should pursue one's self-interest.	Boikgopolo	E ka tswa e le kgopolo e e nang le tlhaloso ya boikutlo jotlhe jo motho a nang le jone jo kwa bofelong bo rotloetsang go ikgatlhegela ka nosi, kgotsa kgopolo ya melawana e e rileng ya boitshwaro e e gatelelang gore motho o tshwanetse go gagamalela go ikgatlhegela ka nosi.		Kungaba yimfundiso echazayo egcizelela ukuthi zonke izenzo ozenza usangulukile ekugcineni ziphathelene nokukhuthaza izinto ezizuzisa umuntu uqobo, noma imfundiso yezimiso zokulungile nokungalungile egcizelela ukuthi umuntu kufanele aphishekele izinto ezizuzisa yena uqobo.	Egoïsme	Óf'n beskrywende teorie wat beweert dat alle bewuste handelingen uiteindelik oor die bevordering van eiebelang gaan, óf'n normatiewe teorie wat beweert dat 'n mens sy eie belang moet nastreef.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will
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31	Empiricism	Empiricism emphasises the importance of sensory experience (i.e. that which can be observed) and is skeptical of <i>a priori</i> knowledge or concepts (in other words, knowledge that is arrived at from theoretical deduction rather than experience or observation).	Bosupi jo bo Tshwaregan g	Bosupi jo bo tshwaregang bo gatelela botlhokwa jwa boitemogelo ka ditemosi (ke gore, e se se kgonang go bonwa) e bile bo belaela kitso ya pele kgotsa dikgopolo (ka mafoko a mangwe, kitso e e fitlheletsweng ka go ntsha mabaka a kgopolo e go akanngwang ka yone mo boemong jwa go nna le maitemogelo kgotsa sengwe se se		I-empiricism igcizelela ukubaluleka kwesipiliyoni sokuzwa ngezizwa (okungukuthi , lokho okungase kuqashelwe) futhi iyalungabaza ulwazi noma imiqondo <i>kwemfundiso</i> nje (ngamanye amazwi, ulwazi okufinyelelwa kulo ngokufundiswa kunokuba kube ngesipiliyoni noma ukuqaphela).	Empirisme	Empirisme beklemtoon die belangrikheid van sensoriese ervaring (d.w.s. dit wat waargeneem kan word) en is skepties oor <i>a priori</i> -kennis of -konsepte (d.w.s. kennis wat d.m.v. teoretiese deduksie verwerf word, eerder as deur ervaring of waarneming).	Chantelle's glossary Edited by ATG
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				etsweng tlhoko).					
32	Epistemology	Epistemology is the study of knowledge – the origin of knowledge; the structure, nature and possibilities of knowledge; the limits of human knowledge; and so on.	Kgopolo ka Kitso	Kgopolo ka kitso e raya go ithuta kitso – tshimologo ya kitso; thulaganyo ya yone, mofuta le dikgonagalo tsa kitso; ditekanyetso tsa kitso ka batho; jalo le jalo.		I-epistemology wucwaningo ngolwazi – umsuka wolwazi; uhlaka, isimo kanye nezinto ezingenzeka ngolwazi; imikhawulo yolwazi lomuntu; nokunye.	Epistemology	Epistemologie is die studie van kennis – die oorsprong van kennis; die struktuur, aard en moontlikhede van kennis; die grense van menslike kennis; ens.	Chantelle's glossary

33	Ethics	Ethics – which is sometimes called “moral philosophy” – is a branch of philosophy that systematically studies questions of behaviour. What is right and wrong behaviour? How did the concepts “good” and “evil” come to exist as they do? <i>Normative ethics</i> usually aims to define normative moral	Maitshwaro	Mokgwa wa boitshwaro – o ka dinako tse dingwe o bidiwang “filosofi ya boitsholo” – ke thuto ya filosofi ya go ithuta dipotso ka boitshwaro kgato ka kgato. Boitshwaro jo bo siameng le jo bo sa siamang ke eng? Go tlileng jang gore go nne le kgopolo ya “molemo” le “bosula”? Gantsi boikaelelo jwa <i>melawana ya thuto ka</i>		I-Ethics – ngesinye isikhathi ebizwa ngokuthi “ifilosofi yokuziphatha” – iyigatsha lefilosofi elicwaninga ngendlela ehlekile imibuzo yokuziphatha a. Kuyini ukuziphatha okulungile nokungalungile? Imiqondo ethi “okulungile” nethi “okubi” yaba khona kanjani njengoba	Etiek	Etiek – wat soms “morele filosofie” genoem word – is ’n vertakking van filosofie wat op ’n sistematiese wyse vraagstukke oor gedrag bestudeer. Wat is regte en verkeerde gedrag? Hoe het die begrippe “goed” en “kwaad” ontstaan? <i>Normatiewe etiek</i> is gewoonlik daarop gemik om normatiewe	Chantelle’s glossary
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		<p>standards that regulate right and wrong conduct.</p> <p><i>Applied ethics</i> usually things about more controversial issues, such as animal rights, environmental concerns, war and abortion.</p>		<p><i>mokgwa wa boitshwaro</i> ke go tihalosa ditekanyetso tsa mokgwa wa boitshwaro tse di laolang boitshwaro jo bo siameng le jo bo sa siamang. <i>Go tsennngwa tirisong ga mokgwa wa boitshwaro</i> gantsi dilo tse go ganetsanwang thata ka tsone, jaaka ditshwanelo tsa diphologolo, matshwenye go ka tikologo,</p>		<p>ikhona? <i>I-normative ethics</i> ngokuvamile ihloselwe ukuchaza izimiso zokuziphatha okulungile nokungalungile ezilawula inkambo elungile nengalungile. <i>I-applied ethics</i> ngokuvamile yizinto eziphatheleneng nezinto eziyimpikiswano, njengamalungelo ezilwane, izinkinga zezemvelo, impi kanye</p>		<p>morele standarde te definieer wat regte en verkeerde gedrag reguleer. <i>Toegepaste etiek</i> handel gewoonlik oor meer omstrede kwessies, soos diereregte, omgewingsake, oorlog en aborsie.</p>	
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				ntwa le go ntsha mpa.		nokukhipha isisu.			
34	Ethical egoism	The normative ethical position that moral agents ought to do what is in their own self-interest.	Boikgopolo	Boemo jwa <i>melawana ya thuto ka mokgwa wa boitshwaro jwa gore batho ba ba itlhopelang go itirela</i>		Isimo sokulunga ezimisweni zokulungile nokungalung ile sokuthi abameleli bokuziphatha kufanele	Etiese egoïsme	Die normatiewe etiese posisie dat morele agente moet doen wat in hul eie belang is.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC

		<p>Ethical egoism does not require moral agents to disregard the well-being of others, nor does it require that a moral agent refrains from considering the well-being of others in moral deliberation.</p>		<p><i>ditshwetso tsa bone ba tshwanetse go dira se ba se kgatlhegelan g.</i> Boikgopolo ga bo tlhoke gore batho ba ba itlhophelang go itirela ditshwetso tsa bone ba tlhokomolog e tshireletsego ya ba bangwe, e bile ga go batla gore motho yo o itirelang ditshwetso tsa gagwe a se ka a akanyetsa</p>		<p>benze lokho okuzuzisa bona uqobo. I-ethical egoism ayidingi ukuba abameleli bokuziphatha bangayinaki inhlalakahle yabanye, futhi ayidingi ukuba ummeleli wokuziphatha agweme ukucabangel a inhlalakahle yabanye lapho kuxoxwa ngokuziphatha.</p>		<p>Etiese egoïsme vereis nie dat morele agente die welsyn van ander misken nie, en dit vereis ook nie dat 'n morele agent hom daarvan moet weerhou om die welsyn van ander te oorweeg nie.</p>	
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				botsogo jwa ba bangwe mo dikgannyeng tsa boitshwaro.					
35	Eurocentris m	Eurocentris m is generally defined as a cultural phenomeno n that views the histories and cultures of non- Western societies from a European or Western perspective. Eurocentris m is a systematic distortion of existing realities, with which	Boyuropa	Boyuropa gantsi bo tlhalosiwa jaaka tlwaelo ya go leba dihisitori le ditlwaelo tsa ditšhaba tse e seng tsa dinaga tsa Bophirima ka tsela e Dinaga tsa Yuropa le tsa Bophirima di di lebang ka yone. Boyuropa ke go leba maemo ka tsela e tota a		l- Eurocentris m ngokuvamile ichazwa njengesenza kalo sesiko- mpilo esibheka imilando namasiko- mpilo emiphakathi engeyona eyaseNtshon alanga ngokomqond o waseYuroph u noma waseNtshon	Eurosentris me	Eurosentris m e word algemeen gedefinieer as 'n kulturele verskynsel wat die geskiedenis en kulture van nie- Westerse samelewings vanuit 'n Europese of Westerse perspektief beskou. Eurosentris m e is 'n sistematiese	YMC edited from https://link.s pringer.com/ referencewo rkentry/10.1 007%2F978- 1-4020- 9160-5_25

		most Western social theories and ideologies seem to have been contaminated.		seng ka yone, e leng dikgopolo le ditumelo tse bontsi jwa baagi ba Dinaga tsa Bophirima ba di amogetseng.		alanga. I-Eurocentrism iwukuhlanek ezelwa okuhleliwe kwamaqiniso akhona, okubonakala ukuthi kuye kwangcolisa izimfundiso nemiqondo eminingi yezenhlalo yaseNtshona langa.		verdraaiing van bestaande realiteite waarmee die meeste Westerse sosiale teorieë en ideologieë skynbaar besmet is.	
36	Existentialism	The philosophical movement that views human existence as having a set of underlying themes and characteristics, such as	Patlisiso ka Bogone Jwa Batho	Mokgatlho wa bafilosofi o o lebang go nna gone ga batho jaaka ba ba tlhaolwang ka ditlhogo tse di rileng le mekgwa e		Inhlangano engokwefilosofi ebheka ukuba khona kwabantu njengokunohlu lwezihloko nezici eziyisisekelo, njengokukha	Eksistensialisme	Die filosofiese beweging wat veronderstel dat die menslike bestaan 'n stel onderliggend	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		<p>anxiety, dread, freedom, awareness of death, and consciousness of existing, that are primary. That is, they cannot be reduced to or explained by a natural-scientific approach or any approach that attempts to detach itself from or rise above these themes.</p>		<p>e rileng, e e jaaka tlhobaelo, letshogo, kgololesego, kitso ka loso, le go lemoga gore ba a tshela, e e leng ya konokono. Ke gore, ga di kgone go tthaolwa kgotsa go tthalosiwa ka tsela ya tlhago e e kelotlhoko kgotsa ka mokgwa ope o o le kang go ikgaoganya le ditlhogo tseno kgotsa go tthatloga go feta ditlhogo tse.</p>		<p>thazeka, ukwesaba, inkululeko, ukuqaphela ukufa, kanye nokwazi ukuthi ukhona, okuyizinto eziyinhloko. Kusho ukuthi, lezi zinto azinakwehliswa noma zichazwe ngendlela yesayensi engokwemvelo noma nganoma iyiphi indlela ezama ukuzihlukani sa noma ukunyukela ngaphezu kwalezi</p>		<p>e temas eneienskappe het, soos angs, afgryse, vryheid, bewustheid van die dood en 'n bestaansbewustheid, wat primêr is. Hulle kan dus nie gereduseer word of verklaar word deur 'n natuurwetenskaplike benadering of enige benadering wat poog om sigself los te maak van hierdie temas of uit</p>
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						zihloko.		te styg bokant hierdie temas nie.	
37	Facism	A political ideology and mass movement that seeks to place the nation, defined in exclusive biological, cultural, and historical terms, above all other loyalties, and to create a mobilized national community. Many different characteristics are attributed to fascism by	Puso-Kgatelelo	Kgopolo ya sepolotiki le mokgatlho o mogolo wa batho e boikaelelo jwa yone e leng go tlhoma setšhaba sotlhe, go ya ka dikamano tsa sone, setso sa sone, le historiki sa sone kwa godimo ga dilo tse dingwe tsotlhe tse di tlang pele mo go sone		Isimiso semiqondo engokwepolitiki nenhlangano yoquqaba efuna ukubeka isizwe, esichazwa ngamagama akhethekile ngokwezici zokuphila, isiko-mpilo, nangokomlando, ngaphezu kwazo zonke izinto oqotho kuzo, kanye nokwakha	Fascisme	’n Politieke ideologie en massabeweging wat poog om die nasie, gedefinieer in eksklusiewe biologiese, kulturele en historiese terme, bo alle ander lojaliteite te plaas en om ’n gemobiliseerde nasionale gemeenskap tot stand te bring. Baie verskillende eienskappe	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		<p>different scholars, but the following elements are usually seen as its integral parts: nationalism, authoritarianism, militarism, corporatism, totalitarianism, collectivism, anti-liberalism, and anti-communism.</p>		<p>go bopa setšhaba se se momaganen g. Bakanoki ba le bantsi, ba re mekgwa e mentsi e e farologaneng e ba nang le yone e bakilwe ke puso-kgatelelo, mme dilo tse di latelang gantsi di lejwa e le karolo ya konokono ya puso-kgatelelo: boratanaga, taolo e e gagametseng , bosole, thulaganyo</p>		<p>umphakathi kazwelonke ohlanganisiw e. Izazi ezihlukahlukene zithi ubufasi (fascism) bubonakala ngezici eziningi ezihlukahlukene, kodwa izici ezilandelayo zivame ukubhekwa njengeziyizin gxenye zabo ezibalulekile: ubuzwe, ukuphoqelesa ukugcinwa kwegunya, ubumpi, ukuhlelwa komphakathi ube</p>		<p>word deur verskillende kenners aan fascisme toegeskryf, maar die volgende elemente word gewoonlik as die integrale dele daarvan beskou: nasionalisme , outoritarisme, militarisme, korporatisme, totalitarisme , kollektivisme , anti-liberalisme en antikommunisme.</p>	
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				ka ditlhopha tsa tiro, puso-kgatelelo, go eteletsa setlhopha kwa pele, go tlhoka kgololesego, le go lwantsha bokomonisi.		ngamaqembu emisebenzi, ubushiqela, ukusebenza ngamaqembu, ukumelana nemiqondo yokuphila ekhululekile, kanye nokumelana nobukhomanisi.			
38	Fallacy	“Fallacies are common errors in reasoning that will undermine the logic of your argument. Fallacies can be either illegitimate arguments	Kgopolo e e Seng Boammaaruri	“Maiphako gantsi ke diphoso tsa ka gale tsa fa go ntshiwa mabaka tse di tla tse di tla tokafatsang tsela ya gago e e nonofileng		Ama-“fallacies” ngamaphutha avamile ekucabangeni azodebeselela ukuhluzeka kwalokho okushoyo. Ama-fallacies angaba	Denkfout	“Denkfoute is algemene redeneringsfoute wat die logika van ’n argument sal ondermyn. Denkfoute kan óf nie-legitieme argumente óf	https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general_writing/academic_writing/logic_in_argumentative_writing/fallacies.html

		or irrelevant points, and are often identified because they lack evidence that supports their claim.”		ya go ntsha mabaka. Maiphako e ka nna dikganetsan o tse di sa amogelesege ng kgotsa dintlha tse di seng maleba, mme gantsi di a lemotshega ka gonne di sena bosupi jo di tshegediwan g ke jone.”		yizinto ezishiwoyo ezingemthet ho noma amaphuzu angahlangen e nendaba, futhi avame ukubonakala ngoba awanabo ukufakazi obusekela lokho akushoyo.”		irrelevante punte wees, en word dikwels geïdentifiseer omdat die bewerings nie op bewyse berus nie.”	
39	Falsification	The idea that a proposition or theory cannot be scientific if it does not admit the possibility of being shown to be false.	Tshedimosetso ya Maaka	Kgopolo ya gore tshitshinyo kgotsa kgopolo ga e ka ke ya nna ya boammaaruri fa e sena		Umqondo wokuthi isihlongozo noma imfundiso akunakuba ngokwesayensi uma kungalivumi	Vervalsing	Die idee dat ’n voorstel of teorie nie wetenskaplik kan wees as dit nie voorsiening maak vir die moontlikheid	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		For example, the proposition "All crows are black" is a scientific proposition because it can be falsified by the observation of one white crow.		kgonego ya go bontsha gore ga e boammaaruri. Ka sekai, tshitshinyo ya gore "Magakabe otlhe a mantsho" ke tshitshinyo ya saense ka gonne e ka fitlhelwa e se boammaaruri ka go bona lehukubu le lesweu.		ithuba lokuboniswa ukuthi kungamanga . Isibonelo, isihlongozo sokuthi "Wonke amagwababa amnyama" kuyisihlongozo sesayensi ngoba singenziwa sibe ngamanga ngokubona igwababa elilodwa elimhlophe.		dat dit as vals bewys kan word nie. Die proposisie "alle kraaie is swart" is byvoorbeeld 'n wetenskaplike proposisie aangesien dit as vals bewys kan word indien één wit kraai waargeneem word.	
40	Fallibilism	The doctrine that absolute certainty about knowledge is impossible, or at least that all	Tlhoka-Diphoso	Thuto ya gore ga go kgonege gore kitso e nne e sena phoso epe, kgotsa gore		Imfundiso yokuthi ukuqiniseka okuphelele ngolwazi akunakwenzeka, noma	Fallibilisme	Die leerstelling dat absolute sekerheid oor kennis onmoontlik is, of	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		claims to knowledge could, in principle, be mistaken.		dilo tsotlhe tse di bolelwang ka kitso di ka nna phoso.		okungenani ukuthi konke okushiwoyo ngokuba nolwazi kungenzeka ukuthi, empeleni, kuyiphutha.		minstens dat alle aansprake op kennis in beginsel verkeerd kan wees.	
41	Fatalism	The view that human deliberation and actions are pointless and ineffectual in determining events, because whatever will be will be.	Go sa kgone go thibela ditiragalo	Pono ya gore ditshwetso tsa batho le ditiro tsa bone ga di thuse ka sepe e bile ga di na mosola ope mo go laoleng ditiragalo, ka gonne se se tlileng go direga se tlile go direga.		Umbono wokuthi ukuxoxisana kwabantu nezenzo akunamsebenzi futhi akusizi ngalutho ekunqumeni izenzakalo, ngoba noma yini ezokwenzeka izokwenzeka.	Fatalisme	Die siening dat menslike beraadslaging en optrede sinloos en tevergeefs is om gebeurte te bepaal, want wat ook al sal wees, sal wees.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will
42	Feminism	A diverse collection of	Tumelo ya gore	Go kokoanngwa		lqoqo elinhlobonhl	Feminisme	'n Uiteenlopen	https://en.wikipedia.org/

		social theories, political movements, and moral philosophies, largely motivated by or concerning the experiences of women, especially in terms of their social, political, and economic situation. As a social movement, feminism largely focuses on limiting or eradicating gender inequality and promoting	ditshwanelo tsa basadi di lekane le tsa banna	ga dikgopolo tsa batho mo loagong, tsa mekgatlho ya bopolotiki, difilosofi tsa boitsholo, tse di tlhotlhelediwang thata kgotsa tse di amanang le maitemogelo a basadi, segolobogolo malebana le boemo jwa bone jwa loago, jwa sepolotiki le jwa ikonomi. Jaaka mokgatlho wa mo loagong, tumelo ya gore		obo lezimfundiso zezehlalo, izinhlango zezepolitiki, namafilosofi okuziphatha, ikakhulu elishukunyiswa noma elimayelana nezipiliyoni zebesifazane , ikakhulukazi ngokuphathe lene nesimo sabo sezenhlalo, sepolitiki, kanye nesomnotho . Njengenhlangano yezenhlalo, i-feminism igxila		de versameling van sosiale teorieë, politieke bewegings en morele filosofieë, grootliks gemotiveer deur of aangaande die ervarings van vroue, veral met betrekking tot hul maatskaplike , politieke en ekonomiese situasie. As 'n maatskaplike beweging fokus feminisme grootliks op die beperking of	wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will
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		women's rights, interests, and issues in society.		ditshwanelo tsa basadi di lekane le tsa banna e tlhoma mogopolo thata mo lekanyetseng kgotsa mo go fediseng go tlhoka tekatekano le go buelela ditshwanelo tsa basadi, dikgatlhegelo tsa bone, le mathata a bone mo loagong.		ikakhulu ekunciphiseni noma ekuqedeni ukungalingani ngokobulili kanye nokukhuthaza amalungelo abesifazane, izinto ezibazuzisayo, nezinkingazabo emphakathini.		uitwissing van geslagsongelykheid en die bevordering van vroueregte, -belange en -kwessies in die samelewing.	
43	Free Will	Free will is the canonical designator for a significant kind of <i>control over</i>	Kgololesego ya Go Itirela Ditshwetso	Kgololesego ya go itirela ditshwetso ke molao wa tlhago wa gonna le <i>taole</i> e e		Inkululeko yokuzikhethe la iyinto yemibhalo engcwele enikeza uhlobo	Vrye Wil	Vrye wil is die kanonieke aanwyser vir 'n beduidende soort <i>beheer</i>	YMC edited from https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/freewill/

		one's actions.		botlhokwa ka ditiro tse o di dirang.		olubalulekile <i>lokulawula</i> izenzo zomuntu.		oor mens se eie optrede.	
44	Genealogy	While genealogy, generally speaking, is the study and tracing of histories, for example family trees, Friedrich Nietzsche transposes this method to philosophy in order to study and trace what gave rise to healthy and sickly impulses in society. Nietzsche thus uses	Moloko wa losika	Fa re bua ka kakaretso, le fa lotso gantsi e le go ihuta dihisitori le go di tsaya ka motlhala, ka sekai, setshwantsh o-tlhare sa ba masika, Friedrich Nietzsche, o fapaanya mokgwa ono le filosofi gore a ithute le go tsaya ka motlhala se se bakileng melemo le masula mo gare ga		Nakuba uhlu lozalo, ngokwenkul umo evamile, luwucwaning o nokuzama ukuthola imilando, ngokwesibon elo izinhlaka zemindenj, uFriedrich Nietzsche uyayishintsh a le ndlela ayise kufilosofi ukuze acwaninge futhi azame ukuthola ukuthi yini eyaqalisa imizwa	Genealogie	Terwyl genealogie gewoonlik oor die studie van verwantskap sbetrekkinge gaan, gebruik Friedrich Nietzsche hierdie metode in filosofie om te bestudeer wat aanleiding gegee het tot gesonde en sieklike impulse in die samelewing. Nietzsche gebruik dus	

		<p>genealogy to 'diagnose' the 'illness' of his time, namely nihilism. Influenced by Nietzsche, Michel Foucault too makes use of genealogy alongside his method of archaeology (see archaeology *) to describe a new form of governmentality (see governmentality*), namely discipline. Whereas archaeology elucidates discontinuity</p>		<p>batho Ka jalo Nietzsche o dirisa moloko wa losika go "batlisisa" 'masula' a nako eno, a mo go ene a rayang gore botshelo ga bo na bokao. Michel Foucault, yo o neng a tlhotlhelediwa ke Nietzsche, le ene o dirisa moloko wa losika go bapa le mokgwa wa gagwe wa go ribolola marope (leba boithutamarope*) go tlhalosa</p>		<p>enempilo nenokugula emphakathin i. Kanjalo uNietzsche usebenzisa uhlu lozalo 'ukuthola' 'ukugula' kwesikhathi sakhe, okuthiwa yi-nihilism. Ethonywe nguNietzsche, uMichel Foucault naye usebenzisa uhlu lozalo lukanye nendlela yakhe yocwaningo lwemivubukulo (bheka elithi archaeology *) ukubachaza</p>		<p>genealogie om die 'siekte' van sy tyd te 'diagnoseer', naamlik nihilisme. Onder invloed van Nietzsche maak Michel Foucault ook gebruik van genealogie saam met sy metode van argeologie (sien argeologie*) om 'n nuwe vorm van goewermentaliteit te beskryf (sien goewermentaliteit*), naamlik dissipline. Terwyl argeologie</p>
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		<p>es and differences in the development of ideas and practices, genealogy is aimed at the interpretation and evaluation of causes and, for Foucault, is related to three domains, namely truth, power and ethics.</p>		<p>mofuta o moshwa wa taolo ya boitshwaro jwa batho (leba taolo ya boitshwaro jwa batho*), e leng go diragatsa kotlhano. Le fa boithutamaropo bo tthalosa go khutlisiwa ga dikgopolo le ditlwaelo dingwe le go tthalosa dipharologano tsa tsone, boikaelelo jwa moloko wa losika ke go tthalosa le go sekaseka dibako mme, mo go</p>		<p>uhlobo olusha lwe-governmentality (bheka elithi governmentality*), okungukuthi, ingqeqesho. Lapho ucwaningo lwemivubukulo luchaza okungaqhutshekwa nazo nomehluko ekusungulweni kwemiqondo nemikhuba, ucwaningo lohlu lozalo luhloselwe ukuchaza nokuhlola izimbangela futhi, kuFoucault, kuhlobene</p>		<p>diskontinuite en verskille in die ontwikkeling van idees en praktyke toelig, is genealogie gemik op die interpretasie en evaluering van oorsake en hou dit volgens Foucault verband met drie domeine, naamlik waarheid, mag en etiek.</p>	
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				Foucault, bo amana le dilo di le tharo, e leng boammaaruri, maatla le maitshwaro.		nemikhakha emithathu, okungukuthi iqiniso, amandla kanye nezimiso zokulunga.			
45	German Idealism	A movement in idealism centered in Germany and traditionally beginning with Immanuel Kant's notion of transcendental idealism. Many prominent exponents include Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel,	Kgopolo ya Mokgatlho wa Sejeremane	Mokgatlho o o kwa Jeremane wa kgopolo ya Sejeremane o o simolotsweng ka kgopolo ya ga Immanuel Kant Bomankge ba bantsi ba ba tlhomologileng ba akaretsa Georg Wilhelm		Inhlangano ye-idealism ezinze eJalimane futhi ngokuvamile eyaqala ngomqondo kaKant we-idealism edlulelangale. Abasekeli abaningi abavelele bahlanganisa uGeorg Wilhelm Friedrich	Duitse Idealisme	'n Idealismebeweging wat in Duitsland gesentreer is en tradisioneel begin met Immanuel Kant se idee van transendentale idealisme. Baie prominente eksponente sluit in Georg Wilhelm	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		Johann Gottlieb Fichte, and Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling.		Friedrich Hegel, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, le Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling.		Hegel, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, noFriedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling.		Friedrich Hegel, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, en Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling.	
46	Government ality	Government ality, for philosopher Michel Foucault, refers to an art or style of government that conducts or orchestrates the conduct or activities of people (which is why it is sometimes referred to as the	Taolo ya Boitshwaro Jwa Batho	Mo go mofilosofara Michel Foucault, taolo ya boitshwaro jwa batho e raya botswerere kgotsa mokgwa wa puso e e laolang kgotsa e e bopang boitshwaro kgotsa ditiro tsa batho (e leng lone lebaka la go		Elithi government ality, ngokwesazi sefilosofi uMichel Foucault, libhekisela ebucikweni noma endleleni kahulumeni elawula noma eqondisa ukuziphatha noma imisebenzi yabantu (kungakho	Goewermen tali-teit	Vir die filosoof Michel Foucault verwys goewerment aliteit na 'n regeringskun s of -styl wat die gedrag of aktiwiteite van mense orkestreer. As sodanig is goewerment aliteit sowel 'n apparaat as 'n stel tegnieke. Verskillende	

		<p>'conduct of conduct'). Government ality, as such, is both an apparatus and a set of techniques. Different kinds of government ality can be identified, such as the effects of sovereign power, discipline or biopower (see biopower*).</p>		<p>bo ka dinako tse dingwe e bidiwang 'boitshwaro jwa boitshwaro'). Ka jalo, Taolo ya boitshwaro jwa batho ke sedirisiwa gape ke maano a le mmalwa. Go a kgonega go tthaola mefuta e e farologaneng ya taolo ya boitshwaro jwa batho jaaka diphelelo tse puso e e busang ka taolo e e feletseng , e e diragatsang kotlhao</p>		<p>ngezinye izikhathi ibizwa ngokuthi 'ukulawula ukuziphatha'). Njengoba kunjalo, i-government ality, iyikho kokubili ithuluzi kanye nesethi yamasu. Kungashiwo izinhlobo ezihlukahluk ene ze-government ality, njengemiphu mela yombuso onenkosi, ingqeqesho noma i-biopower</p>		<p>soort goewerment aliteit kan geïdentifiseer word, soos die effek van soewereine mag, dissipline of biomag (sien biomag*).</p>	
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				kgotsa e e laolang batho e nang le tsone (leba taolo ya batho*).		(bheka elithi biopower*).			
47	Humanism	The range of ethical views that consider human nature to be the source of values.	Go Itlhagisa ga Setho	Mefuta ya dipono tsa boitshwaro tse di lebang tlhago ya motho jaaka motswedi wa mekgwa e e siameng.		Ubungako bemibono yezimiso zokuziphatha obucabangel a ukuthi isimo somuntu siwumthomb o wezimiso.	Humanisme	Die reeks etiese opvattinge wat die menslike natuur as die bron van waardes beskou.	
48	Idealism	Idealism is grounded in a metaphysical view that sees "reality" as indistinguishable from human perception	Dikgopolo ke Dilo Tsa Mmatota	Kgang ya gore dikgopolo ke tsone dilo tsa mmatota e theilwe mo ponong ya bogone jwa dilo, ya go leba "dilo tsa mmatota"		Elithi idealism lisekelwe embonweni wefilosofi yezimiso zokuqala zezinto obheka "isimo ezingokoqob	Idealisme	Idealisme is gegrond in 'n metafisiese siening wat die "werklikheid" as ononderskeibaar van menslike persepsie	Chantelle's glossary

		and/or understanding. In other words, reality is mentally – rather than materially – constituted.		jaaka tse di ka se kang tsa farologanng wa le se motho a se akanyang le/kgotsa a se tlhaloganyan g. Ka mafoko a mangwe, dilo tsa mmatota ke tse di leng mo mogopolong – e seng tse motho o kgonang go di tshwara – tse e leng karolo ya mogopolo.		o” njengesingen akuhlukanis wa embonweni womuntu kanye/noma nokuqonda. Ngamanye amazwi, isimo ezingokoqobo – sakheka engqondweni – kunokuba kube ngendlela ephathekayo .		en/of begrip sien. Die werklikheid is met ander woorde geestelik – eerder as materieel – saamgestel.	
49	Immanent	Immanence is a term applied, in contradistinction to	Karolo ya	Go farologana le Lereo le le reng “go feta		Elithi immanence yigama elisetshenzis	Immanent	Immanensie is ’n term wat, in teenstelling	https://www.britannica.com/topic/immanence-

		“transcendence,” to the fact or condition of being entirely within something (from Latin <i>immanere</i> , “to dwell in, remain”).		go nna karolo,” lereo le le reng karolo ya, le raya boemo jwa go nna karolo ya selo se sengwe gotlhelele (go tswa mo lereong la Selatine la <i>immanere</i> , “go nna, go sala, mo teng ga”).		wa, ngokumelen e nelithi “transcendence,” ephuzwini noma esimweni sokuba ngaphakathi kwento ethile ngokuphelele (lisuselwa kwelesiLatini elithi immanere, “ukuhlala phakathi, ukusala”).		met “transendensie,” toegepas word op die feit of toestand om heeltemal binne iets anders te wees (van die Latyn <i>immanere</i> , “om in te woon”).	divine-attribute
50	Incompatibilism	The belief that free will and determinism are not logically	Thulano	Tumelo ya gore kgololesego ya go itirela ditshwetso le taolelogale ga se dilo tse		Inkolelo yokuthi inkululeko yokuzikhethelela nokuzimisela akuzona	Onverenigbaarheid	Die opvatting dat vrye wil en determinisme nie logies verenigbare	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		compatible categories.		di tsamaisanan g.		izigaba ezifanelanayo ngokunengqondo.		kategorieë is nie.	
51	Induction	An inductive argument is an argument whose conclusion is supposed to follow from its premises with a high level of probability, which means that although it is possible that the conclusion doesn't follow from its premises, it is unlikely that this is the case.	Go dumela ka meno a matelele	Kgang e e dumelwang ka meno a matelele ke kgang e tshwetso ka yone e tshwanetseng go diragadiwa ka tlhomamiseg o e kgolo ya gore e tla diragala, mo go rayang gore le fa go na le kgonego ya gore tshwetso eo e leke go		I-inductive argument yiphuzo elinesiphetho okumelwe silandele izizathu zalo ngezinga eliphakeme lokuba kwenzeke lokho, okusho ukuthi nakuba kungase kwenzeke ukuthi isiphetho singalandeli izizathu, cisha	Induksie	'n Induktiewe argument is 'n argument waarvan die gevolgtrekkings veronderstelling is om met 'n hoë vlak van waarskynlikheid uit die veronderstelling voort te vloei, wat beteken dat hoewel dit moontlik is dat die gevolgtrekkings nie uit die veronderstelling	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-rkbctcWjo30FhGODNSYTZPMVU/view?resourcekey=0-iGfOufS0tNI2MRQa64ITng Introduction to Logic and Critical Thinking by Matthew J. Van Cleave

				diragadiwa, e ka nna ya se ka ya diragala.		akunakwenz eka ukuthi kube njalo.		voortvloei nie, dit hoogs onwaarskynli k is dat dit die geval is.	
52	Informal Logic	Informal logic is an attempt to build a logic that combines accounts of argument, evidence, proof and justification with an instrumental outlook which emphasizes their usefulness in the analysis of real life arguing.	Mabaka a a sa kgoneng go tshegediwa	Mabaka a a sa kgoneng go tshegediwa ke go leka go ntsha mabaka a a lehang go kopanya dikganetsan o, bosupi, dintlha le mabaka a a tshegetsang dikgopolo dingwe ponelopele e e mosola e e gatelelang mosola wa tsone le go		I-informal logic ngumzamo wokwakha indlela yokucabanga enengqondo ehlanganisa ukulandisa kwamaphuzu , isiqinisekiso, ubufakazi, nokwenza isimo sifaneleke okugcizelela inzuzo yalezi zinto lapho kuhlaziywa ukuveza	Informele Logika	Informele logika is 'n poging om 'n logika op te bou wat argumente, bewyse en regverdiging kombineer met 'n instrumentel e uitkyk wat die bruikbaarhei d daarvan in die ontleding van werklike argumente benadruk.	YMC edited from https://plato .stanford.ed u/entries/log ic-informal/

				sekaseka dikganetsano tsa mmatota mo botshelong.		iphuzu ekuphileni okungokoqobo.			
53	Libertarianism	<p>1. In metaphysics, the claim that free will exists. In this sense it is generally opposed to determinism (but see compatibilism).</p> <p>2. In political philosophy, either of two anti-statist political positions.</p>	Kgololesego	<p>1. Fisika e e ka ga bogone jwa dilo, e bolela gore kgololesego ya go itirela ditshwetso e teng. Kgopolo eno e bontsha gore e thulana le taolelogale (mme leba go se thulane).</p> <p>2. Mo filosofing ya sepolitiki, ke bongwe jwa maemo a mabedi a go</p>		<p>1. Ku-metaphysics, yinkulumo yokuthi inkululeko yokuzikhethe la ikhona. Kulo mqondo ngokuvamile iyaphikisane ne-determinism (kodwa bheka elithi compatibilism).</p> <p>2. Kufilosofi yepolitiki, yinoma yisiphi</p>	Libertinisme	<p>1. In metafisika, die aanspraak dat vrye wil bestaan. In hierdie sin staan dit gewoonlik teenoor determinisme (maar sien onverenigbaarheid).</p> <p>2. In politieke filosofie, een van twee anti-staats politieke posities.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will</p>

				nna kgatlhanong le taolo ya puso.		ezimweni ezimbili zepolitiki zomuntu omelene nesimiso sokulawula kombuso.			
54	Logic	Typically, a <i>logic</i> consists of a formal or informal language together with a deductive system and/or a model-theoretic semantics. The language has components that correspond to a part of a natural language like	Mabaka	Gantsi, mabaka a akaretsa puo ya semmuso kgotsa e e seng ya semmuso mmogo le tsamaiso ya go ntsha mabaka le/kgotsa mokgwa wa puo e e leng kgopolo fela. Puo e na le dikarolo tse di tsamaisanan		Ngokuvamile , <i>indlela yokucabanga enengqondo</i> yakhiwa ulimi oluhlelekile noma olungahleliw e kanye nesimiso sokuhlunga imiqondo kanye/noma i-model-theoretic semantics. Ulimi lunezingxeny	Logika	'n <i>Logika bestaan tipies</i> uit 'n formele of informele taal tesame met 'n deduktiewe stelsel en/of 'n model-teoretiese semantiek. Die taal het komponente wat ooreenstem met 'n gedeelte van 'n natuurlike	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/logic-classical/

		<p>English or Greek. The deductive system is to capture, codify, or simply record <i>arguments</i> that are <i>valid</i> for the given language, and the semantics is to capture, codify, or record the meanings, or truth-conditions for at least part of the language.</p>		<p>g le karolo ya puo ya tlhago jaaka Seesemane kgotsa Segerika. Tsamaiso ya go ntsha mabaka ke go tlhagisa, go rulaganya, kgotsa go rekota <i>dingangisan o tse di boammaarur i tsa puo e go buiwang ka yone, mme puo eo ke go tlhagisa, go rulaganya, kgotsa go rekota bokao, maemo a a boammaarur</i></p>		<p>ana ezihambelan a nengxenyeyolimi lwemvelo njengesiNgisi noma isiGriki. Isimiso sokuhlunga imiqondo sithatha, senze ikhodi, noma simane nje sirekhode <i>amaphuzu asebenzayo</i> alolo limi okukhulunywa ngalo, kanti umkhakha wezincazelo kumelwe uthathe, wenze amakhodi,</p>		<p>taal soos Engels of Grieks. Die deduktiewe stelsel is om <i>argumente</i> wat vir die gegewe taal <i>geldig</i> is, vas te lê, te kodifiseer of bloot op te teken, en die semantiek is om die betekenis of waarheidsvoorwaardes vir ten minste 'n deel van die taal vas te lê, te kodifiseer of op te teken.</p>	
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				i a bobotlana karolo ya puo eo.		noma urekhode izincazelo, noma izimo eziyiqiniso okungenani zengxenye yolimi.			
55	Logical Positivism	A philosophy of science originating in the Vienna Circle in the 1920s which holds that philosophy should aspire to the same sort of rigor as science. Logical positivism asserts that philosophy should provide strict criteria for judging sentences	Molaotheo wa Netefatso	Filosofi ya Saense e e simolotsweng ke Setlhopho sa Banetetshi ba kwa Viena ka dingwaga tsa bo 1920 se se dumelang gore Filosofi e tshwanetse go ratega le gore go dirwe patlisiso e e tseneletseng ka yone fela		Ifilosofi yesayensi eyaqala eVienna Circle ngeminyaka yo-1920 ithi ifilosofi kufanele ifise ukufinyelela izinto ngentshiseke lo efana neyesayensi. I-logical positivism igcizelela ukuthi ifilosofi	Logiese Positivisme	'n Wetenskapsf ilosofie wat sy oorsprong het in die sogenaamde <i>Wiener Kreis</i> (Weense Kring) in die 1920's, en wat beweert dat filosofie dieselfde strengheid as die wetenskap moet nastreef. Logiese	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC

		<p>true, false, and meaningless. Logical positivists all shared an interest in science and deep skepticism of the theological and metaphysical .</p>		<p>jaaka go dirwa ka saense. Molaomotho wa netefatso o gatelela gore filosofi e tshwanetse go nna le dintlhatheo tse di gagametseng tsa go athola diele gore a di boammaaruri, ga di boammaaruri, kgotsa gore ga di na bokao. Batho ba ba theileng melawana ya netefatso botlhe ba kgatlhegela</p>		<p>kufanele inikeze izindinganiso eziqinile zokunquma ukuthi imisho iyiqiniso, ingamanga, nokuthi ayisho luthi yini. Abasekeli be-logical positivism bonke baba neqhaza kusayensi futhi baba nokungabaza okujulile ngezinto ezifundiswayo kanye nezihlinzekwa yi-metaphysics.</p>		<p>positivisme voer aan dat filosofie streng kriteria moet daarstel om sinne as waar, vals en betekenisloos te beoordeel Logiese positiviste het almal 'n belangstelling in wetenskap en 'n diep skeptisisme oor die teologiese en metafisiese gedeel.</p>	
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				saense le go belaela thata bodumedi le boammaaruri, botshelo le bonnete jwa dilo.					
56	Marxism	A set of philosophical, political and economic positions and movements based on the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marx's philosophy of history included the notion of class struggle within	Tlhatlhubo ya loago le ikonomi	Maemo a filosofi, a bopolotiki le a ikonomi le mekgatlho e theilweng mo tirong ya ga Karl Marx le Friedrich Engels. Filosofi ya ga Marx ya historione e akaretsa kgopolo ya tshotlego ya setlhopha sa batho ba bathulanang ke dikgopolo.		Isethi yezimo nezinhlangano ezingokwefilosofi, zepolitiki nezomnotho ezisekelwe emsebenzini kaKarl Marx noFriedrich Engels. Ifilosofi yomlando kaMarx yayihlangani sa nomqondo we-class struggle	Marxisme	'n Stel filosofiese, politieke en ekonomiese posisies en bewegings gebaseer op die werk van Karl Marx en Friedrich Engels. Marx se filosofie van geskiedenis het die idee van klassestryd binne dialektiewe materialisme	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC

		dialectical materialism.				ngaphakathi kwe-dialectical materialism.		ingesluit.	
57	Materialism	The philosophical view that the only thing that can truly be said to 'exist' is matter; that fundamentally, all things are composed of 'material' and all phenomena are the result of material interactions.	Bogone jwa selo	Pono ya sefilosofi ya gore selo se le sengwe fela se go ka tweng 'se teng' ke se se kgonang go tshwarwa; gore, dilo tsotlhe di dirilwe ka 'selo se se kgonang go tshwarwa' le gore ditiragalo tsotlhe di direga ka ntlha ya tisanommo go ya dilo.		Umbono wefilosofi wokuthi okuwukuphe la kwento okungashiwo ngeqiniso ukuthi 'ikhona' yinto ephathekayo (matter); ukuthi ngokuyisisekelo, zonke izinto zakhiwa 'yinto ephathekayo' futhi zonke izenzakalo zingumphumela	Materialisme	Die filosofiese siening dat materie die enigste ding is waarvan dit werklik gesê kan word dat dit bestaan; dat alles in wese uit 'materiaal' bestaan en dat alle verskynsels die gevolg is van materiële interaksies.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

						wokusebenz elana kwezinto eziphathekayo.			
58	Metaphysics	Metaphysics covers general questions about the nature of reality. For example, whether there are universals; what substances life consists of; whether there are there events; questions about space and time; how causation	Fisika e e ka ga bogone jwa dilo	Fisika e e amanang le bogone jwa dilo e akaretsa dipotso-kakaretso ka mofuta wa bonnete jwa dilo. Ka sekai, gore a go na ditshwani mo gare ga dilo; gore botshelo bo na le dire dife; gore a o na le ditiragalo; dipotso ka lefaufau le nako; ka fa dibako tsa		I- metaphysics ikhava imibuzo evamile mayelana nesimo sento engokoqobo. Isibonelo, ukuthi zikhona yini izinto ezenziwa ngabantu bonke emhlabeni wonke; ukuthi ukuphila kwakhiwa yiziphi izinto;	Metafisika	Metafisika behandel algemene vrae oor die aard van die werklikheid. Byvoorbeeld, of daar universalia is; uit watter stowwe die lewe bestaan; of daar gebeure is; vrae oor ruimte en tyd; hoe kousaliteit en determinism e verband hou met	Chantelle's glossary

		and determinism relate to questions of freedom; and so on.		ditiragalo le go direga ga ditiragalo ka ntlha ya dibako tsa nako e e fetileng go amanang ka gone le dipotso le kgololesego; jalo le jalo.		ukuthi zikhona yini izenzakalo lapho; imibuzo ngomkhathi nesikhathi; ukuthi imbangela ne-determinism kuhlangana kanjani nemibuzo yenkululeko; nokunye.		vrae oor vryheid; ens.	
59	Necropolitics	Whereas biopower describes the power to 'let live and let die' which is targeted at populations as aggregate groups, meaning it is concerned	Taolo ya go swa le go tshela	Le fa taolo-batho e tshalosa taolo ya go 'letla go tshela le go letla go swa' e e amanang le batho ba di ditlhophadi kopantswe,		Njengoba i-biopower ichaza amandla 'okuvumela ukuba uphile nokuvumela ukuba ufe' okubhekiswe emiphakathini yamaqembu	Nekropolitiek	Terwyl biomag die mag beskryf om 'te laat lewe en te laat sterf', wat op bevolkings as gehele groepe gemik is, wat beteken dat	

		<p>with managing populations, necropolitics , first theorised by Achille Mbembe, is related to death – as the name implies – though it is not so much a sanctioned ‘letting die’ as it is a negligence according to which life is regulated in such a way as to make it unliveable. Biopolitics thus entails a necropolitics when sub-populations - especially of</p>		<p>mo go rayang gore e amana le go laola batho, Taolo ya go swa le go tshela, e kgopolo ya yone e tIhamilweng lekgetlo la ntlha ke Achille Mbembe, e amana le loso – jaaka fa leina le kaya – le fa gone le sa reye katIholelo ‘ya go swa’ ka gonne ke botIhaswa jo botshelo bo tshelwang ka jone ka tsela e e dirang gore bo se ka jwa tshelega.</p>		<p>abantu abanezici ezifanayo, okusho ukuthi imayelana nokuphatha imiphakathi yabantu, kanti i-necropolitics , eyaqala ukufundiswa ngu-Achille Mbembe, ihlobene nokufa – njengoba igama lisho – nakuba kungekhona ngempela ‘ukuvumela ukufa’ okusemtheth weni ngoba kuwubudede ngu lapho ukuphila kuqondiswa</p>		<p>dit gemoeid is met die bestuur van bevolkings, hou nekropolitiek , wat eerste deur Achille Mbembe teoretiseer is, verband met die dood – soos die naam impliseer – hoewel dit is nie soseer ‘n gesanksioneerde ‘laat sterf’ is nie, maar eerder ‘n nalatigheid waarvolgens lewe so gereguleer word dat dit onleefbaar is. Biopolitiek behels dus ‘n nekropolitiek</p>	
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		colour - are targeted through, for example, forced sterilization or lack of healthcare.		<p>Ka jalo batho le bopolotiki di akaretsa taolo ya go swa le go tshela fa merafe e e tseelwang kwa tlase - segolobogolo ya bantsho - ba patelediwa go rupa kgotsa a tingwa tlhokomelo ya pholo.</p>		<p>khona ngendlela yokuba kwenziwe kungaphileki. Kanjalo i-biopolitics ihlanganisa ne-necropolitics lapho imiphakathi engaphansi - ikakhulukazi yabantu abanebala elihlukile - ihlaselwa, ngokwesibonelo ngokuqedwa inzalo ngempoqo noma ngokuncishwa ukunakekelwa kwempilo.</p>		<p>wanneer subpopulasies – veral van kleur – geteiken word deur byvoorbeeld gedwonge sterilisasie of gebrek aan gesondheidsorg.</p>	
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60	The New Materialisms	The new materialisms are a heterogeneous set of interdisciplinary theories and practices that emerged from the junctures between, especially, philosophy, feminism, biology, cultural theory and the natural sciences. Influential thinkers include Jane Bennett, Donna Haraway, Rosi Braidotti, Elizabeth	Bogone jo Boshajwa Dilo	Bogone jo boshajwa dilo ke setlhopha sa dikgopolo tse di farologaneng tsa dirutwa tsa mefuta e e farologaneng le mekgwa e e tsholegileng go tswa fa gare ga, segolobogolo, filosofi, tekatekano ya bong, thutatshelelo, kgopolo ya setso, le disaense tsa tlhago. Batho ba bang le tlhotlheletso e kgolo ba ba akanyang ba		I-new materialisms yisethi enezici ezinhlobonhlobo zezimfundiso zemikhakha eminingana nemikhuba ezavela ezikhathini zezenzakalo eziphakathi, ikakhulukazi, nefilosofi, i-feminism, i-biology, imfundiso yesiko-mpilo kanye nesayensi yezinto eziphathelenomhlaba. Izinjula-buchopho ezabanethonya zihlanganisa	Die Nuwe Materialismes	Die nuwe materialismes is 'n heterogene stel interdisziplinêre teorieë en praktyke wat ontstaan het uit die aansluitings tussen veral filosofie, feminisme, biologie, kultuurteorie en die natuurwetenskappe. Invloedryke denkers is onder meer Jane Bennett, Donna Haraway, Rosi Braidotti, Elizabeth Grosz en	
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		<p>Grosz and Karen Barad, many of whom were deeply influenced by the work of Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari. What unites the disparate fields is a commitment to interrogate the limitations of social constructivist and linguistic frameworks, and the Cartesian dualisms at the heart of these and related</p>		<p>akaretsa Jane Bennett, Donna Haraway, Rosi Braidotti, Elizabeth Grosz le Karen Barad, bao bontsi jwa bone ba neng ba tshotlheleliw a thata ke tiro ya ga Gilles Deleuze le Félix Guattari. Se se kopanyang dirutwa tse di sa tshwaneng ke boikaelelo jwa go batlisisa gore setlhophahale</p>		<p>uJane Bennett, uDonna Haraway, uRosi Braidotti, u-Elizabeth Grosz noKaren Barad, iningi labo elalithonywe kakhuulu ngumsebenzi kaGilles Deleuze noFélix Guattari. Okuhlangani sa imikhakha eyayingathe mbisi ngukuzibophezela ukuthola imininingwane yemikhawulo yokuthuthuki</p>		<p>Karen Barad; baie van hulle is diep beïnvloed deur die werk van Gilles Deleuze en Félix Guattari. Wat hierdie uiteenlopende velde verenig, is 'n verbintenis om die beperkings van sosiale konstruktivistiese en taalkundige raamwerke te ondersoek, sowel as die Cartesiese dualismes wat hierdie en verwante teorieë ten</p>	
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		<p>theories. Instead, vitalism and anti-anthropocentrism are emphasised by asking questions about the entangled nature of material-somatic realities and discursive practices, which includes the technological, the nonorganic and the nonhuman.</p>		<p>bokgakaleng jo bo kana kang jwa go tthaloganya dikgopolo ka go tshwana le dithulaganyo tsa puo, mmogo le jwa mmele le tthaloganyo malebana le dilo tseno mmogo le dikgopolo tse di amanang le tsone . Mo boemong jwa moo, kgopolo ya pharologano fa gare ga ditshedi le tse di sa tsheleng le botlhoka tumelo jwa</p>		<p>swa kwemiphaka thi ehlala ndawonye nezimo zezilimi, kanye ne-Cartesian dualisms esenkabeni yale mikhakha kanye nezimfundiso ezihlobenayo. Esikhundleni salokho, kugcizelelwa i-vitalism ne-anti-anthropocentrism ngokubuza imibuzo mayelana nesimo esiyinkimbin kimbi samaterial-</p>		<p>grondslag lê. Vitalisme en anti-anthropocentrisme word beklemtoon deur vrae te stel oor die verstrengelde aard van materieel-somatiese realiteite en diskursiewe praktyke, wat die tegnologiese, die nie-organiese en die nie-menslike insluit.</p>	
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				gore batho ke bone ba leng botlhokwa thata mo lobopong di gatelelwa ka go botsa dipotso ka tlhago e e raraaneng ya maikutlo a a boteng le mekgwa e e farologaneng , e e akaretsang setegeniki, dilo tse di sa tsheleng le dilo tse e seng batho.		somatic realities nama-discursive practices, okuhlanganis a ubuchwephe she, izinto ezingaphili kanye nezinto ezingebona abantu.			
61	Nihilism	The philosophical view that the world, and especially human existence, is	Go tlhoka bokao ga botshelo	Pono ya sefilosofi ya gore lefatshe, mme segolobogol		Umbono wefilosofi wokuthi umhlaba, futhi ikakhulukazi	Nihilisme	Die filosofiese sening dat die wêreld, en veral die menslike	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will !

		without meaning, purpose, comprehensible truth, or essential value. It is more often a charge leveled against a particular idea than a position to which someone is overtly subscribed.		o bogone jwa motho, ga bo na bokao, boikaelelo, boammaarur i jo bo feletseng, kgotsa boleng jo bo botlhokwa. Gantsi ke tatofatsa kgatlhanong le kgopolo e e rileng mo boemong jwa maemo ao mongwe a a newang phatlalatsa.		ukuba khona kwabantu, akunanhloso , akunanjongo , iqiniso eliqondakala yo, noma ukubaluleka okusemqoka . Ngokuvamile lokhu kushiwo ngokumelen e nomqondo othile kunokuba kuba yisimo umuntu asamukele ngokukhulul ekile.		bestaan, sonder betekenis, doel, begryplike waarheid, of wesenlike waarde is. Dit is meer dikwels 'n aanklag wat teen 'n spesifieke idee ingebring word as 'n posisie wat openlik deur iemand onderskryf word.	EDITED BY YMC
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62	Ontology	Ontology is a branch of metaphysics and deals with philosophical questions concerning being. For example, how beings take up space and time; what the nature of reality is; what the basic categories of being and their relations are; and so on.	Tlhago ya Bogone Jwa Dilo	Tlhago ya bogone jwa dilo ke karolo ya fisika e e ka ga bogone jwa dilo mme e amana le dipotso tsa sefilosofi tse di amanang le bogone jwa dilo. Ka sekai, ka fa ditshedi di tsayang sebaka le nako ka gone; se tlhago ya dilo tsa mmatota e leng sone; gore ditlhopho tsa motheo tsa go nna gone ga dilo le kamano ya		I-ontology yigatsha le-metaphysics futhi iphathelene nemibuzo yefilosofi emayelana nobuntu. Isibonelo, indlela abantu abathatha ngayo isikhala nesikhathi; ukuthi sinjani ngempela isimo ezingokoqobo; yiziphi izigaba eziyisisekelo zabantu kanye nendlela abahlobana	Ontologie	Ontologie is 'n vertakking van metafisika en handel oor filosofiese vrae rakende bestaan of wese. Byvoorbeeld hoe wesens ruimte en tyd in beslag neem; wat die aard van die werklikheid is; wat die basiese kategorieë van wese en hul onderlinge verband is; en so meer.	Chantelle's glossary
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				tsone e leng tsone; jalo le jalo.		ngayo; nokunye.			
63	Pantheism	The view that everything is of an all-encompassing immanent God; or that the universe, or nature, and God are equivalent.	Bogotlhe Jwa Modimo	Pono ya gore sengwe le sengwe ke bogotlhe jwa Modimo; kgotsa gore lobopo, kgotsa tlhago, le Modimo di a lekana.		Umbono wokuthi yonke into ingekaNkulu nkulu ohlanganisa konke; noma ukuthi indawo yonke, noma imvelo, noNkulunkulu kuyalingana.	Panteïsme	Die siening dat alles van 'n allesomvattende inwonende God is; of dat die heelal, of die natuur, en God ekwivalent is.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_wil EDITED BY YMC
64	Particularism	In epistemology, the	Go tshelantle le melao-taolo	Mo kgannyeng ya boithuta-		Ku-epistemology, yindlela	Partikularisme	In epistemologie, die	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossar

		<p>approach wherein one asks the question "What do we know?" before asking "How do we know?" Particularism is fundamentally anti-skeptical.</p>		<p>kitso, mokgwa wa go botsa ga motho potso e e reng "Re itse eng?" pele a botsa a re "Re itse jang?" Go tshela ntle le melao-taole ke go tshela ntle le dipelaelo.</p>		<p>lapho umuntu ebuza khona umbuzo othi "Yini esiyaziyo?" ngaphambi kokubuza ukuthi "Sazi kanjani?" I-particularism ngokuyisisekelo ayinakho ukungabaza.</p>		<p>benadering waarin 'n mens die vraag stel: "Wat weet ons?" voordat daar gevra word "Hoe weet ons dit?" Partikularisme is fundamenteel anti-skepties.</p>	<p>y_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC</p>
65	Personhood		Boemo jwa botho			(Ubuntu)	Persoonskap		

66	Phenomenology	Phenomenology studies phenomena as they are revealed to consciousness from the first-person point of view. In other words, phenomenology looks at the structure of conscious experience from a subjective position as this relates to perception, memory, imagination, thought, emotion, desire, and so on.	Boithuta-Ditiragalo	Dithuto tsa boithuta-ditiragalo fa di senogela tlhologanyo ya motho wntlha go ya ka fa a lebang dilo ka gone. Ka mafoko a mangwe, boithuta-ditiragalo bo amana le ka fa maitemogelo a a boteng a agegileng ka gone a a amanang le temogo, kgopolo, go bopa dilo mo mogopolong, kakanyo, maikutlo, keletso, jalo le jalo.		I-phenomenology icwaninga izenzakalo njengoba zivezwa ziqashelwa kusukela embonweni womuntu wokuqala. Ngamanye amazwi, i-phenomenology ihlola isimo sesipiliyoni esiqaphelayo kusukela esimweni sokuyizwa into ngoba lokhu kuthinta umbono, inkumbulo, ukubona into ngengqondo, umcabango,	Fenomenologie	Fenomenologie bestudeer verskynsels soos dit uit die eerstepersoonsgesigspunt aan bewussyn geopenbaar word. Fenomenologie kyk m.a.w. na die struktuur van bewuste ervaring vanuit 'n subjektiewe posisie soos dit betrekking het op persepsie, geheue, verbeelding, denke,	Chantelle's glossary
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						umzwelo, isifiso, nokunye.		emosie, begeerte, ens.	
67	Philosophy	Philosophy, as translated from the Greek, φιλοσοφία, literally means “love of wisdom”. In technical terms it is the study of questions about existence, knowledge,	Filosofi	Filosofi, jaaka e fetolelwa go tswa mo Segerikeng, φιλοσοφία, e raya “go rata botlhale”. Go ya ka mafoko a setegeniki go raya go ithuta dipotso ka ga bogone jwa dilo, kitso,		Elithi ifilosofi, njengoba lihunyuswe lisuselwa esiGrikini, φιλοσοφία, ngokwezwi nezwi lisho “ukuthanda ukuhlakanip ha”. Ngokwamag ama obuchwephe	Filosofie	Filosofie, soos vertaal uit die Grieks, φιλοσοφία, beteken letterlik “liefde vir wysheid”. In tegniese terme behels dit die bestudering van vrae aangaande	Chantelle’s glossary

		<p>ethics, reason, consciousness (mind) and language. Philosophical methods include skepticism (questioning), critical reasoning, formal logic and rational argumentation.</p>		<p>maitshwara a siameng, lebaka, temogo (tlhologanyo) le puo. Mekgwa ya filosofi e akaretsa go nna le dipelaelo (go botsa dipotso), tsela e e boteng ya go ntsha mabaka, mabaka a utlwalang le boammaaruri jo bo kang jwa ganediwa.</p>		<p>she iwucwaningo lwemibuzo emayelana nokuba khona, ulwazi, izimiso zokuziphatha, ukucabanga (umqondo) nolimi. Izindlela zefilosofi zihlanganisa isimo sokungabaza ulwazi (ukuphakamisimisa imibuzo), ukucabanga ngendlela ehlaziyayo, indlela ehlelekile yokucabanga enengqondo kanye</p>		<p>bestaan, kennis, etiek, rede, bewussyn (verstand) en taal. Filosofiese metodes sluit in skeptisisme (bevraagtekening), kritiese redenering, formele logika en rasonele argumentering.</p>	
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						nokunikeza amaphuzu anengqondo.			
68	Philosophy Of Science	The philosophy of science is a field that deals with what science is, how it works, and the logic through which we build scientific knowledge.	Filosofi ya Saense	Filosofi ya saense ke serutwa se se buang ka se saense e leng sone, ka fa e dirang ka gone, le mabaka a ka one e agang kitso ya saense.		Ifilosofi yesayensi ngumkhakha ophathelene nalokho isayensi eyikho, indlela esebenza ngayo, kanye nendlela yokucabanga enengqondo esakha	Wetenskapsf ilosofie	Wetenskapsf ilosofie is 'n vakgebied wat handel oor wat wetenskap is, hoe dit werk, en die logika waardeur ons wetenskaplik e kennis bou.	https://unds.ci.berkeley.edu/article/philosophy

						ngayo ulwazi lwezesayenzi			
69	Platonism /Neoplatonism	The school of philosophy founded by Plato. Often used to refer to Platonic idealism, the belief that the entities of the phenomenal world are imperfect reflections of an ideal truth.	Filosofi ya ga Plato/Tsamaiso ya ga Plato	Sekolo sa Filosofi se se theilweng ke Plato Gantsi e dirisediwa go bua ka dikgopolo tsa ga Plato, tumelo ya gore ditiragalo tsa lefatshe di bontsha ka fa boammaaruri jo go tweng bo tshwanetse go nna teng jo bo siameng bo nang le ditlhaelo ka gone.		Imiqondo yefilosofi eyasungulwanguPlato. Njengoba ivame ukusetshenzi swa ukubhekisela kuPlatonic idealism, inkolelo yokuthi izinto zasemhlabeni ngokwendlela esiwubona ngayo ziwukubonakaliswa okungaphelele kweqiniso elifanelekile.	Platonisme/ Neoplatonisme	Filosofieë of leerstellinge van Plato. Word dikwels gebruik om na Platoniese idealisme te verwys, die oortuiging dat die entiteite van die fenomenale wêreld onvomaakte weerspieëlings van 'n ideale waarheid is.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_wil ! EDITED BY YMC

70	Political Philosophy	Political philosophy can be defined as philosophical reflection on how best to arrange our collective life - our political institutions and our social practices, such as our economic system and our pattern of family life.	Filosofi ya Sepolotiki	Filosofi ya sepolotiki e ka tlhalosiwa go twe ke kakanyo ya sepolotiki ya tsela e e molemo e re ka rulaganyang matshelo a rona ka yone - ditheo tsa rona tsa sepolotiki le ditlwaelo tsa rona tsa mo loagong, jaaka tsamaiso ya ikonomi le thulaganyo ya botshelo jwa rona jwa lelapa.		I-political philosophy ingachazwa njengokucabanga kwefilosofi ngendlela engcono kakhulu yokuhlela ukuphila kwethu kwethu kukonke – izinhlango zethu zepolitiki nemikhuba yethu yezenhlalo, njengezimiso zethu zomnotho nendlela yethu yokuphila komndeni.	Politieke Filosofie	Politieke filosofie kan gedefinieer word as filosofiese besinning oor hoe ons ons kollektiewe lewe, ons politieke instellings en ons sosiale praktyke, soos ons ekonomiese stelsel en ons patroon van gesinslewe, ten beste kan organiseer.	https://www.rep.routledge.com/articles/overview/political-philosophy/v-1
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71	Posthumanism	A development of humanism that rejects a special position in nature for humanity.	Go Ila Batho	Mokgatlo wa batho o o gananang le boemo jo bo kgethegileng jwa tlhago ya batho.		Ukuthuthuki swa kobuntu obulahla ukuthi isintu sinendawo ekhethekile kwezemvelo.	Posthumanism	'n Vertakking van humanisme wat 'n spesiale posisie vir mense in die natuur verwerp.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will
72	Postmodernism	A philosophical movement characterized by the postmodern criticism and analysis of Western philosophy. Beginning as a critique of Continental philosophy, it was heavily influenced by phenomenology,	Morago ga Tlhamosešwa	Mokgatlo wa bafilosofi o o tshwayang diphosonako ya morago ga tlhamosešwa le ditshekatsheko tsa filosofi ya Dinaga Tsa Bophirima. E simolotse e le botshwayadiphoso jwa		Inhlangano engokwefilosofi ebonakala ngokugxekwa kwenkathieyalandela isimanjekanye nokuhlaziywa kwefilosofi yaseNtshonalanga. Njengoba yaqala njengomgxe ki wefilosofi yeZwekazi,	Postmodernism	'n Filosofiese beweging wat gekenmerk word deur die postmoderne kritiek en ontleding van die Westerse filosofie. Dit het begin as 'n kritiek op Kontinentale filosofie en is sterk beïnvloed	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will EDITED BY YMC

		structuralism , and existentialism, and by the philosophers Friedrich Nietzsche and Martin Heidegger.		filosofi ya mo Kontinenteng, mme e ne ya tlhotlhelediwa thata ke boithutaditiragalo, patlisiso ya filosofi, go e ipatlisisa, ka bafilosofi e leng bafilosofi e leng Friedrich Nietzsche le Martin Heidegger.		yathonywa kakhulu yi-phenomenology, i-structuralism , ne-existentialism, kanye nayizazi zefilosofi uFriedrich Nietzsche noMartin Heidegger.		deur fenomenologie, strukturalisme en eksistensialisme, en deur die filosowe Friedrich Nietzsche en Martin Heidegger.	
73	Poststructuralism	A movement that holds that language is not a transparent medium that connects one	Morago ga Patlisiso ya Filosofi	Mokgatlo o o dumelang gore puo ga se sedirisiwa se se senang bofitlha se se golaganya		Inhlangano egcizelela ukuthi ulimi aluyona indlela eveza obala exhumanisa	Poststruktur alisme	'n Beweging wat beweert dat taal nie 'n deursigtige medium is wat 'n mens regstreeks	YMC edited from https://www.britannica.com/art/poststructuralism

		<p>directly with a “truth” or “reality” outside it but rather a structure or code, whose parts derive their meaning from their contrast with one another and not from any connection with an outside world</p>		<p>motho le “boammaaru ri” kgotsa le “dilo tsa mmatota” ka kwa ntle ga yone mme go na le moo, se mo golaganya le popego kgotsa khouto, tseo dikarolo tsa tsone di bonang bo bokao jwa tsone go tswa go pharologano ya tsone mme e seng go tswa go kgolagano epe e nngwe e e kwa ntle</p>		<p>umuntu ngokuqondile “neqiniso” noma “nesimo ezingokoqobo” esingaphandle kwaso kodwa kunalokho luyisimo noma ikhodi, izingxenye zalo ezithola incazelo ngokuqhathani swa zodwa futhi hhayi ngokuxhumani swa nomhlaba wangaphandle.</p>		<p>met ’n “waarheid” of “werklikheid” daarbuite verbind nie, maar eerder ’n struktuur of kode, waarvan die dele hul betekenis ontleen aan hul kontras met mekaar en nie aan enige verband met ’n buitewêreld nie.</p>	
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74	Pragmatism	A philosophy that originated in the United States in the late 19th century. Pragmatism is characterized by the insistence on consequences, utility and practicality as vital components of meaning and truth. Pragmatism holds that it is only in the struggle of intelligent organisms with the surrounding environment that theories acquire	Kakanyo e e Mosola	Filosofi e e simolotseng kwa Dinageng Kopano mo lekgolong la dingwaga la bo 19. Kakanyo e e mosola e bontsha gore ditlamorago tse di sa itumediseng, boitumelo le go akanya ka tsela e e botlhale ke dikarolo tse di botlhokwa tsa bokao le boammaaruri. Kakanyo e e mosola e bontsha gore ke ka nako ya fa ditshedi tse di		Ifilosofi eyaqala e-United States ngasekupheleni kwekhulule-19 leminyaka. I-pragmatism ibonakala ngokuphikela ukufuna imiphumela, into enenzuzo kanye nento esebenzisekayo njengeziyizici ezibalulekile zenjongo neqiniso. I-pragmatism igcizelela ukuthi ngumzabalazo wezinhlanga	Pragmatism e	’n Filosofie wat in die laat 19de eeu in die Verenigde State ontstaan het. Pragmatisme word gekenmerk deur die nadruk op gevolge, nut en bruikbaarheid as belangrike komponente van betekenis en waarheid. Pragmatisme meen dat dit slegs in die stryd van intelligente organismes	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will ! EDITED BY YMC
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		significance, and only with a theory's success in this struggle that it becomes true.		botlhale di mekamekan a le mathata a tikologo dikgopolo di simololang go nna botlhokwa, e bile ka nako ya go mekamekan a le mathata ano, dikgopolo di nna boammaaruri.		no ezinobuhlaka ni kuphela nesimo ezikuso, okwenza izimfundiso zithole ukubaluleka, futhi kungokuphu melela kwemfundiso kuphela kulo mzabalazo okuyenza ibe yiqiniso.		met die omliggende omgewing is dat teorieë betekenis verwerf, en dat teorieë slegs waar word as hulle suksesvol is in hierdie stryd.	
75	Phronesis	From Aristotelian ethics referring to "practical wisdom". Arguably the most important virtuous	Botlhale	Go tswa go dikgopolo tsa ga Aristotle tse di buang ka "botlhale jo bo mosola". Go na le mabaka a go		Kusukela ezimisweni zokuziphatha zika-Aristotle ibhekisela "ekuhlakanip heni okusebenzayo". Nakuba	Fronese	Van Aristoteliaanse etiek wat na "praktiese wysheid" verwys. Stellig die belangrikste deugsaamhei	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/htmlreader/978-1-78374-388-9/bibliography.xhtml#_idTextAnchor6

		disposition or character trait.		bo seno e le boikutlo kgotsa mokgwa o o botlhokwa go gaisa yotlhe.		kungase kuphikiswan e kuyisimo esibaluleke kakhulu ngobuhle noma ngesici sobuntu.		d of karaktertrek.	68
76	Queer Theory	Queer theory challenges or 'troubles' hegemonic and normalised understandings of identity, sex, gender and sexuality, as well as the relations between them. Queer theory is not about queer identities per se, but about politicizing	Kgopolo e go Leng Thata go e Tlhalosa	Kgopolo e go leng thata go e tlhalosa e gwetlha kgotsa 'e baka mathata' a go tlhaloganya bokao jo bogolo kgotsa jo bo tlwaelegileng jwa bomang-mang jwa motho, bong, le mokgwa wa thobalano, le dikamano fa gare ga		I-queer theory ibekela inselele noma 'ihlupha' ukubhula amaphiko futhi ikwenza kube yinto evamile ukuqondwa kwezici ezichaza umuntu, ucansi, ubulili kanye nokuthola imizwa yobulili,	Queerteorie	Queerteorie daag hegemonies e en genormalise erde opvattinge oor identiteit, geslag, gender en seksualiteit uit, sowel as hul onderlinge verhoudinge. Queerteorie gaan nie per se oor queer-identiteite	

		issues of gender, sexual difference, patriarchy, assumed binarisms and any other stable reference points of identity.		mareo ano. Kgopolo e go leng thata go e tlhalosa ga e ka ga matlhaodi a go leng thata go a tlhalosa, mme e ka ga go polotika dikgang tsa bong, thobalano e e sa tshwaneng, go okamela ga banna, diphapang tsa bong tse go tsewang gore di teng le tshupetso epe e nngwe e e supang gore bomang-mang jwa motho ke bofe.		kanye nokuhlobana okuphakathi kwalezi zinto. I-queer theory ayiphathelen e nezici ezichaza ubuntu bezitabane, kodwa iphathelene nokupolitika ngezindaba zobulili, ukuhluka ngokwezocansi, ukwengamel a kwabesilisa, i-assumed binarisms kanye nanoma yimaphi amanye amaphuzu asimeme		nie, maar oor die polisitering van kwessies m.b.t. gender, seksuele verskille, patriargie, veronderstel de binarismes en enige ander stabiele verwysingspunte van identiteit.	
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						achaza umuntu.			
77	Rationalism	Rationalism emphasises reason as a <i>source</i> of knowledge itself, rather than thinking about it as a way of <i>organising</i> knowledge.	Mabaka le Kitso ke Dilo Tsa Konokono	Mabaka le kitso di gatelela go ntsha mabaka jaaka <i>motswedi</i> wa kitso ka boyone, mo boemong jwa go akanya ka yone jaaka tsela ya go <i>rulaganya</i> kitso.		I-rationalism igcizelela ukucabanga ngokujulile <i>njengokungu mthombo</i> wolwazi ngokwako, kunokucabanga ngakho njengendlela <i>yokuhlela</i> ulwazi.	Rasionalisme	Rasionalisme beklemtoon die rede as 'n <i>bron</i> van kennis self, eerder as om dit te konseptualiseer as 'n manier om kennis te <i>organiseer</i> .	Chantelle's glossary
78	Reason	Reason is the faculty or ability we use to engage in theoretical and practical thought.	Go Ntsha Mabaka	Go ntsha mabaka ke kgono e re e dirisetsang go tlotla ka dikgopolo le dikakanyo tse di mosola.		Ukucabanga ngokujulile kungumkhakha noma ikhono esilisebenzisayo ekucabangen i ngendlela	Rede	Rede is die kapasiteit of vermoë wat ons gebruik om teoretiese en praktiese denke te beoefen.	Chantelle's glossary

						efundisayo nesebenzisek ayo.			
79	Romanticism	A philosophy that expresses art as an emotional experience based on the appreciation of the aesthetic. Romanticism is a philosophy where art is celebrated due to the emotional reaction on the part of the receiver.	Poko	Filosofi e e tlhagisang atshe jaaka maitemogelo a maikutlo a a theilweng mo mafokong a a mafatshwa. Poko ke filosofi ya go keteka monate wa atshe ka ntlha ya go tsosa ga yone maikutlo mo mothong yo		Ifilosofi eveza ubuciko njengomzwelo umuntu awuzwayo obangelwa ukwazisa ubuhle. I-romanticism yifilosofi lapho ubuciko bubungazwa khona ngenxa yokusabela ngomzwelo okwenziwa yilowo	Romantiek	'n Filosofie wat kuns uitdruk as 'n emosionele ervaring gebaseer op waardering van die estetiese. Romantiek is 'n filosofie waar kuns gevier word as gevolg van die emosionele reaksie van die ontvanger.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

				o e utlwang.		muntu obujabulelay o.			
80	Scepticism	A school or method of doubt regarding what is held as knowledge.	Go Belaela	Kgopolo kgotsa mokgwa wa go belaela se go dumelwang gore ke kitso.		Imiqondo noma indlela yokungabaza mayelana nento ethathwa njengewulwazi.	Skeptisisme	’n Skool of metode van twyfel oor wat as kennis beskou word.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy
81	Scholasticism	A school of philosophy taught by the academics (or schoolmen) of medieval universities circa 1100–1500. Scholasticism attempted to reconcile the philosophy of the	Dipatlisiso tsa Filosofi	Sekolo sa filosofi e e neng rutwa ke baakatemi (kgotsa banna ba sekolo) ba diyunibesitisa motlha wa bogare tsa circa 1100–1500. Dipatlisiso tsa filosofi di ne tsa leka		Imiqondo yefilosofi eyayifundiswa yizifundiswa (noma othisha) basemayunivesithi asendulo malungana neminyaka yo-1100–1500. I-scholasticism yazama	Skolastiek	’n Filosofiese skool wat deur die akademici van Middeleeuse universiteite rondom 1100-1500 geleer is. Skolastiek was ’n poging om die filosofie van die antieke klassieke	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy

		ancient classical philosophers with medieval Christian theology. The primary purpose of scholasticism was to find the answer to a question or resolve a contradiction.		go kopanya filosofi ya bafilosofi ba bogologolo le thutabomodi mo ya Sekeresete. Boikaelelo-bogolo jwa dipatlisiso tsa filosofi e ne e le go batla karabo ya potso kgotsa go rarabolola ntlha e e ikganetsang.		ukuvumelani sa ifilosofi yezazi zefilosofi zasendulo zezinga eliphezulu kanye nemfundiso yobuKristu yasendulo. Injongo eyinhloko ye-scholasticism kwakuwukut hola impendulo yombuzo noma ukuxazulula ukuphikisana .		filosowe met Middeleeuse Christelike teologie te versoen. Die primêre doel van skolastiek was om die antwoord om 'n vraag te vind of om 'n teenstelling te deurdink en op te los.	
82	Social Contract / Social	Social contract theory is the view that persons'	Konteraka ya Loago / Kgopolo ya Konteraka	Kgopolo ya konteraka ya loago ke kgopolo ya		Imfundiso ye-social contract ngumbono	Sosiale Kontrak / Sosiale Kontrak-	Sosiale Kontrak-teorie is die siening dat	YMC edited from https://iep.utm.edu/soc-

	Contract Theory	moral and/or political obligations are dependent upon a contract or agreement among them to form the society in which they live.	ya Loago	gore boitshwaro jwa batho le/kgotsa maikarabelo a bone a sepolitiki a ikaegileng ka konteraka kgotsa tumalano mo mofuteng wa setšhaba se ba nnang mo go sone.		wokuthi izibopho zabantu zokuziphatha kanye/noma zepolitiki zixhomeke esivumelwaneni noma ekuvumelaneni phakathi kwabo ukuba bakhe umphakathi abahlala kuwo.	teorie	persone se morele en/of politieke verpligtinge aangewese is op 'n kontrak of ooreenkoms tussen hulle om die samelewing te vorm waarin hulle lewe.	cont/
83	Solipsism	The view that only direct mental experience is certain, as things external to one's mind cannot be known.	Bogone Jwa Tlhaloganyo Fela	Tumelo ya gore maitemogelo a go nna le tlhaloganyo ke sone fela selo se le sosi se se tlhomamisegileng, ka gonne dilo		Umbono wokuthi into ethinta ingqondo ngokuqondile kuphela eqinisekile, ngoba izinto ezingaphandle komqondo womuntu	Solipsisme	Die siening dat slegs eie bewussynser varing seker is, aangesien dinge wat nie in die eie bewussyn voorkom nie, nie bekend kan wees	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

				tse di leng ka kwa ntle ga tlhaloganyo ga di ka ke tsa itsiwe.		azinakwaziwa.		nie.	
84	Sophism/Sophists	In Ancient Greece, the teaching of rhetoric and persuasion; in modern times, a deceptive argument not based on logic.	Seka-Tsietso/Motlhatheledi	Kwa Gerikawa bogologolo, go ruta ka katlego le ka go tlhatswa morutiwa pelo; mo metlheng ya segompieno, sekai se se tsietsang se se sa tshegediweng ke mabaka.		EGrisi Yasendulo, imfundiso yenkulumo nokukholisa; ezikhathini zamanje, amaphuzu akhohlisayo angasekelwe endleleni yokucabanga enengqondo.	Sopisme/Sopiste	In Antieke Griekeland, die onderrig van retoriek en oorreding; in moderne tye, 'n misleidende argument wat nie op logika gebaseer is nie.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will
85	Speciesism	Speciesism is giving different sentient beings differing moral	Tshwaro e esa Tshwaneng	Tshwaro e esa tshwaneng ke go sa tshware ditshedidingwe		I-speciesism ngukunikeza abantu abahlukile abakwazi ukuzwa izinto,	Spesiesisme	Spesiesisme is wanneer verskillende voelende wesens vir onregverdigere redes moreel	https://www.animal-ethics.org/ethics-animals-section/speciesism/

		consideration for unjust reasons.		sentle ka ntlha ya mabaka a a sa siamang.		ukucatshang elwa kokuziphath a okuhlukahlu kene ngenxa yezizathu ezingafanele.		verskillend beskou word.	
86	Stoicism/Stoics	A Hellenistic school with the principle that self-control, both emotional and physical, leads to an inner strength and character that enables one to harmoniously interact with the natural world. It is often contrasted with	Thotloetso ya Bomolemo	Sekolo sa Segerika sa molaomotho wa gore boikgapo, jwa maikutlo le jwa mmele, bo naya motho nonofo ya ka fa teng le kgono ya go dirisana le tikologo ya gagwe ya tlhago ka kutlwano. Gantsi go farologanng		Imiqondo ephathelene nomlando wamaGriki enesimiso sokuthi ukuzithiba, kokubili okungokomz welo nokungokoqobo, kuholela ekubeni namandla angaphakathi nobuntu okwenza umuntu	Stoïsisme/Stoïsyne	'n Hellenistiese skool met die beginsel dat selfbeheersing, sowel emosioneel as fisies, lei tot 'n innerlike krag en karakter wat 'n mens in staat stel om harmonieus met die natuurlike wêreld	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		Epicureanism.		wa le Go Natefelelwa ke Ditemotshi		akwazi ukusebenzelana ngendlela evumelanayo nomhlaba ongokwemvelo. Ivame ukuqhathani swa nefilosofi ka-Ephikhuru.		interaksie te hê. Dit staan dikwels teenoor Epikurisme.	
87	Supererogation	Supererogation is the technical term for the class of actions that go “beyond the call of duty.” Roughly speaking, supererogatory acts are morally good although not	Go Dira go Feta ka fa go Lebeletsweng ka Gone	Go dira go feta ka fa go lebeletsweng ka gone ke mafoko a setegeniki a setlhotshwana sa ditiro tsa “go dira tiro e e fetang e o e abetsweng.” Fa re bua re latlhelela fela, ditiro		Elithi supererogation yigama lezobuchwep heshe lesigaba sezeno ezidlulela “ngale kwezinto umuntu okumelwe azenze.” Uma sisho kalula nje,	Pligsoorskryding	Pligsoorskryding is die tegniese term vir die tipe optrede wat “verwagtinge oortref.” Pligsoorskryding is gewoonlik moreel goed, maar is nie (strenggesproke) ’n	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/supererogation/

		(strictly) required.		tse di fetang tse di lebeletsweng mo go wena di siame le fa di sa tlhokwe (ka tsela e e gagametseng).		izenzo ezidlulela ngale kokulindeleki le zilungile ngokokuziph atha nakuba zingadingekile (ngokuqinile)		vereiste nie.	
88	Teleology/Teleological	The supposition that there is design, purpose, directive principle, or finality in the works and processes of nature, and the philosophical study of that purpose. Teleology asserts that	Tlhaloso ya Bofelo	Go tsaya gore go na le tlhamo, boikaelelo, molaamothe o wa kaelo, kgotsa pheleletso ya ditiro le ya dithulaganyo tsa tlhago, le thuto ya filosofi ya boikaelelo joo. Tlhaloso ya bofelo e		Ukucabangel a ukuthi kukhona umklamo, injongo, isimiso sesiqondiso, noma isiphetho emisebenzini nasezinqubweni zemvelo, kanye nocwaningo lwefilosofi lwaleyo	Teleologie/Teleologische	Die veronderstelling dat daar ontwerp, doel, rigtinggewende beginsel, of finaliteit in die werking en prosesse van die natuur is, en die filosofiese studie van daardie doel.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will Edited by YMC and ATG

		there are organising principles behind laws and phenomena.		gatelela gore go na le melaomethe o ya thulaganyo ya melao le ditiragalo.		njongo. I-teleology igcizelela ukuthi kunezimiso ezihlelayo ngale kwemithetho nezenzakalo.		Teleologie voer aan dat daar organiserende beginsels agter wette en verskynsels is.	
89	Telos	For Aristotle, telos is the purpose or goal of something.	Bokhutlo	Mo go Aristotle, bokhutlo le boikaelelo kgotsa mokgele wa sengwe.		Ku-Aristotle, i-telos yinjongo noma umgomo wento.	Telos	Vir Aristoteles is telos die doel of doelwit van iets.	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/htmlreader/978-1-78374-388-9/bibliography.xhtml#_id=TextAnchor668 Edited by ATG
90	Theism	The view that there is one or more gods or	Tumelo-Modimong	Tumelo ya gore go na le modimo a le mongwe		Umbono wokuthi kunoNkulunkulu oyedwa	Teisme	Die siening dat daar een of meer gode of	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy

		goddesses. More specifically, it may also mean the belief in God, a god, or gods, who is/are actively involved in maintaining the Universe. A theist can also take the position that she does not have sufficient evidence to "know" whether God or gods exist, although she believes it through faith.		kgotsa medingwana e le mentsi. Ka mo go kgethegileng , e ka nna ya raya tumelo mo Modimong, mo modingwane ng, kgotsa mo medingwane ng, yo o/e e tshwaregilen g ka go tlhokomelo Lobopo. Modumela-modimong le ene a ka nna a ipolelela gore ga a na bosupi jo bo lekaneng jwa go "itse gore a Modimo		noma onkulunkulu noma onkulunkulu kazi abengeziwe. Ikakhulukazi, kungase futhi kusho ukukholelwa kuNkulunkulu, kunkulunkulu, noma konkulunkulu, obandakanyeka (ababandakanyeka) ngenkuthalo ekulondolozeni iNdawo Yonke. Ikholwa lingase futhi libe nesimo sokuthi		godinne is. Meer spesifiek kan dit ook die geloof in God, 'n god of gode beteken, wat aktief betrokke is by die instandhouding van die Heelal. 'n Teïs kan ook die standpunt inneem dat hy/sy nie genoegsame bewyse het om te "weet" of God of gode bestaan nie, alhoewel hy/sy dit deur geloof	phy#free_wil l
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				kgotsa medimo e teng, le fa a dumela mo go yone ka tumelo.		alinabo ubufakazi obanele “bokwazi” ukuthi uNkulunkulu noma onkulunkulu bakhona yini, nakuba likukholelwa lokho ngokuba nokholo.		glo.	
91	Thomism	The philosophical school that followed in the legacy of Thomas Aquinas. The word comes from the name of its originator, whose summary work <i>Summa</i>	Botomase	Sekolo sa filosofi se se latelelang dikgato tsa ga Thomas Aquinas. Leina leno le tswa mo leineng la mong wa sone, yo buka ya gagwe e e		Imiqondo yefilosofi eyalandela isibonelo sikaThomas Aquinas. Leli gama livela egameni lomsunguli walo, incwadi yakhe efungqiwe	Thomisme	Die filosofiese skool in die tradisie van Thomas van Aquino. Die woord is afgelei van die naam Thomas, wie se grootse werk <i>Summa Theologiae</i>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		<i>Theologiae</i> has arguably been second to only the Bible in importance to the Catholic Church.		sobokantsweng ya setlhogo se se reng <i>Summa Theologiae go nang le mabaka a a botlhokwa mo Kerekeng ya Katoliki a go bo e le ya maemo a bobedi morago ga Baebele.</i>		ethi <i>Summa Theologiae</i> okuye kwaphikiswa na ngokuthi ingeyesibili kuphela ukusuka eBhayibhelini ngokubaluleka eSontweni LamaKatolika .		waarskynlik die tweede belangrikste werk, naas die Bybel, vir die Katolieke Kerk is.	
92	Totalitarianism	A typology employed by political scientists to denote modern regimes in which the state regulates nearly every aspect of	Pusokgatelelo	Kgopolo e e dirisiwang ke banetetshi ba sepolitiki go supa gore dipuso tsa segompieno tse mo go tsona di laolang mo e ka nnang		Ucwaningo lohlobo olusetshenzi swa ngososayensi ukuchaza imibuso yesimanje lapho umbuso ulawula	Totalitarianism	'n Tipologie wat deur politieke wetenskaplikes gebruik word om na moderne regimes te verwys waar die staat byna elke	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#S Shortened by ATG

		<p>public and private behavior. Totalitarian regimes mobilize entire populations in support of the state and a political ideology, and do not tolerate activities by individuals or groups such as labor unions, churches and political parties that are not directed toward the state's goals.</p>		<p>karolo nngwe le nngwe ya botshwaro jwa setšhaba kgotsa ya motho ka bongwe. Dipusokgatel elo di bolotsa setšhaba sotlhe go tshegetsapuso le kgopolo ya sepolitiki, mme ga di itshokele ditiro tsa motho ka bongwe kgotsa tsa ditlhopha tse di jaaka mekgatlho e e lwelang ditshwanelo</p>		<p>cishe zonke izici zomphakathi nezenzo zabantu zangasese. Umbuso wobushiqela ukhuthaza imiphakathi yonkana ukuba isekele umbuso nemiqondo yepolitiki, futhi awuzibekeze leli zabantu ngabanye noma zamaqembu anjengezinyu nyane, amasonto nezinhlangano zepolitiki ezingahambi</p>		<p>aspek van openbare en private gedrag reguleer. Totalitêre regimes mobiliseer hele bevolkingster ondersteuning van die staat en 'n politieke ideologie, en verdra nie aktiwiteite deur individue of groepe soos vakbonde, kerke en politieke partye wat nie op die staat se doelwitte</p>	
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				tša badiri, dikereke le makoko a sepolotiki a mekgele ya one e sa amaneng le ya puso.		sani nemigomo yombuso.		gerig is nie.	
93	Transcenden ce		Fetang tlwaelo			Ukuba ngaphezu kwesimo esivamile esingokoqob o	Transendens ie		
94	Transcenden t		Feta tlwaelo			Ngaphezu kwesimo esivamile esingokoqob o	Transendent		
95	Transcenden tal	Immanuel Kant's transcendent al method is a critique of empiricism because, for	Fetang tlwaelegilen g	Mokgwawa ga Immanuel Kant o o fetang o o tlwaelegileng o tshwaiwa diphoso ke		Indlela ka- Immanuel Kant edlulela ngaphezu kwesimo esivamile ezingokoqob	Transendent aal	Die transendent ale metode van Immanuel Kant is 'n kritiek op	

		<p>Kant, there is an a priori faculty of knowledge that does not rely on experience. Although Kant uses the term 'transcendental' in numerous ways, of chief importance is this epistemological aspect of his critique which requires a non-empirical and objective principle for the synthesis</p>		<p>ba ba dumelang bosupi jo bo tshwaregang , ka gonne mo go Kant, go na le kgopolo ya ntlha-ntlha ya kitso e e sa ikaegang ka maitemogelo . Le fa Kant a dirisa lereo le le reng 'feta tlwaelegileng ' ka ditsela di le mmalwa, sa botlhokwa bogolo ke karolo eno ya go tshwaiwa diphoso ga kitso ya gagwe go go sa tlhokeng maitemogelo</p>		<p>o iwukuhlaziy wa kwe-empiricism ngoba, kuKant, kunomkhakh a we-priori wolwazi ongaxhomek ile ekubeni nesipiliyoni. Nakuba uKant esebenzisa igama elithi 'ngaphezu kwesimo esivamile esingokoqob o' ngezindlela eziningi, okubaluleke kakhulu yilesi sici se-epistemolog y sokuhlaziya kwakhe esidinga</p>		<p>empirisme, want daar is vir Kant 'n a priori-kapasiteit vir kennis wat nie op ervaring berus nie Alhoewel Kant die term 'transendentaal' op talle maniere gebruik, is hierdie epistemologiese aspek van sy kritiek van die grootste belang, wat 'n nie-empiriese en objektiewe beginsel vereis vir die</p>	
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		of appearances.		le molaomotho o wa go tlhagelela.		isimiso sokuba ngumuntu ongaqapheli izinto nongathonye ki kalula ngenjongo yokwakha indlela obonakala ngayo.		sintese van voorkoms.	
96	Transhumanism	The international, intellectual, and cultural movement supporting the use of new sciences and technologies to enhance human mental and physical abilities and aptitudes, and to	Mokgatlho wa Tsweletsopole ya Dikgono tsa Batho	Mokgatlho wa boditšhabatšhaba, wa botlhalefi, wa setso o o tshegetsang tiriso ya disaense tse di ntšha le dithekenoloji go tswelensa pele tlhaloganyo, dikgono le maikutlo a		Inhlangano yomhlaba wonke, yezihlakaniphi, neyisiko-mpilo esekela ukusetshenzi swa kwamasayensi amasha nobuchwepheshe ukuthuthukisa amakhono omuntu	Transhumanisme	Die internasionale, intellektuele en kulturele beweging wat die gebruik van nuwe wetenskappe en tegnologieë ondersteun om menslike geestelike en fisieke	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

		<p>ameliorate what it regards as undesirable and unnecessary aspects of the human condition, such as suffering, disease, aging, and involuntary death. The term is often used as a synonym for human enhancement.</p>		<p>batho, le go fokotsa se e se lebang e le dikarolo tse di sa eletsegeng le tse di sa tlhokegeng tsa boemo jwa batho, jaaka go boga, bolwetse, go tsofala, le go swa pele ga nako. Gantsi lereo leno le dirisiwa jaaka lekaelagong we la tswelatsopel e ya dikgono tsa batho.</p>		<p>engqondo nawomzimba namakhono avamile, kanye nokuthuthukisa lokho ekubheka njengezici zesimo somuntu ezingafiseleki nezingadinge kile, njengokuhlupeka, izifo, ukuguga, nokufa okuzikhethelanga khona. Leli gama livame ukusetshenzi swa njengelifana nelithi ukuthuthukisa</p>		<p>vermoëns enaanlegte te verbeter, en om dit wat as ongewenste en onnodige aspekte van die menslike toestand beskou word, soos lyding, siekte, veroudering, en onwillekeurige dood, te versag. Die term word dikwels as 'n sinoniem vir menslike verbetering gebruik.</p>	
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						a isintu.			
97	Universalism		Kgopolo e e dirang gotlhe			Ifilosofi yokuthi imiqondo ethile isebenza endaweni yonke	Universalism e		
98	Utilitarianism	A theory of ethics that maintains that an act is moral if and only if it maximizes welfare. It is a form of consequentialism and welfarism.	Ditiro tse ditlisang boitumelo	Kgopolo ya ditsamaiso-sentle tse di gatelelang gore tiro nngwe e siame fa fela e godisa maemo a katlaatlalolo ago. Ke tiro e e atlholwang go ya ka ditlamorago tsa yone tse di siameng le bomolemo jwa yone.		Imfundiso yezimiso zokuziphatha egcizelela ukuthi isenzo silungile kuphela uma senza uyithole ngokugcwele inhlalakahle. Lwuhlobo lwe-consequentialism ne-welfarism.	Utilitarisme	'n Teorie van etiek wat beweert dat 'n daad slegs moreel is indien dit welsyn maksimeer. Dit is 'n vorm van konsekwentisme en welsynisme.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_philosophy#free_will

99	Virtue ethics	Virtue ethics is a broad term for theories that emphasize the role of character and virtue in moral philosophy rather than either doing one's duty (as in deontology) or acting in order to bring about good consequences (as in utilitarianism).	Ditsamaiso-sentle tse di siameng	Ditsamaiso-sentle tse di siameng ke lereo le le atlabetseng thata la dikgopolo tse di gatelelang thata seabe se semelo sa motho le boitshwaro jo bo siameng jwa gagwe jwa filosofi di nang le sone mo boemong jwa gore a diragatse boikarabelo jwa gagwe (jaaka jwa kgopolo ka se se siameng le se se sa		Elithi virtue ethics yigama elibanzi lezimfundiso ezigcizelela indima yobuntu nobuhle kufilosofi yokuziphatha kunokuba nje umuntu enze lokho okungumsebenzi wakhe (njengaku-deontology) noma enzele ukuletha imiphumela emihle (njengaku-utilitarianism)	Deugsaamheidsetiek	Deugde-etiek is 'n breë term vir teorieë wat die rol van karakter en deug in morele filosofie beklemtoon eerder as om óf jou plig te doen (soos in deontologie) óf om so op te tree dat goeie gevolge meegebring word (soos in utilitarisme).	https://iep.utm.edu/virtue/ EDITED BY ATG
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				siamang) kgotsa go tsaya kgato ya go lere matswela a a molemo (jaaka go atlhola ditlamorago fa di direga).					
100	Womanism		Go lwela ditshwanelo tsa basadi			Uhlaziyo Yekugcindez elo Yabantu Besifazane Abamyama. Ihlikile Kune Feminism Ngibo Ibhekisisa Ingcindezelo Zababtu Abamnyana Besifazane Phambili.	Womanisme		

101	Continental philosophy	In general, it refers to a variety of Western philosophical schools of thought (e.g. phenomenology, existentialism, structuralism, and post-structuralism), which are essentially associated with countries of western Europe, e.g. Germany and France. This philosophical tradition is often occupied	Filosofi ya dikgopolo-ntsi	Ka kakaretso, e raya dikgopolo tse di farologaneng tsa bafilosofi ba Dinaga Tsa Bophirima (s.k. Boithutaditir agalo, bogone, Setso, le go ganana setso), tse di amanang le dinaga tsa Yuropa Bophirima, s.k. Jeremane le Fora. Tlwaelo eno ya sefilosofi e amana le patlisiso ka		Ngokuvamile, ibhekisela ezinhlotsheni ezihlukahlukene zemiqondo yefilosofi yaseNtshonanga (isib. i-phenomenology, i-existentialism, i-structuralism, kanye ne-post-structuralism), ngokuyinhlobo ehlotshaniswa namazwe asentshonanga yurophu, isib. iJalimane neFrance.	Kontinentale filosofie	Oor die algemeen verwys dit na 'n verskeidenheid Westerse filosofiese denkrigtings (bv. fenomenologie, eksistensialisme, strukturalisme en post-strukturalisme), wat in wese verband hou met lande in Wes-Europa, bv. Duitsland en Frankryk. Hierdie filosofiese tradisie is dikwels gemoeid met	ATG
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		<p>with metaphilosophy and asks broad and general questions. Continental philosophy is often posed against analytic philosophy based on approach and methodology .</p>		<p>filosofi mme mo go yone go bodiwa dipotso-kakaretso tse di atlabetseng thata. Filosofi ya dikgopolo-ntsi gantsi e bapisiwa le filosofi ya dipatlisiso e e theilweng go mokgwa o patlisiso eno e dirwang ka one.</p>		<p>Leli siko elingokwefil osofi ngokuvamile lisebenza nge-metaphilosophy futhi libuza imibuzo ebanzi kanye nevamile. I-continental philosophy ivame ukuqhathani swa ne-analytic philosophy ngokusekelwe endleleni esetshenziswayo neyenziwa ngayo.</p>		<p>metafilosofie en vra breë en algemene vrae. Kontinentale filosofie word dikwels met analitiese filosofie gekontrasteer, op grond van benadering en metodologie.</p>	
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102	Analytic philosophy	This philosophical tradition investigates narrow or more focused and practical philosophical problems (when compared to the focus of continental philosophy). Analytic philosophy is often posed against continental philosophy based on approach and methodology . Analytic philosophy is also known as the Anglo-	Filosofi ya dipatlisiso	Tlwaelo eno ya filosofi e dira dipatlisiso ka mathata a filosofi a mannye le a magolo thata (fa e bapisiwa le filosofi ya dikgopolo-ntsi). Filosofi ya dipatlisiso gantsi e bapisiwa le filosofi ya dikgopolo-ntsi e e theilweng go mokgwa o patlisiso eno e dirwang ka one. Filosofi ya dipatlisiso gape e bidiwa ngwao ya		Leli siko lefilosofi licwaninga izinkinga ezincane noma ezigxile kakhudlwana ezingokwefil osofi (lapho kuqhathanis wa nalokho i-continental philosophy egxile kukho). I-analytic philosophy ivame ukuqhathani swa ne-continental philosophy ngokusekelw e endleleni esetshenzisw ayo neyenziwa	Analitiese filosofie	Hierdie filosofiese tradisie ondersoek eng of meer gefokusde en praktiese filosofiese probleme (in vergelyking met die fokus van kontinentale filosofie). Analitiese filosofie word dikwels met kontinentale filosofie gekontrasteer, op grond van benadering en metodologie. Analitiese filosofie	ATG
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		American tradition.		Maesemane le Maamerika.		ngayo. I-analytic philosophy ibuye yaziwe nangokuthi yi-Anglo-American tradition.		staan ook bekend as die Anglo-Amerikaanse tradisie.	
103	African philosophy	The philosophical discourse produced in Africa or by indigenous Africans. The term Africana philosophy covers the philosophy made by African descendants, including African Americans. African philosophers	Filosofi ya Aforika	Puo ya filosofi e e tlhagisitswen g mo Aforika kgotsa ke batho ba ba tlhologileng mo Aforika. Lereo la filosofi ya Seaforika le akaretsa filosofi e e dirilweng ke ditlogolwana tsa Maforika, go akaretsa le		Inkulumo yefilosofi eyasungula e-Afrika noma ngabantu bomdabu base-Afrika. Igama elithi Africana philosophy likhava ifilosofi eyenziwa ngabantu abayinzalo yase-Afrika, kuhlenganisa namaMelika	Afrika-filosofie	Die filosofiese diskoers geproduseer in Afrika of deur inheemse Afrikane. Die term Afrika-filosofie dek die filosofiese idees van Afrika-afstammelingen, insluitende Afro-Amerikaners.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_philosophy

		are found in the various academic fields of present philosophy, such as metaphysics, epistemology, moral philosophy, and political philosophy.		Mmaamerika a Bantsho. Bafilosofi ba Aforika ba fitlhelwa mo dirutweng tse di farologaneng tsa akatemi tsa filosofi ya ga jaanong, e e jaaka fisika e e ka ga bogone jwa dilo, kgopolo ka kitso, filosofi ya boitsholo, le filosofi ya sepolotiki.		na ase-Afrika. Izazi zefilosofi zase-Afrika zitholakala emikhakheni yemfundo ehluhahlukane yefilosofi yamanje, njenge-metaphysics, i-epistemology, ifilosofi yokuziphatha, kanye nefilosofi yepolitiki.		Afrika-filosowe figureer in die verskillende akademiese vakgebiede van die huidige filosofie, soos metafisika, epistemologie, morele filosofie en politieke filosofie.	
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104	Confucianism	Confucianism, a Western term that has no counterpart in Chinese, is a worldview, a social ethic, a political ideology, a scholarly tradition, and a way of life. Sometimes viewed as a philosophy and sometimes as a religion, Confucianism may be understood as an all-encompassing way of	Moakanyo wa Setšhaena	Moakanyo wa Setšhaena, e leng lereo la Dinaga tsa Bophirima, le le senang lekaelagong we la lone mo puong ya Setšhaena, ke pono ya lefatshe lotlhe, tsamaiso sentle ya loago, kgopolo ya sepolotiki, tlwaelo ya go dira dipatlisiso, le tsela ya botshelo. Moakanyo wa Setšhaena o ka dinako tse dingwe o		Elithi Confucianism, igama laseNtshonalanga elingenalo igama elihambelana ngesiShayina, eliyindlela yokucabanga ngokwepolitiki okubhekwangayo umhlaba, isimiso sokuziphatha kwezenhlalo, isiko lezifundiswa, nendlela yokuphila. Njengoba ngezinye izikhathi ibhekwa	Confucianisme	Confucianisme, 'n Westerse term wat geen eweknie in Chinees het nie, is 'n wêreldbeskuiing, 'n sosiale etiek, 'n politieke ideologie, 'n vakkundige tradisie en 'n lewenswyse. Confucianisme word soms as 'n filosofie en soms as 'n godsdiens gereken, en kan beskou word as 'n allesomvattende denk- en leefwyse wat	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Confucianism
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		<p>thinking and living that entails ancestor reverence and a profound human-centred religiousness .</p>		<p>lejwang e e filosofi mme ka dinako tse dingwe o bo o lejwa e le bodumedi, o ka tlhaloganng wa e le tsela e e akaretsang mekgwa yotlhe ya go akanya le botshelo jwa go boifa bagologolwa ne le batho ba ba ineetseng thata mo bodumeding.</p>		<p>njengefilosof i futhi ngezinye izikhathi ibhekwa njengenkolo, i- confucianism ingase iqondwe njengendlela yokucabanga nokuphila ehlanganisa konke okuhlanganis a ukukhulekela amadlozi kanye nokukholwa okugxile kulowo muntu okhulekelwa yo.</p>		<p>voorvaderve rering en 'n diepgaande mensgesentr eerde godsdienstig heid meebring.</p>	
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105	Reductionism	A view that asserts that entities of a given kind are identical to, or are collections or combinations of, entities of another (often simpler or more basic) kind or that expressions denoting such entities are definable in terms of expressions denoting other entities.	Nolofatso ya kgopolo e e thata	Tumelo ya gore matlotlo a ditheo tsa mofuta o o rileng a tshwana le, kgotsa ke setlhopha kgotsa a kopane le, ditheo (tse gantsi di leng motlhofo thata kgotsa e le tsa motheo fela) tsa mofuta o mongwe kgotsa tse di bontshang ditheo tse di ntseng jalo di kgona go tihalosega ka mafoko a mangwe a a lebisang go		Umbono ogcizelela ukuthi izinto zohlobo oluthile zifana, noma zingamaqoqo noma izihlanganise la zezinto zolunye uhlobo (ngokuvamil e olulula kakhudlwana noma oluyisisekelo ngokuthe xaxa) noma ukuthi izikhulumo ezichaza lezo zinto zingachazwa ngamagama ezinkulumo ezichaza ezinye izinto.	Reduksionisme	’n Siening wat aanvoer dat entiteite van ’n gegewe soort identies is aan of versamelings of kombinasies is van entiteite van ’n ander (dikwels eenvoudiger of meer basiese) soort, of dat uitdrukings wat sodanige entiteite aandui, gedefinieer kan word in terme van uitdrukings wat ander	https://www.britannica.com/topic/reductionism
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				ditheo tse dingwe.				entiteite aandui.	
106	Holism	Holism states that various systems (or organisations of things) should be considered in their entirety or as wholes, and not merely as a collection of different parts.	Momagano	Momagano e raya gore ditsamaiso tse di farologaneng (kgotas mekgatlho ya dilo) e tshwanetse go lejwa yotlhe ka gangwe fela kgotsa jaaka e e momaganeng, mme e seng fela jaaka e e kokoantswe		Elithi Holism lithi izimiso ezihlukahlukene (noma izinhlelo zezinto) kufanele zithathwe ngokubhekwa zonke izizazi zazo noma zisesimweni esiphelele, futhi hhayi nje njengeqoqo lezingxenye ezihlukahlukene.	Holisme	Holisme verklaar dat verskillende stelsels (of organisasies van dinge) in hul geheel of as gehele beskou moet word, en nie bloot as die som van hul onderdele nie.	

				ng ka dikarolo tsa yone tse di farologaneng .					
107	Environmental Ethics	Environmental ethics is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents.	Ditsamaiso-sentle tsa Tikologo	Ditsamaiso-sentle tsa Tikologo ke serutwa sa filosofi sa go ithuta dikamano tsa boitsholo tsa batho, mmogole boleng le boemo jwa boitsholo, tikologo le mafelo a yone a a senang batho.		I-environmental ethics ngumkhakha wefilosofi ocwaninga ubudlelwane bokuziphatha kwabantu, kanye nokubaluleka nesimo sokuziphatha, semvelo kanye nezinto ezikuyo ezingabona abantu.	Omgewingsetiek	Omgewingsetiek is die dissipline in filosofie wat die morele verhouding tussen mense en die omgewing en sy nie-menslike inhoud bestudeer, en ook die waarde en morele status daarvan.	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ethics-environmental/

108	Geopolitics	The analysis of the geographic influences on power relationships in international relations.	Baagi le bopolotiki jwa naga	Tshekatshek o ya ditlhotlhelets o ya mafelobonn o e nna le tlhotlheletso dikamano tsa boditšhabatš haba.		Ukuhlaziywa kwendlela amathonya asezindawen i abantu abahlala kuzo athonya ngayo ubudlelwano babo nababusi ekusebenzel aneni kwamazwe omhlaba.	Geopolitiek	Die ontleding van die geografiese invloed op magsverhoudinge in internasionale betrekkinge.	https://www.britannica.com/topic/geopolitics
109	Philosophy of Mind	The branch of philosophy that studies the nature of the mind (mental events, mental functions, mental	Filosofi ya Mogopolo	Lekala la filosofi la go ithuta ka fa mogopolo o ntseng ka gone (ditiragalo tsa tlhaloganyo, ditiro tsa tlhaloganyo,		Igatsha lefilosofi elicwaninga isimo somqondo (izinto ezenzeka engqondweni, imisebenzi esengqondweni, izici	Filosofie van die Gees	Die vertakking van filosofie wat die aard van die gees/verstand bestudeer (geestesgeburtenisse, verstandelike funksies,	https://www.philosophybasics.com/branch_philosophy_of_mind.html

		properties and consciousness) and its relationship to the physical body.		dipharologan o tsa tlhaloganyo le go tlhagafala ga yone) le dikamano tsa yone le mmele wa nama.		nezinto eziqashelwa (yingqondo) kanye nobudlelwane obunawo nomzimba.		verstandelike eienskappe en bewussyn), en die verhouding daarvan met die fisiese liggaam.	
110	Absurdism	A philosophical perspective which holds that the efforts of humanity to find meaning or rational explanation in the universe ultimately fail (and, hence, are absurd) because no such	Ga go dire tlhaloganyo	Pono ya filosofi e e dumelang gore maiteko a motho a go batla bokao kgotsa tlhalosa e e utlwalang sentle mo lobopong ga e nne gone (mme, ka ntlha ya moo, mme go dira jalo		Umbono wefilosofi ogcizelela ukuthi imizamo yesintu yokuthola injongo noma incazelo enengqondo endaweni yonke iyahluleka ekugcineni (futhi	Absurdisme	'n Filosofiese perspektief wat meen dat die pogings van die mensdom om betekenis of rasonale verklaring in die heelal te vind uiteindelik misluk (en daarom	https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Absurdism#cite_note-Johannes-1

		meaning exists, at least to human beings.		ga go dire tlhaloganyo.		yingakho ingenangqondo) ngobayikho incazelo enjalo, okungenani kubantu.		absurd is) omdat daar geen sodanige betekenis bestaan nie – ten minste nie vir mense nie.	
111	Naturalism	A theory that relates scientific method to philosophy by affirming that all beings and events in the universe (whatever their inherent character may be) are natural. Consequently, all knowledge of the	Go dira ga dilo tsa tlhago	Kgopolo e e anelang mokgwa wa saense go filosofi ka go netefatsa gore ditshedi tsotlhe le ditiragalo mo lobopong (go sa kgathalesege boitshwaro jwa tsone jwa tlhago di ka) ke tsa tlhago. Kantslha ya moo, kitso yotlhe ya		Imfundiso ehlobanisa indlela engokwesayensi nefilosofi ngokugcizelela ukuthi bonke abantu nezenzakalo endaweni yonke (kungakhathaliseki ukuthi banobuntu obunjani) kungokwemv	Naturalisme	’n Teorie wat wetenskaplike metodes met filosofie in verband bring deur te bevestig dat alle wesens en gebeure in die heelal (ongeg hul inherente karakter) natuurlik is. Gevolglik val alle kennis van die heelal binne die bestek van	https://www.britannica.com/topic/naturalism-philosophy

		universe falls within the pale of scientific investigation		lobopo ke e saense e dirang patlisiso ka yone.		elo. Ngenxa yalokho, lonke ulwazi olusendaweni yonke lutholakala ngocwaningo lwezesayensi		wetenskaplike ondersoek.	
112	Relativism	The view that truth and falsity, right and wrong, standards of reasoning, and procedures of justification are products of differing conventions and frameworks of assessment and that their	Dilo di atholega ka go bapisiwale tse dingwe	Tumelo ya gore boammaaruri le maaka, tshiamo le go tlhoka tshiamo, ditekanyetso tsa go ntsha mabaka, mekgwatsamaiso ya tshiamiso le dikumo tsa ditlwaelo tse di sa tshwaneng le dithulaganyo		Umbono wokuthi iqiniso namanga, okulungile nokungalungile, izimiso zokucabanga, kanye nezinqubo zokunika izizathu zezento zethu, kungumphumela wezindlela ezihlukahluk	Relativisme	Die siening dat waarheid en valsheid, reg en verkeerd, standarde van beredenering, en prosedures van regverdiging produkte van verskillende konvensies en beoordelings raamwerke	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/relativism/

		authority is confined to the context giving rise to them.		tša tšhatšhoba le gore taolo ya tšone e laolwa ke dilo tšeo di tšenyang tirisong.		ene zokwenza izinto kanye nezinhlaka zokuhlaziya izinto futhi igunya lalokho ligcina kulokho okubangele ukuba kwenzeke.		is en dat hul gesag beperk is tot die konteks wat daartoe aanleiding gee.	
113	Ethical relativism	The theory that morality is relative to the norms of one's culture. That is, whether an action is right or wrong depends on the moral norms of the society in	Go athhola go ya ka boitshwaro	Kgopolo ya gore boitsholo jwa gago bo tšhalosiwa go ya ka ditšwaelo tša setso sa gaeno. Ke gore, gore a tiro e siame kgotsa ga e a siama go ikaegile ka		Imfundiso yokuthi ukuziphatha kahle kuya ngemikhuba yesiko-mpilo lomuntu. Kusho ukuthi, ukuthi isenzo esithile silungile noma asilungile	Etiese relativisme	Die teorie dat moraliteit relatief is tot die norme van 'n mens se kultuur. Dit wil sê, die vraag of 'n handeling reg of verkeerd is, hang af van die morele	https://www.scu.edu/ethics/resources/ethical-decision-making/ethical-relativism/

		which it is practiced.		mekgwa ya boitsholo jwa maloko a setšhaba ao mekgwa eo e dirwang mo gare ga sone.		kuxhomeka emikhubeni yokuziphatha yomphakathi okwenziwa kuwo lesenzo.		norme van die samelewing waarin dit uitgevoer word.	
114	Conversationalism	“As a method [of conversational philosophy], conversationalism is a formal procedure for assessing the relationships of opposed variables, in which thoughts are shuffled through disjunctive	Bopuisano	“Jaaka mokgwa [wa filosofi ya puisano], bopuisano ke mokgwatsa maiso wa semmuso wa go tthatlhoba dikamano tsa dipharologano tse di sa tshwaneng, tse mo go tsone go fetisiwa dikakanyo ka		“Njengendlela [yefilosofi yokuxoxa], i-conversationalism iyindlela esemthethweni yokuhlola ubudlelwane bezinto ezisezinhlangothini ezimelene, lapho imiqondo yenziwa khona ibeyinhlanhla	Konversationalisme	“As ‘n metode [van gespreksfilosofie] is konversationalisme ‘n formele prosedure vir die beoordeling van die verwantskappe van teenoorgeselde veranderlikes, waarin gedagtes deur	Chimakonam, J.O., 2017. What is conversational philosophy? A prescription of a new theory and method of philosophising, in and beyond African philosophy. Phronimon, 18, pp.115-130.

		and conjunctive modes to constantly recreate fresh thesis and anti-thesis each time at a higher level of discourse, without the expectation of the synthesis” (Chimakona m, 2017:121).		mafoko a e seng makopanyi le ka makopanyi gore o tlhame kakanyotheo e e foreše o sa kgaotse le se e seng kakanyotheo nako le nako ka go tshwara motlotlo wa maemo a a kwa godimo, kwantle ga go lebelela tlhamo” (Chimakona m, 2017:121).		ka ngezimo ezihlukanisay o nezihlangani sayo ukuze kulokhu kwakhiwa kabusha izinkulumo ezintsha nezinto ezimelene nezinkulumo isikhathi ngasinye lapho inkulumo isisezingeni eliphezulu, ngaphandle kokulindelek a kokuba iphinde yakhiwe” (Chimakona m, 2017:121).		disjunktiewe en konjunktiewe modusse geskommel word om voortdurend vars tesis en antitese te herskep, elke keer op ’n hoër vlak van diskoers, sonder die verwagting van die sintese” (Chimakona m, 2017:121).	
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115	Anti-natalism	An ethical view that negatively values procreation. Antinatalists argue that humans should abstain from procreation because it is morally wrong (some also recognize the procreation of other sentient beings as problematic)	Boema-kgatlanong le Tsalo	Mokgwa wa go leba tsalo ka tsela e e sa siamang. Batho ba ba lebang tsalo ka tsela e e sa siamang ba nganga gore batho ba tshwanetse ba tlogele go belega bana ka gonne ke boitshwaro jo bo sa siamang (ba bangwe ba leba go tsalo ya ditshedi tse dingwe le yone e le bothata).		Umbono wokuziphatha okubheka kabi ukuzalana. Izishosho ezingama-antinatalists ziphikisa ngokuthi abantu kufanele bakugweme ukuzalana ngoba akulungile ngokokuziphatha (abantu babheka ukuzalwa kwabanye abantu abanemizwanjengokuyink inga).	Anti-natalisme	’n Etiese siening wat voortplanting as iets negatiefs beskou. Antinataliste redeneer dat mense hulle moet onthou van voortplanting omdat dit moreel verkeerd is (sommige beskou ook die voortplanting van ander voelende wesens as problematies).	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antinatalism
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