

MAD: Angry, insane.

Áháchí'; áhóochííid.

MADNESS: Craziness; mental illness.

Bíni' doo ákwe'é da; áháchí'.

MAGISTRATE: A low-level judge with limited functions and powers; for example: the U.S. Magistrates perform this job for the federal courts.

T'áá ahoołts'íísigo aadahwiinít'íí góne' nihwii'aahii Wááshindoon yá naalnishígíí.

MALUM IN SE: 1. Wrong in and of itself. 2. Morally wrong, inherently evil.

Ájíít'íídigíí ts'idá doo yá'át'éeh da; doodahági ájiidzaa.

MAGISTRATE COURT: A local judiciary official having limited original jurisdiction, especially in criminal cases. For example, justice of the peace, the judge of a police court, and federal magistrate judge.

T'áá ahoołts'íísigo aanáhát'íní góne'.

MAJORITY: More than half; for example: fifty one is a majority of votes when one hundred persons vote.

Alááh ánéeláé'; ałníí'dóó níwohjí'.

MALICE: Ill will; intentionally harming someone; having no moral or legal justification for harming someone.

Doo ts'íídgóó tsíhodeeskéezgo t'áá ákójíneehgo atí'jiilaa; ak'eehodees'niigo biniinaa atí'jiilaa.

MALICE AFORETHOUGHT: An intention to seriously harm someone or to commit a serious crime without just cause or excuse.

T'áá ákójíneehgo t'áá íiyisíí diné atí'jiilaa; ak'e'dinih biniinaa diné atílyaa.

MALICE-IN-FACT: Actual, intentional wrongdoing without a good reason.

Biniinaanii t'áá ádingo t'áá ákójíneehgo doo ákóó ájíít'ííid.

MALICE-IN-LAW: Actual, intentional civil wrong without a good reason.

Biniiyéii t'áá ádingo t'áá ákójíneehgo oodzíí' jiił'a'.

MALICIOUS: Done intentionally, from bad motives and without excuse.

Biniinaanii t'áá ádingo t'áá ákójíneéngo doots'íidgóó tsíhodeeskééz.

MALICIOUS INTENT: With the purpose of injuring someone.

Doo ts'íidgóó tsíhodeeskéezgo diné atílyaa.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF: The criminal offense of intentionally destroying another person's property.

Doo ts'íidgóó nitsáhákeesgo diné binchxó'í atélyaa.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION: Bring charges against someone in order to harm that person and with no legal justification for doing it. If the person prosecuted wins, that person can sue the person who brought charges for malicious prosecution.

Biniinaanii t'áá ádingo t'óó diné atílnéehgo yah o'oolt'e'.

MALPRACTICE: Professional misconduct or unreasonable lack of skills. This word usually applies to bad or unfaithful work done by a doctor or lawyer.

Hanaanish doo hazhó'ó ájíl'í da; t'áá na'níle'ee hanaanish nijilt'i'; hanaanish doo jiichíh da.

MANDATE: Judicial command to act; authorization to act.

T'áá iiyisíí ádoolníilgo bich'í' ho'ílnii'; bi'doolníilgo bich'í' ho'dool'aad.

MANDATORY: Required, must be followed or obeyed.

T'áá iiyisíí bi'doolníilgo; t'áá iiyisíí bik'eh áhoolyaago.

MANSLAUGHTER: An unlawful killing of a person without malice.

Doo bee haz'áágóó t'áadoo hooyání diné jiisxí.

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER: The illegal killing of another without malice or any intent to harm in the commission of an unlawful act not a felony or in the commission in an unlawful manner or without due caution of a lawful act which might produce death.

Doo t'áá ákójíneéngóó dóó doo bee haz'áágóó diné seesyí.

VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER: The illegal killing of another, without malice, while operating a moving vehicle negligently or in violation of law.

Doo t'áá ákójíneeh da ndi doo baa hojiyáégóó diné chidí bee jiisxí.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER: Unlawfully killing of another person committed in a sudden heat of passion.

T'áadoo le'é hatah hodiisnáa'go t'áá ákójíneehgo t'áadoo hooyání diné jiisxí; t'áadoo le'é bik'ee háníyii'a'go t'áá ákójíneehgo t'áadoo hooyání diné jiisxí.

(NON-NEGLIGENT) MANSLAUGHTER: An excused action that resulted in death and which results in no criminal liability.

Doo t'áá ákójíneehgóó diné jiisxí; áko nidi doo bee ihodidoot'ih da.

MARIJUANA: An illegal plant, and its dried leaves and flowering top has a depressant and hallucinogenic effect. The Latin name is cannabis sativa.

Nát'oh tsi'na'iilahí; nanise' bíla' ashda'ii.

MARITAL: Having to do with marriage.

Agééjii; ajiyééh.

MARITAL STATUS: Whether a person is single, married, or divorced.

Bił iiná ánil'iiniish hóló; nich'ooniish hóló; na'álchiniish hóló.

MATERIAL: Important, probably necessary, having effect, going to the heart of the matter.

T'áá iiyisií chiidoo'iilígíí; t'áá ákónéehé danilínígíí.

MATERIAL FACT: A piece of evidence which is central and essential to a line of legal argument in a cause of action.

Ts'idá éí t'éiyá bee iyeet'íní ádoolniilgo; t'áágéedgo éí doo la' hodooniil da.

MATERIAL WITNESS: A person who can give testimony no one else can give; a necessary (or essential) witness to a case.

Oo'iinii nilínígíí ts'idá éí t'éiyá binahjii' ééhodooziil.

MATERNAL: Pertaining to the mother.

Amáji k'énaazt'i'ígíí.

MATERNAL UNCLE: The brother of the mother.

Hadá'í.

MATERNAL AUNT: The sister of the mother.

Hamá yázhí.

MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER: The mother of the mother.

Hamá sání.

MATERNAL GRANDFATER: The father of the mother.

Hacheii.

MATTER: 1. Central, necessary or important fact. 2. Event, occurrence or transaction. 3. Subject of a lawsuit.

Ts'idá éí baa hane'go ch'ét'ánígíí (necessary facts); áhooníí; áhoodzaa (events, occurrence); ts'idá éí bee baa hwiinít'inígíí (subject of the lawsuit).

MATTER-IN-CONTROVERSY: The issue or fact that is being contested.

Adaáhdéé' nehet'éehii dóó ádahóót'íidii baa saad hólónígíí.

MATTER-IN-ISSUE: Same as "matter in controversy".

MATTER-OF-FACT: A question that can be answered by using the senses of witnesses.

Ádahóót'íidgo binahjí' na'idíkidgo éedahodoozígíí.

MATTER-OF-RECORD: Anything that can be proved by merely checking in a court record.

Aadahwiinít'íí góne naaltsoos bee éedahózinígíí.

MAXIMUM: The most possible; the most that is allowed.

Ts'idá aláahdi nilínígíí.

MAXIMUM PENALTY: The heaviest possible penalty that the law allows.

Aláahdi nilíinii bee ak'ijí' nihoot'ánígíí.

MEAN: To signify or refer to.

Áálha'ninígíí.

MEANT: Signified or referred to.

Áálhodoo'niidígíí.

MEASURE: To find out the amount of.

Ahíneel'ąąh; bí'neel'ąąh.

MEDIA: Mainly the newspapers, television and radio.

Bee ahił dahane'ígíí; bee éédahózinígíí.

MEDICAL: Having to do with doctors, hospitals, or medicine.

Azee'ííl'íní; azee'ál'íídi; azee'.

MEDICAL ATTENTION: Help from a doctor or nurse.

Azee' bee aa'áháyá; azee' ąąh ál'í.

MEDICAL DOCTOR: One who has been certified as having completed a course of study of the functioning of the illnesses.

Azee'ííl'íní.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE: Testimony or evidence given by a medical expert, often concerning the injuries of a plaintiff or victim.

Azee' bee iyeet'íní nilínígíí.

MEDICAL EXAMINER: The person who prepares a medical report for use in court, usually the government doctors who perform autopsies and testify to the causes of death.

Azee'ííl'íní naaltsoos haidiilaago aadahwiinít'íí góne'
chiidoo'ííligíí.

MEDICAL TREATMENT: The procedures which a doctor uses to take care of an ailing person.

Azee' ąąh álnééh; azee' ąąh ál'í.

MEDICATION: Drugs prescribed by a doctor.

Azee'ííl'íní azee' hainíníligíí; azee'ííl'íní azee' biniiyé
naaltsoos há áyiilaaígíí (prescription).

MEDICINE: Azee'

MEDICINE MAN: Hataalii.

MEMORANDUM: An informal note or summary of a meeting, a proposed agreement, ect.

Naaltsos hane' danilínígíí (memos).

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITY: 1. A motion presented to the court which contains points of relevant facts and legal authority in support of one's legal argument as a basis for getting a favorable decision; 2. a brief of law submitted to a judge in a case.

Aadahwiinit'íí góne' beehaz'áanii binahjí' na'idíkidígíí naaltsos ná't'áá' bee yah anídoot'algo éí binahjí' díí baa náhát'inígíí bee nihodoot'áál.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING GUILTY PLEA: The acknowledgement by a defendant in writing that he/she understands and accepts the plea bargain agreement between his/her attorney and the prosecutor.

Siláo be'agha'diit'aahii dóó awáalya bíł naazt'i'go bee astsoozígíí aha'deet'áago bee astsoozígíí t'áá aaníí ásht'í níigo yee ádeehadoodzii'go bik'ijí' yisdzohígíí bəh ílínígíí t'áá bich'í'go bá ádoolnííł ha'níigo bee lá azlí'go t'áá alch'ishjí bízhi' naaltsos yikáá' ídoolííł.

MENTAL: As opposed to physical or spiritual, having to do with one's thoughts and perceptions.

Nitsáhákees; áni'.

MENTAL ANGUISH (OR MENTAL SUFFERING): In deciding payment for harm done, mental anguish may be as limited as the immediate mental feelings during an injury or as broad as grief, shame, humiliation, despair, etc.

Honitsékees atilyaa; honitsékees diigeez; honitsékees bich'í' nodiiznáá'.

MENTAL CRUELTY: An interaction with another that causes that person great anguish or mental pain.

Áni' bich'í' nahojiiłná; áni' bich'í' hodiiznáá'.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY: Being below normal intellect.

Hontsékees bi'oh neel'á, háni' áłts'ísí.

MENTAL STATE: 1. The clarity and organization of a person's thinking at a particular time. 2. Emotional State: how a person is feeling at a particular time. (See also knowingly, purposely, recklessly and willfully.)

Hontsékees át'éegi; áni' áát'eelgi.

MERITS: The central part of a case, the "meat" of one's legal position; the substance or real issues of a lawsuit.

fiyisíí adaáhdéé' si'áago baa náhát'inígíí.

MINIMUM: The least possible, the least allowable.

A'ohgo yígíí; t'áá ach'í'go yígíí; ayáhágo.

MINOR OFFENSE: A crime equal to a misdemeanor.

Beehaz'áanii t'áá áłts'íísigo bee ádihozhdíilt'i'ígíí (committing a small crime).

MINORITY: Less than half, groups with only a small percentage of the total population.

A'ohgo ázhnéelt'e'ígíí; ach'í'go ázhnéelt'e'ígíí.

MIRANDA RIGHTS: The warning that must be given to a person arrested or taken into custody by a policeman or other official. It includes the facts that an arrested person has the right to remain silent that he/she need not make any statements to a police officer or other person, that an arrested person has the right to consult a lawyer before being questioned and the right to appointment of counsel before questioning, at no cost if the person cannot afford counsel, and that anything a person says can and will be used against him in court.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go biniinaa ho'diiltsoodgo siláo t'áá ákwe'é beehaz'áanii bee há adahazt'i'ígíí hoł íishjání áyiił'íih.

MISAPPLICATION BY BANK EMPLOYEE: Illegal use of bank money by someone who works for the bank.

Beehaz'áanii bee ádihozhdíilt'i' dooleel béeso la' bihidízhníł'íihgo.

MISCHIEF: The behavior that criminal laws try to prevent.

Ádílááh; doo ak'ehól'í; t'áá azaáká na'adá; áshohódi'.

MISCONDUCT: Doing something that one should not do.

Doo ákóó ájiít'íid; ádił ajisziih; doo ál'íinii ájiilaa.

MISDEMEANOR: A criminal offense less than a felony that is usually punishable by a fine or a year or less in jail.

Beehaz'áanii t'áá áłts'íísigo bąh dahojiil'a'; t'áá kóhonishéíigo bee ádihozhdiilt'i'.

MISLEAD: To lie; to misrepresent.

Doo ákóqó ájiilaa da; doo ákót'éégóó í'jiilaa; doo ákót'éégóó nahojisne'.

MISREPRESENT: An untrue statement of fact or indication of fact.

Na'adlo' jiila'; yooch'ííd bee nahazne'; doo ákót'éégóó hojilne'.

MISREPRESENTATION: Fraudulent misrepresentation is a false statement known to be false and meant to be misleading.

Na'adlo' nijiisdéél; na'adlo' jiil'a'.

MISREPRESENTATION (NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION): A false statement made when one should have known better.

Doo ál'ííqóó dóó t'áá hoł bée hózin ndi yooch'ííd jiil'a'.

MISSING: Not to be found, gone.

Ádin; doo bée hózin da; báhályááh; bóhoohya'.

MISTAKE: An unintentional error or act.

Oodzii' (having made a mistake).

MISTREAT: To abuse.

Atil'í.

MISTRIAL: A trial that the judge ends and wipes out completely because of a major defect in procedure.

Doo ákót'éégóó aanáhát'íigo biniinaa t'óó ch'íheelghan.

MISTRUST: To not believe in.

Doo ba'jóolíí' át'ée da; baa ayahoolni.

MISUNDERSTANDING: A lack of comprehension.

Doo ákót'éégóó ak'i'diitánígíí.

MISUNDERSTOOD: Did not comprehend.

Doo ákot'éégóó ak'i'diitá.

MISUSE: To employ something not in the way in which it was intended to be used, but in a wasteful or careless way.

Doo ákót'éégóó chooz'iid.

MITIGATE: To lessen the weight or harshness of.

T'áá ach'í'go; t'áá a'oh; t'áá ayáhágo.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES: Facts that do not justify or excuse an action, but that can lower the criminal penalty or civil damages for the action.

Bee hak'éhást'ah yéé baa hwiiníst'iidgo t'áá ach'í'go bee há nihoot'á; bee haa hwiiníst'iid yéé t'áá bich'í'go bik'é ninázh'doodléél.

M'Naghten RULE: A person is not guilty because of insanity, if, at the time of the offense, a defect of reason produced by a disease of the mind caused the person to not know the nature of the act or to not know right from wrong.

Diné beehaz'áanii yee ádihodiilt'i'go ts'idá íídáá' bini' bəəh dahaz'áago áát'iid.

MODIFY: To change or amend.

Lahgo át'éego ánálneéh.

MODIFICATION: A change or alteration.

Lahgo át'éego ánályaa.

MOLEST: To annoy; to sexually interact without permission, particularly with children.

Aanijíst'iidgo; t'óó háhodoonihgo aanijíst'iidgo.

MONEY: Unit of exchange for goods and services.

Béeso; yáál.

MOOT: Need not be decided by judicial decision, no longer at issue.

Bee nihodoot'áál doo bohónéedzǎá da; ádoolníłgi doo bohónéedzǎá da.

MORAL: Having to do with deep-seated values and beliefs.

Yá'át'éehgo dóó hol bohóneedzáago iiná ál'inígíí baa nitsáhákeesgi.

MORALE: Spirit or enthusiasm.

Doo bóhonedlíí da (low morale); bóhonedlíí (high morale).

MOTION: A request that a judge make a ruling or take some other action.

Há la' hodooníilgo aadahwiinít'íí góne' bee hideeznáá'.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL: A legal document, filed with a court, requesting that the decision of a previous trial be set aside, and that a new trial be held.

Baa nínááhódóot'íí biniyé bee hideeznáá' (a motion for new trial).

MOTION GRANTED: This indicates the court's acceptance of the goals of a motion which has been filed.

Bee hideezná'ígíí bee lá azlíí'.

MOTION FOR DISCOVERY: A request that a judge direct the opposing party in a lawsuit to disclose certain information by responding to a set of questions.

Alhee astsoozígíí ahidinílnáago na'idíkid binahjí' bee ééhózinii ahíí íishjáni íidoolíilgo bee hideeznáá'.

MOTION FOR DISMISSAL: A request that a judge put a lawsuit out of court.

Naaltsoos eeniiltsoozígíí t'óó ni' kódoolníilgo bee hideeznáá'.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE: A request that the court cancel or revoke an award of judgment.

Bee nihoot'ánéę t'óó nahjí' kódoolníilgo bee hideeznáá'.

MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE ILLEGALLY OBTAINED: This asks the court to prevent the use of evidence that the police or the prosecutor have gotten in an unlawful way.

Bee iyeet'íni danilínígíí la' doo bee nahaz'ééggóó álah ádaalyaa yéę nahjí' kónídoolníilgo bee hideeznáá'.

MOTIVATE: To give energy and impetus for, provide with a motive or incentive, inducement to act.

Bóhneedlík'ehgo yidiyoolnáálgo bízhneedlíi dooleel; yíneedlíigo ázhdoolíí.

MOTIVATION: Enthusiasm, energy.

Bóhneedlí.

MOTIVE: A reason for doing something.

Biniyé; biniyé áhát'ínígíí.

MOTOR: The machine that runs a vehicle.

Chidí bitsiits'iin (automobile motor); atsiits'iin t'áadoo le'é nidayiilnáanii; atsiniltl'ish yee nídeiíjeehígíí (electric motor).

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: The stealing of a car, truck, bus, motorcycle, etc.

Chidí neest'íí'.

MOURN: To be sad because of the death of someone.

Yínííl na'adá; yíní yii'a'.

MOVE: To make a motion.

Hideeznáá'.

MOVE (THE DEFENDANT MOVES THE COURT FOR AN ORDER): To make a motion for a ruling or entry of an order by the judge.

Saad bee hideeznáá'.

MUNICIPAL: Having to do with local government.

T'áá áyídígo il haz'áago bá nahat'áhígíí.

MUNICIPAL COURT: Local city court.

Kintahgi t'áá áyídígo bíł haz'áago bi'aahwiinít'í; kintahgi t'áá áłts'ísigo aanáhát'í bíł haz'ánígíí.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE: A city law.

T'áá áyídígo il haz'áago bíbee nahaz'áanii.

MURDER: The unlawful killing of another human being that is premeditated (planned in advance) with malice aforethought. (See also homicide).

Doo beehaz'áágóó diné seeyí.

MURDER IN THE 1ST DEGREE: The illegal pre-planned killing of someone, with malice, or murder committed in the course of certain other serious crimes, such as arson, rape, burglary, or robbery.

T'áá ákójíneehgo dóó yíní bíghahgo dóó binahojiz'áágo diné la' jiisxí.

MURDER IN THE 2ND DEGREE: The illegal killing of someone with malice, without pre-planning.

Diné yéego bits'íís atíjiilaago yits'áádóó ádin silíí'go; t'áá ákójíneehgo diné bits'íís yéego atíjiilaago yits'áádóó ádin.

MURDER VICTIM: The person who was murdered.

Diné bi'diisyínígíí; diné seesyínígíí.

MURDERED: Killed with malice.

Bi'diisyí; seesyí.

MURDERER: A person who illegally kills, with malice.

Iisxínígíí; ajiisxínígíí.

MUST: Has to; has got to.

T'áá ádoolníilgo.

MYSTERIOUS: Confusing, not easily understood.

Doo bééhózin da.

NAME (NICK NAME): T'óó bee ho'dójihígíí.

NATURAL: Authentic, genuine, normal, real, realistic, true to life.

T'áá yit'é (natural); t'áá át'éhígí át'é (normal, real), t'áá aaníinii (genuine, realistic), t'áá nilínígíí (pure, original).

NAVAJO: T'áá diné; Naabeehó.

NAVAJO RESERVATION: T'áá diné bikéyah; Naabeehó bá náhásdzo.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL: Naabeehó binant'a'í béesh bąh dah naaz'ání.

NAVAJO TRIBE: T'áá diné; Naabeehó dine'é.

NECESSARY: All important, crucial, essential, importance, indispensable, needed, significant, vital.

T'áá íiyisíí; t'áá íiyisíí bóhólnííh (necessary part); t'áá íiyisíí biniiyéíí (essential purpose).

NEGATE: Abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, declare invalid, declare not to exist, invalidate, quash, set aside, suppress, suspend.

Nahjí' kólnééh (abolish, cancel); ni' kólnééh (suppress, suspend); doo ilíí da álnééh (declare invalid, invalidate).

NEGLECT: Failure to do a thing that should be done; absence of care in doing something.

Ádoolníłéé t'áadoo ájiilaa da (failure to do something, neglect to act); doo baa hódząą da (careless); doo baa áháyąą da (neglect).

NEGLIGENCE: The failure to exercise reasonable or ordinary care in a situation that causes harm to someone or something. It can involve doing something carelessly or failing to do something that should have been done.

Doo baa áháyąągóó biniinaa atihóót'íí; doo baa hódząągóó biniinaa doo ákóó áhóót'íí da.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE: Negligence of such a character, or occurring under such circumstances, as to be punishable as a crime by statute; or at common law, such a flagrant and reckless disregard for the safety of others, or wilful indifference to the injury liable to follow, as to convert an act otherwise lawful into a crime when it results in personal injury or death.

Doo baa hódząągóó diné atilyaa, éí doodaii' diné seesyíigo awáalya bąhílinígíí.

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 rights of others as to justify the presumption of willfulness and wantonness.

T'áá na'níle'di dóo doo baa hódzǎǎgóó bits'áádóó atí'élyaa.

SIMPLE NEGLIGENCE (OR ORDINARY NEGLIGENCE): A failure to exercise the ordinary caution, that a person of reasonable prudence would exercise under the same conditions.

Doo baa hojíyǎǎgóó; doo baa hódzǎǎgóó.

NEGLIGENT: Careless, ill-considered, inadvertent, inattentive, irresponsible, neglectful, thoughtless, unconcerned, unthinking, unwatchful.

Doo baa hódzǎǎgóó; doo baa ahojilchih da (without knowing); t'áadoo baa ákohwiiniidzi'í (without knowing); t'áadoo baa nitsáháskézi (without thinking).

NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE: The act of causing the death of another by negligence and carelessness in the performance of a lawful act.

Doo baa hojíyǎǎgóó diné dziisxi.

NEGOTIATE: Discuss, arrange or bargain about a business deal; discuss a compromise to a situation.

Nabik'iyáti'go aha'deet'aah; ch'ééh hasht'e' nibiyátééh.

NEGOTIATION: The act of discussing a compromise to a situation.

Nabik'iyáti'go aha'dit'ááh.

NERVOUS: Restless, uneasy, timid, jumpy.

Hatah nahwiilhá; hatah hoditlid.

NEVER: Nevermore, not ever, at no time, not at all.

Dooda; t'ahdooda; ts'idá dooda; ts'idá t'ahdooda.

NEVERTHELESS: However, nonetheless, for all that, inspite of it.

ákondi; ákót'ée ndi; azhǎ ákót'ée ndi.

NEWS: Hane'; dahane'ígíí; aseezi; aseezi binaaltsoos (newspaper).

NOISE: Loud shouting; outcry; loud or harsh sound.

Hahóó'á (noisy); hodiits'a' (noise); ayóó íists'áá' (loud noise).

NOLO CONTENDERE (NO CONTEST): A plea of "no contest" by which a defendant does not admit or deny guilty, but which has the legal effect of a guilty plea. This plea cannot be used against a defendant in a civil case.

Shik'iji' yisdzohígíí doo shá baa náhódóot'íì da, t'óó shá nihodoot'áál.

NON-COMPLIANCE: Refusing to obey, submit or to yield to, refusing to cooperate or carry out.

Doo ak'ehól'íì da; nijíltee'; doo bizh'doolíì da.

NORM: Standard for a certain group, type, model, or pattern; of the usual standard, regular, usual; expected behavior.

T'áá ákogi at'é (acting the expected way).

NORMAL: According to the rule, common, customary, ordinary, standard, typical, usual.

Doo haada yit'éé da; t'áá ákót'é; t'áá át'éhéégi át'é.

NOT GUILTY: Not admitting to the commission of a crime.

Doo ásht'íì da; bee shik'ihodiit'ánígíí doo ásht'íì da.

NOTARIZE: Give legal authenticity to a document; certify a document.

Naaltsoos ílìigo há álneeh; naaltsoos há bik'i ni'ít'aah.

NOTARY PUBLIC: A semi-public official who can administer oaths, certify the validity of documents, and perform other witnessing type duties needed by the business and legal worlds.

Naaltsoos yik'i nida'anilígíí binahjí' naaltsoos ílì dooleelígíí.

NOTICE: Knowledge of certain facts, or formal receipt of the knowledge of certain facts.

Ìl hane'; naaltsoos bee ìl hane'.

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A formal paper telling that a losing party is presenting his case to a higher court.

Wódahgo aadahwiinít'inídi shá baa nínááhódóot'íì ha'níigo ìl hóóne'ígíí.

NOTICE OF/FOR APPEARANCE: A notice given by defendant to a plaintiff that he appears in the action in person or by attorney.

Bee ni'íltsoozii bee shaa hwiinít'inígíí biniiyé yah adeesháál nínígíí.

NOTIFICATION: A notifying or making known.

Ił hóone'; ił hane'.

NOTIFY: To give notice, to make known.

Ił hane'.

NUISANCE: Anything that annoys or disturbs unreasonably, hurts a person's use of his or her property, or violates the public health, safety, or decency.

Báhodoonih; t'óó báhodoonih; ayóo báhodoonih.

NULL: No longer having any legal effect or validity.

K'ad doo ílįi da; doo ilįi da silįi'.

NULL AND VOID: Having no legal force or binding effect.

K'ad doo ílįi da; doo ílįi da silįi'.

NULLIFY: To declare as no longer having any validity.

Doo ílįi da ályaa.

NURSE: Azee' néikáhi.

OATH: Formal swearing that you are bound by conscience to tell the truth.

Yadi'diinii'go ádeeha'didziih; yooch'ííd haḡḡ ádingo nahozhdoolnih
bee ádeeha'didziin.

OBEY: To comply with a command, known law and rule of duty prescribe.

Ak'ehól'í.

OBJECT: State that an action by the other side in a lawsuit (such as the use of particular piece of evidence) is improper, unfair, or illegal and ask the judge for a ruling on the point; state that an action by the judge is wrong.

Bits'áǎǎjí ha'oodzǎí'; bik'ijǎ' saad ninát'ǎ.

OBJECTION: 1. The process of objecting; 2. Disapproving an adverse reason or argument.

Doo haǎ ákót'éégóó ak'ijǎ' saad ninát'á; saad nát'ǎǎ' ninát'ǎ.

OBLIGATE: To bind one's self by an obligation or promise; to assume a duty; to place under an obligation; to bind or constrain.

Naanish beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo haḡḡ yiszǎǎdíǎǎí (an obligation imposed by law); t'áá hó naanish ádaadziszǎǎdíǎǎí (self-imposed obligation).

OBLIGATION: A broad word that can mean any duty, any legal duty, a duty imposed by law.

Ázhdoolǎǎíǎí beehaz'áanii bik'ehgo haayiszǎǎdíǎǎí.

OBSERVATION: Ha'alzǎííd.

OBSERVE: Ha'jisǎííd.

OBSTRUCT: 1. To hinder or prevent from progress; to stop. 2. To retard the progress of; make accomplishment difficult and slow.

Nazh'nǎǎtl'a.

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE: Interfering by words or actions with the proper working of courts or court officials; for example: trying to keep a witness from appearing in court.

Aahwiinít'í nazhnǎǎtl'a.

OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER: Implies forcible resistance.

Siláo binaanish nazhníłtł'a.

OBTAIN: To get hold of by effort; to get possession of; to acquire in any way.

Shóot'ééh; shíodoot'eeł.

OCCASION: Happening now and then or once in a while.

Lahda; bik'ínáhálzhish.

OCCASIONALLY: Happening or coming now and then, or once in a while.

Láháda neit'aah.

OCCUPATION: Honaanish nilínígíí; naanishii (business or profession); hálák'ee siléii (physical possession).

OCCUPY: To take or enter upon possession of; to hold possession of.

Hálák'ee silá; bikáá' ájit'éii.

OCCUR: Áhoodzaa; áhoot'įįd.

OCCURRENCE: Áhoodzaago; áhóót'įįdgo.

OF RECORD: Entered on the proper formal records.

Naaltsoos bikáá' yisdzoh.

OFFENDER: Agressor, assailant, lawbreaker, one who commits a crime, wrongdoer.

Beehaz'áanii yee ádaąah dah hast'áanii.

ALLEGED OFFENDER: The accused person, one who is accused of wrongdoing.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'go bee ak'éhát'ááh.

FIRST OFFENDER: Índida ádaąah dahojiil'a'go bee hak'éhát'ááh.

OFFENSE: Any breaking (or violation) of the criminal laws.

Beehaz'áanii k'éti'; doo ál'íinii ájiilaa.

CAPITAL OFFENSE: One in or for which death penalty may, but need not necessarily, be inflicted.

Bee' 'aanii t'áá iiyisíí hótsoo, bee áda, dah hodzist'áago; bohohdiilt'i'go iiná bąąh íliinii.

MINOR OFFENSE: Beehaz'aanii t'áá alts'ísigo k'etí'.

OFFER: 1. To make a proposal. 2. To present for acceptance or rejection.

Ach'į' ch'ét'ą (proposal); hach'į' kólnééh (present).

OFFER IN (TO) EVIDENCE: To attempt to have something admitted into evidence in a trial; to introduce evidence.

Nidahodoo'álígíí bee iyeet'íní bidáahį' kólnééh.

OFFICE: Place of business; work place.

Da'íníish binaaltsoos bil haz'ąągi; naaltsoos ál'įgi.

OFFICER: Siláoo (police officer); naat'aanii bóhólniihii; íhólníih bąąh siláii (one vested with authority).

OFFICER OF THE COURT: Court employees such as clerks, sheriffs, marshals, bailiffs and lawyers.

Aadahwiinit'įį góne' al'ąą át'éego binaanish nidaat'i'ígíí.

OFFICIAL: A person vested with the authority of an office.

Íhólníih bąąh siláii bóhólnihígíí (person in charge).

OFF-THE-RECORD: See record.

OMIT: 1. Leave out; 2. fail to do, neglect.

Baa hoyoos'nah (forgotten, neglect); t'áá bídin (without it); t'áágééd (without it).

OMISSION: Being omitted; things omitted.

Baa hoyoos'ah (forgot); t'áábídin (without).

ON OR ABOUT THE (DATE): íídąą'; ts'ídá'íídąą'.

OPEN: 1. Begin. 2. Make visible or available. 3. Remove restrictions, reopen, or open up.

'ąą'át'é.

OPENING: 1. Begin. 2. Make visible or available. 3. Remove restrictions or open up.

Hahóoyá; ąą'ályaa (begin); ach'i' ąą'ályaa (make visible or available).

OPENING STATEMENT OF COUNSEL: Outline of anticipated proof; its purpose is to advise the jury of facts relied upon and of issues involved, and to give jury a general picture of the facts and the situations so that jury will be able to understand the evidence.

Biniyéii baa hwiidínóot'įįłii t'óó ch'ídaast'ánigo gha'diit'aahii áłtsé yee haadzihígíí.

OPERATE: Be at work; run; function.

Yiyoolwoł.

OPERATION: Act or process of operating.

Biyoolwoł.

OPERATIVE FACTS: Relevant and supportive facts to a cause of action.

Bee aahwiinít'įįhii hane' bídadéét'i'ígíí t'éiyá.

OPINION: A judge's statement of the decision reached in a case; a statement by a judge or court of the decision reached in regard to a cause of action tried or argued before them, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgement is based.

1. Nihoot'ánígíí; 2. nihwii'aahii kót'éego nihoní'ánígíí yaa nahalne'.

OPPONENT: A person who is on the other side in a case or dispute.

Lahjí nilínígíí; ak'ijį' nilínígíí; ats'áájí nilínígíí.

OPPORTUNITY: Fair chance, favorable chance, good chance, favorable time, prospect.

Bee há' adah hazt'í; há' ahoot'; bee há' ahóót'i'ii; bee há' adahazt'i'ii; há' ashjahoot'é.

OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD: Saad yiidool tsįįł bee há'ahooti'; há' yídoolts'įįł; bee haahwiinít'ínígíí t'áá ńa yídoolts'įįł bee háhaz'ę; bee há' ahóót'i'.

OPPOSE: Be against; to act or be against someone or something.

Doo ił aanii da; bits'áají ídlí.

OPPRESS/OPPRESSION: Unconscionability; an act of cruelty, severity, unlawful exaction, or excessive use of authority; an act of subjecting to cruel and unjust hardship.

Até'ál'í.

OPTION: Alternate choice, discretion, right or freedom of choice, free selection.

T'áá háájí shíí jinízinígíí.

OPTIONAL: See option.

ORAL: Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written.

T'óó bee ha'oodzíí'.

ORDEAL: A severe test or experience.

Ti'hoo'níih béé'jóos'ni'; ti'hojooznii'; ti'hoo'níih bii' nijiyá.

ORDER: A written command directing a person to do or not do something.

Ak'ehashchíin (to do according to what is written); nihoot'á.

ORDER FOR/OF ARREST: Iidooltsołgo bee nihoot'á.

ORDINANCE: A local law, rule or regulation.

T'áá hoł haz'ánígi beehaz'áanii (local ordinance); kintahgi beehaz'áanii (town or city ordinance).

ORDINARY: Regular; usual; normal; common; often recurring, according to established order, settled, customary, reasonable, not characteristic by peculiar or unusual circumstances.

T'áá ó'ool'íłłigi át'éego; t'áá áda'al'ínigi át'éego.

ORGANIZE: Band together, form into a body, join together, unite for a common purpose.

Biniiyéii t'áálá' dah ooldah; t'áálá'í bee dah ooldah.

ORGANIZATION: A group of persons with legal ties.

Beehaz'áanii t'áálá'í bee da'ahijóta'.

ORIGIN: Beginning, foundation, inception, root, starting point.

Hahóóyáádéé'; deetz'i'déé'; atl'áhí silíí'déé'; yiidééldéé';
yiidééldáá'.

ORIGINAL: Authentic; regarding documents, the original is the first copy; that from which another instrument is transcribed, copied, or initiated.

Ts'idá t'áábíí; ts'idá áłtséii.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION: The power of a court to initially hear the case, try it, and decide it.

Ts'idá áłtsé ihólníih bąh niilyéii; ts'idá áłtsé ihólníih bee bá hoo'a'ii.

ORIGINATE: Bring about, bring into existence, create, establish, form, give rise to.

Áłtsé niilyá; bee hahóóya; áłtsé ályaa.

OUT-AND-OUT-LIAR: Ts'idá biyooch'idí bee biyooch'idí.

OUT OF ORDER: Doo ákóó da; doo ákódzaa da; doo ákót'ée da.

OUTCOME: End result; consequence.

Áhóót'íidii; ádahóót'íidígíí.

OUTRAGE: Act showing no regard for the rights or feelings of others; an overturning of the rights of others by force; act of violence; offense; insult; injury.

Ts'idá doodahági ájíít'íid; ts'idá doodahági azhdíiniid.

OUTRAGEOUS: See outrage.

OUTSPOKEN: Not reserved; frank.

Saadee doo yisti' da.

OVER DUE: Biláhooshzhiizh; bilááh yiská; bee i'íí'á.

OVERRULE: To reject or supercede. For example: to overrule an objection made during a trial.

Doo lą da; doo bee lą do; nahjí' kólyaa; doo ílíígóó nahjí' kólyaa.

OVERT ACT: In criminal law, it is more than more preparation to do something criminal; it is at least the first step of actually attempting the crime.

Doo ákóqó ájínéhéq t'áadoo altso ájiilaa da; doc áqí ájínééh bihozdeez'ánéq t'áadoo altso ájiilaa da.

OVERTIME: Bilááhgóó o'oolkid.

OWE: ʘahháá'á; ʘahháájil.

OWN: Hwíí'níí; hweehólq; jit'íinii.

OWNER: Bí; hó; hwíí' nííinii.

OWNERSHIP: Bíí' nííinii.