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*Academic year 2023-2024*  
*Module: English*  
*Master 1. ( 1<sup>st</sup> semester)*  
*Sociologyof crime and deviance*  
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### *Types of crimes (3)*

#### *Assault*

An unlawful offer or attempt with force or violence to do corporal harm to another. Force unlawfully directed or applied to the person of another under such circumstances as to cause a well-founded apprehension of immediate peril. An attempt or offer to beat another, without touching him; as if one lifts up his cane or his fist in a threatening manner at another; or strikes at him but misses him.

- The unlawful, intentional inflicting, or attempted inflicting, of injury upon the person of another. The assault may be verbal. However, the term battery is used to represent the unlawful touching of a person. Aggravated assault is the result of the unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon, with or without infliction of injury. Simple assault is the unlawful or intentional inflicting of less than serious or serious bodily injury or an attempt or threat to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon.

#### *Assault simple*

One committed with no intention to do any other injury. An offer or attempt to do bodily harm, which falls short of an actual battery; an offer or attempt to beat another but without touching him; for instance, a blow delivered within a striking distance, but which does not reach its mark.

#### *Delinquency*

An omission or failure of duty, the gross neglect or willful default. Also a crime or criminal action especially if engaged in by a juvenile. A delinquency like a crime involves an intent to do harm or wrong. See Juvenile Delinquency.

#### *Delinquency juvenile*

An anti-social or criminal act committed by a youth while under legal age of adulthood. The most common age limit of childhood is eighteen. (Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia.) This is followed by seven states which have age sixteen as the legal limit and six states which have seventeen as the juvenile limit. Other states have varying ages.

### ***Riot***

In criminal law, tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist each other against any who shall oppose them, in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

***Aggression.*** The theory of aggression remains one of the most challenging areas of criminological study because of the elusiveness of an adequate definition of the term. Some researchers have applied it to any act that inflicts pain or suffering on another individual; others feel that a proper definition must include some notion of intent to do harm. Still others use a situational definition, so that what might be described as aggression in one context but might not be considered as such in others. Yet others contend that only the outcome of the act or “harm” should be considered.

***Deviance:*** Behavior that violates social norms. Deviant behavior may not always be a crime, and certain crimes may not represent deviant behavior.

Deviance Behavior that violates the standards of conduct or expectations of a group or society. (151) Differential association A theory of deviance that holds that violation of rules results from exposure to attitudes favorable to criminal acts. (160)

***Victim:*** a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, disease, accident (oxford)

***Victimogenesis*** The contributory background of a victim as a result of which that individual becomes prone to victimization. victimology. The study of the psychological and dynamic interrelationships between victims and offenders, with a view toward crime prevention. Interest in the study of the victim arose in the 1940s, and the works of such scholars as Mendelsohn (1947) and Von Hentig (1948) underlined the importance of studying criminal-victim relationships in understanding crime.

***Force:*** strength, power or violence, power or influence

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