

PAIN: Diniih; neezgail.

PANIC: Hatah hodiisnaá'; hoł yée' áhoolaa; yée' hwiih yiyá;
tsízdoolyiz; ádił hozhdiishjaa'.

PAPER: Naaltsoos.

PARALYZE: Affect with a lessening or loss of the power of motion or feeling.

Nidaashk'aazh (physically paralyze person).

PAROLE: A release from prison before a sentence is up that depends on the person's "keeping clean" and doing what he or she is supposed to do while out; conditional release from prison.

Awáalya asdá bee há nihoot'ánigíí t'áadoo bíighah ajileehí hwée'ílnii'.

PAROLE BOARD: A group of officials who can decide about parole matters of prison inmates.

Awáalyaaí bik'i adéest'íí' yiniiyé siniligíí; dah nídinibíighigíí.

PAROLE REVOCATION: The condition upon which one's release from prison has been rescinded (or made invalid). When a person who has been let out of jail on parole is told he has to come back because of a bad act.

Awáalya jizdáá nt'ée'go aah astí binahjí' hwée'ílnii' yéé haa náádiilyá.

PAROLE VIOLATION: Having failed to obey the terms and conditions of parole.

Aah astí binahjí' awáalyadéé' hwée'ílnii' yéé bąh dahhojiil'a'.

PAROLE AGREEMENT: The condition for release from prison that prison inmate agrees to when he is released.

Awáalya t'áadoo bíighah ajileehé hwée'ílnii'go bee alh'deet'ánigíí.

PARTICIPANT: Someone who joins in.

Atah jíłí; atah ídłí.

PARTICIPATE: To take a part in, to partake of; partake; to receive or have a part or share of.

Bee atah jíłí.

PART-TIME: Less than full-time.

Doo álahjí' da; t'óó kónízahájí'.

PARTY: 1. A person concerned with or taking part in any matter, case or proceeding. 2. A person who is either a plaintiff or a defendant in a lawsuit.

Ajítah.

TO BE A PARTY TO: To join in a lawsuit.

Atah jílí; atah ídlí.

PARTIES: Witnesses, plaintiffs and defendants in a lawsuit.

Atah danilinígíí; da'atahígíí.

PASSENGER: Anyone riding in a vehicle but not driving.

Ii' dah naháaztánígíí; akéé' dah naháaztánígíí; ii' dah sidáhígíí.

PATHOLOGIST: The scientific study of disease and its causes, or one who examines body tissues to determine the causes of illness or to diagnose illness.

Aats'íís yąą dahool'a'ii neilkaahii; ats'íís yich'í' nahwiilnáanii neilkaahii.

PATROL: Ha'idées'íí'; ha'alzííd (in case of police officer).

PATROL CAR: Siláo bichidí.

PATROLMAN/WOMAN: Siláo (patrolman); asdzání siláo (patrol woman); siláo ha'asíidgo atiin yąą nídíáhígíí.

PAVEMENT: Hashdléézh.

PAWN: To give personal property to another person as security for a debt.

ąąh azlá.

PAWNBROKER: Bąąh ni'ii'níligíí.

PAWN SHOP: 'ąąh ni'ii'níilgi; ąąh ni'ii'níil bíł haz'ąągi.

PAWN TICKET: Bee ąąh azláhi; ąąh 'azlá binaaltsoos.

PAY: Na'iilyé.

PEDESTRIAN: Person who goes on foot; walker.

Diné atiin bąąhgóó deiyikáhígíí; t'áá ni'naaldeehii.

PENAL: Punishable, concerning a penalty.

Beehaz'danii awáalya bił naat'i'go bee atí'ál'ínígíí.

PENALIZE: A punishment imposed by law.

Bik'ee ti'hoo'níihii ach'í' naat'i'.

PENALTY (e.g. DEATH PENALTY): 1. The word "penalty" is a punishment imposed by law. 2. The word "death penalty" is a punishment by death upon conviction. (See also fine.)

Azéé' bee nihoot'á.

PENDING: As yet undecided; begun but not finished.

Biba' t'ahdii ni' kót'é (not yet); t'ahdii doo bee nihoot'aah da; wódahdi aadahwiinít'í yee nihodoo'áál biba'ígíí.

PENDING APPEAL: An appeal taken in a case to a higher court for review that is yet to be decided.

Wódahdi aadahwiinít'íí góne' baa nínááhódóol'ííłgo t'ahdii biga'ígíí.

PENETRATE: To stick into, to put into.

Baa ííji; binééjil.

PENITENTIARY: Prison.

Awáalya hótsoo; awáalya sá agháadi.

PENSION: An allowance granted to an individual by the government for his services or in compensation for his loss.

Ni'iilyé; ach'í' ni'ílyé (payment; to receive pension).

PERFECT: Complete; enforceable without defect.

Nizhóní; beelt'é; hadaalt'é; ba'át'e' ádin.

PERFECT AN APPEAL: To "perfect appeal" in criminal case, appellant must file complete transcript of proceedings below.

Wódahdi aadahwiinít'íí góne' shá baa nínááhódóot'ííł níigo bee astsoozígíí bídadéet'i'ii wóyahda baa nidahazne' yéę t'áá át'é yił nínáá'níłtsooz.

PERFORM: To carry out a contract, promise or other obligation according to its terms, so that the obligation ends.

Ályaa; álnééh; bi'íilaa; ádaadzaa.

PERFORMANCE: (See perform).

PERIOD: A length of time, for example, "you will stay in jail for a period of two years."

Ánizahjí'; hoolzhish ánizah; example: t'óó bil náás hoolzhish (time is flying by).

PREJUDICE: An evaluation of a person(s) not based upon a careful look at that individual, but instead based upon skin color, sex, or some other superficial characteristic, a preconceived idea, a stereotype.

Ats'áájí ídlí; ooch'ííd biniinaa lahjígo adinéetí.

EVIDENCE IS HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL: Evidence which appeals to passion rather than to eliciting facts or opinions.

Bee iyeet'íní tsíhodeesxizgo bik'ee t'ááláhájí tsízdeezkééz.

WITH PREJUDICE: A manner in which a complaint can be dismissed. Such a case cannot be filed again.

See "Dismissal Without Prejudice" for Navajo translation.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE: A manner in which a case can be dismissed. Such a case can be filed again.

See "Dismissal Without Prejudice" for Navajo translation.

PERJURY: Lying while under oath.

Yooch'ííd baqah ádingo bee ádee hazdoodzít' yéę yooch'ííd jiil'a'.

PERMANENT: Not changing; staying in one place.

Doo niit'éehii; doo ninít'i' da; doo bá nihonít'i' da.

PERMIT: (Verb) Allow; (noun) a document which grants to its holder certain rights and privileges.

1. Bee hoo'a'; bee lą; bee a'deet'ą (allow or permit);
2. naaltsoos binahjí' há ahóót'i'ígíí.

PERMISSION: The granting of certain rights and privileges to a person.

Há bee lá azlí'ígíí; ha'deetá; há ahóót'i'; bee lá.

PERMISSIVE: Not strict enough; by permission.

T'óó bee bá hodzis'á; t'óó bíjilkáá'.

PERPETRATE: To bring about or carry out (as a crime).

Bee haz'áanii bíł adoodziingo ádzaa.

PERPETRATION: The carrying out of something (such as a crime).

Bee haz'áanii bíł adoodziingo ádzaa.

PERPETRATOR: A person who actually commits an act.

Bee haz'áanii yíł asiihii; yíł adoosihii.

PERSIST: To stand firm in spite of opposition.

Yistéé'.

PERSON: A legal entity, can be either a human or corporate entity.

Bíla' ashdlá'ii yáłti'ígíí.

PERSONAL INJURY: Any harm done to a person.

Diné atídílyaa; atízhdiilyaa.

PERSONALITY: The manner in which a human being relates to other humans.

Diné át'éegi; át'é; ájít'éegi.

PERSUADE: To talk somebody into something.

Yíni ályaa; bini' áhoolyaa.

PERSUASION: Same as persuade.

PERTAIN: To be about the subject being talked about.

Bidéét'i'; binít'i'.

PERTINENT: Being about the subject being discussed.

Binít'i'; bidéét'i'.

PETIT JURY (OR PETTY JURY): Trial jury. A group of persons, usually twelve but sometimes six, who decide guilt or innocence based upon the evidence presented.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíhígíí; éí doodago hastáá dah nídini bíhígíí.

PETITION: A written request to the court to take a particular action.

Aahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsos niiltsóós.

PETITIONER: Person who brings (starts) a lawsuit against another person.

Aahwiinít'íí góne' ni'níltsoozii.

PETTY: Having little importance, small. A petty offense has a small penalty.

T'áá ayáhágo bęáh ílínii; doo ílínii.

PETTY LARCENY: Taking of property of small value (a misdemeanor).

T'áá ayáhágo aneest'íí'; t'áá áłts'íísigo aneest'íí'.

PETTY THEFT: Wrongful taking of the property of another having small value.

T'áá ayáhágo diné bee azneez'íí'; t'áá áłts'íísigo diné bee azneez'íí'.

PHONY: Fake, pretender.

T'óó bee ina'adlo'ígíí át'é; t'óó áhodil'íinii.

PISTOL: Bee'aldqoh yázhí.

PLACE: Area, space.

Íł haz'á; haz'á.

PLACE OF BUSINESS: Area or building where a merchant sells goods or services.

Naalyéhé bíł haz'á; na'an'ish bíł haz'á; na'iini' bíł haz'á.

PLAIN VIEW: Being in a place and at a time where (it) can easily and clearly be seen.

T'áadoo bahat'aadí yit'íigo; t'áadoo le'é doo beehaz'áanii t'áá íishjání hanáá' bee yit'íigo naalyéego (siláo hats'áá' nédidooléelgo biniinaa awáalya bęáh íł).

PLAINTIFF: A person who brings a suit, action, or complaint against another.

Naaltsos yistsoozii; naaltsos ee niiniłtsoozii.

PLAN: A mental or recorded outline of what will happen in the future.

Inahat'á; hoot'áál; nahast'é.

PLANNING: Preparing for the future by making representation of what the future will be.

Hoot'áál; nahat'á.

PLEA: A formal answer to a criminal charge in which the accused responds that he or she is "guilty", not guilty" or "no contest."

Bee hak'éhást'ahígíí doo ákót'ée da, doodaii' t'áá aaníí t'áá ákót'é jiniigo.

PLEA BARGAIN: Making an agreement between prosecutor and defendant's lawyer about the charges to which the defendant will plea guilty, such as pleading to a lesser charge in exchange for dismissing a more serious charge.

Agha'diit'aahii alch'ishdée'ígíí alha'deet'áago diné bee astsoozígíí t'áá aaníí ásht'í diiniidgo báh ilínęę t'áá bich'í'go bá nihdoot'áál.

PLEA OF GUILTY: A voluntary plea by an accused who admitted the commission of the act charged as a criminal offense.

T'áá aaníí ásht'í níigo yee ádee hazdidzih.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY: At the beginning of a case, a statement by the defendant that he does not admit the crime(s) of which he is accused, thus requiring the government to prove its case.

Doo ásht'í da jiniigo ádee hazdidzih.

VOLUNTARY ENTRY OF A PLEA: Bee astsoozii bee bik'ihodiit'anígíí' yaa nitsézkéezgo t'áá bí iinízinjí yee ádeehadidzih.

PLEAD: To make an allegation in an action or other legal proceedings (to argue for or against a claim).

T'áá alts'ááhjí saad dei'a'go diné ádee hadidzih.

TO PLEAD GUILTY: To admit to have committed the crime(s) of which one is accused.

T'áá aaníí ást'í n'igo ádee hadidziih.

TO PLEAD NOT GUILTY: See "Plea of Not Guilty."

TO PLEAD SELF-DEFENSE OR DEFENSE OF ANOTHER: For a defendant to admit that he has injured another person but that this was only because he had to defend himself or another.

Bee ak'éhát'áhígíí t'áá biniinaanii hóloqgo ást'í jinígo ádee hazdidziih.

PLEADING: The process of making formal, written statements of each side of a case; court papers.

Naaltsos aadahwiinit'íí góne' nihees'nilígíí.

PLOT: To plan or scheme.

Ihodeest'á; azéé' deest'á (plot to murder).

POISON: Bááhádzid; bááhádzidii; adiyoolhéełii.

POLICE: Siláo; yah i'iiníłii.

POLICE CAR: Siláo bichidí.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS: Siláo bił haz'ąągi.

POLICE RECORD: The documents that police keep concerning investigations, arrests, and convictions. Sometimes used to mean a person's record of arrests and convictions.

Siláo bił haz'ąądi naaltsos bee éédahózinii sinilígíí.

POLICE STATION: Same as Police Headquarters.

POLICEMAN/POLICE WOMAN: Diné siláo; asdzání siláo.

POLICY: 1. A preferred way of doing things; used as a guideline.
2. The general operating procedures of an organization.

Bik'ehgo é'élínígíí; bik'ehgo nahat'áhígíí; bik'ehgo naanish deit'éhígíí.

POLITICS: The struggle for power and resources in the public realm.

Hoot'áál diné bintsékees bee naadlo'.

POLITICAL RIGHTS: Rights concerning a citizen's participation in government.

Diné binahat'a' bee bá ahóót'i'ígíí.

POSITION: Physical place; role and its responsibilities and rights.

Hoł haz'ánigi (physical place); hoł haz'áagi (employment role).

POSSESS: 1. Ownership and control of personal property. 2. Rightful control of land or buildings. 3. Simply holding something.

Hóó' niliinii; hwíí' niliinii; hwee hólóonii; dah ajooléelgi.

POSSESSION: Something that someone owns.

Dah ajooléelgi; honichxó'í.

POST BOND: To put up money for release from jail.

Yáál ách'áah naa'nil binahjì' t'óó kónishghánìjì' ch'éé'doodálgíí.

POSTPONE: Put off till later or to a later time; delay; defer.

Náás náádeest'á; náásgóó abí'doodzil.

POWER: The right to do something; the ability to do something.

Óhólníih aayiszìidígíí (vested right); óhólníih haah silá.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: A document authorizing another to act as one's agent or attorney.

Náánála' há sizìigo há é'él'ìjì dooleelgo binaaltsoos; diné náánála' há sizìigo t'áadoo le'é há yee lẹ ni'iilehii.

PRACTICE: 1. Custom, habit or regular repetition. 2. Formal court procedure; the way a lawsuit is taken to and through court as opposed to what it is about.

Áda'ool'ìlìi.

PRACTICE OF LAW: The continuous exercise of the legal profession.

Bee nahaz'áanii baá yiszìidígíí yee naalnish; beehaz'áanii béehojíisingo haah niilyáago bee oonishígíí.

PRECAUTION: Care taken in advance.

Baa áháyá; baa ákohwiinidzin; t'áá bitséedi baa ákohwiinidzin; t'áá bitséedi baa áháyá.

PRECEDENT (e.g. CASE PRECEDENT): A rule of law established by a court for a particular type of case and thereafter referred to in deciding similar cases.

Áłtséedi aahwiinit'inígi nihoot'anęę bik'ehgo nihwiit'aah.

PRECINCT: A small geographical unit of government. An election district created for polling places. A voting or election district.

I'ii'níıl bíł hahoodzooígíí.

PRECLUDE: To prohibit, prevent from doing something; e.g. injunction. To close out beforehand.

Bítséedi bich'ąąh ni'diijil; bítséed bich'ı' baa hóochı'.

PREDETERMINE: To figure out before hand.

T'áá bítséedi nihoot'ą.

PREDICT: To tell one's guess about what will happen in the future.

T'áá bítséedi baa ákohwiinidzin.

PREFERENCE: Priority; first choice; the favoring of one above another.

Aląąjı' bá haz'ą; áłtsé bá haz'ą.

PREJUDGE: To form an opinion before hearing all of the evidence.

Átséedi nihoot'ą.

PREJUDICE: Bias; a preconceived opinion; leaning towards one side in a dispute for reasons other than an evaluation of the justice of that side's position.

Ats'ąąjı ídlı.

PRELIMINARY: In the first stages; before the main activity gets under way.

Áłtséedi áálníłígíí.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION: The first look at the evidence before the trial.

Áłtséedi na'idíkidígíí.

PRELIMINARY HEARING: In a criminal case, a court proceeding to determine if there is probable cause to believe a crime was committed and that this defendant committed the crime.

Bik'ehgo aahwiidínóot'íílii áłtséedi agha'diit'aahii dóó nihwii'aahii asht'edeiléhígíí.

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE: A meeting of both lawyers before the judge to schedule and organize the course of the trial.

Bik'ehgo aahwiidínóot'íílii áłtséedi agha'diit'aahii dóó nihwii'aahii asht'edeiléhígíí.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION: A court order issued with notice, before the merits of a controversy have come to trial, which directs the defendant to do or not do something.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' t'óó kónígháníjí' ach'ááh nidii'áhígíí.

PREMEDITATE: To think of an act beforehand; thinking in advance about how to do something (usually a crime).

Ázhdooolíígíí áłtséedi nabik'ítsáháskézígíí.

PREMEDITATION: See premeditate.

PREMISE: 1. A statement assumed to be true and used to draw a conclusion.
2. A place or location.

Ha'oodzí'ígíí binahjí' t'áá aaníí hwiiniidzít'go.

PREPARE: Get ready.

Hashteelnééh; hasht'ejilééh.

PREPARATION: Hasht'e' hodi'nééh.

PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE: A determination as to which side in a case has greater weight of evidence that is more credible and convincing.

Atisgo ílígígo bee yeet'íní yee akáá' silíí'; joodlq'ági át'éego nahazne'go yee akáá' silíí'.

PRESENCE: 1. Being at hand; being or occurring now. 2. Act, fact, or state of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of.

K'ad áhooníígíí; k'ad kwé'é hólónígíí.

PRESENT: Now existing; at hand; relating to the present time; considered with reference to the present time.

K'ad; k'adígíí.

PRESENTMENT: A grand jury charging a person with a crime that it has investigated itself without an indictment given to it by a prosecutor. (See also Initial Presentment.)

Awáalya bíł naazt'i'jí ts'idá áłtséedi naaltsoos bee niiltsoozígíí.

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION: An investigation by probation officers into defendant's background and prospects for rehabilitation.

Nihoot'aah bítséedi na'alcaah.

PRESENTENCE REPORT: A report to the judge (usually by a probation officer) as to the circumstances of the offense; a defendant's background, and what the sentence which a guilty person will receive should be. This report is also used by prison and parole officials as a basis for their decisions.

Binahjí' nihodoot'áál biniiyé diné naalkaah.

PRESIDE: Taking charge of a court hearing.

Ádah sidáago; dah sidáago.

PRESIDING JUDGE: A judge who presides over a trial.

Nihwii'aahii ádah sidáhígíí.

PRESUME: To assume beforehand, to suppose or take for granted without proof.

T'óó shą'shin; daats'í.

PRESUME INNOCENT UNTIL FOUND GUILTY: (Presumption of innocence) whenever a person is charged with a crime, he or she is innocent until proven guilty, so the government must make the case by proving it.

Awáalyají naaltsoos hwee siltsoozígíí doo ájíit'íídí da nahalingo haa nitsáhákees leh hwénálkahjí'; bee hak'ihodiit'ánígíí doo yee' ájíit'íí da ílíggo bee haanitsáhákees leh bee yeet'íní bee hónálkää'jí'.

PRETENSE: Is a false claim; false appearance; make believe; pretending, trick.

T'óó áhát'í; izh'dileehgo t'óó áhát'í.

PRETRIAL: All judicial proceedings before trial, including pretrial determination of any legal issues. These are resolved by the judge alone, without a jury.

T'ahdoo aadahwiinít'íhgoó t'áá bitséedi aadahwiinít'ííjí k'ehgo biniyé hasht'e hodi'néhígíí.

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE: A meeting between a judge and parties in a case before a trial to clarify the issues so as to save time and costs of the trial. (See also Pretrial.)

Nihwii'aahii dóó agha'diit'aahii t'áá alch'ishji ahíikahgo t'áá íiyisíí baa náhódóot'ííhígíí nayik'í yádaaltih.

PRETRIAL HEARING: All judicial proceedings before trial, including pretrial determination of any legal issues. These are resolved by the judge alone, without a jury. (See also Pretrial.)

íiyisíí aahwiidínóot'ííł bitséedi t'áá áits'íísigo aahwiinít'ínígíí.

PRETRIAL RELEASE: Being released from custody before trial provided that the accused promises to return for trial.

T'ahdoo aahwiinít'íhgoó t'áá bitséedi t'óó kóníghánijí' hwéé'ílníih íiyisíí aadahwiinít'ííhjí'.

PRETRIAL ORDER: Order issued by the court before trial.

T'ahdoo íiyisíí aahwiinít'íhgoó t'áadoo le'é bee nihwiit'aahígíí.

PREVAIL: To win or succeed in a lawsuit.

Ach'íjí nihoot'á; aahwiinít'í bee hozneesná.

PREVENT: To stop or keep (from).

Ni' kólyaa; bich'ááh nihodeenii'.

PREVENTION: Same as Prevent.

See Prevent.

PREVENTIVE: Something that prevents.

Ni' kwíidoolíílii.

PRIMA FACIE: "On its face"; a fact presumed to be true unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary.

Bee ak'éhást'ah naaltsoos bee siltsoozígíí bee bá lę hwiinidzin dooleel nílélí diné bee astsoozígíí nát'áá' saad ninéini'áájí'.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE: Evidence presumed to be true to establish a fact unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary.

Be ak'éhást'ah nilíinii naaltsoos bee siltsoozígíí bee bá lá hwiiniidzin dooleel bee yeet'íní kóoní niilyáago nléí diné bee astsoozígíí bí dó' bibee yeet'íinii kóoní niiníláají'.

PRINCIPAL: Chief, most important, primary.

Aláahdi; át'éii.

PRINCIPLE: A basic legal truth, doctrine, or generalization. A guiding standard, a moral belief.

Beehaz'áanii atisgo; aláahgo ílįįgo baa ntsáhákees.

PRIOR: Earlier; before; coming before in time.

Bítséedi; t'áá bitséedí.

PRIORITY: Going before; when two persons have similar rights in respect to the same subject matter, but one is entitled to exercise his right first or to the exclusion of the other.

Aláají'; áłtsé bee há ahóót'i'.

PRISON: Jail.

Awáalya.

PRISON CAMP/RANCH/FARM: Awáalya hótsoago bíł haz'á.

PRISON SENTENCE: Subjecting a person convicted of a crime to time in prison.

Awáalya bee há nihoot'á.

PRISON TERM: The period of/in which one is sent to prison.

Ánizahjí' awáalya bee há nihoot'ánígíí.

PRISONER (INMATE): Person held in jail upon conviction.

Awáalyaai.

PRIVATE: Secret or confidential, not for the public.

T'áá ádííghahágo ahił hane (private communication), t'áá ádííghahágo il haz'á (private place), t'áá lahodit'éhee idéét'i' (private matters).

PRIVILEGE: A right to preferential treatment, a special right, advantage, or favor, a particular and peculiar benefit.

Bee áhaz'á; bee á'ahóót'i'; bee há haz'á.

PRIVILEGED AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION: A defendant does not have to testify against himself.

Bee hak'é hát'áhígíí doo bee ádaa nahozhdoolnih dago bee há ahóót'i'.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION: Communication between a person and his lawyer which cannot be told to another without the client's consent.

Gha'diit'aahii t'áá ádiighahágo bił ahil hane'ígíí doo náánalahjì' háida bił hodoonih da bik'éhát'áahii lę níigo t'éiyá.

PROBABLE: Having more evidence for than against, supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt. Apparently true, yet possibly false.

Bee ak'ihodoot'ahígíí bee yeet'íinii bee iidoodlęęłígíí hólqę ndi t'áá naaki nilí.

PROBABLE CAUSE: A reasonable suspicion, probable by facts, that a crime has been committed.

Beehaz'áani yee ádihodiilt'i' bił naólní.

PROBATE: An action or proceeding before a judge to establish that a will, if any, is genuine and valid, or in the absence of a will, to determine the heirs of estate of a deceased person.

Diné náádiilyáago binichq'í yęę baa hwiinit'í; diné ádin silí'go binichq'í yęę baa hwiinit'í.

PROBATION: Allowing a person convicted of a criminal offense to stay out of jail under supervised conditions (by a "probation officer").

ęęh astí.

TO BE ON PROBATION: ęęh dziztįigo tı'óó' nijighá.

TERMS AND CONDITION OF PROBATION: ęęh dziztįigo bee haz'áanii bik'ehgo ájít'ée dooleelígíí.

PROBATION OFFICER: An officer who assists in the administration of the probation system for offenders against the criminal laws.

ęęh astí binant'a'í.

PROBATION VIOLATION: The failure of the person convicted of a crime to obey the terms and condition of probation.

ąąh jiztįigo beehaz'á--ii bee h' ahóót'i' yęę k'izhníti'.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD: The period of/in which a person convicted of a crime is placed under court supervision while staying out of jail.

Ánizahjį' ąąh astinígíí.

PROBLEM: Something that causes difficulty.

Bee bich'į' 'anáhóót'i'ígíí, bee bich'į' 'ándahaazt'i'ígíí. Bich'į' anáhóót'i', bich'į' 'ándahaazt'i' (to have a problem); bee bich'į' 'anáhóót'i' (his problem is); tsístł'aashááh (to be faced by a problem, to have a problem).

PROCEDURAL LAW: That which prescribes method of enforcing rights or obtaining redress for their invasion; machinery for carrying on a suit.

Beehaz'áanii yázhí bik'ehgo é'él'ínígíí; beehaz'áanii yázhí bik'ehgo oonishígíí.

PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARD: The rules and methods of carrying on a lawsuit to protect certain individual rights as a matter of due process, (especially in a criminal action).

Beehaz'áanii yázhí bee haa ádahayánígíí binahjį' doo tihodi'doolníł do; bee haz'áanii yázhí bee haa ákohwiinidzínii.

PROCEDURE: The rules and methods of carrying on a lawsuit (pleading, making motions, presenting evidence). (See also civil procedure, criminal procedure and law of evidence.)

Beehaz'áanii yázhí bik'ehgo naaltsoos nehe'niłígíí dóó bik'ehgo aadahwiinit'ínígíí dóó bik'ehgo bee yeet'íni ádadoolniłígíí dóó náadaala'.

PROCEED: Move forward; continue or to carry on an action at law.

Náásgóó; t'áá náásgóó.

PROCEEDING: The orderly progression of case in court.

Bee hoogáalıı; aadahwiinit'įį góne' bee hoogálıgíí.

PROCESS: 1. A court order requiring a defendant to show up in court or risk losing a lawsuit; a summons. 2. Regular legal method of operating.

Bee haz'áanii bik'ehgo ó'ool'íííí (legal method of operating); naaltsoos hwee niiltsoozgo bee hoł hodoonih dóó ákwíí yiskáago biniyé yah adíináál ho'di'niih, doodago éí hats'áájí nihodoot'áál (directing a defendant in an action to appear, if not, a judgment will be entered against him).

PRODUCE: Bring forward, show; yield up; for example: a "motion to produce" or a "motion for production" is a request that the judge order the other side to show one's specific documents.

Bee ééhózinii kóoní ninílé hałníigo nihwii'aahii yich'í' hodool'aał; bee ééhózinii bikáá' haalyé.

PROFESS: Openly declare, to declare in public.

Diné bináál ádee hazdidziih dóó íishjání izhdílnééh.

PROFFER: Offer or present.

Bich'í' kójílééh.

PROFILE: A concise description a person's abilities, personality, or career; a side view of a person's face.

Diné ts'ídá áát'eelgi bee béého'dílzín.

PROHIBIT: To forbid by law.

Doo bee haz'áa da.

PROMISE: 1. A statement that morally, legally or in some other way binds the person who makes it to do something. 2. A promise is an oral or written statement from one person to another, given for something in return.

Yee ádeehadadoodzíí' (they promised), ádeehadoodzíí' (promised, pledged), yee ádeehadoodzíí' (he promised).

1. T'áásh háida t'áadoo le'é nich'í' yee ádee hadoodzíí'go kódidíinił nidiíniid (did someone offer a promise if you make a certain statement?); 2. T'áásh háida t'áadoo le'é nich'í' yee ádeehadoodzíí' t'áá ayáhago ná nihodoot'áál níigo (did someone promise leniency?); Aahojiidoobaał 'aadeet'áanii (promise leniency). 3. T'áásh háida t'áadoo le'é nich'í' yee ádee hadoodzíí' t'áá ayáhago awáalya bee niná'diidlééł níigo (did someone promise light jail sentence?)

PRONOUNCE: To declare (e.g. to pronounce judgment).

Bee ha'oodzíí (to pronounce), yee haadzíí' (she/he promise).

PROOF: result of convincing evidence; ways means of showing that something is true.

Bee íishjáńí ádoolníílii dóó binahjí' iidoodlǎǎlii; bee éédahózinii bee iyeet'íní ádaalyaii.

PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT: Very strong evidence. The level of proof required to convict a person. It does not necessarily mean proof without contradiction or without conflict, but if, after, considering all evidence and circumstances produced in the case, the jury could say that it had an abiding conviction in truth of the charges, then the jury was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt and should find the defendant guilty. The level of evidence that would persuade one to act on very important matters.

Bee iidoodlǎǎlii dóó bee íishjáńí nilíinii ts'ídá doo naaki nilíígóó t'éiyá binahjí' diné bá nihodoot'áál; ts'ídá baanii hólqogo doo naaki hodiyoodeel át'éégóó bee ééhózinii t'áadoo le'é íishjáńí álnéehgo.

PROPER: Fit, suitable, or appropriate.

T'áá yiniát'éegi, beelt'é.

PROPER FOUNDATION: Asking the proper line of questions prior to introducing the evidence or testimony to show that the witness has a basis for giving testimony.

Alǎǎjí' t'áá bítséedi hazhó'ó na'idéékidgo índa bee yit'íní ádoolnííli (to lay a proper foundation beforehand).

PROPER EVIDENCE: Such evidence as may be presented under the rules established by law and recognized by the courts.

Bee haz'áanii yázhí bik'ehgo bee yeet'íní niilyáhagíí éí doodago bee yeet'íinii ach'í' kólyaaígíí.

PROPERTY: Thing or things owned.

Binichó'í (his goods, his property).

PROPONENT: A person who supports something or advocates; the person who offers something, puts something forward, or proposes something.

Bee ííghah jíli; bee akéé' jizí,

PROPOSAL: That which is proposed; planned; schemed or suggested.

Bee hodeest'á (that which is planned); bihodeest'á (that which is proposed).

PROPOSITION: What is offered to be considered; an offer to do a thing.

Há hodeest'á.

PROSECUTE: Charge a person with a crime and bring that person to trial.

Bee haz'áanii baḡah dahojiil'a'go biniinaa haa náhódóot'íil; bee haz'áanii k'éti'ígíí bee haa hwiinít'íigo.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (PROSECUTOR): Public official who represents the government's case against a person accused of a crime and who asks the court to convict that person.

Yah i'iniilii; Wáashindoon be'agha'diit'aahii; siláo be'agha'diit'aahii (police officer's attorney).

U.S. ATTORNEY: Wáashindoon yá yah i'iniilii; Wáashindoon bibeehaz'áanii yá yálti'ii; Wáashindoon bisiláo be'agha'diit'aahii.

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY: Wáashindoon bisiláo be'agha'diit'aahii yíká análwo'ígíí; Wáashindoon be'agha'diit'aahii yíká análwo'ígíí.

PROSECUTING WITNESS: A private person upon whose complaint or information a criminal accusation is founded and whose testimony is mainly relied on to secure a conviction at the trial.

Siláo be'agha'diit'aahii yá oo'íinii; Wáashindoon be'agha'diit'aahii yá oo'íinii.

PROSECUTION: Carrying a criminal action against the accused.

Awáalya bil naazt'i'jí bee haa hwiinít'í.

PROTECT: To guard one's rights.

Nihá ahóót'i'ii bee nihaa áháyá.

PROTECTION: Act of protecting, condition of being kept from harm; defense.

Ach'áḡh na'adá; ách'áḡh neilyéii (that which he protects himself by).

PROTECTIVE: The state of being protected.

Aa'áháyá; ak'i'adéest'íí'; bee 'ách'ááh neilyéii (Instrumental).

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY: Care and keeping a person for his/her own protection.

Diné wóta'ígíí baa áháyáagi.

PROVE: Establish as true, make certain, demonstrate the truth of by evidence or argument.

T'áá aaníinii íishjání ádaalne'go; t'áá aaníinii íishjání ádaalyaago (proved or proven).

PROVIDE: Supply or furnish; supply means of support.

T'áadoo le'e ach'í' kólyaaígíí; ach'í' kól'ínígíí (supply-furnish); t'áadoo le'é bee aa áháyáanii (support).

PROVIDED: "Unless otherwise provided"; on the condition that; if.

Ákót'éego t'éiyá.

PROVISION: Statement making a condition.

Kót'éego t'éiyá níigo saad yisdzohígíí.

PROVOKE: To make angry; to excite; to stimulate; to arouse; to irritate; or enrage.

Yá hóólchííid (cause him/her to become angry).

PROVOKE A FIGHT: To arouse another to physical combat; intentionally make another mad enough to fight you.

Ayah hozhniilííidgo diné alk'iilwod (caused a fight among them); hó haniinaa diné alk'iilwod (he/she provoked the fight among them).

PROXIMITY: Immediate nearness; closeness.

T'áá báh nihánígi; bit'áagi.

PSYCHIATRIST: A doctor who treats mental and emotional disorders.

Azee'íil'íní ání', éi doodago intsékees doo ákwii át'éé dago ye'aniihi.

PSYCHIATRY: Branch of medicine dealing with the treatment of mental and emotional disorder.

Intsékees dóó áni' doo ákwii át'ée dago azee' binahaalyéii;
intsékees dóó áni' bąh dah haz'ąjí bina'anish.

PSYCHOLOGIST: An expert who scientifically deals with human actions, feelings, thoughts, and other mental behavior patterns.

Bíla' ashdlá'ii binitsekees bąh dahaz'ánii áát'įłii dóó ba'át'e'
niłiinii nełkaahii.

PUBLIC: 1. Having to do with a state, nation or the community as a whole. 2. Open to all persons.

Diné tah; dine t'áá altso bináál; nábináhaazláago.

PUBLIC DEFENDER: A full-time salaried attorney designated by the court to defend accused persons; a free lawyer, employed by the government to represent poor persons accused of a crime. A public defender or appointed lawyer does not accept money from the client. (See also Appointed Counsel.)

Bik'ihodiit'ánii agha'diit'aahii bá niiltínígíí; bik'ihodiit'ánii be'agha'diit'aahii.

PUBLIC HEARING: A hearing on the public issue or fact open to the public for statement and testimony.

Diné bich'į' ąą át'éego t'áadoo le'é baa hwiinít'į.

PUBLIC LAW: Law that has to do with either the operation of government or the relationship between the government and persons; a law affecting the public.

Beehaz'ánii diné t'áá altso bá át'éhígíí.

PUBLIC POLICY: Principles established by the government.

Beehaz'ánii bik'ehgo ó'ool'įłígíí; beehaz'ánii bik'ehgo oonishígíí.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Activities of an organization, institution, individual, etc., in the interest of creating and maintaining a favorable public image.

Diné yá'át'éehgo dóó k'é bił naat'i'go ach'į' nitsidaakees óólzin.

PUBLIC WELFARE: The promotion of prosperity, economic welfare and public convenience of the public at large or of a whole community.

Áká e'elyeed diné t'áá altso bee baa ntsáhákeesii(or) bá át'éhígíí.

PULL: Béesh yił hadoolchid (to pull a knife); bee'aldqoh iiyíiltah;
bee'aldqoh ahooltah (to pull the trigger).

PUNISH: To inflict penalty.

Bee haz'áanii bee atí'doolnííl.

PUNISHABLE: Subject to penalty. Crime punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term of.

Awáalya asdá bee até'élnééh.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES: Money damages by a court to a person who has been harmed in a particularly malicious or willful way by another person. Its purpose is to keep that sort of act from happening again by serving as a warning.

Até'ályaaígíí nályééh binahjí' doo ákónáázhdoo'nííl da.

PURGE: Cleanse, clear or exonerate from a charge or from guilt.

Nahjí' kónályaa.

PURPORT: Meaning; main idea.

Ááha'níinii (or áálha'níinii); díí ha'ní.

PURPOSE: 1. Something one has in mind to get or do; aim; intention.
2. Object or end for which a thing is made, done, used, etc.

Biniyé (for its purpose); biniyéii hólóqgo.

PURPOSELY: On purpose, intentionally.

T'áá ákóhá'néehgo.

PURSUANT: In accordance with; in carrying out.

Binahjí'; biniit'aají'; biniilt'aají'.

PURSUE: 1. Strive for; try to get, seek. 2. Carry on; keep on with;
to follow.

Bíká áhát'í; ádooníilgo baatii'oodzá.

PURSUIT: That which one engages in, as a profession, business or occupation.

Náásgóó honaanish dooleelii.

PUSH: Ts'ídá ádooníilgo bizhdiilkaal (continue with or follow up vigorously or insistently); bíjooyil (move forward).