

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

T'áá ákójíneehgo biniiyé nahojiz'áago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAPACITY: Ability or mental status.

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

CAPITAL CRIME: Major crime that is punishable by death.

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

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

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

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: The death penalty.

Iiná nidoot'ihgo bee nihoot'aahígíí.

CAR: Chidí.

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

CARELESSNESS: See Careless.

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

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

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

Naaltsos eesiltsoozgo baa hwiidínóot'íílii.

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

Naaltsos eeniiltsooz yéé t'óó nahjí' hanááltsooz.

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

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

CASE LAW: Judge made law.

Nihwii'aahii beehaz'ánii ádayiilaaígíi.

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

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

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

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

CAUSATION: What produces an effect, cause or causes.

Biniinaanii; biniinaa áhóót'íídígíi.

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

Biniinaanii.

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

Naaltsos eesiltsoozgo baa hwiidínóot'ííligíi.

CAUTION: Urge to be careful; warning.

Bee ákohwiinidzin; doo ázhdoolíligíí bee hoł hane'

CELL: Jail cell.

Awáalya góne áhoolts'íisigo nahaz'ánigíí.

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

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

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

Naaltsos bee ééhózinii ályaaígíí.

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

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

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

Naaltsos ílįigo álnééh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nihwii'aahii bił haz'ání góne'.

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

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

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

Naakits'áadah dah nídiniib'íhígíí yinahjį' nidahodoo'áaigo nihwii'aahii bee nahaz'áanii yił íishjání áyiilaa.

CHARGE/S: A formal accusation of a crime.

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

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

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

Awéé dóó álchíní yázhí doo baa áháyaą da; awéé' dóó álchíní yázhí atil'į.

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

Awéé' dóó álchíní yázhí doo baa áháyaą da.

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

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

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

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

CIRCUIT JUDGE: The judge of a circuit court.

Wódahgo aanáhát'íní góne' nihwii'aahii.

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

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

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

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

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

Wáashindoon bikéyah ashdladiin sinilígíí bikáá' nidabi'diizhchínígíí.

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

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

CITY: Kintah; kin lání; kin shijaa'.

CITY HALL: The headquarter of city officials.

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

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

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

T'áá k'é bil naat'i'go aanidahat'íinii íhólníih bąąh siláhágíí.

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

T,áá k'é bil naat'i'go beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo aadahwiinit'ínígíí.

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

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

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

T'áá lahodit'et beehaz'áanii idéét'i'ígíí.

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

Wókeedgo bee astee'.

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

Wókeedii binahjì' k'ééhodoodqólgíí.

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

Ádóone'é dajilínígíí.

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

T'áá bééhózinígo il íishjéé álnééh.

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

Baa jiláago naaltsoos eeniiltsoozígíí.

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

Ahidaalt'éhígíí al'ąą nidaajaah.

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

Ahidaalt'éhígíí al'ąą dah naazhjaa'.

CLERK OF THE COURT: See Court Clerk.

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

T'áá iiyisíí bohónéedząago bee iyeet'íinii ályaa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ahí'deezgo.

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

Alk'áq̄h oolwod.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Naaltsos t'áágééd ahé'éské.

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

Ahó'doodzil; bínílchéhgo.

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

Niná'ilyé.

COMPENSATION: Payment for loss, injury, or damage.

Nályééh.

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

Háni' doo bi'oh da, bíjííghah.

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

Aha'deet'á; ahazhdeet'á.

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

Baa náhódóot'ííł biniiyé naaltsos eeniiltsooz.

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

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

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

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

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

Bi'jiilaa; bi'jósín.

CONCEAL: To hide.

Nanil'in.

CONCEALMENT (WEAPON): The hiding of a weapon.

Bee atí'doolníilii nanil'in.

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

Bee ninít'i'ígíí.

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

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

CONCUR: Agree.

Bee lá.

CONCURRENT SENTENCES: See Sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

Ájoot'ííłgi; ájooníłgi.

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

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

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

See Confess.

CONFESSED: See Confess.

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

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

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

Hadá'deelkaal, ho'dótą'.

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

Awáalyadi hadá'deelkaal.

CONFISCATE: To legally take something away.

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

CONFISCATION: The legal taking away of something.

See Confiscate.

CONFLICT: Disagreement:

Doo ahihidiníláa da.

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

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

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

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

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

Adááhdéé' ni'idzá.

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

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

CONFUSION: A complete lack of understanding.

See Confuse.

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

Wáashindoondi beehaz'áanii ádeil'inígíí.

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

T'óó shá'shin; daats'í ha'níigo.

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

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

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

Lá azlíí', yee lá aslíí'.

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

ílíigo aha'doolyéelgo bee aha'deet'ánígíí.

CONSIDERATION: To think carefully about something.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wááshindoon bibeehaz'áanii sání nitsaaígíí.

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

Ahíí hane'; ahí'ílnii'.

CONSUMER: Person who buys something for personal use.

Ádá na'íílníihii.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baa hwiidínóot'ijlgo bee ha'doodzih.

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

Doo bee haz'áanii naalyéego.

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

Ádoolníilii bee alha'deet'á.

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

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

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

Doo bee alkélk'ezdit'aash da.

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

Saad holó; saadtah; algha'dit'ááh.

CONVICT: Find a person guilty of a criminal charge.

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

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

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

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

Yits'áádóó diné ádin silí'igii neilkaahii.

CORPSE: A dead body.

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

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

Awáalya; awáalya hóttaa.

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

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

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

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

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

See Corrupt.

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

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

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

Naaltsoos bee niiltsoozii be'agha'diit'aahii.

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

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

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

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

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

Naaltsoos eeniiltsoozgo ná't'áá' naaltsoos eenináltsooz.

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

Hótsaago hadahwiisdzo (state) biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí.

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

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

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

Hótsaago hadahwiisdzo biyi' nínáádahasdzooígíí biyi' aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

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

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

Aadahwiinít'í; góoldi.

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

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

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

Nihwii'aahii binaaltsoos íl'íní.

COURT DECISION: The ruling of the judge.

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

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

Wódahgo aahwiinít'íídi; adeíídi aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' ata' halne'é.

COURTHOUSE: The building where the courtroom is located.

Kin biyi' aadahwiinít'ínígíí.

COURTROOM: The room in which the trial is held.

Aadahwiinít'í bíl haz'áá góne'.

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

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go nanil'in.

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

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

CREDIBLE: Easily believed.

T'áá aaníígóó halne'ii; bi'doodláągo halne'ígíí; doo nanitl'agóó woodlá, doo naaki nilíígóó woodlá.

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

Oo'íinii bi'doodláągo t'áá aaníígóó halne'ii.

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

Oo'íinii índá yaa nahalne'go woodláníi.

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

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

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

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

CRIMINAL INTENT: Having a purpose of committing a crime.

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

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

Doo baa áháyą́góó beehaz'áanii k'ėti'.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE: A crime.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oo'íinii ats'ę́jí nilínígíí neídíkid.

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

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

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

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

CRUELTY: Extreme meanness.

Doo jijooba' da; doo jits'íida da.

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

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

CUSTODY: An act of care and keeping a person.

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

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

Ó'ool'ííł danilínígíí.