

DAMAGE: The harm or loss sustained by reason of personal or property injury.

Yisdil; atílyaa.

DAMAGES: Compensation for loss or injury suffered, money that a court orders paid to a person who has suffered a loss or injury by the person whose fault caused it.

Nályééh.

CLASSIFICATION OF DAMAGES:

ACTUAL DAMAGES: Real, substantial and just damages, or the amount awarded to a complainant in compensation for his actual and real loss or injury.

íiyisíí ninályéhígíí.

COMPENSATORY DAMAGES: To pay the injured party for the injury sustained and nothing more.

Atíbi'diilyaii bá niná'ilyéhígíí.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES: Such damage, loss, or injury as does not flow directly and immediately from the act of the party, but only from some of the consequences or results of such act.

Atiho'diilyaa dóó bik'ijì' t'áá éí biniinaa béeso
ats'ánaáadahineezdee' danilínígíí ináádaóltą'go ninádoolyéłígíí.

EXEMPLARY OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES: An increased award over and above compensation, due to the wrong done to the plaintiff was aggravated by circumstances of violence, oppression, malice, fraud, or wanton and wicked conduct on the part of the defendant.

Atíbi'diilyaaígíí bá niná'ilyáá dóó bik'ijì' nályééh doo ákqó
ádziidzaaígíí bináánástł'qogo bił ninázh'doodléél.

GENERAL DAMAGES: Money given to the plaintiff according to the law, which pays him for the wrong done to him.

Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo ániíá'ilyéhígíí.

INCIDENTAL DAMAGES: Side costs; small amount of damages which are incidental. Award made by the court for reimbursing the party for minor expenses, resulting from a breach of contract.

Iishghahjí ats'a'iizdeelgo aniná'doolyéél.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: An amount that was previously written into a contract that a signer of the contract must pay if he doesn't do what he has said he will; damages for anticipatory breach.

Alha'deet'ánígíí náasdi t'áá háída k'íiníti'go beesó bá
ninázhdoodléél.

NOMINAL DAMAGES: A small sum paid to the injured party when higher loss is either very small or of unproven amount.

T'áá kónishéigo bee atiho'diilyaago t'áá bee niltsóhigo
niná'doolyéél.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES: Extra money (in addition to actual or compensatory damages) given to the injured party to help keep a particular bad act from happening again and to punish the one who caused the damages.

Háadi do doo ákónáázhdooníil da biniyé nályééh la'
ináanéiltsoodgo éi bil ninázh'doodléél.

SPECIAL DAMAGES: Compensation for injuries that resulted from the wrong but didn't necessarily have to follow it. For example, X punches Y and Y's mother has a heart attack. X has to pay for the funeral.

Atiho'diilyaa dóo náadaalahgóó ats'ánaáda'iizdélígíí bik'e'
niná'ilyéhígíí.

DEBATE: Alha'dit'ááh.

DECIDE: To give a judgment.

Bee nihojí'aah.

DECISION: A judgment by the court

Bee nihoot'ánígíí.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT: A judicial action that states the rights of the parties or answers a legal question without awarding any damages or ordering that anything be done.

Beehaz'aanii bee há ahóót'i'ígíí bee haa ákohwiiniidzjí'go bee
ach'iji nihoot'ánígíí.

DECLARE: Announce publicly or formally.

Bee ha'oodzii'.

DECEDENT'S ESTATE: Property (or things) left by a person who died.

Naalyéhé bąh áhásdijígíí.

DECREE: A judgment of a court that announces the legal consequences of the facts found in a case and orders that the court's decision be carried out.

Bee nihoot'ánígíí.

DEED: A document by which a person transfers the legal ownership of land.

Kéyah aadeet'ánígíí binaaltsoos; kéyah binaaltsoos.

DEEM: Treat as if; for example, if a fact is "deemed true" it will be treated as true unless proven otherwise; assume; be inclined to think; be of the opinion.

T'óó nahalin.

DEFAME: To injure a person's character or reputation by false and malicious statements.

T'áá ákójíléehgo diné yooch'ííd bee baa nahojisne'; biniinaanii t'áá ádingóó diné yooch'ííd bee baa nahojilne'.

DEFAMATION: See Defame.

DEFAULT: 1. A failure to perform a legal duty, observe a promise, or take care of an obligation. 2. Failure to pay on time.

Bee nihozhní'ánéę bikéédéę jidineesdlíí' (failure to pay on time); ázhdoolíilgo beehaz'ánii binahjí' ádee hazdoodzi'éę doo ájiilaa da.

DEFAULT JUDGMENT: Result of the failure to take a required step in a lawsuit; where a court will enter judgment against one party which failed to do so.

Hwee ni'íltsoozgo t'áadoo baa níjíst'ííd dago bee haa honeeznáa dooleel.

DEFEND: 1. To help to stop the attack on someone or against one's self; 2. To argue for one's self or on behalf of another in a lawsuit.

Ádá yáti'; ách'ąh yáti' (to argue for one's self in a lawsuit); ách'ąh atihát'í', ádaa atihát'í' (to defend one's self against attack).

DEFENDANT: The person against whom a legal action is brought.

Ádaḡah dah hast'áanii; bee astsoosii; baa hwiinit'íinii.

DEFENSE: The sum of the facts, law and arguments presented by the side against whom legal action is brought.

Na'ák'í yáti'; ách'áḡah yáti'

DEFENSE WITNESS: A person who is called to testify in court by the lawyer for the defense.

Baa hwiinit'íinii bá oo'íinii.

DEFINE: To tell the meaning of a word or phrase.

Saad; ha'oodzií; iiyisii áályiḡniinii.

DELAY: To purposefully make the proceedings go slowly.

T'áá kóodigo (going slowly); t'áá tḡḡdee (slowly); t'áá ákójinéehgo hoogaléḡ jidiniilḡlóó'.

DELIBERATE: To carefully consider; planned and thought out slowly enough.

T'áá bitséedi hazhó'ó baa ntsáháskééz (carefully thought out); t'áá bitséedi baa ntsáháskééz dóó baa yáati'go éi binahji' naakits'áadah dah naháaztánigii nidahodoo'áál (jury deliberation).

DELIBERATE: Planned in advance; premediated; intention.

T'áá bitséedi hazhó'ó baa nitsídziḡkéézgo bikiédéḡ' bi'jiilaa.

DELINQUENT: Willfully and intentionally failing to carry out an obligation.

Bee nihozhni'ánéḡ t'áá ákójiléehgo bee akéédéḡ' jidineesdlíí' (intentional failure to carry out a promise); beehaz'áanii binahji' ḡḡah yiszijid yéḡ t'áadoo ájiilaa da (failure to perform a legal duty).

DELINQUENT (COMMERCIAL CONTEXT): Overdue and unpaid debt. (See also juvenile delinquent)

Ninájidléhḡ biláhooshziizh.

DEMAND: The assertion of a claim or legal right; asking for what is due; claim.

Jókeed; jókeedgo bee jistee'

DEMEANOR: Physical appearance and behavior (of a defendant or witness at trial), including what and how a person says something, his/her tone of voice, gesture, etc.

Ájít'éegi dóó ájoot'íłgi bee hwééhózin.

DEMISE: Death; end of life; passing away.

Linánéę nínít'i'; da'astsá.

DEMOLISH: Destroy.

Jíılchxq'.

DENY: To declare not to be true; a refusal or rejection.

Dooda; doo ákót'ée da.

DENIAL: The declaring of something to be false.

See Deny.

DEPEND: Rely upon.

Ba'hoosní' (dependability); ba'hódlí (depend).

DEPOSITION: The taking of a witness's sworn testimony taken out of court.

T'ahdoo aahwiinít'íłhgóó baa hwiidínóot'íłlii t'áá tł'óo'di
bína'idiki'.

DEPRIVE: To take (something) away from another (e.g., a right or privilege).

Bee há ahóót'i' yéę hats'ąą kól'í.

DEPRIVATION: The state of living without something to which one is due (for moral or legal reasons).

See Deprive.

DEPUTY: An official assistant.

Naat'áanii yíká análwo'ígíí.

DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos íł'íní yíká análwo'í.

DEPUTY SHERIFF: An assistant to the Sheriff.

Siláo yíká análwo'i.

DESCRIBE: To give the details which identify.

Bee bééhózinii hazhó'ó baa hane'.

DESCRIPTION: Details necessary for identification.

See Describe.

DESERTION: Abandoning wife, husband or child with no intention of either returning or of resuming the financial and other duties of marriage or parenthood. Abandoning other duties, such as the military

Yóó' ajíílt'e'; yóó' ajííníl (abandoned them).

DESPAIR: Hopelessness.

Doodagi át'é; t'áadoo hóósihgi da.

DESPERATE: Being hopeless (and therefore acting recklessly)

T'áadoo hoł hóósihgigóó t'áá azaáká na'adá.

DESTROY: Demolish.

Nijiilchxqoh; atíjiilaa.

DETECTIVE: A person who investigates crimes.

Siláo na'alcaahii.

DETAIN: To hold a person against his or her will.

Diné t'áadoo íinízin da ndi jótą'.

DETENTION FOR QUESTIONING: The holding of a person by a policeman or similar public official.

Na'idídóokil biniiyé t'óó' áłtsééd siláo dahótą'.

DETENTION CENTER: A jail for short-term prisoners.

Awáalya bił haz'ąągi.

DETER: To keep someone from doing something, to discourage or stop by fear.

Bits'ąą kóho'dółzin.

DETERMINE/DETERMINATION: A final decision of a court.

Akéé'di nihoot'ánígíí.

DETRIMENT: Any loss or harm.

Atsá'nidéél; ats'á'iideel bee atího'dilyaa.

DEVASTATE: To destroy.

Ni'iilchxqoh.

DEVASTATING: See Devastate.

DEVASTATION: See Devastate.

DEVELOP: To bring something further along in its natural and constructive process.

É'élnééh; áhálnééh; ályaa.

DEVICE: An instrument; tool.

Bee í'doolníilii; bee ni'doonishii.

DEVISE: The gift of land or things on land by will.

Doo na'ádoosníi' dago bikéyah yéé ádoolníilgi yik'eh áhoolaa; kéyah yik'eh áhoolaa.

DIAGNOSE: To reach a decision after a careful study of facts.

Hazhó'ó naaskaá' dóo néél'jì'go bik'ehgo nahazt'ánigíí.

DIAGNOSIS: Decision reached through careful study.

See Diagnose.

DICTATE: 1. To talk while someone else writes down the words; 2. To give irrefutable orders.

Yáatihígíí naaltsoos bikáá nii'níil (writing down what one says); kódiiniil ho'di'níigo bik'ehgo í'jil'ínigíí (to follow orders).

DIE: To cease living.

Iiná ninít'i'.

DIFFER: To have a separate and opposing opinion.

Al'ąą át'é.

DIFFERENCE: The way in which two or more things are not alike.

Al'ąą át'é; doo aheelt'éé da.

DIFFERENT: Not alike.

Al'aa at'é.

DIFFICULTY: Something which stands in the way of things getting done; trouble.

T'aa nanitl'a; bich'i' nahonitl'a.

DIRECT: Immediate or straight.

T'aa hooshch'i'; t'aa k'ehozdónigo.

DIRECT EVIDENCE: Proof of a fact.

Bee yeet'íinii t'aa béehozínigíí.

DIRECT EXAMINATION: The first questioning in a trial of a witness by the side that called that witness.

Oo'íinii t'aa bitséedi nabídkidígíí.

DIRECTED VERDICT: A situation in which the judge takes the decision out of the jury's hands by telling them what they must decide as a matter of the law.

Beehaz'áanii binahjì' nihodoot'áalgo naakits'áadah dah nídinibíhígíí nihwii'aahii yee yił náhálne'ígíí.

DIRECTION: Way; orientation.

Áajigo; kót'éego.

DISABILTIY: Physical or mental, the absence of adequate physical or mental powers.

Nazhnitl'a (physical disability); honitsekees bee hach'i' anáhóót'i' (mental disability).

DISAGREE: To be on the opposing side in an argument or debate.

Doo il ákót'ée da.

DISAGREEMENT: See Disagree.

DISASTER: A terrible happening.

Doodahági ahóót'íid; baah yíninigi ahóót'íid.

DISCHARGE: Release; remove; free; dismiss.

Hwée'ílnii'; béé'ílnii'; nahjí' kónálya.

DISCLAIM: To refuse; renounce a claim, right or interest.

Doo niidzǫ' da.

DISCLOSE: To show something previously hidden.

íishjáni ályaa; hach'ǫ' íishjáni ályaa.

DISCOVER: To find something previously not in sight.

Bik'í'idzá; ǫ' bééhoozin.

DISCOVERY: The formal and informal disclosure of information between sides in a lawsuit. The disclosure by one party of facts, titles, or documents to the opposing party who needs this information to properly prosecute or defend the case. (See also Motion For Discovery)

Ahhee'astsoozii ahidinílnáago bee éédahózinii ǫ' íishjáni íilééh.

DISCRETION: Power to act within general guidelines, but without either specific rules to follow or the need to completely explain or justify each decision or action.

Hol bohónéedzání góne' nihwiit'aah; bee haz'aanii baah ádingo ts'idá hol bohónéedzǫ' góne' é'élnééh.

DISCRIMINATE: See Discrimination.

DISCRIMINATION: The failure to treat equals equally; the setting up of illogical categories to justify treating persons unfairly. (See also age, sex and racial discrimination).

Ak'iji' ídlí; ats'ǫǫjí ídlí; lahgo át'éego aanitsáhákees; doo aheelt'éégóó aanitsáhákees; nahdigo aanitsáhákees; t'áá a'ohgo aa ntsáhákees.

DISEASE: ǫah dahoyool'aalii.

DISHONEST: Not truthful, cheating; deceitful; fraudulent; untrustworthy; untruthful.

Yooch'íid; ina'adlo'.

DISINTERESTED: Impartial; not biased or prejudiced.

Doo ádízhdeélt'i' da (no interest in the matter); doo bízhneedlǫ' da; laanaa doo hwiinidzin da (no interest in the thing or person).

DISMISS: Decline, deny, disallow, lay aside, set aside, reject.

Ch'íheelghan; nahji' kólyaa; nahji' hanááltsooz; nahji' ninádeet'á.

DISMISSAL: A court order or judgment that puts a lawsuit out of court.
(See also "dismissal without prejudice" and "dismissal with prejudice.")

Naaltsoos niiltsooz yéé nahji' kónályaa; naaltsoos niiltsooz yéé nahgóó hanááltsooz.

DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE: A court order that puts a lawsuit out of court and no further lawsuit may be brought by the same person on the same facts.

Naaltsoos niiltsooz yéé doo baa ninááhódóot'íí dago nahgóó hanááltsooz.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE: A court order that puts a lawsuit out of court but it can be later refiled by the same person on the same claim.

Naaltsoos niiltsooz yéé nahgóó hanááltsooz ndi t'áá baa ninááhódóot'íígo haz'á; naaltsoos nahgóó hanááltsooz yéé t'áá baa náahwiidinóot'íí.

DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED: When the judge puts aside the complaints because enough acts which would support a right to damages have not been stated.

Naaltsoos niiltsooz yéé biniinaanii t'áá ádingo t'óó nahji' hanááltsooz.

LISOBEY: To not do what one has been told or directed to do.

Doo ak'ehól'íí da.

DISORDERLY: Behaving in a manner that is generally unacceptable, careless or disgraceful.

Baa yáhásinígi ájít'í (disgraceful behavior); doo aanígóó ájít'íid (unacceptable behavior).

DISORDERLY CONDUCT: Action or conduct that disturbs the peace or shock public morality.

Haslâagi doo aanígóó ájít'íid; haslâagi doo ákót'éégóó na'adá.

DISPATCHER: The policeman who operates the police station is central radio.

Níłch'i halne'é siláo yee alch'í' dahalne'é yá dah sidáhígíí.

DISPOSE OF: Get rid of.

Nahgóó kólnééh; altsogo nahjí' kódoolnííł.

DISPROVE: To show to be false, deny, invalidate.

Doo ákót'ée da; doo ílįi da.

DISPUTE: A disagreement between persons about their rights and obligation to another.

Saad hóló; saad hazlįi'.

DISRESPECT: A lack of proper behavior toward someone of authority or high position. A lack of respect toward another individual.

Doo il ílįi da.

DISRUPT: To cause the slowing or stopping of proceedings by being improper.

Nijiilchxqoh; nash'niltł'a.

DISTRESS: Great pain or sorrow; make unhappy; anxiety; trouble.

I'diil'á; yini yii'a'go yéego i'diil'á, ach'į' hodiiznáá'.

DISTRICT: A sub-division of many different types of areas (such as states, counties or Indian reservation) for judicial or political purposes.

Hadahwiisdzo; bil hadahwiisdzo.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY: The head or top criminal prosecuting lawyer for a certain political subdivision, usually of each state district.

Agha'diit'aahii yah i'iniilii; Wááshindoon be'agha'diit'aahii yah i'iniilí.

DISTRICT COURT: Trial courts of the U.S. each one in a federal district that may be a whole state or part of a state. Also trial court in a state.

Wááshindoon aadahwiinit'į ayaai.

DISTRICT JUDGE: The judge at the lowest level of a judicial system usually a trial judge.

Wááshindoon bi'ánihwii'aahii wóyahgoígíí.

DISTRUST: To not believe in the honesty or motives of someone.

Doo ho'doodlâą da; haa ayahoolni.

DISTURBING THE PEACE: It generally means interrupting the peace, quiet or good order of a neighborhood.

Hodéezyélêę hahozhniílchaad.

DIVORCE: The ending of a marriage by court decree.

Alts'áá'ít'aash.

DOCKET NUMBER: Numbers and letters assigned to cases for identification.

Naaltsoos niiltsoozígíí binumber.

DOCTOR: Someone who practices medicine.

Azee'ííl'íní.

DOCUMENT: Generally refers to official paper such as allotment papers, grazing permit, homesite lease, land use permit or family census card.

Naaltsoos; naaltsoos bóhólnihígíí; naaltsoos ílínígíí.

DOMICILE: A permanent home or residence of a person.

Kééhojit'íigi.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY: Prosecuting a person for the same criminal offense a second time after he has been found not guilty the first time. This is prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.

Naaltsoos hwee niiltsooz yéę t'áá éí hwee nináánáltsooz (the same complaint was filed again); naaltsoos hwee niiltsooz, haahwiiníst'íidgo hach'íjí nihoot'á, yéeni' t'áá éí hweenináánáltsooz.

DOUBT: Uncertainty of mind about proof in a trial.

T'áá naaki nilí.

DOUBTFUL: Having beliefs that something may not be true.

Doo woodlâą da.

DRIVE: To operate the steering mechanisms of a vehicle.

Na'abąąs.

TO DRIVE BY: íghah ch'í'níbááz; íghah dah adiilwod.

TO DRIVE OFF: Hoł dah adiilwod; hoł ya'iiltáál.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: That certificate, issued by the state, which grants to someone the privilege to operate a vehicle.

Naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'abaási.

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL (DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED): Operating a vehicle with a greater than allowable amount of alcohol in one's bloodstream.

Ajidláągo ajoolbas; hoł honeezdogo ajoolbas.

DROP: "To drop charges", to decline prosecution.

Nahjí' kólyaa; ni' kólyaa; ch'ét'ah.

DRUNK: Il honeezda; tsi'na'adá.

DRUNKEN: Having a greater than legally allowable amount of alcohol in one's bloodstream.

See Drunk.

DUE NOTICE: Reasonable notice.

T'áá hoł hóone'.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW: Due process of law requires that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. For example, a person should always have notice and a real chance to present one's side in a legal dispute and that no law or government procedure should be arbitrary or unfair.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' ach'í' há ahóót'í', beehaz'áanii há át'éhígíí; beehaz'áanii binahjí' ach'íjí hódłóągo bee há ahóót'i'ígíí.

DULY: Properly; in the correct fashion.

T'áá ákót'éego; t'áá beelt'é.

DULY SWORN: Having given a promise in the proper way to tell the truth.

T'áá aaniígóó hodoonihgo bee ádee ha'doodzi'ígíí; yooch'ííd bąąh ádingo hane'.

DURATION: A prescribed span of time.

Ánizahjí' il hoo'a'; náás hoolzhish; hodeeshzhiizh.

DURESS: Unlawful pressure on a person to do what one would not otherwise have done. It includes force, threats of violence, physical restraints, etc.

T'áadoo bee haz'ánęę íidooliilgo diné bee biyanahodzigiz;
ayanahagiz; ayanahagiz bik'ehgo (under duress).

DUTY: 1. An obligation to obey a law. 2. A legal obligation to another person.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' naanish haah niilyaii; haah siláhígíí.

EARN: To gain money as payment for work.

Na'anishgo béeso nááhábiíhí.

EARNINGS (EARNED INCOME): Money or other compensation received for work.

Béeso bik'éh na'azhnishígíí.

EFFECT: 1. To do, produce, accomplish or force. 2. A result.

Idéélní.

TO TAKE EFFECT: Idídóolniil.

EFFECTIVE: Having the ability to gain a desired goal.

Idéélní.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The day on which some order, law or contract begins to have power.

Éi bijíídóó ílįi dooleel.

EFFICIENT: Able to do something correctly and quickly.

Tsįįlgo dóo nizhónigo é'él'į.

EFFORT: The energy put out to get something done.

Yéego bohodiikaal.

ELABORATE: (adjective) having lots of detail; (verb) telling a story or describing an argument with complete details.

Lą'ígóó dóó t'áá altsogo baa hane' (giving many details).

ELECT: To vote for someone with the effect that the person gets enough votes to win.

Bá idi'yoo'niil (vote for that person), nidooltéel.

ELEMENT: A basic part to a crime or cause of action.

Saad bee hahodít'éiį binahjį' aahwiidinóot'įįlįgíí.

ELIGIBLE: Being qualified; being legally qualified.

Bee há ahóót'i'; bee há haz'ą.

ELIMINATE: Get rid of.

Nahjì' kólyaa.

EMBARRASS: To make someone lose dignity or face; shame; cause to feel ill at ease.

Yaházin; baa yáhásin.

EMBARRASSING: See embarrass.

Baa yáhóosiid.

EMBARRASSMENT: The losing of dignity or face.

Baa yáhásinígíí.

EMBEZZLEMENT: The fraudulent and secret taking of money or property by a person who has been trusted with it.

Béeso baa áháyá honaanish yéé la' jineez'íí'; béeso lahjì' neest'íí'.

EMERGENCY: A crisis; a situation that requires immediate and effective action.

Nisihwiinidéél.

EMPLOYMENT: A job at which one can work for pay.

Honaanishígíí; honaanish nilínígíí.

EMPLOY: To hire person for work; to use.

Naanish aadeet'á (employed for work); chiidoo'ííì biniyé (to use).

EMPLOYEE: The person who is hired to work.

Naalnishí.

EMPLOYER: The person who hires persons to do work.

Bána'anishii.

ENABLE: To give a power to do something.

Binahjì' bízhneel'á; bóhonee'á.

ENCLOSE, To put inside of something.

Biyi', biyi' góne' kólyaa.

ENCOUNTER: (verb) to meet; (noun) a meeting.

Bidááh idzá (encounter); adáahgi nahale'; adáahgi hólo.

ENACT: Put a statute into effect; pass a statute through a legislative process; establish by law.

Beehaz'áanii ályaa; beehaz'áanii iljigo ályaa.

END: The final part; the last part.

Aké'e'di bee nihoolzhiizh; t'áá akódi.

ENDORSE (INDORSE): To support or be on the side of a person or an ideal; to sign the back of a paper and thereby assigning certain property.

Bikée' nizhniyá (to support it); naaltsoos bikáá' házhi' ájiilaa (to sign a paper).

ENDORSEMENT (INDORSEMENT): To sign the back of paper or document intending to personally support the validity of the document.

See Endorse.

ENFORCE: Bring to pass, put into effect, to carry out.

Ádoolniil, beehaz'áanii bee na'anish (enforce the law); beehaz'áanii ididóolniiilgo bee na'anish.

ENFORCEABLE: Having the quality that one can make it have control, for example, an agreement or law that has the capacity to be carried out.

Binahji' ak'ehól'í.

ENJOY: To like; to appreciate; to gain the fruits of.

Ii yá'atééh; nizhóni; bóhonedlí.

ENSURE: To make certain.

T'áá aanii; t'áá aanii dooleel.

ENTER AN APPEARANCE: To submit a piece of paper to a court indicating that she/he is formally part of a case, usually as a lawyer.

Aahwiinit'íí góne' ajítah dooleel biniiyé nizh'níltsooz.

ENTER A PLEA: For a defendant, to say whether he is "guilty" or "not guilty."

Bee ak'éhát'áhígíí doo ást'íí da, éí doodago t'áá aaníí ást'íí jiniigo bee ádee hadzoodzíí .

ENTER A GUILTY PLEA: See "enter a plea."

Bee ak'éhát'áhígíí t'áá aaníí ást'íí jiniigo hadzoodzíí'.

ENTER A NOT GUILTY PLEA: See "enter a plea."

Bee ak'éhát'áhígíí doo ást'íí da jiniigo hadzoodzíí'.

ENTICE: To lure, induce, attract, or persuade a person to do a thing.

Diné bá hozdeez'éago bini' bá' áhojiilaa.

ENTICEMENT: See entice.

ENTIRELY: Completely; whole; having all parts or elements.

T'áá át'é; t'áá át'éé nit'éé'.

EQUAL: Alike or similar, even-handed, fair, just.

Aheelt'é (a like or similar); aheenéeláá' (in quantity, number); aheenéelt'e' (in number), aheenízah (distance).

EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAWS: A constitutional requirement that the government shall in no way fail to treat persons equally, set up illegal categories to justify treating persons unfairly, or give unfair or unequal treatment to a person based on that person's race, religion, etc.

Beehaz'áanii diné t'áá altso aheelt'éego bá át'é.

EQUALITY: Sameness or likeness.

Aheelt'é; aheelt'éego.

EQUITY: Fairness in a particular situation, a court's power to "do justice" where specific laws do not cover the situation.

T'áadoo le'é beehaz'áanii bá ádaadinígíí, ts'idá la' kóne'é beelt'é hwiinidzinígíí bik'ehgo bá nihwiit'aah.

ERROR: A mistake made by a judge in the procedures used at trial or in making legal rulings during the trial that allows one side in a lawsuit to ask a higher court to review the case (see also harmless error).

Oodzíí'.

ESCAPE: To get away (e.g. as to escape from lawful Custody).

Dah jiite'; yóó ajoolwod; yóó azhnoot'íí'.

ESCROW: When, in financial dealings between two people, one of the people "stores" money with a third person, who is neutral, until a decision on where that money should go is properly made.

Alhaa na'iiniih bee alha'deet'áago ata' sizíní béeso bílák'edoo'nií, éí doodago naaltsoos bílák'edoo'nií aítso na'ílyáají'.

ESSENTIAL: Necessary.

T'áá íiyisíí biniiyéii (essential purposes).

ESTABLISH: Create or set up.

Álnééh; ályaa; bíl hoo'a'.

ESTATE: The property in which a person has an interest or right; for example, real estate (land) or decedent's estate (property left by a deceased person). (See also "decedent's estate" and "real estate").

Diné bikéyah; diné binchó'í; diné binaalye'é.

ESTIMATE: To make an educated guess.

Baa nitsáháskéezgo áhwiinidzinígíí; t'óó baa nitsáhákeesgo.

EVENT: A happening, an occurrence.

Ádahooníí; baa nida'aldeeh; áhóót'íí; ádahóót'íí.

EVICT (EVICTION): To dispossess or turn out of possession of land or home by process of law.

Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo ch'íhodi'needzood.

EVIDENCE: Types of information, observation, recollections, documents, concrete objects, etc., presented at a trial or hearing to prove facts in a case. (See also direct and circumstantial evidence).

Bee iyeet'íinii danilínígíí; bee iyeet'íní binahjí' éédahodoozígíí; bee íishjání danilínígíí.

EVIDENCE LAW: The rules and principles about whether evidence can be admitted, accepted for proof in a trial, and how to evaluate its importance.

Bee iyeet'ını beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo ó'ool'íílgíí.

LACK OF (OR INSUFFICIENT) EVIDENCE: A situation in which the available evidence is not enough for a reasonable decision to be made.

Bee iyeet'íní binahjí' nihodoot'álgíí t'áá ádin.

LAW OF EVIDENCE (RULE OF EVIDENCE): The rules and methods of presenting evidence in a lawsuit; the rules and principles about whether evidence can be admitted (accepted for proof) in a trial.

See Evidence Law.

EX-PARTE: With only one side present in a lawsuit requesting the court for relief without the presence of the adverse party.

Naaltsos nizhniltsoozgo hach'ijí nihoot'á t'áadoo lahjí bíl náháne'í.

EX-PARTE PROCEEDING: With only one side present in a court hearing.

Diné alhee ni'íltsoozgo t'ááláhají aanídahat'íídi yiniiyé níyá.

EX-PARTE MOTION: A request to the court to do something with only one side present in a proceeding.

Diné alhee ni'íltsoozgo t'ááláhají aadahwi:nit'ínídi yiniiyé yah íiyáago shich'ijí nihodoot'áál níigo yiyííkeed.

EXAMINE: Na'ídíkidgo níl'í; níl'í (they are looking at it).

EXAMINED: Deinéél'íí' (they looked at it), néél'íí'; na'idéékidgo néél'íí'.

EX POST FACTO: After the fact, an attempt to make an action a crime that was not a crime at the time it was done or to increase the punishment. Ex post facto laws are prohibited by U.S. Constitution.

Beehaz'áanii t'ahdii t'áá bá ádingo diné baa hwiiníst'ííd dóó bits'áájí nihoot'á.

EXCEPT: With a portion being excluded.

T'áá hazhó'ó t'áá éí t'éiyá.

EXCEPTION: Leaving something or someone out intentionally; an exclusion

See Except.

EXCESS: Extra; an amount beyond that which is necessary.

Bilááhgóó (doing more than one should); áde át'é (more than one can bear).

EXCESSIVE: Beyond that which is necessary.

Bilááhgo; ade'áneeláá'.

EXCLUSION: Leaving out; shutting out.

Doo atah da.

EXCLUSION OF WITNESS RULE: Witnesses are kept of the courtroom during the hearing until they are called upon to testify. Each does not listens to others testifying. Also referred to as "The Rule".

Aada! inít'íí góne' oo'íinii doo naagháa da, nidahodiine'go índá.

EXCLUSIVE: Shutting out all others; sole; one only; shutting out certain ones.

T'éiya; éi t'éiya; t'áá bízhání (exclusively).

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION: No other court in the area can decide a lawsuit on that subject.

Ts'idá t'áá éi t'éiyá bee bóhólníih.

EXCUPATORY: Free from blame; prove innocent.

Doo ájíit'íídí da; doo hohodiit'i' da.

EXCUSE: To free from blame or punishment; a reason that will stand up in court for an unintentional action; for example, if a person kills someone by accident and it was not his fault, it is excusable homicide.

Bee hak'éhást'ah yéé t'óó haa nídeet'aahgo bá ahóót'i'.

EXECUTE: Complete, make, perform, do or carry out; to sign; to lawfully take the life of another.

Azhdoolíí; bizh'doolíí; ádoolníí.

EXECUTIVE ORDER: A law put out by the president that does not need to be passed by the legislature.

Wáashindoondi ts'idá aláahdi naat'áanii bibeehaz'áanii.

EXEMPT: To be excused or relieved from a binding obligation (e.g. duty, service, burden or tax).

Nahjì' nideet'á.

EXEMPTION: To be relieved (or freed) from a general duty or service.

Nahjì' nideet'á; nahji' há nideet'á.

EXERCISE: Make use of.

Choo'í; chool'í.

EXHAUST: 1. To use up; 2. To become tired.

1. Altso chooz'íid (used up); 2. Nizhniyá (used up one's strength).

EXHAUSTION: 1. A complete using up; 2. complete tiredness.

See exhaust.

EXHIBIT: Any object or document offered as evidence in a trial.

Bee iyeet'ini danilínigíí; bee íishjáni danilínigíí.

EXIGENT: Needing immediate attention; urgent; pressing.

Tsíìlgo ádoolníligíí (to do something immediately).

EXIGENCY: A situation that needs immediate attention.

Tsíìlgo ádoolníligíí (to do something immediately).

EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCE: See "exigency."

EXONERATE: To show a defendant to be clearly and completely innocent; declare innocent; free from accusation; pardon; relief.

Bee ak'éhást'ah yéę doo ájíit'íidjì bee há nihoot'áago hwéé'ílnii'.

EXPERT: one who is thoroughly trained and/or educated and/or experienced in a specialized area.

Yééhósinigíí; yiniyé íhool'ágo ayóo yee nilí.

EXPERT OPINION: An interpretation of facts given by someone who is specially trained/educated/experienced in the area of inquiry that those particular facts are drawn from.

Hól ééhózinigíí binahjì' kót'é hodidoo'niilígíí (expert opinion); oo'íinii t'áa íiyisíí bíl ééhózingo yinahjì' kót'é níinigíí.

EXPERT TESTIMONY: What an "expert witness" says.

Baahwiinít'íinii ye'eniihii oo'íinii yaa halne'ígíí.

EXPERT WITNESS: A person possessing special knowledge or experience who is allowed to testify at a trial not only about facts (like an ordinary witness) but also about the opinions or the professional conclusions he or she draws from these facts.

Oo'íinii nahane'gi bił ééhózinii.

EXPERTISE: A special skill.

T'áá iiyisíí bił ééhózinígíí; ye'aniihígíí.

EXPLANATION: Hazhó'ó baa hani'.

EXPLICIT: Complete and exact (e.g. "he gave an explicit description of the robber").

Ts'idá t'áá yíni át'éegi baa hane'.

EXPOSE: To open or bring out for the examination of others; to display certain parts of one's body.

Hoot'ííjí' kólyaa; bééhózinígo ályaa.

EXPOSURE: The bringing of facts into the open for the examination of all.

Hoot'ííjí' kólyaa.

EXPRESS: Clear, definite, direct or actual; known by explicit words (e.g. "Her expressed opinion was that he was stupid.")

Bee ho'oodzíí'.

EXPRESSION: 1. A "saying" or typical combination of words with a widely-known meaning. 2. The information one sends by the "look" on one's face.

Bee ha'oodzíí'; ha'oodzíí' (a "saying"); ázhnoolin (facial expression).

EXTENUATE: To make less forceful or harsh.

T'áá ach'í'go; t'áá ayáhago; t'áá hóshch'ishgo; t'áá' kónálnééh;
t'áá' náhidi'níí.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES: Surrounding facts that make a crime less evil or blameworthy. They do not lower the crime to a less serious one, but do tend to lower punishment.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go bee ádihozhdiilt'i'ígíí bee haninodoot'áléé t'áá hóshch'ishgo há ályaa.

EXTINGUISH: To put an end to (e.g. a right or interest or a fire).

Ni' kónálnééh.

EXTORTION: Any illegal taking of money by using threats, force or misuse of public office.

Doo bee haz'ááqóó atí'doolníilgo binahjí' béeso haghaneedzód.

EXTRA: In addition to.

Bigháahjí' bináánéidzo.

EXTRADITE: To move a defendant from one jurisdiction to another so that she/he may be tried in the jurisdiction where the crime was committed.

K'eyah bikáa'gi beehaz'áanii bee ádihozhdiilt'i' yééjí' nináhodoodlóós.

EXTRADITION: One Indian tribe (or state) giving a person to another one when the second sovereign requests the person for a trial on a criminal charge.

See Extradite.

EXTRINSIC: Coming from the outside (e.g. A court might have a problem with a case, in which the cause of the problem has nothing to do with the case itself but arises from something outside the case.)

Náánálahdéé'.

EYEWITNESS: Person with firsthand knowledge of an event; someone who can testify as to what he or she saw, or heard, or smelled.

Oo'íinii; bináá' yee oo'íinii; bináál áhóót'íidii.

F.B.I. (FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION): The U.S. Department of Justice that investigates violations of federal law. F.B.I. agents are federal police officers.

Wáashindoon bisiláo nida'álkaahígíí.

FABRICATE: To make; to make up.

T'óó ádahojile'.

FABRICATION: Making; falsely making up.

T'óó áhoolníí.

FACE VALUE: The specific amount of money indicated on the face of a bill or note, excluding all other charges (such as interest).

íiyisíí báh ílínígíí.

FACT: An act; a thing that took place; an event; something that exists and is real as opposed to opinion or supposition. (See also "question of fact" and "question of law").

T'áá aaníinii.

FACTS IN ISSUE: Evidence whose truthfulness and factualness is being argued about.

Ádahóót'íidii baa saad hólónígíí.

FACTOR: A measurable cause of some effect; an aspect; a part.

Binahjí' áhooníííí.

FAILURE: A lack of expected or required performance.

Ch'ééh áál'íid; t'áadoo bik'ehgóó áhoodzaa da; t'áadoo la' yidzaa da.

FAIR: Just, right, even-handed.

T'áá ákót'é; beelt'é.

FAIR AND REASONABLE COMPENSATION: An award to a plaintiff that justly pays for his/her losses or injuries.

T'áá beelt'éego há niná'ílyá; bee atiho'diilyaa yéé t'áá beeníítsogo há niná'ílyá.

FAIR HEARING: A trial like decision-making process used when a person appeals an administrative decision. The hearing does not have to use full trial rules or procedures provided the process used is based fairness.

T'áá aadahwiinít'íníjí nahalingo aanáhódóot'ííłgo nihodoot'áál.

FAIR TRIAL: A trial which follows all of the proper rules of procedure and in which there has been no prejudice or bias.

T'áadoo háájída ach'íjí ídlíní aanáhódóot'ííł; t'áadoo łahjí ade'áhwiinidziní aanáhódóot'ííł.

FALSE: Intentionally or knowingly untrue.

Doo ákót'ée da.

FALSE ARREST: An unlawful restraint or deprivation of a person's liberty.

T'áadoo biniiyéhégóo ho'diiltsood; t'áadoo bee haz'áágóo ho'diiltsood.

FALSE CLAIM: An attempt to gain, often in repayment or damages, money which one is not legally due. Assertion of untrue claim.

Doo beełt'éégóo bee haz'ánęę bilááhgóo nályééh jókeed.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT: 1. Arresting or keeping someone in jail illegally;
2. Intentionally and unlawfully keeping a person against his will in confinement in which there is no reasonable means of escape.

T'áá ákójínéehgo doo bee haz'áágóo diné doo íinízin da ndi jiiłtsood.

FALSE PRETENSE: A lie told to another person with intent to cheat him out of his money or property.

T'áá ákójínéehgo yooch'ííd nidziisdéelgo diné bits'áą, níz'h'diilá; na'adlo' nijiisdéelgo níz'h'diilá.

FALSE REPRESENTATION: To state or show untruths to another in order to injure him in some way.

Yooch'ííd dóo na'adlo' na'adlo' bił naat'i'go diné atílyaa.

FALSE STATEMENT: The intentional giving of incorrect information about a thing or person.

Doo ákót'éégóo aanahojisne'.

FALSE WITNESS: One who tells untruths on purpose; a perjurer.

T'áá ákójínéehgo yooch'ííd jiił'a'; hayooch'íidgo nahodzisne'.

FAMILY: Parents and children, relatives.

Ha'alchini dah joo'ish; t'áala' hooghandóó dah jookahígíí.

FATAL: Causing death.

Bits'áádóó azéé' hazlǫ́; azéé' hazlǫ́' (death); iiná nínít'i'.

FATAL INJURY: An injury that results in death.

Tízhdiilyaago bits'áádóó hazéé' hazlǫ́' tízhdiilyaago bits'áádóó hwe'iina' nínít'i'.

FATALITY: A death.

Iiná nínít'i'; azéé' hazlǫ́'.

FAULT: Failure to do a duty; blame.

Doo baa áháyáágóó; doo baa hódzáágóó.

FEAR: 1. (verb) Be afraid; 2. (noun) Fright.

Yéé'; bik'ee hoí hóyéé'; binásdzid (I fear it; I am afraid of it).

FEDERAL: The United States or Federal Government.

Wááshindoon.

FEDERAL COMMON LAW: Common law adopted and recognized as federal law.

Wááshindoon bi'aadahwiinít'í bibeehaz'áanii.

FEDERAL COURT: A court that concerns itself with questions of U.S. law, not state or city law. (Also see U.S. District, U.S. Circuit court of Appeals and U.S. Supreme Court).

Wááshindoon bi'aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: The government of the U.S.A.

Wááshindoon bohoot'áál, binahat'a', Wááshindoon.

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE: The judge in the trial level of federal courts.

Wááshindoon ánihwii'aahii wóyaygo yígíí.

FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER: An organization of lawyers whose sole job is to represent defendants in criminal cases in federal court if the defendant can't afford to pay for one. The Federal Public Defender Office employs salaried attorneys, the client does not pay the attorney. (see also "Public Defender".)

Wááshindoon de'agha'diit'aahii diné baa dahojobá'í danilínígíí yá yałti'ii.

FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE: The manner of procedures in the federal courts dealing with evidence.

Bee iyeet'íinii beehaz'áanii yázhí Wááshindoon bi'aadahwiinít'íí góne' choo'ínígíí.

FELON: A person who has been convicted of a crime when the maximum possible sentence (whether imposed or not) was more than one year in prison.

Awáalyaaí hótsoago ádaąh dahast'ánígíí.

FELONY: A serious crime; a crime punishable by a sentence of one year or more than one year.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go hótsoago bee adaąh dahojist'ánígíí.

FETUS: An unborn child; a developing human before birth.

Atsástiin.

FERCE: Extremely aggressive and threatening.

T'óó báahádzidgo aatii'oodzá; t'áá íiyisii áhóochíí.

FIFTH AMENDMENT: A part of the U.S. Constitution which guarantees certain rights including the right not to be compelled to make a statement against ones own interests in a criminal case, and the guarantee of due process. "Taking the Fifth" means refusing to answer a question because it might show that one had been involved in a crime.

Beehaz'áanii sání ashda' góne' saad dah shijaa'ígíí binahjí' díí k'ad nashídkidígíí doo nát'áá' bee háádeesdzih da háálá shik'íhodoot'ahígíí baa sisti'.

FIGHT: Physical combat.

Alk'i'iilwod.

FIGURE: To think or reason.

Baa nitsídzíkees; baa nitsáhákees.

FILE: 1. Court record of a case. 2. "To file" a paper is to give it to the court clerk for inclusion in the case record.

Naaltsoos eeniiltsóós.

FILE AN APPEAL: To formally give a court notice that its decision is not satisfactory to the loser, and that she/he will attempt to get the case reviewed in a higher court.

Wóyahdi aahwiiníst'íidgo bee aahoneeznánígíí wódahdi aadahwiinít'íní góne' náádínóol'íidgo biniiyé ni'íltsooz.

FILE A CLAIM: To formally give notice to the court of intention to sue another person for damages.

Naaltsoos aadahwiinít'íí góne' eeniiltsoozígíí.

FILE A MOTION: To formally, in writing, request the court to take some action in a case, to issue a judgment or do something.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' bee hideezná'ígíí biniiyé naaltsoos niiltsooz.

FILE AN OBJECTION: In writing, to formally argue that a procedure is not proper.

Saad bee ách'ááh ni'idzáhígíí.

FILE A SUIT: See "File a Claim".

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos eeniiltsósígíí.

FILING: Delivering a paper to the proper court officer for the purpose of its being kept and used.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos yah ahi'níligíí.

FINAL: Last, the end.

Áltso; t'áá ákódí; bíighah azlíí'.

FINAL ARGUMENT: Each side in a trial may give a last statement to the jury about what it thinks the facts are and how it thinks the law applies to these facts or to the evidence presented.

Áltso aanáhást'íidgo ałch'ishdée' agha'diit'aahii saad bee ach'iji nihodoot'áligíí yee haadzih.

FINAL DECISION: The last action or decision of a court upon which an appeal can be based.

Akéé'di nihoot'ánígíí; nihoolzhiizhdi bee nihoot'ánígíí.

FINAL DETERMINATION: The final decision of a court.

Ts'idá akéedi bee nihoot'ánígíí.

FINAL JUDGMENT: The last settling of the rights and responsibilities of both sides of a suit.

Altsodi bee nihoot'ánígíí; ts'idá akéedi bee nihoot'ánígíí.

FINANCE: To provide money for.

Béeso bee áká e'elyeedígíí.

FINAL: To make a decision; the end.

Béedahoozinii bik'ehgo nihoot'ánígíí.

FIND GUILTY: To make a decision that a defendant has in fact committed a crime and may be punished for it.

T'áá aaníí ájíít'íídogo bee hak'íjí' nihoot'ánígíí.

FIND FOR: To make a decision in favor of.

Ach'íjí nihoot'ánígíí; ach'íjí asdlí'ígíí.

FIND NOT GUILTY: To make a decision that a defendant has not been found guilty and may be set free.

T'áá aaníí doo ájíít'ííd da lágo bee nihoot'ánígíí.

FINDING: A decision by a judge or jury about a question of fact; a decision about evidence.

Béedahoozinii binahjí' nihoot'ánígíí.

FINE: Monetary penalty to be paid by a defendant who is found guilty. (See also penalty).

Awáalya bíł naazt'i'jí nályééh.

FINGERPRINT: The marks made by the ridges of skin on a person's finger when that finger touches certain surfaces and leaves a bit of skin oil.

Hála' ha'noots'ee'é t'áá dabik'eh.

FINGERPRINT CARD: A record of one's pattern of finger-skin ridge marks. The record is made by inking the fingers and pressing them on a white card.

Naaltsoos hála' ha'noots'ee'é dabiká'ígíí.

FINGERPRINT EXPERT: A specialist in identifying people according to their fingerprints.

Hála' ha'noots'ee'é bee na'alkaah yee nidiníts'inii.

FIREARM: A gun.

Bee'eldqoh.

FISCAL: Pertaining to budgetary matters.

Béeso bee da'iniishii nináháháahgo nináhá'níligíí.

FISCAL YEAR: The twelve month period according to which a budget is kept.

Nináháháah bik'ehgo béeso nináhá'níligíí.

FISCAL BUDGET: The plan for receipts and expenditures during a fiscal year.

Nináháháahgo béeso nináhá'nííl bá nahat'ahígíí; béeso bik'eh ádahalne'.

FIT: An uncontrolled physical action; able; capable; qualified.

Áháchi'.

TO HAVE A FIT: Báhóochíid; áhóochíid.

FLEE: To run away.

Dashdiilwod; yajiiltáál; yóó ajoolwod.

FORBID: To not allow.

Doo bee haz'áa da.

FORCE: Unlawful or wrongful violence; to compel.

Doo bee haz'áágóó dziil yii'a'; doo bee haz'áágóó t'áadoo aahasti'í dziil yii'a'.

FOREMAN: The leader of the jury who speaks for it.

Áyálti'í naakits'áadah dah nidinibíhígíí yá yálti'í.

FORESEE: To see or know ahead of time; to predict.

T'áá aláąjı' bééhózin; náasdi áhoot'ée dooleel baa ákohwiinidzin.

FORESEEABILITY: What a reasonably careful and thoughtful person would expect and plan for the time of an occurrence and under the same circumstances.

Náasdi áhoot'ée dooleelígıı baa ákohwiinidzin.

FOREIT: To lose the right to something due to neglect of a duty, due to an offense, or due to a breach of contract; for example: if a defendant fails to show up for trial, he or she may forfeit the bail bond.

T'óó ninádeet'á; t'óó bizh'nílnii'; yóó adoot'á.

FORFEITURE: The giving up of something.

See forfeit.

FORGE: To sign another person's name to a document with a deceitful and fraudulent intent.

Yızhı neest'ıı'.

FORGERY: Falsely making or materially altering any writing with intent to defraud.

T'áá ákójínehgo an'adlo' bıł naat'i'go naaltsoos hazhdiilaa; na'adlo' bıł naat'i'go naaltsoos bik'e'eshchínęę lahgo áníjiidlaa.

FORGETFUL: Tending to not remember things that one should remember.

Hoyoo'nééh; bé'áhozhdilyááh.

FORGIVE: To stop holding another responsible for penalties he/she should suffer because of misdeeds.

Aanıdeet'aah; aanáhojoosba'.

FORM: The precise and accepted way.

T'áá ákót'éego é'él'ínígıı bik'ehgo.

FORMAL: In a precise proper and traditionally accepted way.

T'áá é'él'ínigi át'éego.

FORMALITY: A practice that must be done in one accepted way.

T'áá é'él'ínígíí bik'ehgo.

FORMALIZE: To make regular and consistent; to create and set procedure.

T'áá ó'ool'ííligíí bike'ehgo é'él'í.

FOUNDATION: Basis, root, underlying principle. Laying a foundation for an evidence.

Atl'áhi (basis); iiyisíí á'ádaat'éhígíí (main point); akétl'óól danilínígíí (roots).

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT: A provision in U.S. Constitution which says that a state cannot take away a person's life, liberty, or property taken away without "due process of law", and that all citizens are entitled to equal protection of the laws.

Beehaz'áanii sání nitsaaígíí díí'ts'áadah góne' saad dah shijaa'ígíí ániigo éi hazhó'ó baa hwiiníst'íidgo t'éiyá diné bigáál (life), be'iina' dóó índa binichó'í da atídoolnííł.

FOURTEEN MAJOR CRIMES ACT: A federal law which gives the federal government authority to arrest and prosecute, on Indian reservations, of people who commit any of 14 listed crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, etc.

Wááshindoon bibeehaz'áaniitsoh biyi' hótsoago bee ádihodiyiit'ééh danilíinii díí'ts'áadahgo alkéé' daasdzohígíí bitsí' yishtlízhií bikéyah bá náhásdzo biyi' góne' k'éti'go Wááshindoon t'áá awáalya bíł naazt'i'jí yee haa nídoót'ííłgo bee haz'á.

FRACTURE: Break, not totally separate the pieces.

Yiztsqs, k'é'éltq'.

FRAUD: A trick (or deceitful practice) used by a person with intent to deprive another of his rights or to effect any injury.

I'deesdlo'.

FRAUDULENT: Cheating.

Ina'adlo'.

FREE WILL: Intentional purpose.

Diné t'áá bí bíniik'ehgo; diné t'áábí bíni' bik'ehgo (on his/her own free will); t'áá shí shíni' bik'ehgo (of my own free will).

FREE ON BAIL: Out of jail between the time of arrest and trial or after trial pending sentencing or appeal, with a bail bond posted.

Béeso la' áchi'ááh'niilgo binahjì' t'óó áítsééd ch'éé'idzá aahwiinít'ìihjì'.

FREE WITHOUT BAIL: Out of jail between the time of arrest and trial, or after trial pending sentencing or appeal, with no bail bond having been required.

Béeso ách'ááh'ahi'níligíí t'áadoo la' nijíníí t'óó ch'éé'idzá aahwiinít'ìih bijìjì'.

FREQUENT: Often returning or occurring.

T'áá álahjì'; t'áá ahááh.

FREQUENTLY: Often.

T'áá ahááh; álahjì'

FRIGHT: Fear.

Yéé', náhádzid.

FRIGHTEN: To scare.

Bééhóodziid; náhóodziid; bil yéé' áhálnééh.

FRIVOLOUS: Legally worthless; for example, a pleading that clearly has no ground (or substance) to stand on, even if every fact it claims is true.

T'áadoo biniinaanígóó; t'áadoo biniiyéhégóó.

FRONT: A legitimate business which exists to cover up an illegal operation.

Ina'adlo'go bil nahonit'in.

FUGITIVE: A person who has escaped from custody.

Awáalyaaí niljì nt'ée'go yóó anaálwodígíí.

FULFILL: To do what one is supposed to do.

Bi'doolnííł; ádoolnííł; é'élyaa.

FULL: Total, complete, perfect.

T'áá át'é; t'áá altso; hadeezbin (full of).

FULL AUTHORITY: Having the complete power to rule and make legal decisions.

Saad bee bóhólníih; t'áá altsogo bóhólníih.

FULL ENDORSEMENT: Complete support and backing.

Akéé' ni'idzá.

FULL HEARING: An opportunity to not only present evidence, but to also hear the claims of the opposition and respond to them.

T'áá alch'ishjí t'áá niléijí' hazhó'ó baa nitsáhákeesgo baa hwiidínóot'ííł.

FULL PAYMENT: Complete return of money owed.

Altso na'ílyá, altso niná'ílyá.

FULL TIME: 8 hours a day; 12-months a year; regular and not part-time.

T'áá ákwííjí; t'áá álahjí'

FUNCTION: What something does, what it accomplishes; (noun) its purpose or use.

(verb) Yilnish, biniiyé hólóonii, biniiyé chool'í.

FUNDAMENTAL: Basic, central, important.

íiyisíí bá ádaat'éhígíí.

FUNDAMENTAL LAW: A nation's constitution or basic governing principles.

Ts'idá atł'áahdi beehaz'áanii nilínígíí.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: Those essential or important rights that all people should have.

Beehaz'áanii íiyisíí binahjí' há ahóót'i'ígíí; íiyisíí beehaz'áanii binahjí' há nahazt'i'ígíí.

FUNDS: Biniiyéii béeso bits'á'nilígíí.

FURIOUS: Extremely angry.

T'aa íiyisíí ahóochííđ.

FURNISH: To provide; in a rental house - to provide the furniture.

Kóq há niilyáhígíí; há siláhígíí (furnishing [noun]).

TO FURNISH INFORMATION: To provide evidence; to tell something.

Bee hoł hodooniho; hoł íshjáni ádoolníígíí.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS: More operation of the activities of the court.

Aahwiinít'í t'áá náás yit'ihígíí.

FUTURE: Everything which will happen after now.

Náasdi; náás yidiiskáadi; náás hodeeshzhiizhdi.