

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: Idídóolníil.

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.

Éí bijíídóó ílįį 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'níł (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'ááláhájí aanidahat'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'ááláhájí aadahwi:nit'ínídi yiniiyé yah íiyáago shich'ijí nihodoot'áál níigo yiyíikeed.

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

EXAMINED: Deineél'íí' (they looked at it), néel'íí'; na'idéekidgo néel'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 ádoolnínigíí (to do something immediately).

EXIGENCY: A situation that needs immediate attention.

Tsíìlgo ádoolnínigíí (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 nínigíí.

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.