

**GAIN:** Get, obtain, come to have.

Nídiilyá, shóozt'e'.

**GAINFUL:** Bring in money or advantage; profitable.

Béeso nishóhoot'eeh.

**GAMBLE:** To play, or game, for money or other stake; hence to stake money or other thing of value on an uncertain event. It involves, not only chance, but a hope of gaining something beyond the amount played.

Adika'.

**GARNISH:** To issue process of garnishment against a person.

See Garnishment.

**GARNISHMENT:** A legal proceeding taken by a creditor after a judgment is received against a debtor to take hold of the debtor's wages.

ʔahyííł'áhígíí aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos niiníłtsooz shich'iji nihoot'ʔago éí binahjí' shá niná'doolyééł nizingo.

**GARNISHMENT PROCEEDING:** An action in court initiated by a creditor to satisfy the judgment against a debtor.

ʔahyííł'áhígíí aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos niiníłtsooz shich'iji nihodoot'áalgo éí binahjí' shá niná'doolyééł nizingo.

**GAS:** Chidí bitoo'.

**GENERAL:** A whole group as opposed to an individual in it or only a part of it; applying to all as opposed to some or to one.

T'áá altsogóó; t'áá ájíłtso; t'áá ájíłt'é.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** A coming into court as a part to a suit whether as plaintiff or defendant.

Naaltsoos niiltsoozígíí idéét'i' biniiyé aadahwiinít'íí góne' yah i'doodałígíí.

**GENERAL DAMAGES:** See Damages:

**GENERAL DENIAL:** One which puts in issue all the materials averments of the complaint or petition, and permits the defendant to prove any and all facts tending to negative those averments or any of them.

Diné naaltsoos bee niiltsoozgo bik'iji' daadzohígíí t'áá át'é doo ákódaat'éé da ha'niigo.

**GENERAL DEMURRER:** A demurrer framed in general terms, without showing specifically the nature of the objection, and which is usually resolved to where the objection is the matter of substance, e.g. the complaint sets forth no cause of action in a general demurrer. Demurrer means "a legal pleading that says, in effect, even if, for the sake of argument, the facts presented by the other side are correct, those facts do not give the other side a legal argument that can possibly stand up in court.

Diné naaltsoos bee niiltsoozígíí bik'ijí' daasdzohígíí t'áá át'é doo ákódaat'éé da ha'níigo.

**GENERAL JURISDICTION:** The power of a court to hear and decide any type of case that comes up within its geographical area.

Baa nidahódoot'íílii haashíí neelǫǫ' al'aǫ ádaat'éego aadahwiinít'íí góne' naaltsoos bee nehe'níligíí aadahwiinít'íí bóhólnííh t'óó ahayóí bǫǫh silá.

**GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY:** Authorizing another to act as one's agent or attorney.

'Náánála' há siziigo t'áadoo le'é há yee lá ni'iíleehígíí.

**GERMANE:** Closely connected; to the point; pertinent.

Bídeét'i'; ahídeét'i'.

**GIVE:** To transfer possession without receiving reciprocal consideration.

Hach'í' kólnééh; haadeet'aah; hálák'eelyé.

**TO GIVE EVIDENCE:** Bee iyeet'íní ach'í' kólnééh.

**TO GIVE UP:** Nahjí' nidizhní'á, nahjí' kójiilaa; bik'izhdeeyá.

**GOOD:** Valid, legally sufficient, superior, satisfactory, desirable.

Nizhóní; yá'át'ééh; bik'e'ahwiih; líkan.

**GOOD CAUSE:** Legally sufficient, not arbitrary.

T'áá biniyéi hóló; biniinaanii hóló.

**GOSSIP:** Idle talk, not always true, about other people and their affairs; repeat what one knows or hears about other people and their affairs.

Aseezí.

GOVERNMENT: Act of process of ruling and directing, controlling the actions and affairs of a people, state, etc.

Áhoot'áál; ánahat'á; Wááshindoon.

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY: Wááshindoon be'agha'diit'aahii.

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: Wááshindoon be'agha'diit'aahii bil haz'ánigi.

GRAND JURY: Persons who receive complaints and accusations of crime, hear preliminary evidence on the complaining side and make formal accusation or indictments. The grand jurors are drawn from the public, usually from voter lists, and sits for a given term, in federal court usually 18 months. In federal court the grand jury consists of 23 persons. (See also petit jury.)

Diné la' awáalya bil naazt'i'jí bee bik'e'hát'áahgo baa hwiidínóot'íílgc  
daats'í t'áá bohónéedzǎ hwiinidzingo hastóí dóó sánii la' yiniiyé  
ahíikahgo yaa yádaaltih.

GRAND LARCENY: A theft of money or property worth above a certain amount which is set by law. (See also larceny.)

Haashíí níltsogo beehaz'áanii bee nihodeenii' éí bíighahgo, doodaii'  
biláahgo béeso bǎh ílǐigo aneest'íí; awáaly hótsoojí bǎh ílǐigo  
aneest'íí'.

GRIEF: Great sadness caused by trouble or loss, heavy sorrow.

Yíní; yínííl na'adá.

GRIEVANCE: A real or imagined wrong, reason for being angry or annoyed; cause for complaint.

T'áadoo le'é i'diil'á (being bothered by something); t'áá biniiyéii  
hólóqgo bik'ee doo ákójít'ée da (reason for being annoyed).

GRIEVE: Feel grief, to be very sad, make very sad.

Yíní yii'a'; yínííl na'adá.

GRIEVIIOUS: 1. Hard to bear, causing great pain or suffering, severe;  
2. very evil or offensive, outrageous.

T'áá íiyisíí yéego ách'í' nahwii'ná; t'áá íiyisíí yéego atího'diilyaa  
(being injured badly); t'áá íiyisíí t'óó baa'ihigi ájíít'ííd (what  
was done was very dirty and filthy).

**GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM:** To do great harm to injury upon another; to cause a severe pain or loss to another.

T'áá iiyisíí baa yíníníq; át'éego diné bits'íís atídzaa.

**GROSS:** 1. Great or large; 2. flagrant or shameful; 3. whole or total.

Nitsaago; t'áá át'é; doodahági át'éego.

**GROSS NEGLIGENCE:** The intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another, such a gross want of care and regard for the others as to justify the presumption of willfulness and wantonness.

T'áá iiyisíí doo baa hódzǎǎgóó; nádí'ídi doo baa hódzǎǎgóó áhóót'íid (because of gross negligence, terrible thing happened).

**FOUNDATIONS:** Basis, foundation, or points relied on.

Bee iyeet'íní atí'áhí biniinaanii (underlying evidence); binahjí' áhá'nínígíí (basic points of view).

**SUFFICIENT FOUNDATIONS:** Adequate, basis, reasonable basis, valid points relied on.

T'áá iiyisíí biniyéii bá hólónígíí.

**GUARANTEE:** To give assurance, secure, safeguard.

Bee há áhóót'i'ígíí bee há bik'i adéest'íí' dóó baa áháýǎ (right which offers security).

**GUARANTEED:** Secured, assured.

Bee há áhóót'i'ígíí binahjí' haa' ákohwiinidzingo bee haa' áháýǎ.

**GUARD:** Keep safe, watch over carefully, defend, protect.

Baa áháýǎ; bik'i adéest'íí'.

**GUESS:** Form an opinion of without really knowing, think, believe, suppose.

Shǎ'shin; t'óó shǎ'shin; daats'ígo baa ntsáhákees.

**GUILTY:** Responsible for a crime, convicted of a crime.

Bee hak'ihodiit'ánée t'áá aaniigo bééhoozingo bee ak'ijí' nihoot'ǎ.

GUILTY VERDICT: An announcement of the jury that the defendant is guilty of the crime as charged.

Bik'éhát'áahii t'áá aaníí ájíít'iidgo bee ak'iji' nihoot'á.

GUN: Bee'eldqoh.

GUNSHOT: Adeedqoh.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE: Government programs to which citizens lacking certain necessities are entitled to receive money from the government.

Bee áká' aná'álwo'.

HABEAS CORPUS, WRIT OF: A court order to someone holding a person to bring that person to court. It is most often used to get a person out of unlawful imprisonment by forcing the captor and the person being held to come to court for a decision on the legality of the imprisonment or other holding; (such as keeping a child when someone claims custody or keeping a prisoner who claims his conviction was illegal).

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'ígíí t'áadoo bééhooziíhí dine la' awáalya góne' wótą' éi biniinaa aadahwiinit'íidéé' bi'déékeed; t'áadoo bee haz'ąągóó diné la' awáalya sidá éi biniinaa bee ak'ehashchiín binahjí' nihwii'aahii yidááhdéé' nináádoodáál.

HABIT: Tendency to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing, usual way of acting, custom, practice.

Ájoot'íilgi; nijigháagi.

HABITUAL OFFENDER: One who commits crimes regularly. In some state laws regarding habitual offender provide for an extra penalty, in addition to that allowed for a crime, in the case of persons with prior convictions.

T'áá ahąąh ádééhodiilt'ihii (one who breaks the law one after another).

HAIR: Tsiighá, aghaa' (body hair).

HALF: One of two equal parts, one of two nearly equal parts.

Alníí'dóó; alníí'dóó lahjí'.

HALFWAY: Midway.

Alníí'góó.

HAMMER: Bee'atsidí.

HAND: Yíla; ála'; hála'.

HANDCUFF: Látsiín niná'níí.

HANDGUN: Bee'aldaqh yázhí.

HANDICAPPED: Diné nanitł'aaígíí.

HANDWRITING: Yíla bee bik'e'ashchí; t'áá yíla bee ak'e'eshchí.

HANDWRITTEN: See handwriting.

HANGOVER: Háyooleéí (slang); háneilé (slang); ho'niilhí.

HAPHAZARD: Not planned, random, chance, unorganized, without order.

T'áá bóhólnííhgóó (by chance); t'áá na'níle'ee (carelessly), t'áá azlí'ígíí (any old how); t'áá bóhólnííhgóó (by chance), t'áá azlí'ígíí (at random).

HAPPEN: Come about, take place, occur.

Ádzaa; áhóót'íí.

HAPPENING: Something that happens, event, occurrence.

Áhoodzaa; áhóót'íí.

HARRASS: To bother without legal reason, to badger.

É'éts'ih; aayáti'.

HARRASSMENT: See Harrass

HARD: Nitl'iz (physically hard); nantl'a (difficult).

HARDSHIP: Something hard to bear, hard condition of living.

Ach'í' nahwii'ná; ach'í' hodiiznáá'.

HARM: Something that causes pain, loss, etc., injury, damage.

Até'él'í.

HARMFUL: Causing harm, injuries, hurtful.

Até'él'í; bááhádzid.

HARMLESS: Causing no harm, not harmful.

T'áadoo át'éhé da; doo até'él'íí da; doo bááhádzid da.

HARMLESS ERROR: A wrong which occurred at trial, such as that a judge made a mistake in the procedures used at trial or in making legal rulings, but which did not affect the outcome and thus cannot be the basis for winning an appeal.

Oodzíí' lá ndi t'áadoo át'éhé da, for example; nihoní'ánígíí oodzíí' lá ndi t'áadoo át'éhé da (the judge erred in his decision but it is harmless).

HARSH: Without pity, unfeeling, cruel, severe.

Doo ajooba'góó (without pity).

HATCHET: A short handled axe.

Tséníl yázhí.

HATE: A very strong feeling of dislike.

Ajoodlá; doo hojíldin da.

HATRED: Hate.

Ajoodlá; doo ajíldin da.

HAZARD: Cause of harm, risk, danger, peril.

T'áá baa ayahoolni; t'óó bááhádzid.

HAZARDOUS: Full of risk, dangerous, perilous.

T'óó bááhádzid; baa ayahoolni.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: A person who is head of household is one who provides over half the support of his/her dependents who reside with him/her.

T'áálá'í hooghandóó dah ajoo'ishígíí; ájizínígíí.

HEAL: Become whole; sound or well; bring back to health; get well; be cured.

Náádzíí; doo át'éhé da násdlíí'.

HEALER: A person who heals.

Náá'di'yíiláahii (health restorer).

HEALTH: Sound-condition; freedom from sickness.

Hwiinéí (full of pep); atah yá'áhoot'ééh (to be healthy); shánah ídlí.

HEARING: A formal or official manner of listening to evidence and arguments. (See also preliminary hearing.)

Yídóolts'íí; baa hwiidínóot'íí.

HEARD: Baa náhást'ííd (case has been heard).

**HEARSAY:** An out-of-court statement offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted, facts not in the personal knowledge of the witness, but a repetition of what others said that is used to prove the truth of what those others said.

T'óó jini; jini jini (exchange of information, its origin may be unknown).

**HEARSAY EVIDENCE:** It is the repetition at second-hand of what would be original evidence if given by the person who originally made the statement.

Bee iyeet'ini t'óó jini jini ha'niigo, naána'la' diné ániigíí.

**HELP:** Give aid or assistance; give support by providing something, needed or useful.

Áká e'elyeed (help in general).

**HELPER:** Person who gives aid or assistance.

Áká análwo'í.

**HESITATE:** To hold back because one feels doubtful or undecided; show that one has not made up one's mind; fail to act promptly.

Ni'idlí; bich'í' ni'idlí; bich'í' ni'asdlíí'.

**HIDE:** Keep out of sight; conceal.

Nanil'in; nahonit'in (go hiding).

**HIT:** To give a blow to; or strike; knock.

Adzoolts'in (with fist), adzoolghaal (with stick or club); adzoolne' (with rock, hammer, axe, ect.); í'deezgoh (with vehicle).

**HIT AND RUN:** Having to do with or caused by a driver who hits a person or vehicle and drives away without stopping to see what happened or give assistance.

í'deezgoh dóó hol ya'iiltáál.

**HIT AND RUN DRIVER:** A motorist who fails to stop after hitting another vehicle or a pedestrian.

See hit and run.

**HOLD (THE COURT HELD):** To decide; a judge who decides how law applies to a case or "declares conclusions of law" is said to "hold that..." (See also caseholding.)

Nihwii'aahii yee nihoní'áanii; nihwii'aahii yee nihoní'ánígíí.

**HOLDING:** A judge's decision in a case.

Nihwiin'aahii íiyisíí yinahjí' nihoní'ánígíí.

**HOMICIDE:** Killing of another human being. (See also attempted homicide, criminal homicide, excusable homicide, justifiable homicide, vehicular homicide and willful homicide as given below.)

Diné seesyí; bíla' ashdlá'ii seesyí.

**CLASSIFICATION OF HOMICIDE:**

**ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE:** See attempted murder.

**CRIMINAL HOMICIDE:** Unlawful killing of another human being.

Doo bee haz'áágóó diné seesyí; awáalya bą́híłį́go diné seesyí.

**EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE:** The killing of a human being in self-defense, or for other lawful reason, such as a police officer shooting a fleeing felon under certain circumstances.

Ách'ą́h atíhát'į́go diné seesyí.

**JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE:** The killing of a human being by permission of the law in advancement of public justice, in self-defense, or in defense of property or another person.

T'áá bee haz'ą́ dóó biniinaanii hólógo diné seesyí.

**WILLFUL HOMICIDE:** The killing of a human being intentionally, deliberately or on purpose.

Doo bee haz'áágóó dóó t'áá ákójíléehgo biniinaanii hólógo diné dziisxí.

**VEHICULAR HOMICIDE:** Involuntary killing of human being by negligent operation of a vehicle or by committing certain misdemeanors resulting in death.

Doo baa hojíyáágóó dóó doo t'áá ákójínéehgóó chidí diné bee dziisxí.

**HONEST:** Not lying, cheating or stealing; truthful, respectable, reliable, trustworthy.

Ha'hódlí; yá'át'éehgo haa nitsáhákees; i'doodloh doo yee ádá has'áá da.

**HONESTY:** The quality of being honorable and upright in character and actions - fairness and uprightness in relation with others and refusal to steal, lie, cheat or misrepresent.

Ílįigo diné baa nitsáhákees; diné ba'át'e' ádin; diné doo bina'adlo'ii.

**HOSPITAL:** Azee'ál'į; azee'ál'įidi (at the hospital).

**HOSPITALIZE:** To place in a hospital for care and treatment.

Azee'ál'įidi haa áháyá; azee'ál'įígóo hoł adaazh'áázh.

**HOSTAGE:** A person held by one party in a conflict as a pledge that promises will be kept or terms met by the other.

Doo bee haz'áágóo diné wóta'go binahjį' béeso wókeed; doo bee haz'áágóo t'áábí nízínígíí yókeed.

**HOSTILE:** Unfriendly.

Ádił na'alteeh; na'achxq'; áháchį'.

**HOSTILE WITNESS:** A witness called by one side who shows much prejudice or hostility to that side that he or she can be treated as if called by the other side.

Oo'íinii ádił naalteeh dóo ádáhálchį'.

**HOUSEHOLD:** A family living together.

T'áá la' dahaghanígíí.

**HOUSEWIFE:** Amá; asdzáá; ch'iyáá íl'íní.

**HUMILIATE:** Lower the pride, dignity, or self-respect of, make ashamed (e.g. made to feel disgraceful or embarrassed).

Doodahági áho'diilyaa; baa yáhásínígíí áho'diilyaa.

**HUNG JURY,** A jury that cannot reach a verdict (decision) because of strong disagreement among jurors. (See also jury.)

Naakits'áadah dah nídínibįhígíí nidahó'aahgo ch'ééh ádayíł'įid doo yee alkéé' niikáah dago bininaa.

HURT: Cause pain, harm or damage.

Diniih; neezgai; niigai; ił honeesgai; tí'ádiishyaa (hurt myself);  
áadér.ł (I got hurt).

HYPOTHETICAL: 1. Assumed, supposed; 2. something not proved but assumed  
to be true for purpose of argument without further study or investi-  
gation.

íishjǎáshij hait'ée dooleel hwiinidzingo bina'idíkid.

IDENTIFY: To come to know or to say that someone/something is what it is (e.g. "that man is Fred Green, the Mayor).

Ha'át'íish át'é (what is this?); bééhonísih (identify him/her).

IDENTITY: One's name or other characteristics that makes one unique; a person's distinctness.

Ádééhonilzih (to identify oneself); t'áá aheelt'é (being indential).

IGNORE: To pay no attention:

Doo baa ná'áhozhdílt'íí da (pay no attention to).

ILL: Sick.

Atah doo hats'íi da (being sick).

ILLNESS: Disease; sickness.

Atah doo hats'íi da; da'atsaah; aah dahaz'á.

ILLEGAL: Contrary to the criminal law; breaking a law (not just improper or civilly wrong).

Doo bee haz'áá da.

ILLEGITIMATE: Contrary to law, lacking legal authorization.

Doo bee haz'áá da.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILD: A child whose parents were not legally married when the child was conceived or born.

Hótashki'; yátashki'.

ILLUSTRATE: To give an example of; to draw a picture of.

Be'alyaa; anáál álnééh.

ILLUSTRATION: A picture or an example.

Anáál álnééh; be'elyaa.

IMAGINE: To dream up; to fantasize.

Hoi át'í; t'óó hwiinidzinígíí.

IMAGINATION: That ability of the mind that allows it to experience that which does not truly exist.

Hoi áhát'í.

INMATE: A person who is locked in jail.

Awáalyaaí.

IMMATERIAL: Not necessary; not important; without weight; trivial.

Doo bídeét'i' da; doo bihidiníláa da.

IMMEDIATE: Having effect right away.

Táá k'ad.

IMMINENT: Just about to happen; threatening.

K'adéé; k'adéé aháneéh.

IMMUNE: Not affected by.

Doo hodidoot'ih da (not affected by it); doo hodíóólniil da.

IMMUNITY: 1. Any exemption from a duty or penalty; 2. Freedom from a duty or a penalty.

Doo hodidoot'ih da.

IMMUNITY (PROSECUTORIAL IMMUNITY): Freedom from prosecution involving subjects on which a person has given or will give testimony to a grand jury or jury.

Beehaz'áanii bee ádidahozhdiilt'i'go la' ho'diiltsoodgo bil ádajit'ínigíí baa nahojisne'go hó doo haan ahódóot'íí da.

IMPANEL: Making up a list of jurors for a trial or selecting those who will actually serve (e.g. impaneling the jury).

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibííhígíí biniyé diné náhádlááh.

IMPARTIAL: Not being on one side or the other; being fair.

Doo la' bich'íjí idlji da (fair and impartial).

IMPEACH: Show that a witness is untruthful, either by evidence of past conduct or by showing directly that the witness is not telling the truth.

Oo'íinii nahalne'go biyooch'ííd dóó altaa náhólníihgo biniinaa doo bi'doodlâa da.

IMPEACHMENT: See impeach.

**IMPEDIMENT:** Anything that gets in one's way.

Baa honitl'a; niyiilchxqoh; ach'ááh nahale'.

**IMPLICATE:** Show to have a part or to be connected; involve.

Atah ájít'íigo t'óó shá'shingo ch'íhodeet'á.

**IMPLICATION:** The act of showing an incriminating involvement; the act of implying.

Atah ájít'íigo t'óó shá'shingo ch'ího'deet'á.

**IMPLICIT:** Facts which can be easily reasoned from a statement but which are not directly in the statement.

Saad bee ha'oodzí'ígíí baa nitsáhákeesgo díigi at'éego la' aldó' ááiyilní.

**IMPLIED:** Not directly expressed, but naturally or necessarily a part or result of what has been expressed.

Saad bee ha'oodzí'ígíí ts'idá niléí biyi'di díigi át'éego aldó' áálha'ní.

**IMPLIED CONSENT:** Agreement with the actions of another which, although not directly stated, are clear from signs, behavior, situation, or silence.

Saad doo bee ha'oodzii' da ndi t'óó hodi'níl'íigo yee lá asíí' lá hwiinidzin.

**IMPLIED WAIVER:** The giving up of rights or responsibilities in a way that, although not directly stated, is clear and unambiguous.

Doo bee ha'oodzii' da ndi bee há nahazt'i'ígíí t'áá íiyisíí ni' kójiilaago bee hodi'níl'í.

**IMPLY:** To say indirectly (without being explicit).

T'óó bídéét'áago ha'oodzii'.

**IMPORTANT:** Meaning much; carrying with it great or social consequences; significant: important business, an important occasion.

íiyisíí bóhólníih (main thing); t'áá ákónéehé (necessary).

**IMPOSE:** To put a burden upon.

Naanishtsoh há ájiilaa; hééltsoh ha ájiilaa.

**IMPOSITION:** The putting on of a burden.

Hééltso naanishtsoh.

**IMPRISON:** To put in jail or prison.

Yah eelt'e'; yah aho'doolt'e'; awáalya asdá.

**IMPRISONMENT:** Putting a person in prison.

Yah o'oolt'e'; awáalya asdá.

**IMPROVE:** To make better.

Yá'át'ééh ályaa; yá'át'ééh silíí; násk'ááz; hasht'éédoolníí.

**IMPROVEMENT:** The making better of anything.

Nák'áas; hasht'enályaa; hasht'enálnééh; biniináá'doonish.

**IMPUTE:** To lay responsibility or blame.

Náanałahjí aldó' diné bik'éhást'ah.

**IN EVIDENCE:** Facts or things that are already before the court as evidence.

T'áá íídáá' bee iyeet'íní atah silíí'go aldó' binahjí' nihodoot'áál.

**IN LIEU OF:** Instead of; in place of.

Bits ásk'ehjí'.

**INACCURATE:** Not to the point, not true, not exactly right.

Doo ákót'éé da; doo beelt'éé da.

**INADEQUATE:** Insufficient; not enough.

Doo bíighah da.

**INADMISSIBLE:** Facts or things that cannot be admitted into evidence at trial.

Bee iyeet'íní doo atah ádoolníí da; doo atah baa nitsíhodoookos da (not allowed to be considered); doo atah baa náhódoot'íí da; doo ach'í' kódoolníí da (it will not be offered).

**INADVERTENT:** Excusable mistake or oversight.

Azhá baa hoyoos'nah dóó hoł ch'í'niyáa ndi haa nídidoot'áál.

INADVERTENTLY: By mistake; without noticing.

T'áadoo baa áhwiinidzini oodzií' azlíí'.

INAPPLICABLE: Not applying to, not having any power toward.

Doo bídeét'i' da.

INCAPABLE: Not able.

Doo bíghah da; doo bóhonee'áa da.

INCAPACITY: Lack of legal ability or power to do something; an injury bad enough to prevent working.

Doo bíghah da doo bohónéedzää da; doo bóhonee'áa da.

INCARCERATION: Confinement in a jail or prison.

Awáalya góne' ho'dóta'.

INCEST: Sexual intercourse between a man and woman or those who are too closely related by blood.

T'áá íiyisií hak'éigo baa na'asdzá; t'áá íiyisií t'áá hak'éigo bání'dzísgeh.

INCOHERENT: Unable to be understood.

Nitsáhákees bi'ohonee'á; t'áá íiyisií doo hoł ééhózin da.

INCOME: Money gains from business, work or investments.

Naanish bee béeso ál'inígíí (earned income).

INCOME TAX: A tax on wages or profits from business or work.

Béeso bik'é na'anishii bihididzohígíí.

INCOMPATIBILITY: The inability of a husband and wife to live together in marriage.

Doo ahídizhnéelnáa da.

INCOMPETENT: Lack of ability or legal right to do something.

Doo bízhneel'áa da.

INCOMPLETE: Not finished; not whole; not perfect.

Doo altso da; doo t'áá át'é da; doo altso hadilyaa da.

**INCONSISTENT:** Contradictory, so that if one thing is valid, another thing cannot be valid. Or, if one thing is allowed to happen, another thing cannot be.

Doo aheel't'ée da; doo belt'ée da.

**INCONTROVERTIBLE:** Being so strong or well-structured that it cannot be turned back or changed. That cannot be disputed or denied; too clear to argue about, unquestionable.

Doo lahgo ánaolne' át'ée da; doo lahgo ánjódle' át'ée'góó; doo binihóót'i' da.

**INCONVENIENCE:** Something that does not fit with personal ease or comfort.

Baa honitl'a; biniinaa doo yá'áhooshóq da.

**INCONVENIENT:** Unsuitable for personal ease or comfort.

Doo há yá'áshxóq da.

**INCORRECT:** Wrong; not right; untrue.

Doo ákót'ée da.

**INCREASE:** Become more.

Bináánéidzo; bináánéi'nil; bináánéit'á.

**INCRIMINATE:** Expose oneself or another person to the danger of prosecution for a crime. (See also self-incrimination.)

Beehaz'ánii bee ádihozhdii't'i'go baa nahojisne'go hak'iji' násdlii'.

**INCRIMINATING STATEMENT:** The testimony of a witness which puts the blame directly on a person.

Oo'iinii jilii'go nahodzisne' yéq t'áá éi bee hak'ihodii't'á.

**INCUR:** Bring something on oneself, such as a debt or liability.

Áde'ályaa; áde'ájiilyaa.

**INDEFINITE:** Not clear or exact.

Doo bééhózin da; naaki nili.

**INDIAN TRIBE:** Biká'gi yishtlizhií; bitsi' yishtlizhii.

**NAVAJO TRIBE:** T'áá dinéii; diné; Naabeehó.

PLAINS INDIANS: Halgai dine'é; naalání; anaalání.

PUEBLOS: Kiis'áanii.

INDEMNIFY: Compensate or reimburse a person who has suffered a loss.

T'áá' nináhályéhígíí.

INDEMNIFICATION: See indemnify.

INDICATE: To show, to say, to point out.

Jidíiniidígíí; bee hadzoodzí'ígíí.

INDICATION: Showing, pointing out.

Dahodoo'niidígíí; bee hada'iisdzí'ígíí.

INDICT: For a grand jury to find probable cause to believe that a crime was committed and that a particular person or persons committed it and thus to make a decision that there is enough evidence for a person to go to trial for the crime.

Awáalya bił naazt'i'jí naaltsos hwee nidooltsosgo bee hoo'a'.

INDICTMENT: A formal accusation of a crime, made against a person by a grand jury upon the request of a prosecutor. (See also information.)

La' dine' beehaz'áanii yee adihodiilt'i'go naaltsoos bee nidooltsos hodoo'niidgo bee nihoot'ánígíí.

INDIGENT: Poor, and having no visible means of support.

Béeso ádaadinígíí; baa dahojoo'ba'ígíí.

INDIRECT EVIDENCE: See Circumstantial Evidence.

INDIVIDUAL: One, single person.

Lahodit'ehée; t'áála'i dzizínígíí.

INDORSE (OR ENDORSE): To sign a paper or document and thereby to transfer or assign certain property; to give support to.

Naaltsoos házhi' bikáá' ájiilaa (to sign a paper).

INDUCE (OR INDUCEMENT): That thing, statement or promise by a person that convinces another person to make a deal; the thing that convinces someone to do something.

Áhozdeez'áago diné bini' bá áhojiilaa, likango áhozdeez'áago diné bini' bá áhojiilaa.

**INELIGIBLE:** Not having the right to participate in or enjoy the benefits of.

Doo bee há ahóót'i' da; doo bee há haz'áa da.

**INFANT:** A very young child.

Awéé'; Awééchi'í. .

**INFER:** To figure out (usually from what was said).

Baa nitsáhákeesgo bee ak'i'diitánigíí.

**INFERENCE:** A fact or proposition that is shown to be probably true because it is the logical result of another fact or proposition that has already been proved or admitted to be true.

T'áadoo le'é baa nitsáhákeesgo binahjì' t'áá át'é t'áá ákodaat'é hwiinidzinigíí.

**INFIDELITY:** Having sexual relations with one other than one's spouse; being unfaithful to one's responsibilities.

Hwe'esdzáá dóó hahastiin bil ahinjidlo'; alhaazh'dilyé; ajiyéehgo náánálahjì' náá'jígééh.

**INFLICT:** To cause (damage).

Atí'jiilaa.

**INFLICT BODILY HARM:** To physically hurt.

Ats'íís atíjiilaa.

**INFLUENCE:** To cause or persuade another person to act in a certain way. (See also under influence.)

Háni' áhoolyaa; há hodeest'áago bik'ehgóó ájiidzaa.

**INFORM:** To provide facts to.

Iì hane'; ch'íhozhní'á; bee hoì hóóne'.

**INFORMAL:** Comfortable and not rigidly rule - governed.

T'áá honítlóo'go.

**INFORMATION:** A formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecutor; a sworn, written accusation of a crime that leads to an indictment; the formal accusation charging the defendant with a particular crime but brought by the U.S. Attorney or district attorney rather than by the grand jury.

Siláo be'agha'diit'aahii naaltsoos awáalya bil naazt'i'ji niiníltsoozígíí.

**INFRACTION:** A violation of a minor law; in federal court a crime for which the punishment is imprisonment for five days or less.

Beehaz'áanii yázhí k'éti'ígíí.

**INFRINGEMENT:** A breach of a right.

Bee há ahóót'i' yéę neeztl'ah, éí doodago hats'áá' k'éti'.

**INHERENT:** Derived from and inseparable from the thing itself.

T'áá yil hóló; t'áá níléidéé' bii' siláago bil yit'ih.

**INITIAL PRESENTMENT:** A first appearance before a judge where the judge sets conditions of bond or release.

Awáalya bil naazt'i'ji heeni'íltsoozgo ánihwii'aahii bidááhdéé' ni'ídzáago bik'ehgo ájit'ée dooleelii há jee haadzi'ígíí binahjí' t'óó kónishgháníjí' hwee'doolnih haahwiinít'íh bijííjí'.

**INJUNCTION:** A judge's order to a person to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing. (See also temporary restraining order (TRO) and preliminary injunction.)

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' ach'ááh ni'diitsi.

**INJURE:** Hurt or harm; violate the legal rights of another person.

Até'élyaa.

**INJURY:** Any wrong, hurt, or damage done to another person's rights, body, reputation or property.

Até'élyaa.

**INJUSTICE:** Unfair; a transgression of rights.

Doo beelt'ée da.

**INNOCENT:** Not guilty; not responsible for an action or event.

Doo yee' ájíit'íídí da; doo yee ájit'íní da.

**INQUEST:** A coroner's hearing into the cause of a person's death when that death was either violent or suspicious.

Iisxi'iii bééhodooziil biniiyé baa náhat'í.

**INSANE:** Doo áhoosyaad da.

**INSANITY:** Mental illness, craziness, mental unsoundness, complete lack of common sense.

Hatsiits'iin do áhoosyaad da.

**INSOLVENT:** The condition of some persons (or organization) who cannot pay debts as they come due.

Nitsaago niná'doolyéél yi'oh neel'áanii; niná'doolyéléę béeso bá ádin (having no money to pay debt.)

**INSPECTION:** The right to see and copy documents, or do things in order to gather evidence through the discovery process.

Dínool'íil; níl'í; dínool'íil bee hwiidoo'aal.

**INSTALLMENT:** A regular, partial payment on a debt.

T'áá alkée ni'iilyé.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Directions given by the judge to the jury explaining how they should go about deciding the case. This may include a summary of the questions to be decided, the laws that apply and the burden of proof.

Beehaz'áanii binahji' nihodoot'áligíi nihwii'aahii naakits'áadah dah nidinibíhigíi yíneineestáá'.

**INSTRUMENT:** A written document; a formal or legal document such as a contract or a will.

Naaltsoos ílíinii; naaltsoos bóhólníihii.

**INSUFFICIENT:** Not sufficient; not enough.

Bi'oh neel'á; doo bííghah da.

**INTEND:** 1. Have in mind as a purpose, plan; 2. Meant for a particular purpose or use.

Biniiyéii; bohodeest' áanii; baa tsíhodeeskéezii.

**INTENT:** The resolve or purpose to use a particular means to reach a particular result. "Intent" usually explains how and what that person wants done, while "motive" explains why.

T'áá ákójínehgo bi'jiilaa.

**INTENTION:** Determination to do a certain thing.

T'áá ákójínehgo be'jiilaa.

**INTERCOURSE:** The sexual act; any process that goes on between two people.

Azk'ééd; aanaayá; ahidzizk'ééd.

**INTEREST:** Something that is important, a benefit or an advantage to oneself.

Há yá'át'ééh (for one's benefit or advantage); há bohonéedzǎ (beneficial or advantage).

**INTERPRETATION:** The process of discovering or deciding the meaning of a written document by studying only the document itself and not the surrounding circumstances; deciding what a document means as opposed to what it should mean.

Naaltsoos hazhó'ó níl'ǐigo ǐiyisǐ áályǐkǐnǐnǐ baa hane'.

**INTERPRETER:** Ata' halne'é.

**INTERROGATORIES:** Written questions sent from one side in a lawsuit to another attempting to get written answers to factual questions. These are a part of the formal discovery process in a lawsuit and usually take place before the trial.

Binahǐ' aahwiidǐnóot'ǐǐ biniyé t'ahdoo aanáhát'ǐǐhgóó na'ǐdǐkidgo naaltsoos ach'ǐ' ályaaǐgǐí.

**INTESTATE:** Dying without making a will; a person who dies without making a valid will.

Honichxǐ'ǐ dóo hanaalyéhé t'áadoo ha'át'éégo da bik'eh áhojiléhé áǐdǐn.

**INTRINSIC EVIDENCE:** Facts learned from a document itself, not from outside information about it.

Naaltsoos áninǐgǐí t'éiyá bits'áadóó hoǐ ééhoozin; t'áá háádǐǐ' da éǐ dooda.

**INTRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE:** The submission of evidence for possible acceptance in a trial.

Bee iyeet'íinii atah dooleelígíí biniyé ach'í' kólnééh.

**INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER:** The unintentional, but still illegal, killing of another human being.

Doo t'áá ákójinééhgóó dóó doo bee haz'áágóó diné jiisxí.

**IRREGULARITY:** Failure to proceed properly, failure to take the proper formal steps in the proper way while involved in a lawsuit or doing some official act.

Doo alhidaalt'ééggóó alkécé' sinil; doo k'éhézdón alkée' sinil da.

**IRRELEVANT:** Not related to the matter at hand.

Doo beelt'éé da; doo bihidiniláa da.

**IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE:** Evidence that will not help to either prove or disprove any point that matters in a lawsuit.

Bee iyeet'íni doo bídeét'1' da; bee iyeet'íni ályaaígíí doo bee la' hodoonil da; bec iyeet'íni doo chidao'ínígíí.

**IRREPARABLE INJURY:** Harm that cannot be properly fixed by money alone and that is serious enough to justify an injunction.

Diné atíbi'diilyaago azhá béeso haashíí néeláá bá ninályáá ndi doo hadaalt'é ánábidoodlil da (money that cannot make things right).

**IRRESISTABLE IMPULSE:** Loss of mental control due to insanity that is so great that a person cannot stop from committing a crime.

Diné doo áhoosyaádgóó tsídeezkéezgo bec nahaz'áanii k'íítííngo doo ááhoodoot'íí da.

**ISSUE:** One single point in dispute between two sides in a lawsuit, to argue or dispute about a controversial matter.

Baa saad hólónígíí; baa náhat'ínígíí; iiyisíí adááhdéé' si'áago baa hwiinít'ínígíí, adááhdéé' nehct'éehgo baa hwiinít'ínígíí.

JAIL: A building in which a person who has (allegedly) broken the law is locked up.

Wáalya; 'awáalya.

JAIL CELL: An individual room within a jail.

Awáalya góne' áhoołts'íísigo nahaz'ánigíí.

JAILER: Keeper of a jail.

Dáádéesdáhi; awáalyaai yaa áhályáni.

JEALOUS: 1. Fearful that a person one loves may love someone else; 2. envious; 3. suspicious.

Le' hasin; oolch'ííd; ooch'ííd.

JEWEL: A precious and expensive stone.

Yódi.

JEWELER: One who makes or sells precious stones or metals to be used for decoration.

Béesh ligaii baa nidahaniihígíí; béesh ligaii ádeil'inígíí.

SILVERSMITH: One who makes valuable objects out of silver.

Béesh ligaii yitsidí; atsidii.

JEWELRY SHOP: A store that sells precious stones or metals to be used for decoration.

Béesh ligaii nidahaniihígíí.

JUDGE: The person who runs a courtroom, decides all questions of law and sometimes decides the entire case.

Nihwii'aahii; ánihwii'aahii.

JUDGE, TRIAL (DISTRICT): See Judge.

APPELLATE JUDGE: A judge in a higher court that has the power to change the decisions of the lower courts. (See also Supreme Court Justice.)

Wódahdi aadahwiinít'íí góne' nihwii'aahii.

**JUDGMENT:** The official decision of a court about the rights and claims of each side in a lawsuit; a final decision that is based on the facts of the case and made at the end of a trial.

Nihoot , atso aadahwiiníst'íidgo bee nihoot'ánagíí.

**JUDGMENT NOT WITHSTANDING THE VERDICT:** A situation where the judge changes the verdict of a jury (usually because the verdict has been counter to a point of law).

Azhá shíí naakits'aadah dah nídinibíhígíí nidahaz'áa ndi beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo doo ákót'ée dago nihwii'aahii hats'áá' lahgo ánéidoodlííí.

**JUDICIAL REVIEW:** The court's power to declare whether or not a statute is constitutional and to interpret laws.

Bee nahaz'áanii bee da'inishígíí baa áháyá dóo bik'i adéest'í'ígíí éí aadahwiinít'í bíł haz'áájí bee bídahólnííh.

**JUDICIARY:** The branch of government that interprets the law and judges legal questions.

Aadahwiinít'í bíł haz'áájí; aadahwiinít'í bíł nahazt'i'jí.

**JURISDICTION:** It is the authority, capacity, power or right to act.

Bee óhólnííh; biyaa siláago bee bóhólnííh.

**FEDERAL JURISDICTION:** The geographical or legal areas where the federal courts and federal agencies have the authority, power, capacity or right to act.

Wáashindoon bi'aanáhat'inígíí bíł haz'áájí bee bóhólnííh dóo bídéét'i'.

**STATE JURISDICTION:** The geographical or legal areas where the state courts and state agencies have the authority, power, capacity, or right to act.

Nitsaa hadahwiisdzo bi'aanáhat'ííjí bídéét'i' dóo bee bóhólnííh.

**TRIBAL JURISDICTION:** The geographical or legal areas where tribal courts and tribal agencies have the authority, power, capacity, or right to act.

T'áá dinéjí aanáhat'inígíí bídéét'i' dóo bee bóhólnííh.

JURY: A group of persons (usually twelve) selected by law and sworn in to look at certain facts and determine the truth.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìhígíí.

JURY BOX: The enclosed place where the jury sits during a trial.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìh bá haz'ánigi.

JURY DELIBERATES: When the jury carefully considers, discusses and works toward making a decision or verdict in a case.

Altso aahwiiníst'íìd dóó bik'ijì' naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìhígíí yaa yádadooltìh dóó yaa ntsídadookosgo índa nidahodoo'áál.

JURY PANEL: The group of people from which the jury is selected.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìhí náhaasdláh'ígíí.

JURY SELECTION: The process in a trial, before the presenting of evidence, by which the jury is picked from the jury panel.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìhí bits'áhádlááh or náhádlááh.

JURY TRIAL: A trial in which the final verdict is made by a jury instead of a judge.

Naakits'áadah dah nídinibíìhígíí yee nidahodoo'áál biniyé binaál aahwiinít'ì.

JUST: Legal or lawful; morally right; fair.

T'áá beelt'éeé gónc'.

JUSTICE: Fairness and equality in treatment by the law.

Beehaz'áanii binahjì' t'áá beelt'éeé góne' baa ntsáhákees.

JUSTIFY: To give good reasons for one's actions.

Biniinaanii t'áá aaníigo.

JUSTIFICATION: A reason that will stand up in court for an intentional action that would otherwise be unlawful; a just cause; for example: self-defense may be justification for a killing.

Biniinaanii hólóqgo; biniyéii hólóqgo.

JUVENILE: Someone under the legal age to which she/he is held responsible for his/her actions. Usually this means 17 years old or younger.

Tsilkéí dóó ch'ikéí " nooséligíí.

JUVENILE COURT: A court set up to handle cases of either delinquent or neglected children.

Álchíní baa dahwiinit'íí góne'; nooséí baa dahwiinit'íí góne'.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT: A minor who has done an illegal act or who has been proved in court to seriously misbehave.

Nooséí doo ákóó ádaat'ínigíí.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: Crimes committed by juveniles.

Nooséí ádaah dah nidahat'a'ígíí; nooséí beehaz'áanii dayiitihígíí.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER: A jail for juveniles.

Álchíní be'awáalya; nooséí ádaah dah nidahat'a'ii bini' nidaak'aas bil haz'áagi.

JUVENILE CORRECTION INSTITUTION: A prison for juveniles.

Álchíní be'awáalya hóttaa.

**KIDNAP:** The act of taking away and holding a person illegally.

Bíla' ashdla'ii neest'íí'; béeso biniyé bíla' ashdla'ii neest'íí'; nályééh bee wókeedgo bíla' ashdla'ii nii'oh yidlóóz (holding a person in seclusion for ransom).

**KIDNAPPER:** One who intentionally takes another person and compels him/her to be detained against his will; one who unlawfully detains another person.

Bíla' ashdla'ii yineez'íí'ii.

**KILL:** To destroy the life of a person.

Iisyí; seesyí; azée' yist'ííd.

**KILLING:** The act of destroying a life.

Na'atsee.

**KIN OR KINDRED:** Blood relationship. Relation or relationship by blood or consanguinity.

Ak'éeí; hak'éeí; k'éeí danilínígíí.

**NEXT OF KIN:** Closest relative.

T'áá áyídigo k'éeí danilínígíí; hwéelchíín.

**CLAN:** Group of related families that claim to be descended from a common ancestor.

Ádóone'é; ádóone'é ídlínígíí; dóone'é; dóone'é ídlínígíí.

**KINSHIP:** Ak'éeí; hak'éeí; k'éeí.

**KNIFE:** Béésh; béésh bee na'agizhígíí.

**KNOW:** To have direct awareness of; to be acquainted or familiar with.

Ił bééhózinígíí (know how); baa ákohwiinidzinígíí (awareness).

**KNOWINGLY:** With full knowledge and intentionally; willfully.

T'áá hoł bééhózingo t'áá ákójínehgo.

**KNOWLEDGE:** Awareness, comprehension, familiarity, know how, understanding.

Ił bééhózinígíí (know how - understanding); bik'i'diitánígíí (comprehension); baa ákohwiinidzinígíí (awareness); hoł bééhózin dóó binahjí' t'áá íiyísíí t'áá ák'ót'é (to his/her best knowledge and belief).

KNOWLEDGEABLE: See Knowledge.

LABOR: Work, task.

Na'anish.

LABORER: Worker.

Naalnishí; naalnishii.

LACERATE: To cut; to bruise or scrape.

Jizhgish; jizhch'ish; ahisiizghaz.

LACERATION: Rough tear, wound.

Niheeshgizh; niheesgaz.

LACK: Be in need; be inadequate; be without; fall short.

Bá áhadin; bi'oh neel'á.

LACK (OF SUFFICIENT) OF EVIDENCE: No evidence (lack); not enough evidence.

Bee iyeet'íinii bąh ádin; bee iyeet'íni t'áá bąh ádin.

LAND: Area of ground or earth.

Kéyah.

LANDOWNER: One who holds personal possession of an area of ground or earth.

Bikéyah ílíinii.

LAPSE: The end or failure of a right because of neglect to enforce or use it within a time limit.

Bee i'íí'á; biláhooshzhiizh.

LARCENY: Stealing of any kind (See also grand larceny).

Aneest'íí'.

LAW: Rules of conduct which must be obeyed and followed by citizens, subject to sanction of legal consequences.

Beehaz'ánii; bee haz'á; bee nahaz'ánii.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE TYPES OF LAWS:

CASELAW: Judge made law or laws that come from judges' opinions.

Nihwii'aahii beehaz'áanii ádayiilaaígíí.

CODE: A collection of laws.

Beenahaz'áanii al'aa ádaat'éhígíí dóó alkée' ádaalyaaígíí  
ahídei'nilgo.

STATUTE: A law passed by a legislature.

Naat'áanii beehaz'áanii ádayiilaaígíí.

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 laws must yield.

Beehaz'áanii nitsaaígíí; beehaz'áaniitsoh; beehaz'áanii sání.

ORDINANCE: A local law.

Beehaz'áanii yázhí t'áá áyídigo bee na'anishígíí (local ordinance).

JUVENILE LAW: The principles, standards, and rules that apply to a person below the age of an adult.

Beehaz'áanii nooséli báhígíí; álchíní bibeehaz'áanii.

REGULATION: A "mini-law"; a rule made by an administrative agency.

Beehaz'áanii yázhí bik'ehgo da'ínishígíí.

LAW AND ORDER: A general state of society in which laws are typically obeyed and order typically maintained in social and political relations.

Beehaz'áanii diné t'áá aítso bá át'éego binahjí' hasht'e  
hodít'éhígíí.

LAWFUL: Legal, authorized by law, not forbidden by law.

T'áá beehaz'á; bee haz'áaniik'ehgo.

LAWSUIT: A civil action; a court proceeding to enforce a right.

Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo aawhiinít'í.

**LAWYER:** One who studies law and legal proceedings and is employed to act on behalf of plaintiffs, respondents, defendants or the state.

Agha'diit'aahii; áyálti'i.

**LAY OFF:** A dismissing of workers temporarily.

T'óó áłtsééd naanish bits'áho'deelt'e'.

**LAY WITNESS:** One who testifies to what she/he has seen, heard, or otherwise observed.

Oo'íinii.

**LEAD:** To inappropriately question a witness so as to invade the function of the witness by overly structuring or suggesting testimony.

Oo'íinii bá hojoolnihgo neiízhdíłkid; bá bik'eh ádahojile'go oo'íinii neiízhdíłkid.

**LEASE:** A contract for the use of land or buildings for a given period of time, but not for their ownership.

Kéyah dóo kin da bik'é ni'iilyéego t'óó áłtsééd choo'í.

**LEGAL:** Required or permitted by law; not forbidden by law; concerning or about the law.

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

**LEGAL ACTION:** A legal movement against one's adversary.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' aahwiinít'ínígíí.

**LEGAL ADVICE/LEGAL ADVISOR:** Suggestions for action or tactics made by a lawyer, one who gives such suggestions.

Bee nahaz'áanii bína'niltinígíí.

**LEGAL AID:** A place that provides free legal help to poor persons.

Agha'diit'aahii bíł haz'ánídi t'áá jíík'e áká'i'doolwolígíí.

**LEGAL DEFENSE:** The defense of one's interest in court, according to proper legal practice.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' ach'ááh na'edáhígíí; beehaz'áanii binahjí' ách'ááh háá'idziihígíí.

**LEGAL FEE:** The money that the lawyer(s) charges the client for the lawyer's work.

Agha'diit'aahii béeso bich'ì' siláhígíí; agha' diit'aahii biyeel.

**LEGAL ISSUE:** A debate about what a law means or what the proper application of a law is.

Adááhdeé' nehet'éehii beehaz'áanii binahjí' baa hwiinít'ínígíí.

**LEGAL NAME:** The name under which a person or entity has legal rights or responsibilities.

T'áá íiyisíí t'áá bízhi'ígíí.

**LEGAL NOTICE:** The providing of information to someone, as legally required.

Bee íì hóóne'; beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo íì hóóne'.

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:** Any actions taken in court or connected with a lawsuit.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne' bee aanáhódóot'íílii yah ahit'éhígíí;  
aadahwiinít'íí góne' bee aanáhódóot'íílii yah ahidit'aahígíí.

**LEGAL PROFESSION:** The job of being a lawyer; the people who work as lawyers.

Agha'diit'aahii binaanish.

**LEGAL REMEDIES:** Decisions by the legal system which "cure" problems.

Beehaz'áanii bee la' hooníligíí.

**LEGAL RESIDENCE:** Actually living in a place and intending to stay there.

T'áá íiyisíí kééhojit'íígi; atah iní'jí'ahígi (where one votes).

**LEGAL RIGHTS:** The benefits or protections that one enjoys by law.

Beehaz'áanii ílíggo bee há ahóót'i'.

**LEGAL SEPARATION:** A situation in which husband and wife as parties are formally made distinct from each other for the purposes of the assignment of marital debts, property, rights, or responsibilities.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' t'áá haada nízahjí' alts'áá ít'aash.

**LEGAL STATUS:** One's legal "identity" in terms of rights and responsibilities.

Beehaz'áanii binahjì' t'áá hó dzizínígi dóó ájít'éegi bee hwéého'dílzinígíí.

**LEGAL TENDER:** Official money (dollar bills, coins, etc).

Béeso.

**LEGAL TITLE:** Formal, documented ownership, by the letter of the law.

Beehaz'áanii binahjì' honaalye'é binaaltsoos.

**LEGALESE:** Unnecessary legal jargon, purposefully confusing use of legal language.

Beehaz'áaniiji saad bee hadízhnídzih.

**LEGALITY:** Lawfulness.

Bee haz'á.

**LEGALIZE:** To change the status of some previously illegal activity and make it lawful.

Bee haz'áago ályaa.

**LEGALLY INCOMPETENT:** The situation of a person who is formally ruled to be not able to carry on legal and business affairs in a rational and mature way.

Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo doo bíjiiǵhahgóó haa nitsáhákees; éí doodago bi'oh jineel'áago haa nitsáhákees.

**LEGALLY SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE:** Evidence which is all that the law requires.

Beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo níl'íjigo bee iyeet'íní ádoolníilgo bohónéedzǵ.

**LEGISLATE:** To enact or pass laws.

Beehaz'áanii áálníligíí.

**LEGISLATIVE:** Lawmaking process.

Beehaz'áanii bik'eh ádahalne'.

**LEGITIMATE:** Lawful or legal; to make lawful.

T'áá bee haz'á; beehaz'áanii binahjì' ílǵ.

**LENIENCY (LENIENCE):** Easy treatment of a convicted person, particularly in the setting of a sentence.

T'áá ach'í'go; t'áá a'í'go.

**LENIENT:** Not harsh or strict.

T'áá aahojooba'k'ehgo; t'áá ach'í'go; ach'í'go.

**LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSE:** A less serious crime that is part of a more serious crime, for example, a manslaughter is a lesser crime included in the description of murder. (See also Offense.)

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go bee ádihozhdíilt'i'ígíí bits'á nídaazt'i'go t'áá ayáhágo danilínígíí.

**LIABILITY:** A broad word for legal obligation, responsibility or debt.

Hodidoot'ihgo haz'á; bá ninázhdootl'ishgo haz'á; bee hak'ihodidoot'áál.

**LIABLE:** Responsible for something (such as harm done to another person); having a duty or obligation enforceable in court against a person by another person.

See Liability.

**LIABLE TO PENALTY:** Having the legal capacity to bear a penalty.

Nályééhk'ehjí bá ninázhdootl'ish.

**CRIMINALLY LIABLE:** Able to suffer a penalty because of having committed a crime.

Awáalya bíł naat'i'jí bá ninázhdootl'ish.

**LIAR:** One who tells untruths.

Biyooch'íidii; biyooch'ídí.

**LIBEL:** False accusation, particularly in writing or printing, which damages someone's reputation.

Diné la' yooch'íid bee baa nahojilne'go naaltsoos bikáá' ájiilaago bee atíjiilaa.

**LIBERTY:** Personal rights under the law.

Beehaz'áanii binahjí' há ahóót'i'.

LIE: A falsehood, an untruth.

Yooch'iid.

LIEU: "In lieu of" means instead of, in place of.

Bitsásk'ehjì'; t'óó ákwe'égi.

LIFE: Continued biological existence as a growing and functioning organism.

Iiná; gáál.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT: Staying locked up in prison for the rest of one's life.

Sá agháágóó awáalya bee há nihoot'á.

LIFE INSURANCE: A contractual agreement, according to which a person makes regular payments to an insurer. The insurer agrees that, upon the death of the person, the insurer will make a payment to a third person.

Háadi da iiná ninít'i'go biniiyé béeso ách'ááh naa'niligíí.

LIFE OR DEATH: Describes a situation which is critically dangerous and life-threatening.

Hodiyoolhéeelgo haz'á; azéé' yidoot'ììlgo haz'á.

LIFE SENTENCE: Same as Life Imprisonment.

Sá agháágóó awáalya bee há nihoot'á.

LIGHT SENTENCE: A penalty or term in prison which is relatively short or easy.

T'áá ach'ì'go há nihoot'á; t'áá ászólígo há nihoot'á.

LIMITATION: A restriction.

Bá nihodeenii'.

LIQUOR: Distilled alcoholic beverage.

Tó tsi'nida'iiláhi.

LITIGATE: 1. Actively carry on a lawsuit. 2. Carry on the trial part of a lawsuit.

Baa hwiinít'í.

**LITIGANT:** A party to (participant in) a lawsuit.

Diné atah baa nídahat'ínígíí; diné atah astsoozígíí.

**LITIGATION:** A lawsuit.

Bee ni'íltsoozgo binahjí' aahwiinít'ínígíí.

**LIVELIHOOD:** The manner in which one earns a living.

Bee jiináanii; bee iiná ájíl'íinii.

**LOBBYING:** Attempting to persuade a legislator (Tribal Councilmen, State Legislator or Congressman) to vote a certain way on a bill or to introduce a bill.

T'áadoo le'é baa hwiinít'íigo hastóí bídahólníihii bee bíł nahojilne' hach'ijí dadooleel biniyé.

**LOCAL:** Residing or pertaining to a small, well-defined area.

T'áá áyídígóó; t'áá áhánígóó.

**LOCALITY:** Place.

T'áá ákwe'é; t'áá áyídígóó.

**LOCATION:** Place.

Ákwe'é; áadi.

**LOSE:** To have removed or misplaced from one's possession.

Yóó' eeldéel; haa honeezná (loss in contest).

**LOSS:** That which is gone, a broad word that can mean anything from a total loss to a partial loss.

Yóó' eeldéel; yóó' ee'nil; aahoneezná.

**LUCRATIVE:** Profitable; producing much money.

Béeso bee ál'ínígíí; béeso be nááhábíhígíí.

**LOVE AFFAIR:** A romantic relationship.

Ahíł dážhnoolníigo na'at'aash; ahízhneedłíigo na'at'aash; ayóó áhi'jó'ní.

LOWER COURT: Trial court.

Aadahwiinít'í wóyahgo bíł haz'ánígíí.

LUST (e.g. TO LUST FOR or TO LUST AFTER): Irresponsible (usually sexual) excitement and motivation.

Adáahjí' jíłí; adázhnoolní; ajil ho'niilhí; na'acha'.

LYING: Purposefully not telling the truth.

Yooch'íid; wooch'íid.