

**English
to
O'odham Legal
Glossary**

Acknowledgement

This glossary of legal terms was created to support the use of the O'odham language in legal settings. The project was initiated by the Tohono O'odham Nation Judicial Branch, which recognized the importance of ensuring linguistic and cultural accessibility within the justice system.

In response, the O'odham Ñi'okĩ Ki: (O'odham Language Center) facilitated the translation process. The original glossary was compiled by the Mille Lacs Band Judicial Branch, and the O'odham translation was completed by Stella Luna, with editorial revisions by Angelina Saraficio.

This collaborative effort reflects the shared commitment to language preservation, legal equity, and community empowerment.

A

Action: Case, cause, suit, or controversy disputed or contested before a court of justice.

Wuiculig - Ha'icu 'a:ga 'o g cu'ijig 'o g kuḍutalig mat 'am lodaisig ki: 'eḍa 'i-e-wa:k.

Adjudication: Giving or pronouncing a judgment or decree. Also the judgment given.

Apeda A:ga - A:ga g cu'ijig 'apcudā.

Ad Litem: A Latin term meaning for the purposes of the lawsuit. For example, a guardian "ad litem" is a person appointed by the court to protect the interests of a minor or legally incompetent person in a lawsuit.

Lodaisig Ki: Ke:ṣa - Mat hekid g lodaisig ki: 'am o hema kei mat 'am o we:hejeḍ kekiwa hema mat pi 'ap hejel o 'e-ñu:kuḍ kut 'i:da hemajkam 'am we:hejeḍ o ñio.

Admissible evidence: Evidence that can be legally and properly introduced in a civil or criminal trial.

Ha'icu Wohocudalig - Ce:gida mat o hekaj mat o ha-lodai.

Adversary System: The trial method used in the U.S. and some other countries. This system is based on the belief that truth can best be determined by giving opposing parties full opportunity to present and establish their evidence, and to test by cross-examination the evidence presented by their adversaries. All this is done under the established rules of procedure before an impartial judge and/or jury.

Lodaisig Cipkan - Ce:gida mat 'am o taṣog g lodaisig cipkan mo hiwgidas mat 'am o a'aga k 'am o ka: g s-cu'amicuddam 'o g 'usagakam. I:da s-cu-amicuddam 'o g 'usagakam 'am o 'apēc we:s ha-we:hejeḍ.

Affiant: A person who makes and signs an affidavit.

Si S-Wohom Elida – Hegai hemajkam mat ‘am o o’oho g ‘e-ce:gig heg hekaj mo ‘ab ‘e-ta:tk mo s-wohom mo hascu ‘an o’ohonas.

Affidavit: A written statement of facts confirmed by the oath of the party making it, before a notary or officer having authority to administer oaths. For example, in criminal cases, affidavits are often used by police officers seeking to convince courts to grant a warrant to make an arrest or a search. In civil cases, affidavits of witnesses are often used to support motions for summary judgment.

Wohokam O’ohona - Hegai ha’icu o’ohona mat hekid hema ‘an o o’oho ‘o cekşa g ‘e-ce:gig heg hekaj mo hab si-elid mo s-wohom. Hab masma mat hekid g cili:hi ‘am o bei g ‘e-şel mat ‘am o hema bei g pi ‘ap hemajkam.

Affirmed: In the practice of appellate courts, the word means that the decision of the trial court is correct.

Si S-wohokam - Id ‘eđa mo hab ma:s lodaisig ki: ‘eđ ‘o hab ‘e-a’aga mat ‘am hab o cei g s-cu-amicuddam mo wuđ wohokam.

Alternate juror: A juror selected in the same manner as a regular juror who hears all the evidence but does not help decide the case unless called on to replace a regular juror.

Kaiculig hemajkam - Idam hemajkam mat g lodaisig ki: o taccu k ab ‘o ‘i-ha-wai kut ‘am o dađhaiwa k ‘am ‘o ka: ha’icu ha-we:m mat ‘am o ‘e-lodai, k ‘ep ha-we:m ‘am a s-ap ‘am o ha’icu a’aga k haba pi ‘ap ‘am o ‘apec ha’icu. Ba s-ap ‘am o ha-we:m ha’icu ‘apec mat ‘am o şa hema ha-we:hejeđ dahiwa hegai mat ‘am o cem ha-we:m ka: g cu’ijig.

Allegation: A statement of the issues in a written document (a pleading) which a person is prepared to prove in court. For example, an indictment contains allegations of crimes against the defendant.

Cu’ijig - O’ohona mo ‘an ‘a:gas mat hascu ‘ab mo:toi matp has ‘i-cu’i.

Amicus Curiae (a-mi’kus ku’ri-e): A friend of the court. One, not a party to a case who volunteers to offer information on a point of law or some other aspect of the case to assist the court in deciding a matter before it.

S-Nawojkam – Hema g hemajkam mo pi ‘abhu ha’icu ñeid ‘ab ‘amjed g hema lodaisig c aş haba hab ‘elid mat ‘am o ‘i-ha-we:mt ‘ab ‘amjed g ha’icu ‘e-ma:cig.

Answer: The defendant's response to the plaintiff's allegations as stated in a complaint. An item-by-item, paragraph-by-paragraph response to points made in a complaint; part of the pleadings.

U:pam Nođagid Ñi’okĩ - Ñi’okculda ‘ab ‘amjed hegai mat ‘ab ha’icu mo:toi g ‘abcuda. Id ‘ab tapial ‘am ‘a:gas g ñi’okĩ mat hascu ‘ab ‘u:pam ‘i-nođagĩ ‘ab ‘amjed g ha-elida matp hascu pi ‘ap cu’i.

Appeal: A request made after a trial, asking another court (usually the court of appeals) to decide whether the trial was conducted properly. To make such a request is "to appeal" or "to take an appeal." One who appeals is called the appellant.

I-Mamcida – Id ‘o wuđ ha’icu kakke ‘ab ‘amjed g lodaisig nat ‘am a s-ap ‘am himc g ‘e-cipkan.

Appearance: 1. The formal proceeding by which a defendant submits to the jurisdiction of the court. 2. A written notification to the plaintiff by an attorney stating that he or she is representing the defendant.

Cihañig - 1. Hema g hemajkam mat ‘am hasko cekşañ ki:him t-am ‘e-lodai. 2. O’ohona mat ‘an hab o cu’ig mo ‘ab ‘e-elid g s-cu-amicuddam mat heg ‘am we:hejed o ñio.

Appellant: The party who appeals a district court's decision, usually seeking reversal of that decision.

Cihañig Aigo Wuada Taccu - Hemajkam mo hab ‘elid mat pi ‘ap ‘i-wu:ş g cihañig ‘ab ‘amjed g ‘e-lodaisig.

Appellate court: A court having jurisdiction to hear appeals and review a trial court's procedure.

Da:m Ñeida Lodaisig - Loidaisig mat ‘am o si ka: k ‘am ‘ep o cecega nat ‘am a s-ap ‘am ‘oidk hab ju: g lodaisig mo has masma hab cu’ig g cihañig.

Appellee (ap-e-le'): The party against whom an appeal is taken. Sometimes called a respondent.

Cu'idam - Hegai 'o hegam mat 'am o lodai o ha-lodai.

Arraignment: A proceeding in which an individual who is accused of committing a crime is brought into court, told of the charges, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty. Sometimes called a preliminary hearing or initial appearance.

We:peg Lodaisig - Lodaisig mat 'am o 'a: mat hascu we:hejeḍ 'am o lodai k 'am 'ep o kakke mas has 'i-elid 'ab 'amjeḍ mo hascu 'am 'i-e-a:g k 'am o kakke no s-wohom 'a no pi wohom.

Arrest: To take into custody by legal authority.

E-Ku:pac - Mat hema o mañuḍad k o 'e-li:soc.

Assault: Threat to inflict injury with an apparent ability to do so. Also, any intentional display of force that would give the victim reason to fear or expect immediate bodily harm.

S-Ko'okam Ju - Mat hema hab o 'elid mat hema s-ko'okam o ju: k 'ep o 'e-na:ko. Heg 'e:p mat hema o si s-ko'okam o has 'ha-ju: k hekaj s-e:bid mat 'am 'oidk ab o 'e-ju: mo has kaij.

B

Bail Bond: An obligation signed by the accused to secure his or her presence at the trial. This obligation means that the accused may lose money by not properly appearing for the trial. Often referred to simply as bond.

Lial Wulşpa – l:da 'o wuḍ hegai mat g lial 'am o 'e-tua heg we:hejeḍ lodaisig hemajkam mat 'am o wa-u:pam jiwa mat 'am o 'i-e-a'aha hegai lodaisig taş. Pi o şa jiwa heg 'eḍa taş kut pi 'u:pam o 'ui g 'e-lialga.

Bailiff: A court attendant who keeps order in the courtroom and has custody of the jury.

Lodaisig Ki: Pion - Pion mo 'am ha-ñu:kud g hemajkam c 'am we:s ha'icu ñeidacug mat ha'icu 'am apş o 'i s-apekad.

Bar: 1. Historically, the partition separating the general public from the space occupied by the judges, lawyers, and other participants in a trial. 2. More commonly, the term means the whole body of lawyers.

S-Cu-Amicuddam Ha-We:majkam - 1. Mo ab masma 'apcudas hekihu: mo hegam mo wuđ ha-we:majim g s-cu-a'amicuddam mo 'am dađhaiwap mat hekid hema o 'e-lodai. 2. We:s hegam mo heg 'eđa cipkan wuđ ha-lodaisig.

Battery: A beating, or wrongful physical violence. The actual threat to use force is an assault; the use of it is a battery, which usually includes an assault.

S-Ko'okam Juñkam - Mat hekid hema o ha-ceggia k s-ko'okam o 'am has o ha-ju:.

Bench: The seat occupied by the judge. More broadly, the court itself.

Lodaisig Daikuđ o g Ki: - Id 'eđa cipkan ki: 'at g 'usagakam 'am hab o ju: g 'e-cipkan 'ab 'amjeđ g hemajkam 'apedag.

Bench Trial: Trial without a jury in which a judge decides the facts.

Usagakam Kaicuda - Lodaisig mat g 'usagakam 'am o ka: k 'am hab o cei mo ha'icu s-wohom 'o pi-wohom.

Bench Warrant: An order issued by a judge for the arrest of a person.

Tapial Cihanig - Usagakam cihanig mo 'am o'ohonas mat g cili:hi s-ap 'an o hema bei k gđhu o si ku: hegai o'odham.

Beneficiary: Someone named to receive property or benefits in a will. In a trust, a person who is to receive benefits from the trust.

Wi'ikam - Hema mat g hekihu himkam 'ab wui o dagito g ha'icu mo wuđ 'eñgaj 'o hegai mat o 'ui g namkida.

Bequeath: To give a gift to someone through a will.

Ma:kidag – I:da 'o wuđ hegai mat hema ha'icu o bei 'o o ha'icu 'ui 'ab 'amjeđ g hekihu himkam. Matp hascu wuđ 'i-elida mat 'an o'oho g hekihu himkam.

Bequests: Gifts made in a will.

Ha'icu Ma:kida - Mat hekid ha'icu hema o ha-ma:.

Best Evidence: Primary evidence; the best evidence available. Evidence short of this is "secondary." That is, an original letter is "best evidence," and a photocopy is "secondary evidence."

We:peg S-Wohokam Ce:gida - I:da we:peg wohokam ce:gida 'o wuḍ hegai mat si we:peg 'ab o 'i-himc g lodaisig.

Beyond a Reasonable Doubt: The standard in a criminal case requiring that the jury be satisfied to a moral certainty that every element of a crime has been proven by the prosecution. This standard of proof does not require that the state establish absolute certainty by eliminating all doubt, but it does require that the evidence be so conclusive that all reasonable doubts are removed from the mind of the ordinary person.

Wohokam Ce:gida - Hegai ce:gida mo 'am 'a:gas mat 'am 'e-wohokamc 'am lodaisig ki: 'eḍ.

Brief: A written statement prepared by one side in a lawsuit to explain to the court its view of the facts of a case and the applicable law.

S-Hasig O'ohona Wohocudalig - O'ohona mo 'ab cu'ig 'ab hema 'amjeḍ matp hascu 'am wuḍ 'i-hegai mat heg 'amjeḍ o ha-lodai k ab 'ep o we:nad g 'a:ga mo hebai 'i-amjeḍ bekc g 'e-ṣel.

Burden of Proof: In the law of evidence, the necessity or duty of affirmatively proving a fact or facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a lawsuit. The responsibility of proving a point (the burden of proof) is not the same as the standard of proof. Burden of proof deals with which side must establish a point or points; standard of proof indicates the degree to which the point must be proven. For example, in a civil case the burden of proof rests with the plaintiff, who must establish his or her case by such standards of proof as a preponderance of evidence or clear and convincing evidence.

Ce:gida g S-Wohokam - Mat hekiḍ g s-cu-amicuddam ‘am o si ha-taṣogĩ kc ‘am ‘ep o wohokamj g ‘e-a:ga.

Calendar: List of cases scheduled for hearing in court.

Maṣad Kuinta - Lodaisig o’ohona mat ‘an hab o cu’igk mat hascu taṣ c hascu maṣad ‘eḍ o ‘e-lodai.

Caption: The heading on a legal document listing the parties, the court, the case number, and related information.

We:sijc Ha-Ma’iṣc O’ohona - Lodaisig tapial mo si we:peg ‘an hab cu’ig mat heḍai ‘o heḍam o lodai o ha-lodai.

Case Law: Law established by previous decisions of appellate courts, particularly the Supreme Court.

Hekiḥu Cihañig - Cihañig mat hekiḥu ‘am ‘e-apec Wañjul Ṣalwim lodaisig ki: ‘eḍ.

Cause: A lawsuit, litigation, or action. Any question, civil or criminal, litigated or contested before a court of justice.

Mo:toicuda - Lodaisig mat hema ‘am ha’icu o kakke ‘ab ‘amjeḍ mat hascu ‘ab mo:toi.

Cause of action: The facts that give rise to a lawsuit or a legal claim.

Wohocudalig Has Juñ - Wohokam ‘a:ga matp hab ‘a:gkĩ ‘am hema ‘i-wa:kĩ k heg hekaj ‘am o lodai.

Certification: 1. Written attestation. 2. Authorized declaration verifying that an instrument is a true and correct copy of the original.

Si S-Wohomcuda - 1. Hema g ‘a:ga ‘ab ‘amjeḍ g wohocuda. 2. Ha’icu mo wuḍ ce:gida mo wuḍ hegai mo wuḍ si s-wohokam.

Certiorari: A means of getting an appellate court to review a lower court's decision. The loser of a case will often ask the appellate court to issue a writ of certiorari, which orders the lower court to convey the record of the case to the appellate court and to certify it as accurate and complete. If an appellate

court grants a writ of certiorari, it agrees to take the appeal. This is often referred to as granting cert.

Si Da:m Mamcida - Mat hekid g 'u:gk lodaisig 'am o 'i-ñei g 'al cem lodaisig cihañig. Mat hekid hab masma ab o şa 'e-ju: k heg hekaj mo g 'al cem lodaisig wuđ taccuda. I:da cem lodaisig 'at pi wohoc mat has masma 'am 'e-ce:gǐ 'am wui g 'usagakam.

Challenge: An objection, such as when an attorney objects at a hearing to the seating of a particular person on a civil or criminal jury.

Pi Ho:ho'ida A:ga - Mat hekid pi o wohoc g s-cu-amicuddam hegai o'odham mat 'am o 'i-wa:k lodaisig 'eđ c 'ep pi o hiwg mat 'am o ka: g lodaisig.

Chambers: A judge's private office. A hearing in chambers takes place in the judge's office outside of the presence of the jury and the public.

Usagakam Cipkan Ki: - Amai mo 'am hab wua g 'e-cipkan g Usagakam.

Change of Venue: Moving a lawsuit or criminal trial to another place for trial.

Kambialt g Lodaisig Ki: - Mat hekid gmhu hasko o 'e-ka: g lodaisig ba pi 'amhu 'amai mat 'am 'e-na:nam hekǐhu:.

Charge to the Jury: The judge's instructions to the jury concerning the law that applies to the facts of the case on trial.

Cihañig Ha-Wui g Ha-Ce:gida - Usagakam cihañig ha-wui hegam mat 'am dađhaiwa k 'am ka: g lodaisig k am 'ep wohokamc k 'am hab 'ep o cei mat has masma o 'i-wu:ş.

Circumstantial Evidence: All evidence except eyewitness testimony. One example is physical evidence, such as fingerprints, from which an inference can be drawn.

S-Wohocudam Ce:gida - We:s ha'icu ce:gida mat 'e-hekaj k 'am 'ep wohokamc mat pi 'ap has cu'i.

Citation: 1. A reference to a source of legal authority. 2. A direction to appear in court, as when a defendant is cited into court rather than arrested.

Tapial O’ohona Ab Amjeđ g Pi Ap Has Juñ - 1. Cihañig O’ohona ‘ab ‘amjeđ g pi ‘ap has juñ. 2. Cihañig mapt ‘am o ha’icugk mat hekid o ‘e-lodai.

Civil Actions: Noncriminal cases in which one private individual or business sues another to protect, enforce, or redress private or civil rights.

Pi Si Kuđutalig Amjeđ - Mat hekid hema ‘am o ha’icu ‘i-bei ‘am lodaisig ki: ‘ab hejel ‘e-amjeđ o g ‘e-cipkan ‘amjeđ.

Civil Procedure: The rules and process by which a civil case is tried and appealed, including the preparations for trial, the rules of evidence and trial conduct, and the procedure for pursuing appeals.

Lodaisig Oida - Mat hekid g lodaisig ‘am hab o ‘e-ju: ‘am we:s cigañig ‘oidk.

Clear and Convincing Evidence: Standard of proof commonly used in civil lawsuits and in regulatory agency cases. It governs the amount of proof that must be offered in order for the plaintiff to win the case.

Si Ce:gida Kc Si S-Wohokam Ñeida - Ba’ic ‘i-swohom ‘elida ‘ab ‘amjeđ g we:s ha’icu ce:gida lodaisig mat ‘am o si ha-taşogid k ha’ap o ‘i-ha-bijim k o ha-ge:g.

Closing Argument: The closing statement, by counsel, to the trier of facts after all parties have concluded their presentation of evidence.

Ku:gid Ñi’okculda – Hegai mat si ‘oidk ‘am o ñio heg ‘amjeđ matp hascu ‘i-hekaj ‘am ‘e-lodai.

Codicil (kod’i-sil): An amendment to a will.

Gawulsig Elida O’ohona - Mat hekid ‘am gawul o ‘i-ju: g hekiñhu himkam ‘elida.

Commit: To send a person to prison, asylum, or reformatory by a court order.

Ku:pta Cihañig - Mat hekid g pi ‘ap hemajkam o ku: o gmhu hejelko o hasko ‘a:ad mat ‘am ‘aigo o ku: heg we:hejeđ mat ‘am ‘aigo ‘a:ad g lodaisig ki: cihañig.

Common Law: The legal system that originated in England and is now in use in the United States. It is based on judicial decisions rather than legislative action.

Miajiđ Lodaisig Himcuda Cihanig - Lodaisig himcuda mat gmhu *England* ‘amjeđ ‘i-hi: k hemu ‘id ‘e-hekaj mat hekid hema o ha-lodai.

Comparative Negligence: A legal doctrine by which acts of the opposing parties are compared to determine the liability of each party to the other, making each liable only for his or her percentage of fault. See also contributory negligence.

Hekiđu Cihanig ‘am Ņeida - Tapial Ŗel o‘ohona mat ‘ab lodaisig ki: ‘amjeđ ‘e-o‘oho mat ab o ‘i-Ńei mo hebaicujc g si ha‘icu ‘e-ce:gidas ‘am hab cu‘ig matp hems hema ba‘ic ‘i-ge‘e pi ‘ap has cu‘i.

Complainant: The party who complains or sues; one who applies to the court for legal redress. Also called the plaintiff.

Cu‘idam A:ga - Hegai ‘o hegam mat ‘am lodaisig ki: ‘eđ o hema ‘i-wa:kĩ natpi pi ‘ap has cu‘i.

Complaint: 1. The legal document that usually begins a civil lawsuit. It states the facts and identifies the action the court is asked to take. 2. Formal written charge that a person has committed a criminal offense.

Pi Apekam A:ga - Mat hekid g lodaisig tapial ‘am o ‘e-o‘oho mat we:s ‘an hab o cu‘igk mat hascu pi ‘ap cu‘i. K ‘ep mat ‘an o o‘ohonas mat has masma o ‘apec.

Conservatorship: Legal right given to a person to manage the property and financial affairs of a person deemed incapable of doing that for himself or herself. (See also guardianship. Conservators have somewhat less responsibility than guardians.)

We:hejeđ Kekiwa - Mat hekid hema ‘am o kei ‘am hema ha-we:hejeđ mat ‘am o Ńio o ‘am we:hejeđ ‘o ha‘icu ‘apec mat Ŗa pi ‘ap hejel o ‘e-nako.

Contempt of Court: Willful disobedience of a judge's command or of an official court order.

Wui Kekiwa g Cihanig - Mat hekid hema pi ‘abhu o wohoc g lodaisig ki: cihanig.

Continuance: Postponement of a legal proceeding to a later date.

Ba‘ic I-Wua - Mat hekid ‘am ba‘ic o wua g taŖ mat hekid o ‘e-lodai.

Contract: A legally enforceable agreement between two or more competent parties made either orally or in writing.

Wulşpa - Ha'icu 'a:ga 'o hegai mat g hemajkam 'an o o'oho tapial t-ab mo hascu 'am hab kaij mat heg 'oidk 'am hab o 'e-ju:.

Contributory Negligence: A legal doctrine that says if the plaintiff in a civil action for negligence also was negligent, he or she cannot recover damages from the defendant for the defendant's negligence. Most jurisdictions have abandoned the doctrine of contributory negligence in favor of comparative negligence.

Pi Wohocuda Tapial - Mat hekid g lodaisig tapial 'ab o cu'igk mat pi ha'icu 'ab wui o hi: g 'apcuda heg hekaj mat ba 'ep pi 'ap has cu'i.

Conviction: A judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant.

Wohokam - Hegai mat hekid 'am o 'e-wohokamc mat hascu hab cu'i k 'am o 'a: mat hascu 'ab mo:toi.

Corroborating Evidence: Supplementary evidence that tends to strengthen or confirm the initial evidence

Wohokam Ce:gida I-We:mta - Ha'icu ce:gida mat 'am ba'ic o 'i-wohokamc g kaidalig mat 'am 'i-e-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eđ.

Counsel: Legal adviser; a term used to refer to lawyers in a case.

S-Cu-Amicuddam - Hegai mat 'am hema o we:hejeđ kekiwa k 'am o we:hejeđ ñio.

Counterclaim: A claim made by the defendant in a civil lawsuit against the plaintiff. - In essence, a counter lawsuit within a lawsuit.

Aigo Abcuda - Mat hekid g pi 'ap hemajkam hab o cei mat 'aigo pi 'ap cu'i k ab ha'icu o ha-abc.

Court Administrator/Clerk of court: An officer appointed by the Court or elected to oversee the administrative, non-judicial activities of the court.

Lodaisig Ki: Amo - Hegai pion mo 'am ñeidacug g lodaisig cipkan ki: melcuda.

Court: Government entity authorized to resolve legal disputes. Judges sometimes use "court" to refer to themselves in the third person, as in "the court has read the briefs."

Lodaisig Ki: - Lodaisig cihañig kownal mo we:s g hemajkam 'am ha-ñeidacug mat o ha'icu 'apec mat hekid ha'icu 'am wuḍ o kuḍutaligk.

Court Costs: The expenses of prosecuting or defending a lawsuit, other than the attorneys' fees. An amount of money may be awarded to the successful party (and may be recoverable from the losing party) as reimbursement for court costs.

Kowlanta - Lial kowlanta heg hekaj mat 'am hab ju: g 'e-cipkana. Hebai 'am o ha-namkid hegam 'o hegai mat 'am ha-ge:g g lodaisig.

Court Reporter: A person who makes a word-for-word record of what is said in court and produces a transcript of the proceedings upon request.

O'ohona Pion - Hegai mo g cipkanaj wuḍ hegai mat we:s 'o bei g ñi'okĩ lodaisig 'eḍ.

Cross-Claim: A claim by codefendant or co-plaintiffs against each other and not against persons on the opposite side of the lawsuit.

A'ai Kakke - Hekid 'at hema 'ab o ha'icu kakke g 'e-we:majim şaba hiapi hegai mo 'ab wui ke:k lodaisig 'eḍ.

Cross-Examination: The questioning of a witness produced by the other side.

Da:m Kakkei - Mat hekid 'ab da:m 'ep o si ha'icu kakke.

D

Damages: Money awarded by a court to a person injured by the unlawful act or negligence of another person.

Ge:gcuda - Lial ge:gcuda mat hema o 'ui 'ab 'amjeḍ mat 'am 'e-ce:gĩ hegai mat pi 'ap has cu'i 'ab wui.

Decision: The judgment reached or given by a court of law.

Cihañig - Cihañig mat g 'usagakam 'am 'apec.

Declaratory Judgment: A judgment of the court that explains what the existing law is or expresses the opinion of the court without the need for enforcement.

Si Ba'ic A:ga g Hekihu O'ohonas Cihañig - Mat hekid g Usagakam 'am o 'a: mo hascu 'am hekihu o'ohodag 'ab 'amjed g cihañig c hebaicujc 'e:p mat has masma 'e-apec 'ab ma:s kuđatalig.

Decree: An order of the court. A final decree is one that fully and finally disposes of the litigation. An interlocutory decree is a preliminary order that often disposes of only part of a lawsuit.

Apecuda - Ku:gig 'apecuda 'ab 'amjed g Usagakam cihañig mat 'an o ku: g lodaisig. Hebaicujc 'ab 'e-wua mat aş he'es o 'apej g ha-kuđatalig c 'am 'aş o himad g lodaisig to'opki we:s ha'icu o 'apet.

Defamation: That which tends to injure a person's reputation. Libel is published defamation, whereas slander is spoken.

Pi Ape Kaidalig - Mat hekid hema 'am o himc g pi 'apekam ñi'okĩ 'am hema we:hejed heg we:hejed mat o s-ko'okam ju: hegai mat o 'e-lodai.

Default: A failure to respond to a lawsuit within the specified time.

Pi U:pam I-Nođagida - Mat hekid hema pi 'amhu 'u:pam o 'i-nođagi g ñi'okĩ.

Default Judgment: A judgment entered against a party who fails to appear in court or respond to the charges.

Pi U:pam I-Nođagida Cihañig - Cihañig mat 'am hab 'e-ju: heg 'amjed mat hema pi jiwa mat 'am has o cei 'ab 'amjed g 'e-abcuda.

Defendant: In a civil case, the person being sued. In a criminal case, the person accused of the crime.

Pi Ap Hemajkam - Hegai hemajkam matp 'am has cu'i mo 'ab 'e-elid mat pi has cu'i k 'eđa o 'e-lodai.

Demurrer: A motion to dismiss a civil case because of the legal insufficiency of a complaint.

Ku:pa - Mat hekid gmhu ab o 'i-ju: g lodaisig heg hekaj mat pi bei g şel ce:gida mo wuđ s-wohokam.

De Novo: A new. A trial de novo is a new trial of a case.

Wecij Lodaisig - Mat hekid g lodaisig gmhu o 'ua g wecij tapial k 'am 'ep o hema 'e-o'oho mat hekid 'am o 'i-e-wa:kĩ lodaisig ki: 'eđ.

Deposition: An oral statement made before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths. Such statements are often taken to examine potential witnesses, to obtain discovery, or to be used later in trial.

Wohokam Kaidalig - Hekid 'at hema 'am o 'u:gk 'ul g 'e-nowĩ k 'am o 'a: mo hascu s-ma:c 'ab 'amjeđ g lodaisig cu'ikam t g cili:hi 'am o ka:. Hegai kaidalig 'at s-ap o 'e-hekaj 'eđa mat g Usagakam 'am o melc g lodaisig.

Direct Evidence: Proof of facts by witnesses who saw acts done or heard words spoken.

Hejel Ñeida 'o Hejel Ka: - Mat hekid hema 'am lodaisig 'eđ 'am hab o cei mo hejel ñeid mat has 'e-ju: 'o mo hejel s-ap ka: mo hema has kaij.

Direct Examination: The first questioning of witnesses by the party on whose behalf they are called.

We:peg Kakke - Hegai mo wuđ ha-waida mat we:peg 'ab o ha'icu kakke.

Disbarment: Form of discipline of a lawyer resulting in the loss (often permanently) of that lawyer's right to practice law. It differs from censure (an official reprimand or condemnation) and from suspension (a temporary loss of the right to practice law).

Usagakam I-Wuicuda - Mat hekid g Usagakam 'am o ha'icu 'i-wu:şad k pio hiwg mat 'ab ma:s cipkan hab o wuad g s-cu-amicuddam.

Disclaimer: To refuse a gift made in a will.

Pi Taccu g E-Ma:kig - Hema mat pi o bei kc pi taccu g 'e-ma:kig ab 'amjeḍ hegai mat hekīhu 'im hab 'i-e-ju: şaba 'am hekīhu o'oho g 'elida mat heḍai wui o hi:.

Discovery: The pretrial process by which one party discovers the evidence that will be relied upon in the trial by the opposing party.

Ce:gida - Mat hekid g s-cu-amicuddam o mai 'am weco lodaisig hegai himcuda mat o hekaj k 'ab ab o himc g 'aigo 'abcuda.

Dismissal: The termination of a lawsuit. A dismissal without prejudice allows a lawsuit to be brought before the court again at a later time. In contrast, a dismissal with prejudice prevents the lawsuit from being brought before a court in the future.

Lodaisig Ku:pta - Hekid 'at 'an o si ku: g Usagakam g 'a:ga mat 'am cem hema 'i-wa:kī lodaisig ki: 'eḍa. I:da 'o hiugidas mat 'am 'ep o 'i-e-wuṣad 'im hab 'i-ha'ap. Hebaicujc 'o pi hiwgidas mat 'am 'ep o 'i-e-wa:kī.

Diversion: The process of removing some minor criminal, traffic, or juvenile cases from the full judicial process, on the condition that the accused undergo some sort of rehabilitation or make restitution for damages.

Go'ol Apecuda - Hebaicujc 'at 'imhu o 'i-apec g ha'icu kuḍutalig k pi 'amhu o ge 'e-ka: lodaisig 'eḍ. Go'ol 'apecuda 'at hebaicujc g wecij hemajkam wuḍ ha-wuikam. Hebaicujc 'at o ciha mat 'u:pam hema o namkid. Hebaicujc 'at hema hasko o 'e-a:ad mat o bei g 'i-we:mta matp hascukaj 'e-kuḍut.

Docket: A list of cases to be heard by a court or a log containing brief entries of court proceedings.

We:s Lodaisig Kakkaima - Tatpial o'ohona mat 'an hab o cu'igk mat heḍai o 'e-lodai k 'ep mat hascu we:hejeḍ o 'e-lodai.

Domicile: The place where a person has his or her permanent legal home. A person may have several residences, but only one domicile.

Hebai Wuḍ Si Ki:kam - Amai mo hebai wuḍ si ki:kam c cem hekid 'am si ki:.
Hebaicujc 'at g o'odham hab o cei mo mu'ikpa ki:.

Double Jeopardy: Putting a person on trial more than once for the same crime. It is forbidden by the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Go:kpa Lodai - Eḁa mat hema ge go:kpa o lodai heg a hehaj matp hascu has 'i-cu'i. Pi 'o hiwgidas mat hema hab o ju: heg hehaj mo 'an o'ohoḁag Keli Cihañig 'eḁ.

Due Process of Law: The right of all persons to receive the guarantees and safeguards of the law and the judicial process. It includes such constitutional requirements as adequate notice, assistance of counsel, and the rights to remain silent, to a speedy and public trial, to an impartial jury, and to confront and secure witnesses.

We:s Apcuda Cihañig - We:s hemajkam 'o 'eḁagid g 'e-ḁel mat o ñu:kud mo hascu wuḁ 'apedag c 'ep mat s-ho:tam o 'e-lodai. Hegai ḁel 'ep 'eḁagid mat o hema bei g s-cu-amicuddam mat 'am we:hejeḁ o ñio o mat hejel 'am o ha-ui g hemajkam mat 'ab o wohokamc mat hascu 'am hab 'e-ju:.

E

En Banc: All the judges of a court sitting together. Appellate courts can consist of a dozen or more judges, but often they hear cases in panels of three judges. If a case is heard or reheard by the full court, it is heard en banc.

We:s E-We:m g U'usagakam - We:s g u'usagakam 'am o 'e-we:m daḁhaiwa k 'am o ka: g lodaisig. Hebaicujc 'at waikk 'am o 'e-we:m daḁhaiwa k hebaicujc wuḁ o gamai go:k 'idam U'usagakam mat 'am o 'e-we:m daḁhaiwa.

Enjoining: An order by the court telling a person to stop performing a specific act.

Pi Wuadad - Cihañig mat 'ab o wui gei hema mat pi o hiwgidas mat hascu pi 'amhu hab o wuad matp has 'i-e-wua.

Equal Protection of the Law: The guarantee in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that all persons be treated equally by the law. Court decisions have established that this guarantee requires that courts be open to all persons on the same conditions, with like rules of evidence and modes of procedure; that persons be subject to no restrictions in the acquisition of property, the enjoyment of personal liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which do not generally affect others; that persons are liable to no other or

greater burdens than such as are laid upon others, and that no different or greater punishment is enforced against them for a violation of the laws.

We:s hemajkam Ñu:kuda Cihañig - Keli cihañig mo 'am hekihu o'ohonas mo g hemajkam 'eḡagid g 'e-wepo 'apedag mat hekid ha'icu 'am wuḡ o 'i-hegaik lodaisig we:hejeḡ.

Equity: Generally, justice or fairness. Historically, equity refers to a separate body of law developed in England in reaction to the inability of the common-law courts, in their strict adherence to rigid writs and forms of action, to consider or provide a remedy for every injury. The king therefore established the court of chancery, to do justice between parties in cases where the common law would give inadequate redress. The principle of this system of law is that equity will find a way to achieve a lawful result when legal procedure is inadequate. Equity and law courts are now merged in most jurisdictions.

S-Wepogigkam - We:sijc 'e-wepo o 'eḡagid g 'apedag. Hekihu himdam Milga:n o 'am apş kia ki: 'amai mat 'ab 'amjeḡ 'i-hihi 'o hekihu 'eḡagid 'i:da şel k heg 'ab 'amjeḡ hihim.

Escheat (es-chet): The process by which a deceased person's property goes to the state if no heir can be found.

Ba'ic Ma:kig - Hekid 'at şa pi o ha'icugkaḡ g has ha-juñ g hekihu himkam 'at g kownal we:s ha'icu o 'ui g we:scugaj.

Estate: An estate consists of personal property (car, household items, and other tangible items), real property, and intangible property, such as stock certificates and bank accounts, owned in the individual name of a person at the time of the person's death. It does not include life insurance proceeds unless the estate was made the beneficiary) or other assets that pass outside the estate (like joint tenancy asset).

We:scuga - Hema we:scuga (mamgina, ki: o g ki:ki, jeweḡga, ha'icu doḡakam, lial. We:s ha'icu mo 'eḡagid 'i:ḡa mat mu:.

Tapial mat 'ab o'ohoḡagk mat hema he'ekia lial o 'ui 'o pi 'abhu we:nags g we:scugaj g hekihu himkam.

Estate Tax: Generally, a tax on the privilege of transferring property to others after a person's death. In addition to federal estate taxes, many states have their own estate taxes.

Kownal Wiklaḡag - Hekid g ki:dag 'ab o hema wui o 'i-wuṣ 'at g kownal wiklaḡag wuḡ 'ep o hegai mat o ha-namkid.

Estoppel: A person's own act, or acceptance of facts, which preclude his or her later making claims to the contrary.

Hema Wohokam - Hema mat hab o cei mo wuḡ s-wohokam g 'apecuda.

Et al: And others.

Ha'i E:p - C ha'i 'e:p.

Evidence: Information presented in testimony or in documents that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case for one side or the other.

S-Wohom Ce:gida - Ha'icu ce:gida mat o hekaj g Usagkam k 'am o a: mo 'am a s-wohom 'o mo pi-wohom.

Execute: To complete the legal requirements (such as signing before witnesses) that make a will valid. Also, to execute a judgment or decree means to put the final judgment of the court into effect.

Apecuda - Hekid hema 'am o si 'i-wi:nkaj g 'e-cihañig 'at heg 'am o o'oho 'o 'am o cekṣa mat heg 'oidk 'am ha'icu hab o 'e-ju:.

Executor: A personal representative, named in a will, who administers an estate.

Ha-Ke:ṣa - Hema mat 'am 'e-bei mat 'am o 'i-apec we:s ha'icu 'am we:hejed g hekīhu himkam.

Exhibit: A document or other item introduced as evidence during a trial or hearing.

Ce:gidas - Hegai mo 'an 'ohonas g ha'icu ce:gida mat o 'e-hekaj lodaisig 'eḡ.

Ex Parte: On behalf of only one party, without notice to any other party. For example, a request for a search warrant is an ex parte proceeding, since the person subject to the search is not notified of the proceeding and is not present at the hearing.

Hemako We:hejed - Mat hekid 'am a'i hemakojed 'am o 'e-na:to g cihañig we:hejed mat s-ap 'am o si 'i-ga: hema o 'am o 'i-ñei ki:j 'eđ. I:da hab ma:s cihañig 'o hiwgidas.

Ex Parte Proceeding: The legal procedure in which only one side is represented. It differs from adversary system or adversary proceeding.

Hemakojed Lodaisig - I:da hab ma:s lodaisig 'o wuđ hegai mat hekid 'am a'ai hemakojed o 'e-ka: 'at heg 'ab o 'e-himc g cihañig.

Ex Post Facto: After the fact. The Constitution prohibits the enactment of ex post facto laws. These are laws that permit conviction and punishment for a lawful act performed before the law was changed and the act made illegal.

Pi Hiwgidas Cihañig - Keli cihañig 'o pi hiwgidas mat hema o lodai mat 'eđa pi koi 'amhu o hema o'ohonask g cihañig.

Extenuating Circumstances: Circumstances which render a crime less aggravated, heinous, or reprehensible than it would otherwise be.

Pi Si S-ko'ok Elida - Wohocuda mo pi 'am hu'i si ce:gidas mat hema si s-ko'okam ju: 'o pi si pađ 'elidad 'ab hema wui.

E-Uacuda g Cu'ijig - Usagakam cihañig mat gmhu o 'ua g pi 'ap cu'ijig.

F

Family Allowance: A small amount of money set aside from the estate of the deceased. Its purpose is to provide for the surviving family members during the administration of the estate.

Wi'ikam Lial Ñu:kuda - Al cem lial gawulsig heg we:hejed mat g wi'ikam 'am o hekaj 'eđa mat 'am o 'i-e-cipk g ñeida mo hascu 'am wuđ we:scugaj g hekihu himkam.

Felony: A crime of a graver nature than a misdemeanor, usually punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary for more than a year and/or substantial fines.

Si Ge'e Pi Ap Has Cu'i - Ha'icu mo wuḍ si ge'e pi 'ap has cu'i mat 'am o 'e-ce:g mo wuḍ s-wohokam c 'ep mat si taş o hema ku:.

Fiduciary: A person having a legal relationship of trust and confidence to another and having a duty to act primarily for the others benefit, e.g., a guardian, trustee, or executor.

Ke:şa Cipkandam - Hema mat 'am 'e-kei mat wuḍ 'o hegai mat 'am o ñeidacug g 'ali hemajkam mat pi 'ap 'am hejel o 'a: mo hascu taccu o mat pi 'ap 'am o 'i-apec ha'icu 'am hejel 'e-we:hejeḍ.

File: To place a paper in the official custody of the clerk of court/court administrator to enter into the files or records of a case.

Tapial I-Wa:kida Lodaisig We:hejeḍ - Mat hekid hema 'am o wua g o'ohona 'e-elida 'am Lodaisig Ki: t-am. I:da 'o 'ab wuḍ 'a:ga mat 'am 'i-şonwic g lodaisig cipkan.

Finding: Formal conclusion by a judge or regulatory agency on issues of fact. Also, a conclusion by a jury regarding a fact.

Ce:gida - Mat hekid g Usagakam 'am o ku:gı g lodaisig k 'am o 'a: mat has masma 'am 'i-ñei g lodaisig 'am 'ep o ka: hegam hemajkam mat 'am ha-hemapai mat hascu 'am o 'a: 'ab 'amjeḍ hegai kuḍutalig.

First Appearance: The initial appearance of an arrested person before a judge to determine whether or not there is probable cause for his or her arrest. Generally, the person comes before a judge within hours of the arrest. Also called initial appearance.

We:peg Lodaisig - Mat hekid g li:so 'am o ñei g Usagakam 'i-hu 'i-wui mat pi koi o lodai kut g Usagakam 'am o si 'i-ñei mat hascu we:hejeḍ 'am wuḍ o pi 'ap cu'idkam.

Fraud: Intentional deception to deprive another person of property or to injure that person in some other way.

Pi Wohokam - Hekid 'at hema g pi wohokam 'a:ga 'am o 'i-wa:k lodaisig 'eđ heg aş we:hejeđ mat hema s-ko'okam o ju:.

G

Garnishment: A legal proceeding in which a debtor's money, in the possession of another (called the garnishee), is applied to the debts of the debtor, such as when an employer garnishes a debtor's wages.

Wiklađag - Hekid 'at hema o ha-wikla k pi o 'e-na:ko mat 'u:pam o ha-namkid kut g Usagakam 'am o 'apec mat 'am o ha'i 'i-wuhas ge:gewai 'amjeđ.

General Jurisdiction: Refers to courts that have no limit on the types of criminal and civil cases they may hear.

We:skojeđ Lodaisig - Idam lodaisig mo 'eđagid g şel mat 'am o ka: g we:s na:nko hab mams lodaisig mo pi 'anhu ge ku:pc ha-wui.

Grantor or Settlor: The person who sets up a trust.

Apecudakam - I:da hemajkam mat 'am o kei g 'apecuda mat 'am we:hejeđ o ñu:kud mat o'opki hekid 'am o 'apc ha'icu 'o mat hascu 'am o 'i-ma: g wi'ikam.

Guardian: A person appointed by will or by law to assume responsibility for incompetent adults or minor children. If a parent dies, this will usually be the other parent. If both die, it probably will be a close relative.

Ñu:kuda Ke:şa - Hegai mat 'am o kei g lodosig ki: mat 'am o kekiwa we:hejeđ g 'ali 'o g ge'egeđ hemajkam mat pi 'ap 'am hejel o 'i-e-we:mt.

Guardianship: Legal right given to a person to be responsible for the food, housing, health care, and other necessities of a person deemed incapable of providing these necessities for himself or herself. A guardian also may be given responsibility for the person's financial affairs, and thus perform additionally as a conservator. (See also conservatorship.)

Lodaisig Cihanig Ñu:kuda Ke:şa - Hegai mat 'am kei g lodosig ki: mat 'an o'oho g cihanig mat 'am hema o ñu:kud heg we:hejeđ mat pi 'ap hejel 'am o 'i-e-we:mt. I:da ke:şa 'at we:s ha'icu 'am o ñeidacug 'am we:hejeđ c 'am'ep o ñu:kud 'i:da hemajkam.

H

Harmless Error: An error committed during a trial that was corrected or was not serious enough to affect the outcome of a trial and therefore was not sufficiently harmful (prejudicial) to be reversed on appeal.

Al Cem Pi Ap Cu'i - Mat hekid 'al cem pi 'ap has cu'i 'o pi şa'i si-ge'e o pađc g lodaisig hegai mat 'am lodai k pi has cu'ig mat 'am 'ep o 'u:pam 'i-nođagı lodaisig 'eđ.

Hearsay: Statements by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else.

Hearsay is usually not admissible as evidence in court.

Pi Ñeida A:ga - Hekid 'at hema 'am o ñio 'ab 'amjeđ ha'icu k 'eda pi si hejel ka: 'ab hejel 'e-amjeđ k 'ep pi si hejel ñeid şaba 'atp hems 'apş ka: mo hema 'an a'aga.

Hostile Witness: A witness whose testimony is not favorable to the party who calls him or her as a witness. A hostile witness may be asked leading questions and may be cross-examined by the party who calls him or her to the stand.

Pi We:mta Ñi'okı Uldam - Hema mat 'am ñio 'ab 'amjeđ mo hascu s-ma:c c ñeid mat pi wuđ o 'i-we:mta 'am ha-we:hejeđ hegam mo 'am ha'icu kakke. I:da hemajkam 'at hemhowa 'am o 'u:pam 'i-nođag g ñi'okı.

I

Immunity: Grant by the court, which assures someone will not face prosecution in return for providing criminal evidence.

Do'oibda Hiwigidas - Lodaisig Ki: cihañig mat pi 'abhı ha'icu o wi: 'ab hema 'ab mat 'am hab o cei mo hascu ñeid c ha'icu s-ma:c 'ab 'amjeđ g kuđutalig.

Impeachment of a Witness: An attack on the credibility (believability) of a witness, through evidence introduced for that purpose.

Wui Kekiwa - Id 'o wuḍ mat hekid hema 'ab o ha'icu kakke mat 'am o 'e-ce:g mat pi o wohoc g ce:gida o g ñi'okaj.

Inadmissible: That which, under the rules of evidence, cannot be admitted or received as evidence.

Ce:gida Mo Pi Hiwigidas - Pi 'o hiwigidas mat 'am ha'icu o 'i-e-wa:k lodaisig 'eḍ ha'icu mat o hekaj mat 'am o ce:gidas g wohokam o pi wohokam.

In Camera: In chambers, or in private. A hearing in camera takes place in the judge's office outside of the presence of the jury and the public.

Wepegi Ñeida - Mat hekid g wepegi o 'e-hekaj g lodaisig we:hejeḍ 'at g Usagakam hemhowa 'am 'e-owhisi:na 'amjeḍ o ka: g lodaisig.

Indigent: Needy or impoverished. A defendant who can demonstrate his or her indigence to the court may be assigned a court-appointed attorney at public expense.

Pi We:sig Ma:cig - Hema mo pi 'amhu 'i-si ha'icu s-ma:c c 'ep pi si s-ap o hejel 'e-we:hejeḍ ñio mat g Lodaisig Ki: 'am o hema wua we:hejeḍ mat 'am o 'i-we:mt.

In Forma Pauperis: In the manner of a pauper. Permission given to a person to sue without payment of court fees on claim of indigence or poverty.

Hiwigidas Şo'igkam We:hejeḍ - Hema mo pi ha'icu 'eḍagid c pi o 'e-nako mat o ha-namkid mat o lodai 'o 'am hiwigidas mat pi ha'icu o ha-namkid.

Infraction: A violation of law not punishable by imprisonment. Minor traffic offenses generally are considered infractions.

Al Cem Pi Ap Has Cu'i - Mat hekid hema pi o si has cu'i k pi o ge 'e-ku:pac. Mat hekid hema o ha-melckwa g ma:ginakaj 'o wuḍ hema 'i:da mat hema pi o si has cu'i.

Inheritance Tax: A state tax on property that an heir or beneficiary under a will receives from a deceased person's estate. The heir or beneficiary pays this tax.

Kownal Namkida - Hema 'at hebaicujc 'ab wui o 'i-wu:ş g ha-jeweḍga 'o g ha-ki: 'at 'i:da hemhowa o namkid g kownal.

Initial Appearance: In criminal law, the hearing at which a judge determines whether there is sufficient evidence against a person charged with a crime to hold him or her for trial. The Constitution bans secret accusations, so initial appearances are public unless the defendant asks otherwise; the accused must be present, though he or she usually does not offer evidence. Also called first appearance.

We:peg Lodaisig - Mat hekid hema we:peg 'o ñei g Usagakam k 'am o mai mat hascu we:hejed o 'e-lodai. Keli cihañig 'o pi hiwgidas mat s-a'ag 'an o a'agad g ha'icu 'abcuda o mat apş cem heđai 'am o ha'icugk.

Injunction: Writ or order by a court prohibiting a specific action from being carried out by a person or group. A preliminary injunction is granted provisionally, until a full hearing can be held to determine if it should be made permanent.

Şo:bida Cihañig - Cihañig mo 'ab cu'ig mo pi hiwgidas mat hema 'o mu'ijc 'am has o 'e-ju: 'at o'opkĭ hekid 'am o si ka: g Usagakam.

Instructions: Judge's explanation to the jury before it begins deliberations of the questions it must answer and the applicable law governing the case. Also called charge.

A:gida - Id 'o wuđ hegai mat g Usagakam 'am o si şel ha-a:gĭ hegam mat 'am o ka: g kuđutalig.

Interlocutory: Provisional; not final. An interlocutory order or an interlocutory appeal concerns only a part of the issues raised in a lawsuit.

Pi We:s Ma'işpa Cihañig - Cihañig mat 'am 'e-o'oho mat 'am şa şopol 'o 'am şa he'es 'apec g kuđutalig.

Interrogatories: Written questions asked by one party in a lawsuit for which the opposing party must provide written answers.

Kakke - Ha'icu 'i-kakke mat 'am 'e-o'oho ha-wui hegam mo 'ab wui kekok. Kut hemhowa 'ab 'u:pam o 'i-nođagĭ g ñi'okĭ mat hascu 'ab wuđ 'i-kakke heg 'eđ o'ohona.

Intervention: An action by which a third person who may be affected by a lawsuit is permitted to become a party to the suit. Differs from the process of becoming an amicus curiae.

Hemu I-Wa:kidas - Hema mat hiwg g Lodaisig mat g 'e-ce:gig 'an o 'i-wa:k heg hekaj mat ba 'ep hab o ha'icu wi: 'ab ab.

Inter Vivos Gift: A gift made during the giver's life.

Duakag Ma:kidag - Ha'icu ma:kidag mat 'am hema o ha'icu ma: 'eḡa mat o kia duakad.

Inter Vivos Trust: Another name for a living trust.

Duakag Ma:kidag (ba 'e:p) - I:da mo 'eḡagid g duakag mo 'am 'e-ñu:kud 'o hebaicujc haba 'ep 'e-a'aga Duakag Ma:kidag.

Intestacy Laws: See descent and distribution statutes.

Cihañig Oidkam - I:da 'o hab cu'ig mapt heg 'am o 'i-ñei mo hascu 'am 'a:gas 'ab 'amjeḡ g "*descent*" c "*distribution statutes*".

Intestate: Dying without a will.

Pi Ha-Elida O'ohona - I:da 'o hab 'a:ga mat hekid hema o mu: k pi 'amhu ha'icu o'oho mo hascu hab 'elid 'ab 'amjeḡ g 'e-we:scuga.

Intestate Succession: The process by which the property of a person who has died without a will passes on to others according to the state's descent and distribution statutes. If someone dies without a will, and the court uses the state's interstate succession laws, an heir who receives some of the deceased's property is an intestate heir.

We:scu Apecuda Mo Pi Ha'icug g Elida - I:da 'o 'ab 'a:ga mat hekid hema o mu: k 'eḡa pi 'amhu o ha'icu o'oho mo hascu hab 'elid 'ab 'amjeḡ g 'e-we:scuga. Kownal 'at 'am o 'i-kekiwa k 'am o ñei mo heḡam 'an wi'is mo wuḡ hajuñ. I:da 'atp hems we:s ha'icu o 'ui g we:scugaj.

Irrevocable Trust: A trust that, once set up, the grantor may not revoke.

Ma:kidag Elida - Hekid 'at hema 'am o kei g 'apedag mo 'an o'ohonas mo hascu wuḍ 'elida. I:da o'ohona 'at pi gmhu hab o 'i-ju:.

Issue: (1) The disputed point in a disagreement between parties in a lawsuit. (2) To send out officially, as in to issue an order.

Kuḍuta - 1) Hegai mo hascu wuḍ kuḍutalig. 2) Mat 'am o 'a:ad g cihañig.

J

Joint and Several Liability: A legal doctrine that makes each of the parties who are responsible for an injury, liable for all the damages awarded in a lawsuit if the other parties responsible cannot pay.

We:sijc Ha-Cu'idag - Cihañig mo we:sijc 'ab ha-ab mat hemhowa ha-namkid mat heḍai s-ko'okam ju: mat 'ab o ṣa cu'igk mat pi o 'e-nako mat o ha-namkid.

Joint Tenancy: A form of legal co-ownership of property (also known as survivorship). At the death of one co-owner, the surviving co-owner becomes sole owner of the property. Tenancy by the entirety is a special form of joint tenancy between a husband and wife.

E-We:m O'ohona - Cihañig mat 'ab o cu'igk mo go:k 'an o'ohoḍag mat o ha'icu 'eḍagidad. Hekid hema o mu: kut hegai mo kia dua we:s ha'icu o 'ui.

Judge: An elected or appointed public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law. A Judge Pro Tem is a temporary judge.

Usagakam - Hegai mo g hemajkam hab a'aga Usagakam 'o wuḍ hegai mat 'am si 'e-dai mat 'am o ka: g kuḍutalig 'am Lodaisig Ki: 'ed. Hebaicujc 'at ha'i g U'usaga 'am o 'e-dats mat hekid o ṣa ha-taccu.

Judgment: The final disposition of a lawsuit. Default judgment is a judgment rendered because of the defendant's failure to answer or appear. Summary judgment is a judgment given on the basis of pleadings, affidavits, and exhibits presented for the record without any need for a trial. It is used when there is no dispute as to the facts of the case and one party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. Consent judgment occurs when the provisions

and terms of the judgment are agreed on by the parties and submitted to the court for its sanction and approval.

Ku:gidk Cihañig - Cihañig mat 'am 'e-na:to mo 'am 'a:gas c 'apcudas g kuḍutalig mat hekid pi o jiwa g pi 'ap hemajkam. Heg 'at o hekaj k o ha-ge:g g 'abcuda. Hebaicujc 'at pi 'amhu o ge 'e-lodai 'at g cihañig 'am o 'e-o'oho heg 'amjeḍ mat hascu 'am 'e-o'oho kc hascu 'am 'e-ce:g 'o mat hebai pi 'amhu hema has o cei.

Judicial Review: The authority of a court to review the official actions of other branches of government. Also, the authority to declare unconstitutional the actions of other branches.

Lodaisig I-Ñeida - Mat hekid g Lodaisig Ki: 'am o 'i-ñei mat hascu 'am o u'apa k 'am o 'a: mat melckwa g Keli Cihañig.

Jurisdiction: (1) The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a case. Concurrent jurisdiction exists when two courts have simultaneous responsibility for the same case. (2) The geographic area over which the court has authority to decide cases.

Kaicuda Eḍagida - 1) Lodaisig Ki: 'o 'eḍagid g 'apedag mat 'am o ka: g kuḍutalig k 'ep 'eḍagid g 'apedag mat 'am o na:to g 'apedag. K hebaicujc go:k lodaisig ki:kĩ 'am o ñeidacug g lodaisig. We:sijc 'at o 'eḍagid g ŧel mat s-ap 'am o ka:. 2) Mat hebai 'i-hugkam jeweḍ 'eḍagid g 'apedag.

Jury: Persons selected according to law and sworn to inquire into and declare a verdict on matters of fact. A petit jury is an ordinary or trial jury, composed of six to 12 persons, which hears either civil or criminal cases.

Hemajkam Hemapai: Hegam hemajkam mat 'am 'e-ui mat 'am 'e-we:m o daḍhaiwa k 'am o ka: mat hema has cu'i k 'am 'ep o 'a: mat has o ju: g pi 'ap hemajkam mat o ŧa 'e-ce:g g s-wohomkam. Hebai 'at 'ep pi ŧa'i si mu'i 'an o ha-ui 'atp hems wuḍ 'o cu:dp 'o gamai-go:k 'idam hemajkam mat 'am o ha-ui mat 'am o ka: g lodaisig.

Justiciaable: Issues and claims capable of being properly examined in court.

S-Ape Abcuda - Ha'icu 'abcuda mat s-ap 'am o si 'i-ñei lodaisig 'eḍ.

L

Lapsed Gift: A gift made in a will to a person who has died prior to the will-maker's death.

Cem Ma:kidag - Ha'icu ma:ka mat 'an hek'hu o'oho hegai mo aş kia dua mat hascu 'ab hema wui o 'i-wu:ş.

Law: The combination of those rules and principles of conduct promulgated by legislative authority, derived from court decisions and established by local custom.

Cihañig - Hegai mo we:s hab 'ab 'e-gewşc g cihañig k 'ab 'amjeđ 'e-o'ohon g cihañig mo we:s g hemajkam 'oid k heg hekaj s-ape g ki:dagĭ.

Law Clerks: Persons trained in the law who assist judges in researching legal opinions.

Usagakam Ha-Pionga - Hegam pion mo 'am 'i-we:maj g Usagakam mo g ha-cipkana wuđ hegai mat 'am ha'icu o 'i-a'amic 'am we:hejeđ g Usagakam.

Lawsuit: A legal action started by a plaintiff against a defendant based on a complaint that the defendant failed to perform a legal duty which resulted in harm to the plaintiff.

Hema Kuđutalig - I:da 'o wuđ hegai mat pi 'oidk 'amhu hab o 'e-ju: mo hascu wuđ 'i-cem cipkanaj 'am we:hejeđ g pi 'ap hemajkam kut 'oya ha'icu pi 'apet.

Leading Question: A question that suggests the answer desired of the witness. A party generally may not ask one's own witness leading questions. Leading questions may be asked only of hostile witnesses and on cross-examination.

Kakke Wañmeda - Ha'icu kakke 'ab wui hegai mat 'am 'e-dai kakke kawhon c'eđ. Ab ha'icu o kakke mo hab 'elid mat hab masma 'ab 'u:pam o 'i-nođagĭ g ñi'okĭ mo g lodaisig taccu.

Legal Aid: Professional legal services available usually to persons or organizations unable to afford such services.

S-Cu-Amicuddam We:mta - Hegai mat 'am o 'i-we:mt hema 'ab 'amjeđ g lodaisig cipkan k pi ha'icu o namkid heg hekaj mat pi 'ap ha'icukaj o ha-namkid.

Letters of Administration: Legal document issued by a court that shows an administrator's legal right to take control of assets in the deceased person's name.

Cihañig O'ohona Apedag - O'ohona mo hiwgidas mat 'an s-winma o bei g mu:kam we:scuga.

Letters Testamentary: Legal document issued by a court that shows an executor's legal right to take control of assets in the deceased person's name.

Ke:şa O'ohona Apedag - Lodaisig cihañig o'ohona mo hiwgidas g ke:şa mat 'an o s-winma bei g mu:kam we:scuga.

Liab le: Legally responsible.

Ba Ep Wuđ Cipkanaj - Mat hekid hema wuđ o cipkanij mat 'am hab o 'e-ju: mo hascu wuđ 'i-cihana.

Libel: Published words or pictures that falsely and maliciously defame a person. Libel is published defamation; slander is spoken.

Pi Wohokam O'ohonas - Hekid 'at hema ha'icu 'an o o'oho 'ab hema 'ab mo cem pi woho.

Lien: A legal claim against another person's property as security for a debt. A lien does not convey ownership of the property, but gives the lien holder a right to have his or her debt satisfied out of the proceeds of the property if the debt is not otherwise paid.

Wiklađag - Hekid hema 'am hasko o ha-tai g lial mat 'am o hiwg mat 'an o bei g ha'icu 'eñgaj mat şa pi 'u:pam o ha-namkid. Hebai hema g 'e-ki: o g 'e-ma:gina 'am o 'a: mat 'am o bei natpi pi 'u:pam ha-namkid.

Limited Jurisdiction: Refers to courts that are limited in the types of criminal and civil cases they may hear. For example, traffic violations generally are heard by limited jurisdiction courts.

Pi We:s Kaicuda Lodaisig - Amai lodaisig ki:kĩ mo hebaicujc pi we:s ha'icu lodaisig ha-hiwgid mat 'am o ka: g ha-lodaisig k apş he'es 'eđagid g 'apedag.

Litigant: A party to a lawsuit. Litigation refers to a case, controversy, or lawsuit.

We:majim Lodaisig - Ha-we:majim g lodaisig heg 'eḏa mo hascu 'am 'e-himcud.

Living Trust: A trust set up and in effect during the lifetime of the grantor. Also called inter vivos trust.

Duakag Ñu:kuda - Mat hekid 'am o 'e-gawulka ha'icu 'am hema we:hejeḏ mo apṣ kia dua. At hekid g 'i-we:mta taccu ha'i k heg 'am 'e-hekaj c wuḏ hegai mat 'am gawulka.

M

Magistrate: Judicial officer exercising some of the functions of a judge. It also refers in a general way to a judge.

Ṣa Usagakam - Hema mo hab wua g 'e-cipkan hab masma mo g Usagakam. Hebaicujc ba-ep hab a'aga Usagakam.

Malfeasance: Evil doing, ill conduct; the commission of some act which is positively prohibited by law.

Si S-Ta-Ebidama Ha'icu Juñ - Mat hekid hema si s-ko'okam 'o s-ta-ebidam ha'icu 'am hab ju: mo pi hiwgidas k melckwa g cihañig.

Mandamus: A writ issued by a court ordering a public official to perform an act.

Cihañig Kownal We:hejeḏ - Cihañig mat 'am 'e-nato mat 'am o ciha g kownal pion mat 'am ha'icu hab o ju:.

Mediation: A form of alternative dispute resolution in which the parties bring their dispute to a neutral third party, who helps them agree on a settlement.

I-We:mta Hemajkam - Hema mat 'am 'e-kei mat 'am we:m o a'aga g kuḏotalig k 'am 'e-we:m s-ap o 'a:pec k pi 'amhu o ge 'i-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eḏ.

Mens Rea: The "guilty mind" necessary to establish criminal responsibility.

Paḍhog Cegïtoïdag - Hegai mo paḍhog ha'ïcu hab 'elid o 'am cegïto mat heg 'oidk 'am hab o 'e-ju:.

Miranda Warning: Requirement that police tell a suspect in their custody of his or her constitutional rights before they question him or her. So named as a result of the *Miranda v. Arizona* ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Apedag A:gida - Hemajkam 'apedag mat hemhowa 'am o ñi'okcul g cil:ihi heg wui mat 'am bei mat o ku:pac.

Misdemeanor: A criminal offense considered less serious than a felony. Misdemeanors generally are punishable by a fine or a limited local jail term, but not by imprisonment in a state penitentiary.

Pi Si Ge'e Pi Ap Has Juñ - Pi 'ap has juñ mo pi si ge'ej k 'ep mat pi si taş o 'e-ku:paj 'o pi şa'i si mu'i lial o kowlant.

Mistrial: An invalid trial, caused by fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again from the selection of the jury.

Pi Ap Lodaisig - Hekid 'at 'am o 'e-mai mat pi 'ap hab 'e-ju: g lodaisig 'at hemhowa gmhu o 'ua we:s ha'ïcu k 'am 'ep o 'i-şonwic.

Mitigating Circumstances: Those which do not constitute a justification or excuse for an offense but which may be considered as reasons for reducing the degree of blame

Wepogida - Ñeidacug mat 'am hab 'e-ju: mat hehe'esko pi si ge'e 'ab gei 'ab pi 'apekam wui kc aş haba 'ab o şa 'i-huḍuñ g 'abcuda.

Moot: A moot case or a moot point is one not subject to a judicial determination because it involves an abstract question or a pretended controversy that has not yet actually arisen or has already passed. Mootness usually refers to a court's refusal to consider a case because the issue involved has been resolved prior to the court's decision, leaving nothing that would be affected by the court's decision.

Pi Amhu Ha'icug - Mat 'am hekïhu ha'ïcu 'e-apec kuḍutalig 'amjeḍ k pi ha'ïcu 'am wuḍ o hegai mat 'am o 'e-ka: o 'am o 'e-ñei.

Motion: Oral or written request made by a party to an action before, during, or after a trial, upon which a court issues a ruling or order.

Taccui Am O Wua - Mat hekid hema 'am o wua g taccui 'i-we:mta 'am lodaisig ki: c'ed 'apş cem hekid.

N

Negligence: Failure to exercise the degree of care that a reasonable person would exercise under the same circumstances.

Pi Ha-Ñu:kuddam - Hekid hema pi o si ha-ñu:kud 'o si pi 'ap ha'icukaj 'am o hema 'i-we:mt 'o mat pi has şa'i 'e-ju: k 'eda cem 'eđagid g 'apedag mat 'am has 'o 'i-ju:.

No-Contest Clause: Language in a will that provides that a person who makes a legal challenge to the will's validity will be disinherited.

Wui Ke:kiwa Ñi'okcul - Ñi'okcul mo 'an o'ohođag g hema ha'icu 'elida 'eđ mat o şa wui kekiwa 'o pi o ho:whoi ha'icu. Heg 'at pi 'abhu ha'icu wui o hi:.

No-Fault Proceedings: A civil case in which parties may resolve their dispute without a formal finding of error or fault.

Hejel Apcuda - Mat hekid hegam mat 'ab 'e-wui kegokiwa we:sijc o s-ho:whoi mat has masma 'am o 'a:pec g 'e-ku:đutalig.

Nolo Contendere: A plea of no contest. In many jurisdictions, it is an expression that the matter will not be contested, but without an admission of guilt. In other jurisdictions, it is an admission of the charges and is equivalent to a guilty plea.

Pi Has Kaij - Mat hekid hema pi 'amhu has o cei 'ab 'amjeđ g pi 'ap has cu'i 'abcuda k 'ep pi hekid 'ab kaij mo s-wohom kc 'aş haba g Lodaisig Ki: 'ab masma ñeid mo s-wohom.

Notice: Formal notification to the party that has been sued in a civil case of the fact that the lawsuit has been filed. Also, any form of notification of a legal proceeding.

A:ga - A:ga mat hema bei 'ab 'amjeḍ g lodaisig ke:ša kc wuḍ 'ep 'a:ga mo hebai him g cipkan 'ab 'amjeḍ g kuḍutalig.

Nunc Pro Tunc: A legal phrase applied to acts which are allowed after the time when they should be done, with a retroactive effect.

We:gaj Cipkan - Mat hekid 'am 'ep o ha'icu 'e-ciha o 'am 'ep o 'i-cipk mat 'eḍa hekihu 'an o 'e-ku:. I:da mat hekid hab o 'e-ju: 'at 'ab 'amjeḍ o ha'icu bei mat hekihu 'am hab 'e-ju:.

O

Oath: Written or oral pledge by a person to keep a promise or speak the truth.

Wohocuda - Hema mat 'am o 'a: g wohokam.

Objection: The process by which one party takes exception to some statement or procedure. An objection is either sustained (allowed) or overruled by the judge.

Wui Kekiwa - Hebaicujc mat g s-cu-amicuddam pi o ho:whoi mat hascu 'am 'e-a: 'at g Usagakam 'am o hiwg 'o pi o ho:whoi 'o 'am o 'i-da:mc.

Opening Statement: The initial statement made by attorneys for each side, outlining the facts each intends to establish during the trial.

We:peg Ñi'okĩ - S-cu-a'amaicuddam ha-ñi'okĩ mat 'am o 'a: mat hascu 'am si 'i-oi k 'am o si ha-taṣog 'ab 'amjeḍ g 'e-wohokam 'elida.

Opinion: A judge's written explanation of a decision of the court or of a majority of judges. A dissenting opinion disagrees with the majority opinion because of the reasoning and/or the principles of law on which the decision is based. A concurring opinion agrees with the decision of the court but offers further comment. A per curium opinion is an unsigned opinion "of the court."

Usagakam O'ohona - O'ohona mo 'ab 'amjeḍ g Usabakam mo 'an hab cu'ig mo has 'elid mat has masma 'i-wuṣ g lodaisig.

Oral Argument: An opportunity for lawyers to summarize their position before the court and also to answer the judges' questions.

Ñi'okĩ I-Noḍagida - Mat g S-cu-amicuddam 'am o 'i-noḍag g Usagakam ha'icu kakke mat 'am si-ku:gid 'a: g 'e-elida 'ab 'amjeḍ g lodaisig.

Order: A written or oral command from a court directing or forbidding an action.

Usagakam Cihañig - Cihañig mat 'am 'a: 'o 'am o o'oho g 'usagakam mo hascu pi hiwgidas mat 'am hab o 'e-ju:.

Overrule: A judge's decision not to allow an objection. Also, a decision by a higher court finding that a lower court decision was in error.

Pi Hiwgidas Ku:pta - Mat hekid g Usagakam pi o hiwg mat hema ha'icu pi o ho:whoi 'ab lodaisig 'ab mat hekid pi 'ap 'amhu 'apēc g weco lodaisig.

P

Party: A person, business, or government agency actively involved in the prosecution or defense of a legal proceeding.

Lodaisig Cipkandam - Hegai 'o hegām mo 'e-we:m 'am 'oid g lodaisig cipkan.

Peremptory Challenge: A challenge that may be used to reject a certain number of prospective jurors without giving a reason.

Gawulsig - Hebaicujc 'at pi ha'icu we:hejeḍ gmhu o 'i-gawulka hegām hemajkam mat 'ab 'i-ha-wai mat 'am o ka: g lodaisig k pi 'amhu o ge 'a: mat hascu 'a:gk hab 'e-ju:.

Perjury: The criminal offense of making a false statement under oath.

latogida A:ga - Mat hema g pi wohokām 'am o 'a: mo pi hiwgidas 'am lodaisig 'eḍ.

Permanent Injunction: A court order requiring that some action be taken, or that some party refrain from taking action. It differs from forms of temporary relief, such as a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.

Şopol Cihanig - Lodaisig Ki: 'at g cihanig 'am na:to mat şa he'es 'i-taş 'an o şo:bi hema g pi 'ap hemajkam mat 'an o miab 'o 'am hema has o ju:.

Personal Property: Tangible physical property (such as cars, clothing, furniture, and jewelry) and intangible personal property. This does not include real property such as land or rights in land.

We:scu - Hema ha'icu we:scuga, ma:gina, 'eñga, aş cem ha'icu mo wuđ 'eñgaj. Jeweđ 'o pi 'abhu we:nags.

Personal Representative: The person who administers an estate. If named in a will, that person's title is an executor. If there is no valid will, that person's title is an administrator.

Hejel Ñu:kuddam - Hegai mat 'am 'e-kei mat 'an o u'ukc g 'apedag mat 'an o ñeidacug g mu:kam we:scuga.

Petitioner: The person filing an action in a court of original jurisdiction. Also, the person who appeals the judgment of a lower court. The opposing party is called the respondent.

Kuđutalig O'ohondam - Hegai mat 'am o'oho g kuđutalig tapial k 'am 'i-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eđa.

Plaintiff: The person who files the complaint in a civil lawsuit. Also called the complainant.

Cu'idam A:ga - Hegai 'o hegam mat 'am lodaisig ki: 'eđ 'i-wa:k g kuđuta.

Plea: In a criminal proceeding, it is the defendant's declaration in open court that he or she is guilty or not guilty. The defendant's answer to the charges made in the indictment or information.

Has Elida - Amai lodaisig 'eđa mat 'am 'a: g cu'ijigkam mo has 'i-elid mat hascu 'am 'i-mo:toi, k 'am 'ep o 'e-mai no s-wohom 'an o pi wohom.

Plea Bargaining or Plea Negotiating: The process through which an accused person and a prosecutor negotiate a mutually satisfactory disposition of a case. Usually it is a legal transaction in which a defendant pleads guilty in exchange for some form of leniency. It often involves a guilty

plea to lesser charges or a guilty plea to some of the charges if other charges are dropped. Such bargains are not binding on the court.

A'ai Apecuda - Mat 'am a'ai o wuppa g 'apecuda 'ab 'amjed g kuḍutalig k we:sijc 'am o s-ho:whoi mat has masma o 'apec. I:da hab ma:s mat hebai gmhu hab o 'i-ju: ha'i g mo:toi o 'ab o 'i-huḍuñ mat has 'i-cu'i.

Pleadings: The written statements of fact and law filed by the parties to a lawsuit.

Has Elida O'ohona - Amai lodaisig 'eḍa mat 'am o o'oho mo has 'elid g ha-mo:toi kc 'ep mo hascu 'a:gk 'ab masma hab 'elid.

Power of Attorney: Formal authorization of a person to act in the interests of another person.

Ñu:kuddam Ke:ša - Hema mat 'am 'e-kei kc 'an o'ohodag cihanig tapial t-ab mat 'am o hema ñeidacug.

Precedent: A previously decided case that guides the decision of future cases.

Hekihu Apecuda Cihanig - I:da cihanig mat 'am hekihu 'e-o'oho mat hab o 'i-ñei g Usagakam. Atp hems wuḍ o 'i-we:mta 'am we:hejed mat hascu wuḍ o 'apedag.

Preliminary Hearing: Another term for arraignment.

A:gacug Lodaisig - Lodaisig mat 'am o 'a:g mat hascu we:hejed 'am lodai kc 'am 'ep o kakke mo has 'i-elid 'ab 'amjed. Am o kakke no s-wohom 'an o pi wohom. I:da 'o ba 'ep 'ab 'e-a'aga We:peg Lodaisig.

Preponderance of the Evidence: Greater weight of the evidence, the common standard of proof in civil cases.

Ge'e Ce:gida - Hekid 'at o 'e-lodai k we:skojed 'am o 'a: g 'e-elida kc ce:gida mo hascu 'a:gk taccu g Usagakam mat 'ab o s-wohoc o pi o wohoc g cu'ijig. Mat hebai wuḍ o si s-ta-wohocudama kut heg 'ab o himc g Usagakam g 'e-cihanig.

Pre-Trial Conference: A meeting between the judge and the lawyers involved in a lawsuit to narrow the issues in the suit, agree on what will be

presented at the trial, and make a final effort to settle the case without a trial.

Pi Lodaisig Eđ Apecuda - Mat hebaicujc 'am o 'e-na:nam g s-cu-a'amicuddam k 'am o a'aga g kuđutalig c 'am 'ep o 'apec matp hems pi o g 'e-lodai.

Prima Facie Case: A case that is sufficient and has the minimum amount of evidence necessary to allow it to continue in the judicial process.

Ñeida 'ab 'amjeđ mo 'am ha'icu wuđ ce:gida mat 'am o 'i-e-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eđ.

Probable Cause: A reasonable belief that a crime has or is being committed; the basis for all lawful searches, seizures, and arrests.

Şel Mat Am O I-cipk - S-amaima mat s-ap o lodai k 'ep s-ap 'am ha'icu hua kc 'am 'ep o ha'icu 'ui 'o o hema ha-bei.

Probate: The court-supervised process by which a will is determined to be the will-maker's final statement regarding how the will-maker wants his or her property distributed. It also confirms the appointment of the personal representative of the estate. Probate also means the process by which assets are gathered; applied to pay debts, taxes, and expenses of administration; and distributed to those designated as beneficiaries in the will.

Ku:gid Taccudag Lodaisig - Hekid 'at g Lodaisig Ki: Usagakam hab 'o cei mat g mu:kam 'elida tapial wuđ o wohokamk kut 'am o 'e-ka: mat we:s 'am o ha-hemapa g wi'ikam. Hegai tapial cihañig mat 'am kei g mu:kam 'at 'am o 'i-e-himc.

Probate Court: The court with authority to supervise estate administration.

Ki:dag Ñu:kuda Lodaisig - Lodaisig Ki: mo 'eđagid g şe:l mat 'am o 'i-cipk g ki:dag 'apedag.

Probate Estate: Estate property that may be disposed of by a will.

Ki:dag Ñu:kuda - Ki:dag mo 'am 'e-ñu:kud mat o o'opkĩ 'e-a'aha mat 'am has o 'i-ju:.

Probation: An alternative to imprisonment allowing a person found guilty of an offense to stay in the community, usually under conditions and under the

supervision of a probation officer. A violation of probation can lead to its revocation and to imprisonment.

Jegk'ed Li:so - Li:so mo hiwgidas mat pi gdhu o ku: k 'aş haba hema wuđ hegai mat 'an 'o 'e-ñeidacugad.

Pro Bono Publico: For the public good. Lawyers representing clients without a fee are said to be working pro bono publico.

Hemajkam Ha-Apedag I-We:mta - S-cu-amicuddam mo pi ha'icu ge ha-kowlant mat 'am o bei g lodaisig cipkan 'am hema we:hejed.

Pro Se: A Latin term meaning "on one's own behalf"; in courts, it refers to persons who present their own cases without lawyers.

Hejel I-E-We:mta - Mat hekid hejel 'am o 'i-cipk heg 'amjed mo hascu wuđ 'i-hegai mo wuđ kuđutalig.

Prosecutor: A trial lawyer representing the government in a criminal case and the interests of the state in civil matters. In criminal cases, the prosecutor has the responsibility of deciding who and when to prosecute.

Kownal Ku:pta S-C-Amicuddam Pion - I:da pion 'o g Kownal wui cipkan mat 'am o ñu:kud g ce:kşañ cihañig 'o we:s g hemajkam ha-apedag.

Proximate cause: The act that caused an event to occur. A person generally is liable only if an injury was proximately caused by his or her action or by his or her failure to act when he or she had a duty to act.

S-Amaima A:ga - Hema mat 'am 'e-ce:gı mat ab 'a:gkc hab 'e-ju: ha'icu heg hekaj mat 'am ge has 'e-ju: o mat pi 'amhu has 'i-e-ju:.

Public Defender: Government lawyer who provides free legal defense services to a poor person accused of a crime.

S-E-Amicuddam I-Ha-We:mtakam - Kownal pion mo g hemajkam 'am hema 'i-ha-wehemet mo hekid hema pi 'eđagid g lial mat 'am hejel o hema pionc mat 'am o 'i-we:mt.

Q

Quash: To vacate or void a summons, subpoena, etc.

Gmhu hab o 'i-ju: g lodaisig cihañig mat 'am cem 'e-o'oho.

R

Real Property: Land, buildings, and other improvements affixed to the land.

We:scu Eḍagid - Jeweḍ c ki:kĩ kc hegai mo taccu g kegcuda o we:s 'ab we:nags g jeweḍ mat wuḍ o ha-apedag.

Reasonable Doubt: An accused person is entitled to acquittal if, in the minds of the jury, his or her guilt has not been proved beyond a "reasonable doubt"; that state of minds of jurors in which they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction as to the truth of the charge.

Pi We:s Wohokamc - Cu'ijgkam 'o 'eḍagid g 'e-apedag mat gmhu hab o 'i-ju: hegai mat ab o 'e-mo:toi mat hekid hegam hemajkam 'am o daḍhaiwa k 'am o ka: g lodaisig matp we:sijc hab 'e-ta:tk mo we:s ha'icu s-wohom.

Reasonable Person: A phrase used to denote a hypothetical person who exercises qualities of attention, knowledge, intelligence, and judgment that society requires of its members for the protection of their own interest and the interests of others. Thus, the test of negligence is based on either a failure to do something that a reasonable person, guided by considerations that ordinarily regulate conduct, would do, or on the doing of something that a reasonable and prudent (wise) person would not do.

S-Amaima - Lodaisig 'eḍa 'at hebaicujc 'ab o 'i-ñei mat hema s-ap wuḍ o hemajkam mat has o 'e-ju: mat hekid hab masma 'am hab o 'e-ju: ha-ta:gio.

Rebut: Evidence disproving other evidence previously given or reestablishing the credibility of challenged evidence.

Pi Wohokamc - Hekid 'at 'am o 'e-ce:gac mat pi woho wuḍ si hegai mat hab 'ab o 'e-himc g lodaisig c 'aṣ haba 'am hema 'ep o 'i-e-wu:ṣad mat heg 'ab o hihi.

Record: All the documents and evidence plus transcripts of oral proceedings in a case.

We:s g Ni'okĩ c Tatpial c Kaidalig Mat Am Hemapa - Hegai mat we:s 'am o 'e-ui g ñi'okĩ 'ab 'amjeḍ g lodaisig.

Recuse: The process by which a judge is disqualified from hearing a case, on his or her own motion or upon the objection of either party.

Hejel I-Wu:şada - Mat hekid g Usagakam 'am hejel o 'i-e-wu:şad 'ab 'amjeḍ mat o ka: g lodaisig. Hebaicujc hegam mat 'am u'apa g lodaisig tapial hab o cei mo pi taccu g Usagakam mat 'am o dahiwa k 'am 'o ka: ha-wehejeḍ kut hemhowa 'am hema 'ep o 'e-dai.

Re-Direct Examination: Opportunity to present rebuttal evidence after one's evidence has been subjected to cross examination.

Si Da:m I-Ñeida - Mat hekid 'am ha'as o ñio 'o 'am ha'as o a'aga g ha'icu kaioma k 'am hiwigidas mat ha'ijc 'am 'ep o si-cecega.

Redress: To set right; to remedy; to compensate; to remove the causes of a grievance.

S-Ap O Ju: - Mat hekid we:s ha'icu kuḍutalog 'im hab o 'i-ju:.

Referee: A person to whom the court refers a pending case to take testimony, hear the parties, and report back to the court. A referee is an officer with judicial powers who serves as an arm of the court.

Usagakam Pion - Mat hekid g Usagakam 'am hema wui o a'ad g kuḍutalig mat 'am o 'i-mamci ha-we:hejeḍ k 'am 'u:pam o u'apa mat hascu 'am 'i-mai.

Rehearing: Another hearing of a civil or criminal case by the same court in which the case was originally heard.

Da:m Lodaisig - Mat 'am da:m 'ep o 'e-ka: g lodaisig.

Remand: To send a dispute back to the court where it was originally heard. Usually it is an appellate court that remands a case for proceedings in the trial court consistent with the appellate court's ruling.

U:pam A'ad - Mat hekid 'am 'u:pam o 'e-a:ad g we:s lodaisig 'amai mat si we:peg 'am 'e-ka:.

Remedy: Legal or judicial means by which a right or privilege is enforced or the violation of a right or privilege is prevented, redressed, or compensated.

Apecuda - Mat 'am s-ap o ju: hegai mat pi 'ap 'amhu hab ju: si we:peg.

Removal: The transfer of a state case to federal court for trial; in civil cases, because the parties are from different states; in criminal and some civil cases 'am, because there is a significant possibility that there could not be a fair trial in state court.

I-Wu:şada - Mat g lodaisig himcuda 'am o 'i-wu:şad 'am hemako cekşañ 'eđ k 'am ba'ic 'ep o 'e-wua hema cekşañ c'eđ mat 'am ha'ap o 'e-ka: heg hekaj mo hebaicujc go'olko ki:him 'idam mat 'am 'e-lodai 'o hebaicujc heg hekaj mat pi 'ap 'am hab o 'e-ju: 'atp hems pi şa'i 'ap 'am o 'i-e-himc g lodaisig.

Replevin: An action for the recovery of a possession that has been wrongfully taken.

U:pam O Bei - Mat hekid 'an o 'u:pam bei hegai mat 'an ha-woppi.

Reply: The response by a party to charges raised in a pleading by the other party.

U:pam O I-Nođagĩ - Mat 'am 'u:pam o 'i-nođagĩ 'ab 'amjeđ mat hascu 'an 'e-o'oho.

Respondent: The person against whom an appeal is taken. See petitioner.

Abcuda - Hema g hemajkam mat hab 'e-o'oho g kuđutalig tapial t-ab k 'am 'i-wa:k lodasig ki: 'eđa.

Rest: A party is said to rest or rest its case when it has presented all the evidence it intends to offer.

Ulinhogĩ - Mat hekid we:s 'am o 'i-wu:şad mat hascuk 'ab 'e-gewş g lodaisig.

Restitution: Act of giving the equivalent for any loss, damage or injury.

U:pam Makidag - Mat 'am 'u:pam o ha-namkid 'o 'am 'u:pam 'am o 'i-nođagĩ mat hascu heki gei.

Reverse: An action of a higher court in setting aside or revoking a lower court decision.

Kambialta - Mat hekid g Kownal lodaisig 'an o keşwa g cihañig 'o mat gmhu hab o 'i-ju: mat hascu 'am cem ciha g jumal lodaisig.

Reversible Error: A procedural error during a trial or hearing sufficiently harmful to justify reversing the judgment of a lower court.

Kambialta Cihañig - Mat 'am gawul hab o ju: g lodaisig Cihañig heg hekaj mat 'am 'e-ce:g mat ha'icu pi 'ap 'am hab 'e-ju: 'o mat pi 'ap 'amhu 'i-e-oi g cihañig.

Revocable Trust: A trust that the grantor may change or revoke.

Kambialta Elida - Mat hekid g 'eñgakam 'am o 'i-kambialt g 'e-o'ohona 'elida.

Revoke: To cancel or nullify a legal document.

U:pam Wopoi - Mat hekid hema 'am 'u:pam o wopoi matp hascu wuḍ 'i-cem 'apedag.

Robbery: Felonious taking of another's property, from his or her person or immediate presence and against his or her will, by means of force or fear. It differs from larceny.

Ha-E:sida - Hema mat ha'icu o ha-e:s k 'eḍa pi wuḍ o 'eñgak.

Rules of Evidence: Standards governing whether evidence in a civil or criminal case is admissible.

Hiwgidas Cihañig - O'ohona mo 'an 'a:gas mat has masma 'am o 'i-himc g lodaisig ce:gida kc 'ep mat hascu o hekaj mat 'am o 'i-himc g cipkana.

S

Sanction A penalty or other type of enforcement used to bring about compliance with the law or with rules and regulations.

Hiwgida - Abcuda 'ab 'amjeḍ mo 'an o'ohonas mat hekid hema 'am 'e-ce:g mat melckwa g cihañig.

Search Warrant: A written order issued by a judge that directs a law enforcement officer to search a specific area for a particular piece of evidence.

Huana Apedag Cihañig - Hiwgida mo 'an o'ohodag mat g cili:hi s-ap 'am o wa: ha-ki: 'eđ heg we:hejed mat 'am o 'i-ga: ha'icu mo 'e-taccu lodaisig 'eđ.

Self-Defense: Claim that an act otherwise criminal was legally justifiable because it was necessary to protect a person or property from the threat or action of another.

Hejel E-Ñu:kuda - Hema mat 'am has 'e-ju: k heg hekaj ha-ceggia k taccu mat 'am hejel o 'e-ñu:kud k pi taccu mat o pađc g ha'icu we:scugaj o mat hema ab o has ju:.

Self-Incrimination, Privilege Against: The constitutional right of people to refuse to give testimony against themselves that could subject them to criminal prosecution. The right is guaranteed in the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Asserting the right is often referred to as taking the Fifth.

Keli Cihañig Mat Pi Amhu Has O Cei - Hemajkam Apedag mat pi 'amhu ge has o kaiccid o pi 'anhu o ha'icu 'a:gad 'ab 'amjed mat hascu we:hejed 'am o 'e-lodai.

Sentence: The punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime. A concurrent sentence means that two or more sentences would run at the same time. A consecutive sentence means that two or more sentences would run one after another.

Lodaisig Cihañig - Mat hekid 'am 'e-wohokamj mat hema has cu'i kut g Usagakam 'am na:to g cihañig mat hascu 'am hab o ju: k hekaj 'am o 'apec g 'e-cu'ijig.

Service: The delivery of a legal document, such as a complaint, summons, or subpoena, notifying a person of a lawsuit or other legal action taken against him or her. Service, which constitutes formal legal notice, must be made by an officially authorized person in accordance with the formal requirements of the applicable laws.

Kownal A:ga - Hekid g cili:hi 'o g kownal pion 'am o ma: 'o 'am o u'apa g tapial o g o'ohona mo 'an 'a:gas mat hemu 'am ha'icu 'i-e-wa:k 'am lodaisig ki: c'eđ mat 'am has cu'i o ha'icu wuđ pi ho:whoida.

Settlement: An agreement between the parties disposing of a lawsuit.

Apcuda - Hegai mat we:sijc 'am 'apc k 'am ku:gid g lodaisig.

Settlor: The person who sets up a trust. Also called the grantor.

Apecuda Hemajkam - Hegai mat 'am o kei mat 'am o ñu:kud g 'apecuda tapial 'at o'opkĩ hekid 'am o 'i-apec mat hascu 'am o 'i-ha ma: g wi'ikam.

Slander: False and defamatory spoken words tending to harm another's reputation, business, or means of livelihood. Slander is spoken defamation; libel is published.

Pi Apeḍag Ñi'okĩ - Mat hekid hema 'am o ha'icu 'a: mo pi woho.

Small Claims Court: A court that handles civil claims for small amounts of money. People often represent themselves rather than hire an attorney.

Al Cem Lodaisig Ki: - Lodaisig mo 'apcud hegam lodaisig mo pi 'amhu 'i-si mu'i lial k-ab 'e-kuḍut k hebaicujc 'ep taccu mat pi 'amhu o ge hema bei g s-e-amicuddam k hejel 'am o 'e-we:hejeḍ kekiwa.

Sovereign Immunity: The doctrine that the government, state or federal, is immune to lawsuit unless it gives its consent.

Keli Kownal Apeḍag Cihañig - Apeḍag mo 'eḍagid g kokownal.

Specific Performance: A remedy requiring a person who has breached a contract to perform specifically what he or she has agreed to do. Specific performance is ordered when damages would be inadequate compensation.

Wui Da:m Cihañig - Cihañig 'am wui hema mat melckwa g tapial wulṣpa mat s-ap 'am hab o ju: g cipkan natpi pi 'amhu hab 'e-ju: mo hascu 'am hab 'a:g mat 'am hab o 'e-ju:. cipkan.

Standing: The legal right to bring a lawsuit. Only a person with something at stake has standing to bring a lawsuit.

Hemako Ṣel - Apeḍag mo hema 'eḍagid g ṣel mat s-ap 'am o 'i-wa:k lodaisig ki: wui heg hekaj mat ha'icu pi o 'apet 'am we:hejed.

Stare Decisis: The doctrine that courts will follow principles of law laid down in previous cases. Similar to precedent.

Hekihu Cihañig - Hekihu ha'icu o'ohona mat 'am o 'i-oi g Usagakam.

Status Offenders: Youths charged with the status of being beyond the control of their legal guardian or are habitually disobedient, truant from school, or having committed other acts that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. They are not delinquents (in that they have committed no crime), but rather are persons in need of supervision, minors in need of supervision, or children in need of supervision, depending on the state in which they live. Status offenders are placed under the supervision of the juvenile court.

Wecij Hemajkam Pi Ap Has Juñ - Idam wecij hemajkam mo taccu g 'i-we:mta 'o mat hema s-ap 'am o 'i-wañim s-ap wo:g c'ed. Idam wecij hemajkam ha-we:hejed 'at 'am o hema 'e-wua mat 'am o s-ha-ñeññeidad.

Statute of Limitations: The time within which a plaintiff must begin a lawsuit (in civil cases) or a prosecutor must bring charges (in criminal cases). There are different statutes of limitations at both the federal and state levels for different kinds of lawsuits or crimes.

Hugkam Hiwigidas O'ohonas - Hema mat 'am o ha'icu 'i-wa:k lodaisig 'ed 'at hemhowa 'am hekihu hab o ju: mat pi koi o ku:gt mo he'es 'i-taş 'am hiwigidas.

Statutory Construction: Process by which a court seeks to interpret the meaning and scope of legislation.

Lodaisig A'amaicuda - Hekid 'at g lodaisig 'am o si 'i-ñei g hekihu 'a:ga mo hekihu 'am o'ohodag.

Stay: A court order halting a judicial proceeding.

Ha'asa - Cihañig mat 'an keşwa g lodaisig.

Stipulation: An agreement by attorneys on both sides of a civil or criminal case about some aspect of the case; e.g., to extend the time to answer, to adjourn the trial date, or to admit certain facts at the trial.

S-Cu-A'amaicuddam Ho:whoida - S-cu-a'amaicuddam 'e-we:m hab o cei mo 'am a s-ape mat 'am ba'ic o 'i-himc g lodaisig heg hekaj mat ha'icu mai 'ab 'amjed g lodaisig mat 'am wuḍ o kakke.

Strike: Highlighting in the record of a case, evidence that has been improperly offered and will not be relied upon.

Cekşad - Ha'icu mat pi 'ap o 'e-hekaj k pi 'ap 'am o 'i-wa:k lodaisig 'eḍ heg 'at g Usagakam 'imhu hab o 'i-ju:.

Sua Sponte: A Latin phrase which means on one's own behalf. Voluntary, without prompting or suggestion.

Hejel E-Amjeḍ - Hema mat hejel 'e-amjeḍ 'am hab o ju: g 'e-elida.

Subpoena: A court order compelling a witness to appear and testify.

Lodaisig Waida - Cihañig mo wuḍ waida mat 'am 'o ha'icugk.

Subpoena Duces Tecum: A court order commanding a witness to bring certain documents or records to court.

Wuida Cihañig - Cihañig mat 'ab hema ciha mat 'am o u'apa g o'ohna 'o g ha'icu tatpial 'am lodaisig ki: wui.

Summary Judgment: A decision made on the basis of statements and evidence presented for the record without a trial. It is used when there is no dispute as to the facts of the case, and one party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

We:s Ha'icu Amjeḍ Ma:cid Ku:gta - Hekid 'at 'am hab o 'e-cei 'o 'am o 'e-o'oho g cihañig mat 'am we:s 'i-ñei g ce:gida 'o g ha-a:ga kc cem pi 'amhu o ge 'e-lodai.

Summons: A notice to a defendant that he or she has been sued or charged with a crime and is required to appear in court. A jury summons requires the person receiving it to report for possible jury duty

I-Waida Cihañig - O'ohna mat hema o bei mat 'ab o cu'igk mat hema o 'e-lodai. Id 'o wuḍ 'ep o'ohna mat hema o bei mo 'ab cu'ig mat 'am o ha-ka: g lodaisig matp hems 'am o şa bei mat 'am ha'i ha-we:m o ka: g lodaisig he'es 'i-taş k 'ab.

Survivorship: Another name for joint tenancy.

We:mkam - E-we:m ki:dag o 'e-we:m ha'icu 'eḡagidag.

Sustain: A court ruling upholding an objection or a motion.

Usagakam Wohocuda - Usagakam mat 'am s-ho:whoi g ha'icu 'i-wu:ṣada.

T

Temporary Relief: Any form of action by a court granting one of the parties an order to protect its interest pending further action by the court.

Ṣopol Cihanig - Cihanig mat 'am o o'oho g Usagakam 'am hema we:hejeḡ mat 'am o ñu:kuḡ g hemajkam 'am hugkam mat 'am si s-ap ka: g kuḡutalig.

Temporary Restraining Order: A judge's order forbidding certain actions until a full hearing can be held. Usually of short duration. Often referred to as a TRO.

Ṣopol Ku:pta - Usagakam cihanig mat 'am ṣopol ku: hema mat 'am has o 'e-ju: 'at o'opkĩ 'am o si s-ap ka: g kuḡutalig.

Testamentary Capacity: The legal ability to make a will.

S-ap Cegitoidag Taccui - Hema mo 'eḡagid g 'e-apedag mat 'am o o'oho g 'e-elida 'ab 'amjeṣ g 'e-we:scu.

Testamentary Trust: A trust set up by a will.

Hekĩhu Taccui O'ohon - Lial 'o we:scuga ñu:kuda 'ab 'amjeḡ hema g 'e-elida mo hekĩhu 'an 'a:gas mo hascu wuḡ 'elida.

Testator: Person who makes a will (female: testatrix).

U:wĩ Taccui O'ohona - U:wĩ hemajkam mat 'am o'oho g 'e-elida.

Testimony: The evidence given by a witness under oath. It does not include evidence from documents and other physical evidence.

A:ga Am Lodaisig Eḡ - I:da hemajkam mat 'am u:gk 'ul g 'e-nowĩ k hab kaij mat 'am o a: g wohokam.

Third Party: A person, business, or government agency not actively involved in a legal proceeding, agreement, or transaction.

Waikkpa Hemajkam - Hema 'o hegam mo pi 'amhu ha-we:maj g lodaisig c 'ep pi 'amhu ñeidacug g lodaisig k haba 'am ha'icug mat o taccu g 'i-we:mta.

Third-Party Claim: An action by the defendant that brings a third party into a lawsuit.

Waikkpa Taccui - Mat hekid 'an 'ep o 'i-wa:k g kuḍutalig heg 'eḍa hegai mat ha'icu pi 'ap cu'i.

Title: Legal ownership of property, usually real property or automobiles.

Tapial O'ohonas Eḍagidas - Hema mat 'an o bekc g 'e-apedag mo 'eḍagid g ma:gina 'o g ki:.

Tort: A civil, not criminal, wrong. A negligent or intentional injury against a person or property with the exception of breach of contract.

Hemajkam Ha-Lodaisig - Hekid 'at hema pi 'ap has o cu'i hema ha-wui 'o ha'icu wui k hab a masma mo g ha-ki:dag k 'aḣ haba pi 'ab si s-ko'okam 'elid.

Transcript: A written, word-for-word record of what was said, either in a proceeding such as a trial or during some other conversation, as in a transcript of a hearing or oral deposition.

Ha'icu O'ohona - We:s ha'icu o'ohona 'ab 'amjeḍ g we:s 'a:ga 'am lodiasig 'eḍ.

Trust: A legal device used to manage real or personal property, established by one person (the grantor or settlor) for the benefit of another (the beneficiary). A third person (the trustee) or the grantor manages the trust.

Ha'icu Ñu:kuda Lodaisig Ke:ḣa - Hemako hemajkam ke:ḣa mo g cipkanaj wuḍ hegai mat o ñu:kud g ha'icu ha-eñga 'am hema we:hejeḍ.

Trustee: The person or institution that manages the property put in trust.

Ñu:kuda Ke:ḣa - Hegai hemajkam mat 'am kei mat 'am o ñu:kudaḍ 'o 'am o ñeidacug g we:scugac 'o g ha-jeweḍga.

U

Unlawful Detainer: A detention of real estate without the consent of the owner or other person entitled to its possession.

Pi Ap Behi - Hebai 'at pi 'ap hab o 'e-ju: mat 'an o 'e-bei g ha'icu 'eñgaj g hemajkam mat şa pi 'amhu has o cei g 'eñgakam.

Uphold: The appellate court agrees with the lower court decision and allows it to stand. See affirmed.

Da:m Apecuda - U:gk lodaisig mat 'am hab cei mat 'am o 'i-da:mc g has 'elida mat 'am hekihu 'e-ciha.

V

Vacate: To set aside. To vacate a judgment is to set aside that judgment.

Dagito - I:da 'o hab wuḍ hegai mat 'am o 'e-dagito g 'elida 'ab 'amjeḍ mat hascu kuḍtalig 'am cem 'i-e-wa:k.

Venue: The proper geographical area (county, city, or district) in which a court with jurisdiction over the subject matter may hear a case.

Jeweḍ Hiwigidas - Amai jeweḍ cekşañ 'eḍ mo 'an hugkam hiwigidas g kownal 'apedag mat 'am o ka: g lodaisig.

Verdict: A conclusion, as to fact or law that forms the basis for the court's judgment. A general verdict is a jury's finding for or against a plaintiff after determining the facts and weighing them according to the judge's instructions regarding the law. Voir Dire: Process of questioning potential jurors so that each side may decide whether to accept or oppose individuals for jury service.

Oijk Cihanig A:ga - Si 'oijk cihanig mat 'am o 'a: g Usagakam. Si 'oijk 'a:ga 'ab 'amjeḍ g hemajkam hemapai mat 'idam 'am we:s ka: g kuḍtalig. S-cu-amicuddam Ha'icu Kakke 'am ha-wui hegam mat 'an 'e-ui mat 'am o ka: g kuḍtalig.

W

Wage Garnishment: A non-bankruptcy legal proceeding whereby a plaintiff or creditor seeks to subject to his or her claim the future wage of a debtor. In other words, the creditor seeks to have part of the debtor's future wages paid to the creditor for a debt owed to the creditor.

Lial Gawulsig - Mat hekid hema o ha-wikla k pi 'u:pam o ha-namkid 'at s-ap 'am o 'i-wa:k lodaisig 'eđ 'at g Usagakam 'am o 'apec mat g kownal 'am o 'i-wuhas g lial 'ab 'amjeđ g ge:gewai.

Waiver: Intentionally giving up a right.

Apedag Uana - Mat hekid hema gmhu hab o 'i-ju: g hejel 'e-apedag.

Waiver of Immunity: A means authorized by statute by which a witness, before testifying or producing evidence, may relinquish the right to refuse to testify against himself or herself, thereby making it possible for his or her testimony to be used against him or her in future proceedings.

Apedag Ku:pa - Mat hekid hema gmhu hab o 'i-ju: g hejel 'e-apedag k 'am hab hahawa cei g 'e-ma:cidag 'ab 'amjeđ g kuđutalig. Hekid 'ab masma hab o 'e-ju: k 'am jegas mat s-ap o hekaj mo has kajj 'apş cem hekid.

Warrant: Most commonly, a court order authorizing law enforcement officers to make an arrest or conduct a search.

Ku:pta Cihañig Tapial - Tapial mo 'am ma:kc g cili:hi g şel mat 'an o bei g hemajkam 'o mat 'am o 'i-hua g ki:j 'o g we:scugaj.

Will: A legal declaration that disposes of a person's property when that person dies.

Elida - Hekiĥu 'apcudas tapial mat hema 'am o'oho mo has 'elid g 'e-we:scuga kc 'ep mat heđai wui o hi: mat hekid gmhu hab o 'i-e-ju:.

Without Prejudice: A claim or cause dismissed without prejudice may be the subject of a new lawsuit.

Pi Si We:s Dagito Cihañig - I:da 'o ab 'ab gegşa g hekihu cihañig mat 'am cem 'i-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eđ mat gmhu 'i-e-wu:şad k haba aş hiwgidas mat 'am 'u:pam 'ep o 'i-e-wa:k lodaisig ki: c'eđ.

With Prejudice: Applied to orders of judgment dismissing a case, meaning that the plaintiff is forever barred from bringing a lawsuit on the same claim or cause.

Dagito Cihañig - I:da 'o hab 'ab ge:gşa g hekihu cihañig mat g Usagakam gmhu hab o 'i-ju: k pi hiwgidas mat 'am 'ep o 'i-wa:k lodaisig ki: 'eđa.

Witness: A person who testifies to what he or she has seen, heard, or otherwise experienced. Also, a person who observes the signing of a will and is competent to testify that it is the will-maker's intended last will and testament.

Hema Ñeida - Mat hema 'am o 'a: mo hascu s-ma:c 'o mo hascu ñeid 'ab 'amjeđ g kuđutalig 'eđa mat 'am 'e-lodai. I:da 'o hebaicujc wuđ 'ep hegai mo 'am hema ñeid mat 'an o o'oho g 'e-ce:gig tapial t-ab mo hascu 'an wuđ 'i-elida.

Writ: A judicial order directing a person to do something.

O'ohona Cihañig - O'ohona mo 'ab 'amjeđ g lodaisig ki: mo wuđ cihañig.

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