

ABET: To encourage or help another person commit a crime.

Diné bá hozdeez'áago hoł bééhózin dóó bá bízneedłįgo beehaz'áanii yee ádihodiilt'i'.

ABILITY: Quality or condition of being able, power to perform or accomplish; capacity.

Bízneel'á; bíjįighah.

ACCEPT: To receive with consent or approval.

Lá; nidiilyá; niidzi'į'.

ACCESSORY: A person who helps commit a crime; the assistance provided can be before, during, or after the actual crime and may or may not involve presence during the crime.

Atah ájít'į doo ákwe'é nijiyáa da ndi; beehaz'áanii k'éti'go atah ájít'į azhą doo ákwe'é nijiyáa da ndi.

ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT: One who, having full knowledge that a crime has been committed, conceals it from a judge or other person in authority, and harbors, assists, or protects the person who committed the crime.

Diné bá hozdeez'á; diné beehaz'áanii k'íiníti'go hoł bééhózin ndi jidínees'įį'; diné náánála' beehaz'áanii k'íiníti'go ts'idá át'éegi hoł bééhózin ndi nihwiit'aahii bits'ąą jidínees'įį'; áádóó índída diné beehaz'áanii k'íiníti'go bééhoozingo bich'ąąh jideeyá, éi doodago nazhnil'ingo baa nízhdiidzá.

ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT: One who, being absent at the time a crime is committed, yet assists, procures, counsels, incites, induces, encourages, engages, or commands another to commit it.

T'áa bitséedi diné bá nahojiz'áago beehaz'áanii k'íiníti'go; beehaz'áanii k'éti' yéedąą' doo hojılło da ndi haanıltsogo da bich'į' ajíıl'aad doo binahodziz'áago da.

ACCIDENT: A general word for an unexpected event.

T'áadoo hooyání doo ákóą áhóót'įįd da; doo ákóó áhoodzaa da.

ACCOMPLICE: A person who knowingly and voluntarily helps another person to commit a crime.

Beehaz'áanii k'ídooti'go t'áa hoł bééhózin ndi áká'ajoolwod; diné ła' hoł bééhózin, áádóó laanaa jiniizįį'go náánála' beehaz'áanii k'íiníti'go biká'ajoolwodgo.

ACTIVE: Lively, being energetic; pending.

Biináíi (frisky); t'ah hiná (still alive); t'ahdii yit'ih (on going or pending).

ADEQUATE: A general word for "enough"; fully sufficient; reasonably sufficient; satisfactory; suitable.

Bohónéedzâ; bííghah; bóhonee'â.

ADJOURN: Postpone or suspend business.

Alch'î' ánályaa; ch'éézhnijéé; altso bííghah azlîî'; álah aleeh alch'î' kónályaa.

ADJUDGE: To pass on judicially, to decide, settle, or decree by court decision, to sentence or condemn.

Nihoot'â; ánihoot'â; góóldi nihoni'â.

ADJUDICATE: To decide, award or sentence judicially.

Baa hwiiníst'îidgo bee nihoot'â.

ADJUDICATION: The formal giving, pronouncing, or recording of a judgment for one side or the other in a lawsuit.

Baa hwiiníst'îidgo bee nihoot'â.

ADJUST: To settle or arrange; change (something) to make fit; adapt oneself; get used to; reset, stabilize.

Hasht'eelnééh; hasht'enálnééh; bóhodínóodîî (get used to); hasht'eelyaa.

ADJUSTMENT: An arrangement, a settlement, compromise, negotiation.

K'idahazdôod; hasht'edaadzaa; hasht'eelyaa.

ADMISSIBLE: Proper to be used in reaching a decision; evidence that should be "let in" or introduced in court; evidence that the jury may use.

Binahjî' nihodoot'áligíi dínóol'îîi biniiyé bá hoo'a'.

ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE: Binahji' nihodoot'áalgo bee iyeet'íní biniiyé bá hoo'a'.

ADMISSION: A voluntary statement that a fact or a state of events is true.

Áhóodzaaigíi dóó áhóót'îidigíi t'áá aaníi ha'niigo.

ADMISSION OF GUILT: To voluntarily confess to the commission of a crime.

Diné t'áadoo bínílchéhé t'áá bí t'áá aaníí ásht'í níigo; bee ak'éhást'ahágíí diné t'áá aan'í ásht'í' níigo ádee hadoo²-íí'.

ADMIT: To confess or make acknowledgement.

T'áá aaníí ásht'í ha'níigo; t'áá aaníí jiniigo bee ádaahojoolne' (to confess).

ADOPT: Accept, choose, or take as your own property, acts, or ideas.

Nídiilyá; ádaadeet'é.

ADOPTION: The taking of another's child into one's own family and giving that child all the rights and duties of one's own children.

Náánaala' be'awéé' haayiltíigo hwíí' silíí'.

ADULT: A person over the legal age a state has set for full rights to begin.

T'áá hóoyáadii; t'áá hóyáanii; bini' hadanéést'e'ii; baa nizhnísá (reaching the age of majority).

ADULTERY: Extramarital relations; illicit sexual intercourse; sexual unfaithfulness of a married person.

Adilyé.

ADVERSE: Opposed; having opposing interests; against.

Ats'áájí nilínígíí; ak'ijí' nilínígíí.

ADVERSE WITNESS: The other party to the action or lawsuit.

Oo'íinii ak'ijí' halne'ii; oo'íinii ats'áájí nilínígíí.

ADVICE: View or opinion given to clients by their lawyers.

Hoł íishjéé ályaa; hoł ch'é²t'é.

ADVISE: To give an opinion or counsel, or recommend a plan or course of action.

Bee hoł hóone'; hoł ch'íhoot'é.

ADVOCATE: A person who speaks for another person, for a cause, in the best interest of that person.

Áyálti'i; há yálti'i.

AFFAIR: Matter or concern.

Hódéét'i'ii (matter which concerns oneself); hanaanish ájósinii (concerning one's business).

AFFECT: To act upon; influence (the mind or feelings); change.

Nayiihná; neilo' (control); ho'diih'á (effected by); beehiná (effects); bídéét'i'.

AFFIDAVIT: A written statement sworn to before a person officially permitted by law to administer an oath or made under penalty of perjury.

Ch'íhozhni'ánigíí naaltsoos bikáá' yisdzohgo yooch'íid bəh ah ádin ha'níigo bik'i ni'it'aah.

AFFIRM: To ratify or confirm.

T'áá ákót'ée doolee; jidiísijid (confirm).

AFFIX: Fix or fasten in anyway; to attach physically.

Bəshjah; bikáá' ni'it'ə.

AFRAID: Filled with fear or apprehension.

Bééhóodziid (he became afraid, frightened, scared, alarmed, terrified).

AGAINST: Adverse to; directly opposing.

Bits'əəjí, ats'əəjí, ak'ijj'.

AGE: Verb: to become old; show the effects of increasing age.

Honáahaagíí (how old one is); náas jootih; ha'astih (aging).

AGE DISCRIMINATION: Unequal treatment based on age, the failure to treat a person equally because of age.

Ináahaigíí (age) biniinaa ats'əəjí ídlj.

AGENCY: A special department of the government concerned with the administration of affairs within a specified field.

Naat'áanii nídáagóó; naat'áanii Wáashindoon yá nidaalnishii bí ndahaz'ánigóó.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Attacking someone with a weapon.

Bee atí'doolniilii áláak'ee siláago diné baa tii'oodzá.

AGGRAVATED BATTERY: Attacking someone with a weapon and hitting that person.

Bee atí'doolniilii diné yéego bee atilyaa.

AGGRESSIVE: Showing a readiness to attack others.

Diné bich'í' dah jiidááh.

AGGRESSION: Making attacks, an offensive action.

Diné bich'í' dah iidááh.

AGGRESSOR: The person who begins a quarrel or dispute either by threatening or striking another.

Diné aatiih nádáhígíí.

AGONY: Violent physical pain or mental distress; extreme pain or distress.

Il honeezgai; il nahonigaah; ti'hoo'nííh.

AGREE: To concur or give a mutual consent. To agree to it.

Bee lá; t'áá ákót'ée dooleel.

AGREED: Settled or established by agreement.

Bee lá azlǐǐ; ałch'ishdǎǎ' bee lá.

AID AND ABET: Intentionally help another person to commit an act.

T'áá ákójínéehgo náánała' diné biká ajoolwodgo beehaz'áanii yaah dah hool'a'.

ALCOHOL: Intoxicating drink.

Tsi'na'iiláhi; tó tsi'na'iiláhi.

ALLEGATION: A statement in a pleading that sets out a fact that one expects to prove.

Saad bee ak'éhát'áhígíí.

ALLEGE: To state or declare a charge without proof.

Ak'éhást'ah; ak'éhát'ááh t'óó bee ha'oodzií'; saad bee ak'éhát'ááh.

ALLEGED OFFENSE: An unproven charge that a person has committed a crime.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go bee ak'íhát'ááh.

ALLOCATION: To give out by distribution, assignment or dispersement.

Altaadadeest'á.

ALLOCUTION: The formality in which a judge asks a party to a case or the government whether he or it has any way to show that judgment should not be pronounced against him or has any last words to say before a sentence is given out. (The government also has this right, but may give up the right to address the court as a result of a plea agreement.)

Nihoot'aahígíí biniiyé ádá ha'doodzihígíí, biniinaanii ak'ijí' nihodoot'áligíí biniiyé ádá ha'doodzihígíí.

ALLOTTED LAND: Land distributed to individual Indians held under trusteeship of the federal government, not subject to alienation.

Kéyah há náhásdzo (binaaltsos atsa yik'i sidáhígíí)

ALTER: To make a change.

Lahgo ánályaa.

AMBIGUITY: Uncertainty, doubtfulness, lack of clarity, confusion of meaning, words or expression capable of having more than one meaning.

Doo bééhózin da; il hazkééh; il hólá.

AMEND: To correct, change or revise.

Nák'ąas (to amend); lahgo ánálneéh (too be amended).

AMENDMENT: To correct or change a pleading (complaint) that is already before a court.

Lahgo ánálneéh (to change or modify).

ANSWER: A responsive pleading by a defendant to the charges and demands of the plaintiff's complaint. The defendant denies or admits the plaintiff's charges and/or can present new facts to defeat them.

Nát'ąą' saad ninát'aah.

ANONYMOUS: Having or giving no name.

Yizhí t'áágééd.

APPARENT: Easily seen, obvious, evident, or manifest.

T'áadoo bahat'aadí, íishjáńí.

APPEAL: Seeking or asking the higher court to review proceedings in the lower court for errors.

Wódahdi aanáhát'í yaanéidínóot'íígo wókeed

APPEAL COURT: A higher court which reviews the lower courts decision.

Adeii aadahwiinit'íídi.

APPEAL BOND: The bond given on taking an appeal, in a civil case by which the appellant and his sureties are bound to pay damages and court costs if he fails to prosecute the appeal with effect, and in a criminal case by which the appellant and his sureties guarantee that the appellant will surrender if he loses the appeal.

Béeso ach'ááh nii'nilgo binahjí' t'óó áłtsééd tł'óó'góó na'adá aahwiinist'íid yéé náanéél'íí'jí'; béeso ách'ááh naa'nilígíí.

APPEAR: To come before the court or present one's self before the court.

Naaltsoos hwee siltsoozgo, éi doodago diné naaltsoos bee nizhníłtsoozgo aadahwiinit'íídi biniiyé yah adiináál ha'ńigo.

APPEARANCE: Initial appearance is the time when bond is first set in a criminal case.

See Appear.

APPELLANT: The person who appeals a case to a higher court.

Aanáhást'íidgo bee aahoneeznánígíí hódahdi aadahwiinit'íni góne' shá baa nínááhódóot'ííł níigo yiniyé naaltsoos niníłtsoozígíí.

APPELLATE JUDGES: A higher judge who reviews the lower courts decision.

Adeii nihwii'aahii.

APPELLEE: The party in a case against whom an appeal is taken (usually but not always, the winner in the lower court).

Hódahdi aadahwiinit'íni góne' naaltsoos bee nínáánáłtsoozígíí.

APPLICABLE: Fit, suitable, pertinent, or appropriate.

Beelt'é (fit); bídéét'i' (pertinent); bohónéedzâ (appropriate).

APPLICATION: A putting to, placing before, perfering a request or petition to or before a person. The act of making a request for something.

Naaltsoos niiltsoozígíí (paper is filed); naaltsoos bee adókeed (a request papers).

APPLY (APPLY THE LAW TO THE FACTS): Ádahóót'íidígíí dóó bee nahaz'áanii bíł alch'í'. naa'nil.

APPOINT: To choose, designate, prescribe, nominate.

Bik'i hodiinii'; niho'deeltí.

APPREHEND: To arrest or seize, to become aware of or to anticipate with anxiety, dread or fear.

Ho'diiltsood (arrest or seized); hoł yéé' áhoolyaago (to anticipate with anxiety, dread and fear toward apprehension).

APPREHENSION: The seizure, taking or arrest of a person on a criminal charge; fear that some misfortune is about to occur.

Doo yá'át'éehii nawólníigo t'óó náhádziid (afraid some misfortune is about to occur). Ho'diiltsood (arrest of a person); haatii'oodzáago bits'áádóó hoł yéé' hazlǐí'.

APPREHENSIVE: To become aware of or to anticipate with anxiety, dread and fear toward apprehension.

Hoł yee' ahoolyaago (to anticipate with anxiety, dread and fear toward apprehension).

APPROXIMATE: Near to, about, a little more or less, close, meaning very nearly, but not absolutely.

T'áá áyidígóó; áhánígi.

APPROXIMATELY: Nearly correct or exact.

K'asdáá' t'áá ákót'é.

ARBITRARY: Action taken according to another's own desires without cause or reason. Doing things at will without showing any fairness.

íiyisíí biniinaanii t'áá ádingo t'áá hó íizníninigi ájíit'íid.

ARGUE: To forward reasons for or against; try to prove by reasoning; to debate or discuss matters.

Algha'dit'ááh.

ARGUMENT: Persuasion by laying out facts, law and the reasoning that connects them.

Algha'dit'ááh.

ARRAIGN: (verb) To bring a defendant before a judge to hear the charges and to enter a plea (guilty, not guilty, etc.)

Bik'íhát'aahii nihwii'aahii bidááhdéé' niidlóosgo bee hak'éhást'ahígíí yee hoí hodoolnih dóó t'áá daats'í aaníí ájít'í, dooda daats'í doodaii' daats'í doo ákót'ée da, éí bee ádeehadizdoodzih. (Note: This translation is given from the prospective of the defendant.)

ARRAIGNMENT: (noun) To bring a defendant before a judge to hear the charges and to enter a plea (guilty, not guilty, etc.).

See arraign.

ARREST: Taking a person into custody to answer criminal charges. (Also see detent, detain, detention)

Siláo hooítsood.

ARREST WARRANT: A paper issued by a judge, authorizing law enforcement officers to find and arrest someone.

Nihwii'aahii naaltsoos hwee hayíí'ahgo binahjí' siláo hwiidooítsoł.

ARSON: The intentional and malicious burning of a dwelling house, other building or any property.

T'áá ákójíléehgo hooghan biih hozhdíínil; hooghan jidiiltła; t'áá ákwáhánéehgo, éí doo dago ádíláahee diné binchó'í doodlid.

ASSAULT: An attempt or threat to hurt another but without touching him; an unlawful attempt with force or violence to commit a bodily hurt upon another.

Diné t'áá ákóhá'néehgo baa tii'oodzá (an unlawful attempt with force or violence to commit a bodily hurt upon another); azéé'naat'á (verbal assault).

ASSAULT RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY HARM: Attacking someone and hurting them badly.

Diné bits'íís yéego atídoolníilgo baa tii'oodzá.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON: Attacking someone with a knife, a gun, or the like.

Bee atí'doolníłii·diné bee baa tii'oodzá.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER: Attacking someone, meaning to commit murder.

Diné diyoolyéelgo baa tii'oodzá.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE: Attacking someone, meaning to sexually penetrate them.

Asdzání t'áadoo íinízin da ndi baa ni'doodaalgo biniiyé baa tii'oodzá.

ASSERT: To state as true, declare, insist upon, urge reasons for.

T'áá aaníí ha'níigo bee ha'oodzíí', inda bee yáti', indída bee astee', inda bich'ááh yáti'.

ASSIGN: To appoint or select for a particular purpose or duty; to transfer or make over formally, e.g., to deed over land to another person.

Biniiyé niho'deeltí (to appoint or select); náánálahjí' baa deet'á (to transfer over).

ASSIGNMENT: The transfer of property or rights in property to another person.

Náánálahjí' diné la' bílák'edoot'á.

ASSIST: To help, aid, give a hand, give support, take part with.

Áká e'elyeed.

ASSISTANCE: (noun) aid or help.

Lahdóó ajoolwod; lahdoó ájíit'íid.

ASSUME: 1. To pretend, to undertake, engage, promise, to take to or upon one's self; 2. be inclined to think, be of the opinion, have an idea that presume, presuppose, take for granted.

T'óó shá'shin hwiinidzingo; t'óó daats'í hwiinidzingo.

ATTACK: Assail, run at, rush upon, threaten.

(to strike) diné t'áadoo le'é bee atídool níilgo baa tii'oodzá; diné atídoolníilgo baa tii'oodzá; diné bik'i'iidooolwołgo baa tii'oodzá.

ATTEMPT: To try without succeeding an act that goes beyond preparation, but which is not completed; (an effort to commit a crime that goes beyond preparation, and which would have succeeded if it had not been prevented.)

Bóhonitááh; doo t'óó binahast'áá da, ndi bóhoneestáá', ndi doo altso la'yilyaa da.

ATTEMPTED MURDER: (homicide); amounting to more than mere preparation or planning to unlawfully kill another person but short of execution.

Diné diyoolyéelgo bóhoneestáá'.

ATTEST: Swear to, act as a witness to, certify formally, usually in writing.

T'áá aaníí jiniigo naaltsoos bikáá' házhi' yisdzoh.

ATTORNEY: Lawyer.

Agha'diit'aahii.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: The chief law officer of each state and also of the United States.

Agha'diit'aahii ts'idá aláąjì' naat'áanii nilínigíí.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICER: Agha'diit'aahii ts'idá aláąjì' naat'áanii nilínigíí binaanish bil haz'ánigi.

AUTHENTIC: The real thing.

íí; íííinii.

AUTHENTICATION: A formal act certifying that a public document (a law, records, etc.) is official and correct, so that it may be admitted as evidence.

T'áá aaníí; íííinii ályaa.

AUTHENTICATE: See authentication.

íííigo álnééh.

AUTHORITY: Permission to act, power to act.

Bidahólníihii; ihólníih ąah silá; ihólníih álák'ee silá.

AUTHORIZE: Give the right to act; "authorized" means officially permitted.

Beésh lə asíníłíí' (did you authorize); beehaz'áanii binahjí' bee lə azlí'ígíí (authorized under the law); bee lə azlíí' (it has been authorized).

AUTOPSY: To dissect a dead body to determine the cause of death.

(to perform) hwiisxíinii bíka'algizh; iisxíinii bíka'algizh.

AVOID: Depart from, have nothing to do with, hold back, keep away from, keep clear or refrain from.

Bits'áájí', nahjí'; bik'ee'áá.

AWARD: To give or grant by formal process.

Há ninályáago binahjí' k'ééházdóódíí; íłigo a'ílyá.

BAIL: Money or property pledged to assure the appearance in court of a defendant.

Béeso t'óó áłtsééd bik'é ... e idáhígíí aahwiidínóot'ííł Lájííjí'.

BAIL BOND: A written statement of debt by an arrested person and back up by others. It promises that the arrested person will show up in court or risk losing the amount of the bond.

Béeso ách'ááh nii'níl t'óó áłtsééd bik'é ch'éé'doodáalgo béeso nii'níl dóó aanáho'dóot'iiljí' ahoolzhiizhgo bíł nídesht'ash jiníigo bá bee ádeehadzoodzi'igíí.

JUMPING BAIL: Not showing up for a court hearing after being arrested and giving the court either a bail-bond or one's promise to appear; this is a crime which carries a separate punishment than the original charge.

Béeso ách'ááh naa'níligíí nizhnínilgo binahjí' t'óó áłtsééd ch'ééjidzá yéeni' haahwiinít'iih bijí t'áadoo nídzídzáa da.

ON BAIL: The condition of being free after having been arrested and having posted bail-bond or been released on one's promise to appear, but before one's trial.

Béeso ách'ááh naa'níligíí binahjí' t'óó áłtsééd ch'ééjidzá.

TO BAIL OUT (ANOTHER): To put one's money with the court so someone else can get out of jail while he is awaiting for trial, the money is lost if the defendant does not appear in court.

Béeso 'ach'ááh naa'níligíí diné la' bá nizhníláago binahjí' t'óó kónishghánigí' ch'ínádzá aadahwiinít'ííhjí'.

BAIL BONDSMAN: One who acts as a surety by putting up money or property to allow the release of a person in jail until time of trial.

Béeso ách'ááh naa'níligíí náánála' há niiníláago binahjí' t'óó kónishgháníjí' ch'éé'idzá.

BANKS: Béeso báhooghan.

BANK DEPOSIT: Money placed in the bank in either a savings or checking account which can be withdrawn on demand.

Béeso báhooghan góne' béeso yah ahi'nííł.

BAR: A barrier or prohibition; anything that blocks the way.

Ach'ááh ni'dii'á.

BATTERY: Any unlawful physical touching inflicted on a person without consent of that person.

T'áá ákóhá'néehgo diné atilyaa; diné t'áadoo lá hałnı́hı́ t'áá ákójı́néehgo diné atı́jı́ı́'ı́nggo.

BECAUSE: Biniinaa; háálá éı́ biniinaa.

BEING DULY SWORN UPON OATH: Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo yooch'ı́ı́d baąą ádingo ádee ha'didziih.

BELIEF: A sense of firmness about the truth of an idea that lies somewhere between "suspicion" and "knowledge".

Woodłánı́gı́ı́.

BENCH: The place where judges sit in court.

Ánihwı́ı́'aahı́ı́ dah sı́dáádoó.

BENCH WARRANT: Process issued by the court or "from the bench" for the arrest of the person named in the warrant.

Nı́hwı́ı́'aahı́ı́ naaltsoos hwee hayı́ı́'ahgo bı́nahjı́' sı́láo hwiidooltsołı́gı́ı́; nı́hwı́ı́'aahı́ı́ bı́naaltsoos bı́k'ehgo ná'ı́ı́dláhgı́ı́ı́.

BEYOND: Bílááhgóó; doó níwohjı́'.

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT: The level of proof required to convict a person of a crime. For a jury to be convinced "beyond a reasonable doubt", it must be fully satisfied that the person is guilty. It does not mean "convinced one hundred percent", but it comes close to that meaning.

Bee iyeet'ı́ı́nı́ı́ ts'ı́dá doo naaki nı́ı́ı́gı́oó bı́nahjı́' nı́hodoot'áalı́ı́.

BIAS: Preconceived opinion that makes it difficult to be impartial, preconceived opinion by the judge or a juror about one or more of the persons involved in a lawsuit to an opinion about the subject matter.

Aahwiı́nı́t'ı́ı́h t'áá bı́tséedi ak'ı́jı́' tsı́hódeeskéezgo hazhó'ó nı́hodoot'áłéę doo bohónéedząą da.

BILL OF RIGHTS: That portion of the United States Constitution which protects certain fundamental rights and privileges of U.S. citizens.

Beehaz'áanii sání bee há nahazt'i'ı́gı́ı́ doó bee ak'i'adéest'ı́'ı́gı́ı́ doó bı́nahjı́' aa'áadahayánı́gı́ı́.

BIND: To place under an obligation or hold by legal obligation.

Bího'dóltą'.

BINDING AUTHORITY: Sources of law that must be taken into account by a judge in deciding a case, for example: statutes from the same state or federal jurisdiction or decisions by a higher court of the same state or federal jurisdiction or the state or federal constitution.

Beehaz'áanii aláahqo bóhólníihgo binahjì' nihwiit'aahígíí.

BLAME: To find fault with someone for doing something wrong.

Ak'ihást'ah; ak'ihát'ááh.

BOARD: A committee of persons oversight or control over certain matters, or discharge certain functions of a representative character.

Yindaha'á yiniiyé sinilígíí; yidahwée'aah biniiyé bits'á'nilígíí.

BOARD OF PAROLES: (see parole board).

BODILY INJURY: A physical injury, a cut, bruise or wound to any part of the human body. (see also serious bodily injury).

Ats'íís atídzaa; akáá' dah diitl'iizh (a bruise).

BODY: Ats'íís.

BODY HAIR: Akáshtl'o.

BOND: A document that is evidence of a debt.

ąąh háá'áago naaltsoos biyi' yisdzohígíí; ąąh háá'á binaaltsoos.

BONDSMAN: A surety; one who has entered into a bond as surety.

Niná'doolyéél biniiyé diné la' há yiizì'.

BORROW: Get temporary use of; take an advance; obtain the use of; take on loan.

T'óó áłtsééd a'ilyé; t'óó áłtsééd a'i'nííł.

BREATHALYZER MACHINE: A machine that the police use to find out how much alcohol a person has in his bloodstream at the time the test is taken.

Ajidląągo hayol bee naalkaahí.

BREAKING AND ENTERING: Forcing, destroying, or unfastening a lock, latch, or door window and unlawfully going into a building.

Doo bee haz'áágóó áá ályaa; doo bee haz'áágóó hooghan áá ályaa.

BREIF: A written summary or condensed statement of a series of ideas or of a document.

T'óó ch'ída'ast'ánigo naaltsoos bikáá' nii'nil.

BRIEF/MEMORANDUM: A written statement prepared by one side in a lawsuit to explain its case to the judge.

Bee aahwiinit'ínigíí naaltsoos bikáa'go saad ánihwii'aahii bil íishjáni ályaago.

BRING SUIT: Start a lawsuit, unually by filing the first papers.

Baa hwiidínóot'ííł biniiyé naaltsoos eeniiltsoosígíí.

BRUISE: Injury to the body, caused by a fall or a blow, that breaks blood vessels without breaking the skin.

Diitł'iizh.

BRUTAL: Cruel, heartless, ruthless, violent.

Doo jooba'k'ehgo atí'élyaa.

BRUTALITY: Cruelness, cruelty, heartlessness, inhumanity, lack of feeling, ruthlessness, violence.

Doo jooba'góó ádílááhk'ehgo atí'élyaa.

BULLET: Bee'aldqoh bik'a'.

BULLET WOUND: K'áák'eh.

BURDEN OF PROOF: The requirement that to win a case or have an issue decided in one's favor in a lawsuit, he must show that the weight of evidence is on his side.

Bee iyeet'íinii bee hodínóonééłii álnééh áá siláhígíí; aadahwiinit'íí góne' bee ééhózinii bee ach'iji nihodoot'áalgo íishjáni ádoolníł áá siláii.

BURGLAR: A person who unlawfully enters the house, building, vehicle or any other structure of another person with the intention of committing felony therein (usually theft).

Ani'ííhii; hooghan yii'dóó ani'ííhii.

BURGLARY: The unlawful entry into the home, vehicle or any other structure³² by another person with the intention of committing a felony therein (usually theft).

Hooghan atilyaago yah o'oodzá dóó t'áá ákójínehgo beehaz'áanii nitsaaigíí bee ádihozhdiilt'i'.

CALCULATE: To intend, to figure, to design, or to scheme.

T'áá ákójíneehgo biniiyé nahojiz'áago.

CALIBRATE: Determine, check, or adjust the scale of a measuring instrument (e.g. breathalyzer machine).

Ajidláago siláo hayol yee neilkaahígíí choo'íihgo hasht'e' nináhagéés; naagiz; naalkid.

CALIBRATION: A calibrating; an adjustment of any kind of measuring machine so that it will give proper readings.

Ajidláago siláo hayol yee neilkaahígíí choo'íihgo hasht'e' nináhagéés; bee í'neel'áahi hasht'e' niilkeed, hasht'e' niigéés.

CANCEL: Put an end to, to withdraw, do away with, stop.

Ánászíid (cancelled); ni' kólyaa (set aside); nahjí' kólyaa (to withdraw).

CAPACITY: Ability or mental status.

Ázhóoolíil bízhneel'á, ázhóoolíilgo bee há haz'á, éi doodago há bohónéedzá.

CAPITAL CRIME: Major crime that is punishable by death.

T,áá íiyisíí hótsoago beehaz'áanii bee ádihozhdiilt'i'go iiná nidoot'ihígíí báh ílį.

CAPTIAL MURDER: A serious degree of homicide that is punishable by death.

T'áá íiyisíí hótsoago beehaz'áanii bee ihodiit'i' nilį diné seesyíigo éi iiná nidoot'ihgo báh ílį.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: The death penalty.

Iiná nidoot'ihgo bee nihoot'aahígíí.

CAR: Chidí.

CARELESS: T'áá na'níle'ee; doo baa hódzágóó; t'áá ádiláahee; t'áadoo nitsáháskézi; t'áadoo baa ntsáhákeesi (thoughless); t'óó hólagó (inconsiderate).

CARELESSNESS: See Careless.

CARNAL KNOWLEDGE: Sexual intercourse with any female not his wife who has not attained the age of consent. (This definition is in accordance with the Fourteen Major Crimes Act.)

Ch'ikééh t'ahdoo hastá'áadah bináháhágíi doo hwe'asdzáágóó baa na'asdzá; asdnáni baa na'asdzá; asdnáni gisk'ééd (sexual intercourse with a female).

CASE: A lawsuit; a dispute that goes before the court.

Naaltsos eesiltsoozgo baa hwiidínóot'íílii.

CASE DISMISSED: A court order that put a lawsuit out of court.

Naaltsos eeniiltsooz yéé t'óó nahjí' hanááltsooz.

CASE HOLDING: A case law or legal principles established by court.

Aadahwiinít'í bibeehaz'ánii bik'ehgo nihwiit'aahígíi.

CASE LAW: Judge made law.

Nihwii'aahii beehaz'ánii ádayiilaaígíi.

CASE SETTLED: To come to or reach an agreement in a lawsuit (or dispute that goes before the court).

Naaltsos eeniiltsooz nít'éé'go t'áadoo baa hwiinít'ííhi t'óó bee aha'deet'áago t'áadoo baa hwiiníst'ííd da.

CASUALTY: The result of an accident or unfortunate event, usually used to refer to dead persons involved in such events; an event which occurred unexpectedly.

Doo ákóó áhóót'ííd da; t'áadoo hooyáni doo ákóó áhoodzaa da.

CAUSATION: What produces an effect, cause or causes.

Biniinaanii; biniinaa áhóót'íídígíi.

CAUSE: That which produces an effect, motive or reason.

Biniinaanii.

CAUSE OF ACTION: Action in court, case, legal action, litigation, suit, claim for relief.

Naaltsos eesiltsoozgo baa hwiidínóot'ííligíi.

CAUTION: Urge to be careful; warning.

Bee ákohwiinidzin; doo ázhdoolíligíí bee hoł hane'

CELL: Jail cell.

Awáalya góne áhoolts'íisigo nahaz'ánigíí.

CEREMONY: A set of dignified and usually traditional practices followed on special occasions.

Nahaghá baa na'aldeeh, hataál, na'akai, nidáá'.

CERTIFICATE: Written assurance that something has been done or some formal requirement has been met.

Naaltsos bee ééhózinii ályaaígíí.

CERTIFICATION: A certifying, being certified, a certified statement.

T'áadoo le'e naaltsos da, t'áa ha'át'íhíi da ílí ha'niigo iishjáni álnééh.

CERTIFY: To testify in writing, to guarantee to be true or valid, to make known or establish as a fact.

Naaltsos ílįigo álnééh.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY (EVIDENCE): If the evidence is of a type which can be confused or tampered with, the proponent of the object must present proof of who has held the evidence at all times since it was taken until the day of court before it can be admitted into evidence. For example, before evidence of a blood-alcohol test will be admitted, a custodial chain - from the taking, to the testing, to the exhibiting of the sample-must be established.

Bee yit'ini dooleelii siláo néidiiláago hazhó'ó hasht'e' nidoolyéél, éi ts'idá baa áháyąągo aahwiinít'įįhji' ahodoolzhish; aadahwiinít'įį góne' bee éédózin dooleelii áltah yilyéél.

CHALLENGE: An objection to the seating of a prospective juror on the jury panel for a trial.

Nalkits'áadah dah nidinibįįhígíí diné ła' atah dah dínóodaalęę bich'ąąh ni'idzá.

CHALLENGE FOR CAUSE: A challenge to a juror for which some cause or reason is alleged.

Biniináanii hólóągo diné ła' naakits'áadah dah nidinibįįhígíí yitah dah dínóodaalęę dooda ha'niigo bich'ąąh ni'idzá.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE: A challenge to a juror without alleging any cause or reason.

Diné la' naakits'áadah dah nídinib'íhígíí yitah dah dínóodaaléé ei dooda ha'níigo biniinaanii t'áá ádin nidi.

CHAMBERS: Judge's private office where he conducts business.

Nihwii'aahii bił haz'ání góne'.

CHARACTER: The moral qualities which belong to and distinguish an individual person.

Ájít'éegi bee hwéého'dílzínígíí; ádaat'éegi.

CHARGE OF THE JURY: The judge's instruction to the jury concerning the law which applies to the facts of the case.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinib'íhígíí yinahjì' nidahodoo'áalgo nihwii'aahii bee nahaz'áanii yił íishjání áyiilaa.

CHARGE/S: A formal accusation of a crime.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'jí naaltsoos bee eesiltsooz; naaltsoos hwee siltsoozígíí; bee ak'éhást'ahii naaltsoos hwee siltsoozígíí; beehaz'áanii k'éti' ha'níigo hak'ijì' yisdzohígíí.

CHILD: Awéé'; álchíní yázhí (child, children).

CHILD ABUSE: The failure to take proper care of a child; the physical, mental or emotional mistreatment of a child.

Awéé' dóó álchíní yázhí doo baa áháyąą da; awéé' dóó álchíní yázhí atíl'í.

CHILD NEGLECT: The failure to take the proper care of a child.

Awéé' dóó álchíní yázhí doo baa áháyąą da.

CHILD SUPPORT: Providing a child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, guidance, education and affection.

Awéé' bá yá'át'éehii (ch'iyáán, hooghan, na'nitin, ólta, ayóó ó'ó'ní, éé', etc.) bee baa áháyą.

CIRCUIT COURT: Courts whose jurisdiction extends over several judicial districts (generally appellate courts).

Adeii góne' aadahwiinit'ínígíí; wódahgo aadahwiinit'ínígíí.

CIRCUIT JUDGE: The judge of a circuit court.

Wódahgo aanáhát'íní góne' nihwii'aahii.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE: Proof of facts that indirectly prove a main fact in question.

Ádahóót'íidígíí t'éiyá binahjí' t'áá aaníí hwiiniidzítí'; ádahóót'íidígíí t'éiyá binahjí' bee iyeet'íní ádaalyaaígíí.

CITE: Summon a person to court, to notify a person of legal proceedings against him and require his presence; to refer to legal authorities.

Naaltsos eeniiltsoozígíí biniiyé yah adiináál ha'níigo ho'ílnii'ígíí.

CITIZEN: A person born in the United States or later naturalized. A person who enjoys all of the rights, privileges and responsibilities which can be enjoyed by any other person within a legal district.

Wáashindoon bikéyah ashdladiin sinilígíí bikáá' nidabi'diizhchínígíí.

CITIZENSHIP: The duties, rights and privileges of a citizen; conditions of being a citizen; the status of being a citizen.

Wáashindoon bikéyah ashdladiin sinilígíí bikáá' nidabi'diizhchíinii t'áá altsojí' bá adahwiizt'i'ígíí.

CITY: Kintah; kin lání; kin shijaa'.

CITY HALL: The headquarter of city officials.

Kin dah shijaa' bá hoot'áál bíł haz'áągi.

CITY MAYOR: Kinláńí binant'a'í; kin dah shijaa' binant'a'í.

CIVIL JURISDICTION: The authority, power or right of the courts to hear and decide controversies in civil cases.

T'áá k'é bíł naat'i'go aanidahat'íinii íhólníih baąh siláhágíí.

CIVIL LAW: That rule of action which every particular nation or city has established peculiar to itself.

T,áá k'é bíł naat'i'go beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

CIVIL PROCEDURE: The rule and methods of carrying on a lawsuit in a civil action.

Diné t'áá lahodit'ehee bihodiit'i'go baa hwiinít'íigo beehaz'áanii' yázhi choo'ínígíí.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The rights of all citizens that are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

T'áá lahodit'ee beehaz'aanii idéét'i'ígíí.

CLAIM: Demand as one's own; assert; urge; insist; one side's case in a lawsuit.

Wókeedgo bee astee'.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF: A relief sought or asked for in a complaint.

Wókeedii binahjì' k'ééhodoodqólgíí.

CLANSHIP (NAVAJO CLANSHIP): Belonging to a group of related families that claim to be descended from a common ancestor.

Ádóone'é dajilínígíí.

CLARIFY: Clear up, make clear, free from confusion, make understand, explain.

T'áá bééhózinígo il íishjéé álnééh.

CLASS ACTION: An action brought on behalf of other persons similarly situated.

Baa jiláago naaltsoos eeniiltsoozígíí.

CLASSIFICATION: A group into classes, act or process of arranging in classes or groups.

Ahidaalt'éhígíí al'ąą nidaajaah.

CLASSIFY: Put into a special category or "class"; group; put into classes.

Ahidaalt'éhígíí al'ąą dah naazhjaa'.

CLERK OF THE COURT: See Court Clerk.

CLEAR AND CONVINCING PROOF: Stronger evidence than simply better than fifty-fifty (what is required in normal civil cases), but not necessarily as strong as "beyond a reasonable doubt" (what is required in criminal cases).

T'áá iiyisíí bohónéedząago bee iyeet'íinii ályaa.

CLIENT: A person who is represented by a lawyer, whether he hires the lawyer or the court appoints the lawyer.

Diné agha'diit'aahi ádá shíyoost'e'ígíí.

CLOSED SESSION: A meeting of an official body from which the public is locked out. In a closed court hearing, the public is not allowed to sit in.

Aahwiinít'í doo diné bica'í' aq̄ át'éii; aahwiinít'í doo bił na'adáii.

CODE: A collection of laws or complete and interrelated sets of laws.

Beehaz'áanii ał'aq̄ ádaat'éhígíí t'áá alkée' ádaalyaaígíí ahídei'nilgo bee haz'ánígíí.

COERCE: To compel or force, making a person act against his will.

Bíni' bá áhojiilaa; diné t'áadoo le'é t'áadoo bíni' nilíi da ndi bízhniyod.

COLLISION: Striking together of two objects, one of which may be stationary, striking together.

Ahí'deezgo.

HEAD ON COLLISION: When two cars, going in opposite directions, run into each other.

Alk'áq̄h oolwod.

COMITY: Courtesy and respect, a willingness to do something not as a matter of right, but of goodwill and tradition; for example, a court will give effect (comity) to the laws of a foreign territory or state.

Bee ánihoot'ánígíí il ílík'ehgo náánálahdi nihwii'aahii há yaa nídoót'íilgo bee lq̄; ya'at'eehgo ahodooniil il ílí bee (courtesy, respect, a willingness to grant something not as matter of right, but out of respect and goodwill.)

COMMIT: To perpetuate, as a crime; to perform as an act; to incarcerate a person by virtue of lawful authority.

Ádihozhdiilt'i'; beehaz'áanii bee ádaq̄ah dahojist'á; beehaz'áanii k'éti'.

COMMIT A CRIME: Doo ál'íinii yee ádihodiilt'i'; beehaz'áanii yił asiih.

COMMIT A MURDER: Diné seesyí; diné bizéé yist'íid.

COMMIT TO PRISON: Awáalya aho'doolt'e'.

COMMITTED: To be put into a mental hospital. (See also Commit)

Binitisékees doo ákódaat'éhígíí be'azee' ál'íi góne' áho'diilyaa.

COMMON LAW: 1. Judge made law. 2. Law that is not written down, but instead has become such a matter of custom and tradition that it comes to be accepted as law.

Beehaz'áanii ánihwii'aahii áyiilaaígíí (judge made law).

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE: A man and woman who publicly hold themselves out as married and live together as married even though they have not been married. This is recognized as a marriage in some states, but not in others.

Naaltsos t'áágééd ahé'éské.

COMPEL: Drive or urge with force, or to force a person to do something one wants or to give in to something.

Ahó'doodzil; bínílchéehgo.

COMPENSATE: To pay somebody back for what they have lost.

Niná'ilyé.

COMPENSATION: Payment for loss, injury, or damage.

Nályééh.

COMPETENT: Properly qualified, adequate, having the natural right or legal qualification.

Háni' doo bi'oh da, bíjííghah.

COMPROMISE: An arrangement made either in or out of court for the settlement of a dispute.

Aha'deet'á; ahazhdeet'á.

COMPLAINT: The first main paper filed in a civil lawsuit, containing statement of the wrong or harm done to the plaintiff by the defendant and a request for specific help from the court.

Baa náhódóot'ííł biniiyé naaltsos eeniiltsooz.

COMPLAINT DENIED: The immediate rejection of a complaint by the court, even before the trial, usually because of a procedural error.

Naaltsos eeniiltsooz yéę doo bee lágóó t'óó nahjì' kónályaa.

COMPLAINT GRANTED: An immediate decision by the court that the plaintiff wins and judgment granted against the defendant.

Diné naaltsoos bee niiltsooz yéé t'áadoo yaa yiníst'íídgóó biniinaa astsoozígíí bich'iji nihoot'á.

COMPLY: To act in accordance with; acting in a way that does not violate a law.

Bi'jiilaa; bi'jósín.

CONCEAL: To hide.

Nanil'in.

CONCEALMENT (WEAPON): The hiding of a weapon.

Bee atí'doolníilii nanil'in.

CONCLUSION: The end; for example, that part of a complaint which comes after the plaintiff's "cause of action".

Bee ninít'i'ígíí.

CONCLUSION OF LAW: An argument or answer arrived at by not only drawing a conclusion from facts, but also by applying law to the facts.

T'áadoo le'é baa hwiinít'íígo beehaz'áanii ádanéedéehii bits'á'niíl dóó alkéé' nii'niíl.

CONCUR: Agree.

Bee lá.

CONCURRENT SENTENCES: See Sentence.

CONDITION: A future, uncertain event that creates or destroys rights and obligations.

Bik'ehgo ájít'ée dooleelígíí; ákót'éego t'éiyá ha'ninígíí.

CONDITION OF PROBATION: A court-ordered restriction on the freedom of a convicted criminal who has been given a suspended sentence.

Āah astíígo haní'deet'āgo bik'ehgo ájít'ée dooleelígíí.

CONDUCT: Behavior, actions, the things a person does.

Ájoot'ííłgi; ájooníłgi.

CONFESS: A voluntary statement by a person that he or she is guilty of a crime, an admission of wrongdoing.

T'áá aaníí oodzií' bee ádaa ch'íhoot'á; bee ak'éhát'áhé> t'áá aaníí ásh't'í ha'niigo.

CONFESSION: An admission to wrongdoing (e.g. a crime).

See Confess.

CONFESSED: See Confess.

CONFIDENTIAL: Information told by one person to another with the intention that the hearer tell no one else except by permission.

Ts'idá t'áá ádiighahágo hoł béehózin; bee hoł hóone'ígíí náánálahjí' doo bee il nááháne'ígíí.

CONFINE: To lock in; to keep in one place.

Hadá'deelkaal, ho'dótą'.

CONFINEMENT: Being locked in someplace; e.g. sentencing a person convicted of a crime to jail or prison.

Awáalyadi hadá'deelkaal.

CONFISCATE: To legally take something away.

T'áá bee haz'áągo hwee haalyá; hats'áą' nidiilyá; doo bee haz'áągóó t'áadoo le'é naalyéego hats'áą' nidiilyá.

CONFISCATION: The legal taking away of something.

See Confiscate.

CONFLICT: Disagreement:

Doo ahihidiníláa da.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Being in a position where one's own needs and desires or the duty to another could possibly lead him to violate his duty to those persons who have a right to depend on him.

Laanaa jinízinéę alch'í' ninánídahgo t'áá éi binahjí' ha'ahódlíhéę ninázhdó'álígi át'éego hoł hoo'aahgo.

CONFRONT: To directly engage one's adversary for inquiry.

Adááhdéę' nizhniyá, na'idídóokil biniiyé adááhdéę' nizhniyá.

CONFRONTATION: The right of a criminal defendant to see and question all witnesses against him or her.

Adááhdéé' ni'idzá.

CONFUSE: To make things look more complicated or different than they really are.

Bił naaki danilíigo (because they were confused); t'óó hoł naaki silíí'.

CONFUSION: A complete lack of understanding.

See Confuse.

CONGRESS: The legislature of the United States (The House of Representatives plus the Senate).

Wáashindoondi beehaz'áanii ádeil'ínígíí.

CONJECTURE: A guess that is based on some facts, but not enough facts to prove that something is true.

T'óó shá'shin; daats'í ha'níigo.

CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES: (Different from concurrent sentences.) Sentence to be served after another sentence. If a person is convicted of two crimes and the judge gives him a 5 year sentence in prison for each, and the judge says he has to spend a total of 10 years in prison, he has received "consecutive sentence". If the judge says he has to spend a total of only 5 years in jail, he has received "concurrent sentences".

T'áá ahááh daazt'i'go bee há nihoot'á.

CONSENT: (verb) to voluntarily agree or (noun) voluntary and active agreement.

Lá azlíí', yee lá aslíí'.

CONSIDERATION: The reason or main cause for a person to make a contract, something of value received or promised to induce (convince) a person to make a deal.

ílíigo aha'doolyéelgo bee aha'deet'ánígíí.

CONSIDERATION: To think carefully about something.

Hazhó'ó nabik'itsáháskééz (carefully thinking over it).

CONSPIRE: By agreement, two or more people get together to commit a crime.

Diné nidilt'éego, éí doodago níwohgo ahíikahgo beehaz'áanii k'ídootih
!...iyé ní' hoji'áahgo.

CONSPIRACY: Two or more persons joining together to do an unlawful act.

Díkójílt'é da t'áadoo le'é doo ál'íinii bee ahádahozdeest'á;
ahida'dzisnii'go doo ál'íinii ádajiilaa.

CONSTITUTION: The basic first document of a nation or state that sets out
its basic principles and general laws, from which most other laws
are drawn and to which all other law must yield.

Wááshindoon bibeehaz'áanii nitsaaígíí; hótsoago hadahwiisdzo (state)
bibeehaz'áanii nitsaaígíí.

U.S. CONSTITUTION: The basic first document of law of the United States,
written in 1789 and amended 22 times since then. It sets up the
government. It is the highest law of the U.S. Any other law that
is passed that disagrees with it is declared by the courts to not
be a law.

Wááshindoon bibeehaz'áanii sání nitsaaígíí.

CONSULT: To talk with someone (usually a lawyer) in order to get or give
legal advice.

Ahíí hane'; ahí'ílnii'.

CONSUMER: Person who buys something for personal use.

Ádá na'íílníihii.

CONTEMPT: A willful disregard of the authority of a court or disobedience
to its lawful orders.

Doo ak'ehól'í; nihwii'aahii ánínéę doo bi'jiilaa da.

CONTEMPT OF COURT: To not follow the orders of a judge, or to fail to
show respect for the judge.

Nihwii'aahii ánínéę doo be'elyaa da; nihwii'aahii yee nihoní'ánée
doo bik'ehól'í da, nihwii'aahii doo hoł ííłíid da.

CONTEND: For a person to say his side of the argument; to present his
reasons.

Ák'íha'doodzíí'; saad nát'áá' ninát'aah; baa nitsáhákeesgo bik'ehgo
ha'oodzíí'

CONTEST: Oppose or defend against a lawsuit or other action. For example, a judge might say "do you contest this evidence"? If the lawyer thinks the evidence should not be considered, he would say "Yes, I contest its admission."

Baa hwiidínóot'ijlgo bee ha'doodzih.

CONTRABAND: Things that are illegal to possess. For example, drugs or things that have been stolen.

Doo bee haz'áanii naalyéego.

CONTRACT: A formal agreement, on both sides, to do certain things. To make a contract with him or them.

Ádoolníilii bee alha'deet'á.

CONTRADICT: To talk against the statements of one's self or someone else. To say things that show that other things you have said weren't true. If I said, "I was in Gallup last Sunday" and later I said, "I was in Paris last Sunday" I would have contradicted myself.

Saad bee ha'oodzí'éé doo beelt'ée da; saad bee hajoodzí'éé doo aheelt'ée da; saad bee ha'oodzí'éé doo ahidaalt'ée da.

CONTRADICTION: A part of someone's argument or story that doesn't fit another part.

Doo bee alkélk'ezdit'aash da.

CONTROVERSY: Any civil lawsuit. A situation in which two or more people don't agree.

Saad holó; saadtah; algha'dit'ááh.

CONVICT: Find a person guilty of a criminal charge.

Bee hak'éhást'ah béédahoozingo hak'ijj' nihoot'á.

CONVICTION: The result of a criminal trial in which a person is found guilty.

Bee hak'ihodiit'ánéé béédahoozingo hak'ijj' nihoot'á.

CORONER: Official who conducts inquiries into the cause of death, particularly when the cause of death might be suspicious.

Yits'áádóó diné ádin silí'igii neilkaahii.

CORPSE: A dead body.

Ats'íís doo hináanii; ats'íís daaztsánígíí; daninéhígíí bits'íís.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (PRISON): Jail, prison some are maximum security (for hard core criminal); some are minimum security, less restrictive conditions (for lesser criminals).

Awáalya; awáalya hóttaa.

CORROBORATE: Strengthen or add weight by additional confirming facts or evidence.

T'áá alkéé' t'áá ahidaalt'éego dahane'.

CORRUPT: To turn a person away from a law-abiding life. If you gave money to a police officer to avoid arrest, you would be corrupting him.

Yooch'ííd; na'adlo'; doo yá'ádaat'éehii bíł na'adá; nichxó'ógo nitsáhákees bik'ehgo na'adá.

CORRUPTION: Illegal (usually official) action that is done for the benefit (usually money) of the lawbreaker. (Sometimes this is just a general word for civil crimes such as fraud or embezzlement.)

See Corrupt.

COUNSEL: (noun) A lawyer for a client. (verb) To give advice to a client.

Agha'diit'aahii ájiilaaígíí; há ahóót'i' il íishjání ííléehii.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE: The accused person's lawyer.

Naaltsoos bee niiltsoozii be'agha'diit'aahii.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION: The district attorney or attorney for the government; the lawyer who is trying to convict the accused person.

Yah i'iniíłłii; aadahwiinít'í yá agha'diit'aahii; siláo be'agha'diit'aahii.

COUNT: (noun) In criminal law each of the different things that a person is being accused of doing. A person accused of committing robbery, murder, and rape would be "before the court on these counts." Each separate charge is a separate count, even though the same type of crime is involved, such as three counts of robbery.

Bee ak'éhát'áhígíí alkéé' honi'áago hol naólta'.

COUNTERCLAIM: A claim which a defendant makes against a plaintiff.

Naaltsoos eeniiltsoozgo ná't'áá' naaltsoos eenináltsooz.

COUNTY: One of the divisions of a state for legislative representation, taxes, courts, highways maintenance, etc.

Hótsaago hadahwiisdzo (state) biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí.

COUNTY ATTORNEY: The attorney for a county; the county prosecutor.

Hótsaago hadahwiisdzo biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí be'agha'diit'aahii.

COUNTY COURT: The local court for most criminal and civil cases.

Hótsaago hadahwiisdzo biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí biyi' aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

COUNTY JAIL: Hótsaago hadahwiisdzooígíí biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí be'awáalya.

COURT: The place where lawsuits are filed and heard. (See also tribal court, state court and federal court.)

Aadahwiinít'í; góóldi.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Assistant court clerk. (See also court clerk.)

Nihwii'aahii binaaltsoos íl'íní yiká análwo'ígíí.

COURT CLERK: An officer hired by a court who is in charge of the court's clerical work, keeps the records and seals, issues, processes, enters judgments and orders and gives certified copies of documents from the records.

Nihwii'aahii binaaltsoos íl'íní.

COURT DECISION: The ruling of the judge.

Nihwii'aahii yee nihoni'ánígíí; aadahwiinít'íí góne' bee nihoot'ánígíí.

COURT OF APPEALS: A court that decides appeals from a trial court; a higher court having jurisdiction of appeals and review.

Wódahgo aahwiinít'íídi; adeíídi aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS: A higher court that decides (or reviews) appeals from a trial court.

Adeíí góne' aadahwiinít'íígi; wódahdi aadahwiinít'íní góne'.

COURT ORDER: What the judge says has to be done or not done (usually written). If a person doesn't do this, he will be held "in contempt of court."

Ánihwii'as't'í' yee nihoní'áanii; ák'eshchí'í'.

COURT REPORTER: The person who is writing down everything that is being said in a court proceeding.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' yádaati'ígíí naaltsoos yikáá' yoonilígíí.

COURT INTERPRETER: A person whose task is to translate the court proceedings from one language into another.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' ata' halne'é.

COURTHOUSE: The building where the courtroom is located.

Kin biyi' aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

COURTROOM: The room in which the trial is held.

Aadahwiinít'í bil haz'áá góne'.

COVER-UP: To prevent other people from finding out that a crime has been committed.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go nanil'in.

CRASH: The violent meeting of two vehicles or one vehicle and a stationary object.

Ahí'deezgo; alk'ááh oolwod; bíz'deezgo.

CREDIBLE: Easily believed.

T'áá aanígoó halne'ii; bi'doodláago halne'ígíí; doo nanitl'agóó woodlâ, doo naaki nilíígoó woodlâ.

CREDIBLE WITNESS: A witness that one would easily trust or believe.

Oo'íinii bi'doodláago t'áá aanígoó halne'ii.

CREDIBILITY: The believability of a witness and of the testimony that the witness gives.

Oo'íinii índa yaa nahalne'go woodlâanii.

CRIME: Any violation of the government's penal laws; an illegal act or failure to act.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'; bee haz'áanii bəh dahojiil'a'.

CRIMINAL: Illegal; a person who has committed a crime.

Doo beehaz'áanii; beehaz'áanii yiyitíihii; doo ak'ehół'íinii.

CRIMINAL INTENT: Having a purpose of committing a crime.

T'áá ákójíneehgo beehaz'áanii awáalya bę́hílinii k'ėti'.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE: Not doing something that one is supposed to do; for instance, not feeding a baby would be "criminal negligence."

Doo baa áháyą́góó beehaz'áanii k'ėti'.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE: A crime.

Beehaz'áanii k'ėti'; beehaz'áanii bę́h dahojiil'a'.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: The rules and methods of carrying on a lawsuit in a criminal action.

Beehaz'áanii k'ėti'go aahwiinít'į́gi bee haz'áanii yázhí choo'íinii.

CRIMINAL RECORD: Documents which tells the story of the crimes a person has committed.

Bee ádaę́h dah náhojiil'aahii naaltsoos bee sinilígíí; yah anáho'dilt'eehgo naaltsoos hwee sinilígíí.

CROSS-EXAMINATION: The questioning of an opposing witness during a trial or hearing.

Oo'íinii ats'ę́jí nilínígíí neídikid.

CRUEL: Extremely mean; not caring about the pain of others.

Doo jijooba' da; doo hojooba' da; doo jits'íid da.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT: Punishment, by the government, that is prohibited by the constitution.

T'áá íiyisíí ti'hoo'níinggo awáalya asdá; beehaz'áanii sání doo yee has'ę́góó t'áá íiyisíí ti'hwiizhdoonihgo há nihoot'ę́ dóó awáalya asdá.

CRUELTY: Extreme meanness.

Doo jijooba' da; doo jits'íida da.

CULPABILITY: Blamable; at fault; a person who has done a wrongful act (whether criminal or civil) is called culpable.

Diné ayóo bííghahí át'éii; diné t'áá bizááká naagháii, diné t'áá bizááká nitsékeesii.

CUSTODY: An act of care and keeping a person.

Aa áháyá (being cared for); bik'i adéest'íí' (being watched or under supervision); ho'dótá'; awá'-a asdá (being in jail).

CUSTOM: Something that a person(s) usually does or says.

Ó'ool'ííł danilínígíí.