

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

Yisdil; atilyaa.

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.

fiyisíí 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'ijí' t'áá éí biniinaa béeso
ats'ánaadahineezdee' 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'ijí' nályééh doo ákqó
ádziidzaaígíí bináánástł'qo go 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 ániá'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
ninázh'doodléél.

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 ákónáázh'doo'níil 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'áanii 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 bąąh áhásdiǰígíí.

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'ąąh yáti' (to argue for one's self in a lawsuit); ách'ąąh 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 áályilníinii.

DELAY: To purposefully make the proceedings go slowly.

T'áá kóodigo (going slowly); t'áá tḡadee (slowly); t'áá ákójínéehgo hoogaléḡ jidiniiltlóó'.

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 nitsídzižkéézgo bikiédéḡ' bi'jiilaa.

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

Bee nihozni'ánéḡ t'áá ákójiléehgo bee akéédéḡ' jidineesdlíí' (intentional failure to carry out a promise); beehaz'áanii binahji' ḡah 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.

Jíłchxq'.

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 jóta'.

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

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

DETENTION CENTER: A jail for short-term prisoners.

Awáalya bil haz'ągi.

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'íi'go bik'ehgo nahazt'ánigíi.

DIAGNOSIS: Decision reached through careful study.

See Diagnose.

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

Yáatihígíi naaltsoos bikáá nii'níil (writing down what one says); kódiiniil ho'di'níigo bik'ehgo í'jil'ínigíi (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 nahálne'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'éé da.

DISAGREEMENT: See Disagree.

DISASTER: A terrible happening.

Doodahági ahóót'íid; baah yíninigi ahóót'íid.

DISCHARGE: Release; remove; free; dismiss.

Hwée'ílnii'; béé'ílnii'; nahjì' kónálya.

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

Doo niidzì' da.

DISCLOSE: To show something previously hidden.

íishjání ályaa; hach'ì' íishjání ályaa.

DISCOVER: To find something previously not in sight.

Bik'í'idzá; il 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)

Alhee'astsoozii alhidinílnáago bee éédahózinii il íishjání íiléeh.

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 bohónéedzää góne' é'élnéeh.

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'ijì' ídlí; ats'áájì ídlí; lahgo át'éego aanitsáhákees; doo aheelt'éégóó aanitsáhákees; nahdigo aanitsáhákees; t'áá a'ohgo aa ntsáhákees.

DISEASE: Aah 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 bízhneedlì' 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'íí'íni.

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'abaąs.

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.

Nahjı' kólyaa; ni' kólyaa; ch'é't'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 binahjı' ach'ı' há ahóót'ı', beehaz'áanii há át'éhígíí; beehaz'áanii binahjı' ach'ıjı' hódlóogo bee há ahóót'ı'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 aaniígóo hodoonihgo bee ádee ha'doodzi'ígíí; yooch'íid bąąh ádingo hane'.

DURATION: A prescribed span of time.

Ánızahjı' 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 haąh niilyaii; haąh siláhígíí.