

## Glossary English Nepali

Term	Definition	Translation
AID AND ABET (v)	To help or assist in committing a crime.	अपराधिक क्रियाकलापमा लाग्नको लागि उक्साउनु
ABATE (v)	To put an end to; to cancel.	रद्द गर्नु, मेटनु
ABUSE (v)	To do physical, sexual or psychological harm to someone.	दुर्व्यहार गर्नु, गाली गर्नु
ABUSE (n)	Improper use or harm. Ex: abuse of power; spousal abuse.	दुरुपयोग
ACCESSORY (n) - before the fact - after the fact	A person who helps someone else commit a crime, either -before the crime -after the crime.	मतियार, मदतगार, सामाग्री
ACCOMPLICE (n)	A person who helps someone else commit a crime.	सम्पन्न गर्नु, मदती
ACCUSATION (n)	A formal charge against a person.	अभियोग, आरोप, दोषारोपण
ACCUSED (n)	The person who is charged with a crime and has to go to criminal court. (See Defendant)	अभियुक्त, अपराधी
ACKNOWLEDGE (v)	To say or testify that something is true.	मान्नु, स्वीकार गर्नु
ACQUIT (v)	To find a person charged with a crime not guilty. To set free or release a person who has been accused of a crime.	रिहाई गर्नु, सफाई पाउनु
ACQUITTAL (n)	A decision by a judge or jury that a person on trial is not guilty.	सफाई, रिहाई, छुटकारा
AD LITEM, GUARDIAN (n)	A person appointed by the court to protect the interests of a minor or a mentally incompetent adult.	संरक्षक, अभिभावक
ADDICT (n)	A person who is dependent on a drug or alcohol.	नशाबाज, ब्यसनी, अम्मली

ADDICTION (n)	The condition of being addicted to a drug or alcohol.	कुलत, लागू लत
ADJOURN (v)	To delay a court hearing until a later time.	स्थगित गर्नु, पर सार्नु
ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence that can be legally and properly used in court.	स्वीकार्य प्रमाण, प्रमाणयोग्य
ADMISSION (n)	Saying that certain facts are true, but <u>not</u> saying that you are guilty. (see Confession)	मन्जुरी, सहमती, स्वीकृति
ADVERSE WITNESS (n)	A person called to testify for the other side.	प्रतिकूल साक्षी, विपक्षको साथी
AFFIDAVIT (n)	A written statement made under oath in front of a legally authorized person, like a judge or a notary public.	मुचुल्का, बकपत्र, शपथपत्र
AFFIRM (v)	To say that the lower court's decision was correct.	किटान गर्नु, निश्चित गर्नु
AGENT (n)	A person who acts for another person or legally represents him or her.	वारिस, प्रतिनिधि, दलाल, माध्याम
AGGRAVATED (adj)  -aggravated arson  -aggravated battery	Adjective that describes circumstances of a crime that may add to the degree of punishment (for example: aggravated murder refers to a murder committed while committing another crime); -Action of deliberately starting a fire with the intent to cause injury or damage; -Use of force against another person with a dangerous weapon.	जंगिनु, उत्तेजित हुनु वा चर्किनु  जंगिएर आगो लगाउनु  जंगिएर हतियारसहित भई आक्रमण वा हमला गर्नु
ALLEGE (v)	To say or claim that a crime has been committed even though it is not proven.	आरोप वा दोषारोपण गर्नु, अभियोग लगाउनु
ALLEGED (adj)	Stated, claimed, asserted, charged.	आरोपित, किटान गरिएको
ALLEGATION (n)	A statement that is made but has not yet been proven to be true or false.	अभियोग, आरोप, दोषारोपण

ALIAS (n)	Term used to indicate another name by which a person is known.	उपनाम, अर्को बोलाउने नाम
ALIBI (n)	A defense that places the defendant at the time of a crime in a different place than the scene involved, so that he/she cannot possibly be guilty.	अन्यत्र स्थिति, अन्यत्रको दाबी वा जिकिर
ALIMONY (n)	Money the court orders one spouse to pay to the other after a divorce.	सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद पछि दिइने निर्बाह खर्च
ANONYMOUS (adj)	Nameless, unknown, unsigned, lacking a name.	बेनामी, गुमनाम
APPEAR (v)	To physically go to court.	उपस्थित हुनु, देखा पर्नु
APPELLANT (n)	A person who appeals a court's decision.	पुनरावेदक
APPELLEE (n)	A person who answers an appeal to go to a higher court.	अपिल
ARGUMENT (n)	Remarks made by an attorney to a judge or jury about the facts of the case.	तर्क, बहस, विवाद
ARRAIGN (v)	To bring an accused person before the court to hear the criminal charges.	अदालतमा अभियुक्त पेश गर्नु
ARRAIGNMENT (n)	Court appearance of the accused person, when he/she is told about the charges against him/her and is asked to plead "guilty" or "not-guilty."	अभियोग, आरोप वा कसूरको लागि अदालतमा पेश गर्नु
ARREARAGE (n)	Amount of child support that is overdue or unpaid.	शिशु भरणपोषणको बाँकी वा बक्यौता
ARREST (v)	To keep a person in custody.	गिरफ्तार गर्नु, पक्रनु, समात्नु
ARSON (n)	Intentional burning of a house, commercial or industrial property.	आगलगाइ, आगो लगाउने काम
ASSAULT (v)	To try to hurt or threaten to hurt someone else. (This is not battery. See BATTERY)	हात हाल्नु, आक्रमण गर्नु, कुटपिट गर्नु

ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON (n)	Doing bodily harm without justification by use of any weapon intended to do harm.	सशस्त्र आक्रमण
ATTEMPT (v)	To try to do a criminal act or to commit a crime	प्रयास, प्रयत्न, उद्योग
ATTORNEY (n)	A legally trained person who represents clients in court and gives them legal advice. (See Lawyer, Counselor)	वकिल, अधिवक्ता, कानून व्यवसायी
BAIL (n)	A deposit of money given to release a Defendant or witness to make sure he/she returns to court.	धरौटी, जमानी
BAILIFF (n)	Person in charge of security in the courtroom. He/She assists the judge.	सिपाही, पियन
BANKRUPTCY (n)	The condition of a person who is unable to pay his/her debts.	टाट पल्टेको अवस्था
BATTERY (n)	Illegal physical violence or control of a person without his or her permission. (Compare with ASSAULT)	कुटपिट, मारपिट
BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT (Prep. phrase)	In a criminal case, the jury must be convinced that every element of the crime has been proven by the Prosecution.	शंका बाहिर
BIND OVER (v)	Action of a judge who decides before a trial that there is enough evidence for a trial.	प्रर्याप्त प्रमाणका आधारमा न्यायाधिशले गर्ने निर्णय
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) (n)	The level of alcohol in your blood or breath	शरीरमा मादक पदार्थको मात्र वा परिमाण
BLOOD TEST (n)	A test of your blood to determine how much alcohol or drugs are in your body. A test to determine who is the parent of a child.	खून वा रगत जाँच
BOOK (v) BOOKING (n)	Action of the police who arrest you, take your fingerprints, photographs and personal information.	प्रहरीले पक्राउपछि प्रमाण सुरक्षित गर्ने वा संकलन गर्ने काम
BRANDISH A WEAPON (v)	To show a weapon to another person, such as the police or a victim.	हतियार हल्लाउनु वा नचाउनु
BREAKING AND ENTERING (n)	Going into someone's house at night with intent to commit a serious crime.	फोरेर वा तोडेर भित्र पस्नु

BREATHALYZER TEST (n)	A test of your breath to determine the level of alcohol in your body.	सास वा श्वास परीक्षण
BRIBE (v) (n)	To give money (or something of value) to influence another person to do or not do something.	धूस, घूस खुवाउनु
BURDEN OF PROOF (n)	The requirement that the plaintiff (the party bringing a civil lawsuit) show by a "preponderance of evidence" or "weight of evidence" that all the facts necessary to win a judgment are presented and are probably true.	पर्याप्त प्रमाण, प्रमाणको भार
BURGLARY (n)	Act of unlawfully breaking into or entering a building or home, with the intent to commit a theft or other serious crime.	चोरी (अबैध रुपमा घर फोडेर चोरी गर्नु)
CAPACITY (n)	A person's legal or mental ability to make legal decisions.	सामर्थ्य, हैसियत
CAPITAL CASE (n)	A criminal case where the defendant may get the death penalty.	मृत्युदण्ड हुन सक्ने मुद्दा
CAPITAL CRIME (n) CAPITAL OFFENSE (n)	A crime punishable by death.	मृत्युदण्डद्वारा दण्डित गरिने मुद्दा
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (n)	Punishment by death.	मृत्यु दण्ड
CARJACKING (n)	Action of taking a car/truck that belongs to someone else against his will, by means of force or fear.	गाडी अपहरण गर्नु
CASE (n)	Lawsuit filed in criminal, civil or traffic court.	मुद्दा
CEASE AND DESIST ORDER (n)	An order of an administrative agency or court prohibiting a person or business from continuing to do something.	अदालत वा प्रशासनले गरेको व्यक्तिगत वा व्यावसायिक प्रतिबन्ध
CERTIFIED COPY (n)	An official copy of a paper from a case file that is marked as being true, complete, and a real copy of the original legal case.	प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि
CHALLENGE (n) (v)	Someone's right to object to or oppose an accusation in a legal case.	चुनौती

CHAMBERS (n)	A judge's private office.	न्यायाधीश रहने कोठा
CHANGE OF VENUE (n)	Moving a civil or criminal case from one court jurisdiction to another.	स्थान वा अदालतको परिवर्तन
CHARACTER EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence about a criminal defendant's character.	चरित्र प्रमाण
CHARGE (n)	In criminal law, what the defendant is accused of.	आरोप, दोष
CHIEF JUDGE (n)	Presiding or Administrative Judge in a court.	मुख्य न्यायाधिश
CHILD ABUSE (n)	Hurting a child physically, sexually or emotionally.	शिशु दुर्व्यवहार
CHILD ABDUCTION (n)	The offense of taking away a child by deceit and persuasion, or by violence.	शिशु अपहरण
CHILD MOLESTATION (n)	Any form of indecent or sexual activity on, involving, or surrounding a child under the age of 18.	बाल दुराचार, बाल बालिकामाथि यौन दुर्व्यवहार गर्नु
CHILD SUPPORT (n)	Money paid by a parent to help support a child or children.	बाल भरणपोषण
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence in a trial which is not directly from an eyewitness or participant and which requires some reasoning to prove a fact.	परिस्थितिजन्य प्रमाण
CITATION (n)	A court order or summons that tells a defendant what the charges are. Also tells the defendant to go to court and/or post bail.	दृष्टान्त, वृत्तान्त उल्लेख गर्नु
CIVIL ACTION (n)	An action brought to enforce or protect private rights. Any action other than criminal proceedings.	देवानी
CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION (n)	Violation of the personal rights guaranteed and protected by the U.S. Constitution.	निजामती अधिकार उल्लंघन
CLAIM (n)	The statement of a right to money or	दाबी, दावा

	property.	
CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE (n)	Standard of proof commonly used in civil lawsuits. It governs the amount of proof that must be offered in order for the plaintiff to win the case.	स्पष्ट र विश्वसनीय प्रमाण वा तथ्य
CLERICAL ERROR (n)	An unintentional mistake, in writing, which may be made by a clerk, counsel, or court.	फाँटमा लेखनदासले वा कारिन्दाले गरेको भूल वा त्रुटी
CLERK (n) COURT CLERK (n)	Officer of the court who files pleadings, motions, judgments, etc., issues process, and keeps records of court proceedings.	लेखन्दास, कारिन्दा न्यायालयको कारिन्दा वा बहिदार
CLOSING ARGUMENT (n)	Counsel's final statement to the judge/and or jury after all parties have presented all their evidence.	बन्द गर्ने वा अन्तिम तर्क वा बहस
CODE (n)	Book that contains all the laws. Ex: Labor Code, Civil Code, Criminal Code.	विधान, पद्धति, संहिता
CO-DEFENDANT (n)	In a criminal case, a person charged with involvement in the same crime as another.	सह प्रतिवादी
COERCION (n)	Forcing someone to do something by threat.	धम्किद्वारा बाध्य गराउनु वा कर लगाउनु
COHABITATION (n)	Living with another person	सह-वासस्थान गर्नु
COMMIT (v)	To do something illegal, "to commit" a crime	गैर कानुनी अपराध गर्नु
COMMITMENT (n)	The action of sending a person to prison or a mental institution.	लगिने काम (जस्तै जेल लानु)
COMMITMENT ORDER (n)	The order directing an officer to take a person to prison or to a mental institution.	जेल वा अन्य स्थानमा लाने आदेश वा हुकुम
COMMON LAW (n)	Laws that come from court decisions and not from statutes, "codes," or constitutions.	मुलुकी ऐन
COMMUNITY OBLIGATIONS (n)	Debts that a husband and wife owe together.	सामाजिक दायित्व
COMMUNITY PROPERTY (n)	Everything that a husband and wife own together. Anything either spouse bought with money earned during the marriage.	श्रीमान श्रीमतीको स्वामित्वको सम्पत्ति

COMMUNITY SERVICE (n)	Work performed as punishment for a crime. It may also be performed instead of a fine, or as a condition of probation.	सामाजिक समुदाय सेवा
COMMUTATION (n) COMMUTE (v)	The reduction of a prison sentence, such as from 10 years to 5 years.	न्यूनीकरण, सजाय घटाउने काम परिवर्तन
COMPENSATORY DAMAGES (n) DAMAGES (n)	Money that one person must pay another to cover the cost of a wrong or injury.	क्षतिपूर्ति वा मुआब्जा
COMPETENCY ORDER (n)	An order from a court that says that a defendant is mentally able to go to trial.	दक्ष वा योग्य वा सामर्थ्य छ भने आदेश
COMPETENCY (n)	The ability of a person to understand and communicate, especially with regard to standing trial and assisting counsel in his or her defense.	दक्षता, योग्यता
COMPLAINANT (n)	Person who wants to start a court case against another person. In a civil case, the complainant is the PLAINTIFF. In a criminal case, the complainant is the STATE.	बादी देवानीमा (civil) व्यक्ति फौजदारी (criminal) राज्य
COMPLAINT (n)	The legal document that usually begins a civil lawsuit or a criminal case.	लिखित उजुरी पेश गर्नु
CONCEALMENT (n)	Withholding information which one is required to reveal.	लुकाउनु
CONCURRENT SENTENCES (n)	Sentences you can serve at the same time.	एकै पटक दण्डित हुनु वा दण्ड भोग्नु
CONFESSION (n)	When a person admits orally or in writing that he/she committed an offense or a crime.	लिखित वा मौखिक स्वीकारोक्ति वा साविती
CONFIDENTIAL RECORD (n)	Information in a court case that is not available to the public.	गोप्य विवरण वा अभिलेख
CONFISCATE (v)	Action of taking away property temporarily for security or legal reasons.	जफत गर्नु, खोस्नु, सबैस्व हरण गर्नु



CONFRONTATION RIGHT (n)	Defendant's right to be face-to-face with the witnesses against him or her.	सामना वा मुकाबिला गर्ने अधिकार
CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES (n)	Successive sentences, one beginning at the end of another, imposed against a person convicted of two or more violations.	निरन्तर वा लगातार दण्ड भोग्नु
CONSENT (n)	A written agreement to obey a decision or deal.	मन्जुरी वा सम्मति दिनु
CONSPIRACY (n)	When two or more persons agree to commit a crime.	षड्यन्त्र
CONSTITUTION (n)	The rules, principles and descriptions of the government's power, and the main rights that the people of a country or state have.	संविधान
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT (n)	A right guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, interpreted by the federal courts.	संवैधानिक अधिकार
CONTEMPT OF COURT (n)	Disobeying a court order. Punishment can be a fine or jail.	अदालतको अवहेलना
CONTINUANCE (n)	Delaying a court case to a later date.	थमौती वा पछि सार्नु
CONTRACT(n)	-An agreement between two or more people to do or not to do a particular thing; -An agreement between two or more people that makes, changes, or ends a legal relationship.	करार सम्झौता
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE (n)	A drug or chemical whose manufacture, possession, or use is regulated by a government, such as illicitly used drugs or prescription medications that are designated by law.	नियन्त्रित पदार्थ वा बस्तु
CONVICT (n)	A person who has been found guilty of a crime and is serving a sentence for that crime; a prison inmate.	अभियुक्त अभियुक्त बनाउनु

CONVICT (v)	To find a person guilty of an offense by either a trial or a plea of guilty	
CONVICTION (n)	Decision by a judge or jury when they find a criminal defendant guilty.	अभियोगको निश्चय
COUNSEL (n)	Lawyer, attorney, legal representative	परामर्शदाता
COUNT (n)	Each separate charge in a criminal case.	गन्ती, अभियोग संख्या
COUNTERFEIT (v)	To forge, to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with the purpose to deceive by passing off the copy as genuine.	नक्कल वा कीर्ते गर्नु
COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL (n)	A defense attorney assigned by the court to represent a defendant who cannot afford to hire an attorney.	अदालतले नियुक्ति गरेको परामर्शदाता वा सल्लाकार
COURT (OR BENCH) TRIAL (n)	A trial without a jury. A judge decides the case.	इजलासको सुनुवाई
CRIME (n)	Something you do, or don't do, that breaks a law.	अपराध
CRIMINAL (n)	Someone convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor.	अपराधी, कसूरदार
CRIMINAL INSANITY (n)	Lack of mental ability to do or keep from doing a particular act; not able to distinguish right from wrong.	ठिक बेठिक छुट्याउन नसक्ने मानसिक अवस्था
CRIMINAL RECORD (n)	Arrest record. A written account listing all the instances in which a person has been arrested. A form completed by a police officer when a person is arrested.	आपराधिक रेकर्ड वा अभिलेख
DAMAGES (n)	Money that the losing side must pay to the winning side for losses or injuries.	क्षति, नोक्सानी
DEADLY WEAPON (n)	Any weapon, instrument or object that is capable of being used to inflict death or great bodily injury.	घातक हातहतियार
DEATH PENALTY (n)	Death imposed by the government as punishment for a serious crime.	मृत्यु दण्ड

DECEDENT (n)	In criminal law, a murder victim; in civil law, a dead person.	विचलित, मृत व्यक्ति
DEFENDANT (n)	In a civil case, the person or company being sued. In a criminal or traffic case, the person accused of the crime.	प्रतिवादी
DEFENSE ATTORNEY (n)	In a criminal case, the lawyer that represents the accused person (the “defendant”).	प्रतिरक्षा वकिल वा न्यायाधिवक्ता
DELIBERATE (v)	To consider all the evidence related to a case that was presented in court.	विचारयुक्त, सोच विचार गर्नु
DEPORTATION (n)	The act of removing a person to another country. An order issued by an immigration judge, expelling an illegal resident from the United States.	देशनिकाला
DEPOSITION (n)	Written or oral testimony given under oath in front of an authorized third person like a court reporter or attorney.	बकपत्र
DETENTION (n)	When a person is temporarily kept in jail until the court makes a final decision.	हिरासत, नजरबन्द
DIRECT EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence in the form of a witness’s testimony, who actually saw, heard, or touched the subject in question.	प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण, स्पष्ट वक्ता, सोझो प्रमाण
DISCOVERY (n)	The gathering of information (facts, documents or testimony) before a case goes to trial.	खोजी, आविष्कार
DISCRIMINATION (n)	Unfair treatment or denial of normal privileges on the basis of sex, age, race, nationality, religion or handicap.	विभेद, भेदभाव
DISMISS (v)	To terminate a legal action involving outstanding charges against a defendant in a criminal case.	खारिज गर्नु

DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE (n)	Action of a court when it dismisses a case and will not allow any other suit to be filed on the same claim in the future.	पूर्वाग्रह सहित बर्खास्त
DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE (n)	When a court dismisses a case, but will allow other suits to be filed on the same claim.	बिना पूर्वाग्रह बर्खास्त
DISORDERLY CONDUCT (n)	Any behavior, contrary to law, which disturbs the public peace.	गैर कानूनी चरित्र, व्यवहार वा आचरण
DISSOLUTION (n)	The act of terminating a marriage.	बिघटन, भंग, बैबाहिक सम्बन्ध बिघटन
DISTURBING THE PEACE (n)	Conduct which tends to annoy other people, including making unnecessary and distracting noise.	शान्ति खलबल्याउनु, अशान्ति मच्चाउनु
DIVORCE (n)	The common name for a marriage that is legally ended.	सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद, तलाक, पारपाचुके
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (n)	An assault committed by one member of a household against another	घरेलु वा घरायसी हिंसा वा अत्याचार
DOMICILE (n)	The place where a person has his/her permanent legal home.	वतन, वासस्थान
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) (n) DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) (n) DRUNK DRIVING (n)	The unlawful operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.	मादक पदार्थ सेवन गरी गाडी चलाउनु
DURESS (n)	Any illegal imprisonment or threats of bodily harm in order to coerce the will of another and induce him/her to do an act contrary to his/her free will.	करकाप, दबाब
EMBEZZLE (v)	To take property from a person to whom the property has been entrusted.	निजी सम्पत्ति खोस्नु
ENTER A GUILTY PLEA (v)	To file a formal statement with the court that the accused admits committing the criminal act.	दोषी वा कसूरदार भनी दर्ता गर्नु
EVICT (v)	To expel a person from a property with especially with the support of the law.	निष्काशन गर्नु, निकाल्नु, हटाउनु

EVICTION (n)	The act of removing a person from a premises with a court judgment.	निष्काशन
EXCESSIVE FORCE (n)	The use of an unreasonable amount of force by a police officer.	अधिक वा धेरै बल प्रयोग गर्नु
EXCLUSIONARY RULE (n)	The rule preventing illegally obtained evidence to be used in a trial.	अवैध रूपमा प्राप्त प्रमाण सुनुवाईमा समावेश नगर्ने नियम
EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence which tends to indicate that a defendant did not commit the alleged crime.	निर्दोष वा निरपराध सिद्ध गर्ने प्रमाण
EXECUTE (v)	To carry out all terms of a contract or court order; to sign a document; to kill.	कार्यान्वित गर्नु, लागू गर्नु
EXECUTION (n)	A court order given to a sheriff authorizing him/her to carry out the court's judgment.	कार्यान्वयन
EXONERATE (v)	To clear of blame or responsibility.	सफाई वा रिहाइ दिनु, दोषमुक्त गर्नु
EX PARTE PROCEEDING (n)	A legal proceeding in which only one side is represented.	एकपक्षीय वा एकतर्फी कारबाई वा पुर्पक्ष
EXPUNGEMENT (n)	Official erasure of a criminal record or partial contents of a criminal record.	प्रमाण मेट्नु वा हटाउनु
EXTORTION (n)	The act of obtaining the property of another person through wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear.	धम्काएर या बलपूर्वक लिनु वा अपहरण गर्नु
EXTRADITION (n)	Bringing a person that is in custody in one state or country to the authorities of another state or country where that person has been accused or convicted of a crime.	सुपुर्दगी, फिर्ता

EYE WITNESS (n)	A person who actually saw the act, fact, or transaction to which he/she testifies.	प्रत्यक्षदर्शी
FAILURE TO APPEAR (n)	The act of not appearing in court after being presented with a subpoena or summons.	तारेखमा उपस्थित हुन नसक्नु
FAILURE TO COMPLY (n)	The act of not following an order that is given by the court or police.	आज्ञापालन गर्न नसक्नु
FEE WAIVER (n)	Permission not to pay the court's filing fees. People with very low income can ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form.	दस्तुर वा शुल्क छुट
FELONY (n)	A serious crime that can be punished by more than one year in prison or by death.	अपराध
FELONY MURDER (n)	A murder committed during the commission of a felony such as robbery, burglary, or kidnapping.	आपराधिक हत्या
FIFTH AMENDMENT (n)	You cannot be forced to testify against yourself in court. You have the right to refuse to answer a question that might incriminate you.	पाचौं संशोधन (जस्मा जबर्जस्ती साक्षी बस्न बाध्य गर्न नपाइने उल्लेख छ)
FILE (v)	When a person officially gives a paper to a court clerk and that paper becomes part of the record of a case.	दर्ता गर्नु वा दायर गर्नु
FIND GUILTY (v)	When the judge or jury determines the guilt of the defendant.	दोषी ठहर्नु
FINE (n)	The money a person must pay as punishment for doing something illegal or for not doing something they were supposed to do.	जरिमाना

FINGERPRINT (n)	The distinctive pattern of lines on human fingertips that are used as a method of identification in criminal cases.	औंला छाप, औंठाको छाप
FIREARM (n)	A weapon such as a rifle, shotgun or revolver	बन्दुक
FORFEIT (v)	To lose, or lose the right to something.	गुमाउनु, जफत गर्नु
FORGERY (n)	To use someone else's name and claim it is yours.	किर्ते वा जालसाजी गर्नु, कुट रचना गर्नु
FOSTER CARE (n)	A program that gives money to a person, family, or institution to raise someone else's child.	अर्काको बालकको पालनपोषण
FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT (n)	All persons born or naturalized in the United States—including former slaves—are guaranteed equal protection of the laws.	चौधौं संशोधन [सबै अमेरिकन नागरिकता पाएको वा जन्मिएको समान कानूनी संरक्षण छ]
FRAUD (n)	Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.	जालझेल, छलकपट
GAMBLING (n)	The act of betting money, or other thing of value, in a game of chance.	जुवा वा बाजी गर्नु
GRAND JURY (n)	A group of 16 to 23 citizens who listen to the prosecutor's evidence of criminal allegations and decide whether there is probable cause to believe a person committed a crime and to charge them with that crime.	मुद्दामा न्यायाधिशलाई तथ्य सम्बन्धमा सहयोग गर्ने व्यक्तिको समूह
GRAND THEFT (n)	Taking the personal property of another person of a value in excess of an amount set by	डकैती, ठूलो परिमाणमा चोरी

	law with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently. Often used for car theft.	
GREAT BODILY INJURY (n)	Injury which involves a substantial risk of death, serious permanent disfigurement, or loss of function of any part of an organ of the body. This is a more serious than ordinary battery.	शारीरिक चोटपटक वा क्षती
GROSS NEGLIGENCE (n)	A negligent act which is reckless, which departs from the conduct of an ordinary, prudent person, and is contrary to a proper regard for human life.	घोर उपेक्षा वा लापरवाही वा अनादर
GUARDIAN (n)	A person appointed by law to assume responsibility for incompetent adults or minor children.	संरक्षक, अभिभावक
GUARDIAN AD LITEM (n)	An adult appointed by a court who represents a minor child or legally incompetent person.	कानूनी अभिभावक
GUILTY (adj)	A court decision that a defendant committed a crime.	दोषी, कसूरदार
GUILTY PLEA (n)	When a person admits in court that he/she is guilty of a crime.	स्वयमले दोषी स्वीकार गर्नु
HANDCUFFS (n)	Chains or shackles to secure a prisoner's hands.	हतकडी
HARASSMENT (n)	Words, gestures, and actions which tend to annoy, alarm, and verbally abuse another person.	हैरानी, दुःख दिने वा दिक्क पर्ने काम
HEARING (n)	A formal court proceeding with the judge and opposing sides present, but no jury.	सुनुवाई, पुर्पक्ष



HEARSAY (n)	Statements by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question, but heard about it from someone else. Hearsay usually can't be used as evidence in court.	सुनिजानेको कुरा, सुनी जात्रे साक्षी
HEIR (n)	A person that has the right to inherit money or property from someone who dies with or without a will.	हकदार, हकवाला, उत्तराधिकारी
HIT AND RUN (n)	Crime in which the driver of a vehicle leaves the scene of an accident without identifying him/herself.	दुर्घटना गरी फरार
HOMICIDE (n)	The unlawful killing of one human being by another.	नरहत्या, ज्यानमारा
HOSTILE WITNESS (n)	A witness whose testimony is not favorable to the party who calls him/her as a witness.	विपरी साक्षी
HUNG JURY (n)	A jury whose members cannot agree upon a verdict.	निर्यण मात्र नसक्ने अवस्थामा पुगेको जूरी
IGNORANCE OF FACT (n)	The lack of knowledge of some fact relating to the subject matter at hand. May sometimes be used as a defense.	तथ्यको बेवास्था
ILLEGAL (adj)	Against the law	अवैध
IMMUNITY (n)	A right to be excused from a duty or penalty.	प्रतिपक्ष
IMPEACH A WITNESS (v)	To call into question the truthfulness of a witness.	साक्षीलाई अभियोग लगाउनु
IMPOUND (v)	To take and keep an object (often a vehicle) in police custody.	घेरामा राख्नु वा जफत गर्नु

IMPRISON (v)	The act of putting or confining a person in prison.	जेल हाल्लु, थुनु
INADMISSIBLE (adj)	Something that cannot be admitted as evidence in a trial or hearing.	अस्वीकार्य, मात्र नसकिने
INCARCERATE (v)	To put someone in jail or prison.	थुनु, कैद गर्नु वा थुनामा राख्नु
INCEST (n)	The act of having sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that marriage between them would be unlawful.	हाडनाता करनी
INCOMPETENCY (n)	Lack of capacity to understand the nature and object of the proceedings, to consult with counsel, and to assist in preparing a defense.	अक्षमता, नालायकी
INCRIMINATE (v)	To say that another person is responsible for criminal actions.	दोष लगाउनु
INDECENT EXPOSURE (n)	Showing private body parts in an indecent manner in a public place.	निर्लज्ज वा अभद्र प्रदर्शन
INDEMNITY (n)	An obligation to provide compensation (usually money) for a loss, hurt or damage.	क्षतिपूर्ति
INDICTMENT (n)	A formal charge by a grand jury saying there is enough evidence that the defendant committed the crime to justify having a trial. Used primarily for felonies.	अभियोग, कसूर
INDIGENT (adj)	A person who is poor, needy, and has no one to look to for support.	गरीब, निर्धन वा दरिद्र
INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PLAN (IEP)	Plan for a student who is entitled to special education services.	व्यक्तिगत शिक्षा योजना
INFORMANT (n)	An undisclosed person who confidentially discloses material information of a crime	सूचनादाता, जाहेरवाला

	to the police, which is usually done in exchange for a reward or special treatment.	
INFRACTION (n)	A minor violation of a law that is not a misdemeanor or a felony and can't be punished by time in prison. Example: a minor traffic offense.	उलंघन, भंग
INITIAL APPEARANCE (n)	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/her for trial.	प्रारम्भिक उपस्थिति
INJUNCTION (n)	A court order that says a defendant can't perform, or must perform, a specific act.	निषेधाज्ञा
INMATE (n)	A person confined to a prison or jail.	कैदी
INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY (n)	A belief in the American legal system that all people accused of a criminal act are considered innocent until the evidence leaves no doubt in the mind of the court or the jury that the accused did commit the crime.	दोषी प्रमाणित नहुँदा सम्म निर्दोष
INSANITY PLEA (n)	A claim by a defendant that he/she lacks the soundness of mind required by law to accept responsibility for a criminal act	मानसिक अवस्था ठिक नभएको बिन्ती
INSTRUCTIONS (n)	The explanation of constitutional rights given by a judge to a defendant.	निर्देशनहरू
INTENT (n)	A resolve to do a particular criminal act.	आशय, नियत, लक्ष

INTERLOCUTORY (adj)	Something that is provisional; not final.	अन्तरक्रियात्मक
INTERROGATORY (n)	A written question asked by one party in a lawsuit which the opposing party must answer in writing.	सोधनी, सोधपुछ
INTESTATE (adj)	Not having made a will before your death.	इच्छापत्र नदिई भएको मृत्यु
INTOXICATION (n)	A diminished ability to act with full mental and physical capabilities because of alcohol or drug consumption; drunkenness.	मदोन्मत्त स्थिति, मात
INVESTIGATION (n)	A legal inquiry to discover and collect facts.	अनुसन्धान, छानविन, खोजतलास
INVOLUNTARY MURDER (n)	The unlawful killing of a human being in which there is no intention to kill or do grievous bodily harm, but that is committed with criminal negligence or during the commission of a felony.	अनैच्छिक हत्या, इच्छाबिरुद्ध हत्या
IRRELEVANT (adj)	Evidence that is not sufficiently related to the matter at issue.	अप्रासंगिक, असम्बद्ध
ISSUE (n)	The disputed point between parties in a lawsuit.	मुद्दा मामला, विवाद
ISSUE (v)	To send out officially. Example: A court issues an order.	जारी गर्नु
JAIL (n)	A place used to hold persons convicted of misdemeanors or persons awaiting trial.	कारागार, जेल, झ्यालखाना
JEOPARDY (n)	In danger of being charged with or convicted of a crime.	खतरा, जोखिम, सङ्कट

JOIN (v)	To unite or combine	गास्नु, जोड्नु, सम्मिलित हुनु
JOINT TENANCY (n)	When two or more people own something and have rights of survivorship. This means that if one person dies, his or her share goes to the other person(s).	संयुक्त बहाली वा मोहियानी
JOYRIDING (n)	Illegally taking a vehicle, without intent to deprive the owner permanently of the vehicle, often involving reckless driving.	अवैधरुपमा गाडीलाई लापरवाह गरी चलाउनु
JUDGE (n)	An elected or appointed public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law.	न्यायाधीश
JUDGMENT (n)	The judge's final decision in a case.	निर्यण, फैसला
JUDICIAL NOTICE (n)	A court's recognition of the truth of basic facts without formal evidence.	न्यायिक सूचना
JURISDICTION (n)	The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a case. The geographic area over which the court has authority to decide cases. The territory, subject matter, or persons over which lawful authority may be exercised by a court.	अधिकार क्षेत्र, मातहत, क्षेत्राधिकार
JUROR (n)	A member of the jury.	जुरीको सदस्य
JUROR, ALTERNATE (n)	Additional juror chosen in case of sickness or disability of another juror.	जुरीसदस्यको बैकल्पिक

JURY (n)	A group of citizens picked according to law and authorized to decide a case.	जूरी, मुद्दामा न्यायाधिशले तथ्य सम्बन्धमा सहयोग गर्ने व्यक्तिहरुको समुह
JURY FOREMAN (n)	The juror who is in charge of the jury during deliberations and speaks for the jury in court when announcing the verdict.	जूरीको प्रधान कर्मचारी वा नाईके
JURY, HUNG (n)	A jury that is unable to agree on a verdict after a suitable period of deliberation.	निर्यण मात्र नसक्ने अवस्थामा पुगेको जूरी
JURY INSTRUCTIONS (n)	Directions that the judge gives the jury before it decides a case. They tell the jury what laws apply to that particular case.	जूरीलाई निर्देशन
JURY TRIAL (n)	A trial that is heard and decided by a jury.	जूरीले गर्ने सुनुवाई
JUSTIFICATION (n)	A lawful or sufficient reason for one's acts or omissions.	औचित्य, न्यायसङ्गति
JUSTIFIABLE (adj)	Rightful; warranted or sanctioned by law; that which can be shown to be sustained by law; as justifiable homicide.	न्यायोचित, मनासिव, समर्थन योग्य
JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (n)	The killing of another human being without criminal intent, for example, an accidental shooting, or a killing in the course of self-defense.	मनासिव हत्या
JUVENILE (n)	A person under 18 years of age; a minor.	किशोर, बाल, अल्पवयस्क
JUVENILE COURT (n)	A court having jurisdiction over cases involving children under 18.	बाल अदालत

KIDNAPPING (n)	The taking or detaining of a person against his or her will and without lawful authority.	अपहरण
KNOWINGLY (adv)	With knowledge, willfully or intentionally with respect to a material element of an offense.	जानाजान, जानेर नै, जानीबुझी
LACK CAPACITY (v)	To lack competency, power or fitness. To be incapable of giving legal consent. To lack the fundamental ability to be accountable for your actions.	क्षमताको अभाव
LARCENY (n)	Stealing or theft.	चोरी
LAWSUIT (n)	A civil action between two or more persons in the courts of law, not a criminal matter.	मुद्दा, मामिला
LEADING QUESTION (n)	A question which instructs the witness how to answer or puts words in his mouth. Suggests to the witness the desired answer.	अग्रणी प्रश्न
LEASE (n)	An agreement for renting real estate.	ठेक्का, पट्टा (भाडामा दिनु)
LEGAL AID (n)	Professional legal services available usually to persons or organizations unable to afford such services.	कानूनी सहायता
LENIENCY (n)	Recommendation for a sentence less than the maximum allowed.	उदारता, दयालुपन
LEVY (v)	To obtain money by legal process through seizure and/or sale of property.	तिरो वा कर उठाउनु, महसूल उठाउनु
LEWD CONDUCT (n)	Behavior that is obscene or indecent. Refers to any act that is sexual in nature, and which would be considered indecent or shocking to a reasonable person.	अश्लील आचरण
LIABILITY (n)	Legal debts and obligations.	दायित्व, जिम्मेवारी
LIABLE (adj)	Legally responsible.	उत्तरदायी, भागी

LIBEL (n)	False and malicious material that is written or published that harms a person's reputation.	अपमानजनक लेख वा वक्तव्य प्रकाशित गर्नु, अपमान वा बदनाम गर्नु
LIE DETECTOR (n)	A machine which records varying emotional disturbances when answering questions truly or falsely, as indicated by fluctuations in blood pressure, respiration, or perspiration.	प्रश्नोत्तरक्रममा शारीरिक लक्षण रेकर्ड गर्ने यन्त्र
LIEN (n)	The right to keep a debtor's property from being sold or transferred until the debtor pays what he/she owes.	ऋण चुक्ता नहुन्जेलसम्म धितोको उपर स्वामित्व रहने हक
LIFE IMPRISONMENT (n)	A sentence where the convicted criminal is ordered to spend the rest of his/her life in prison.	जन्मकैद, आजीवन काराबास
LINEUP (n)	A police identification procedure by which the suspect to a crime is presented, along with others, before the victim or witness to determine if the victim or witness can identify the suspect as the person who committed the crime.	अपराधीलाई सनखत गराउने उद्देश्यले राखिने हुलिया मिल्नेहरुको क्रम
LITIGANT (n)	A party, or side involved in a lawsuit.	मुद्दाको एक पक्ष, अभियोगी, झगडिया
LITIGATION (n)	A case, controversy, or lawsuit.	मुद्दा, विवाद, झगडा
LOITERING (n)	To linger or hang around in a public place or business where a person has no particular purpose. In many states, cities and towns have ordinances against <i>loitering</i> by which the police can arrest someone who refuses to "move along."	बरालिनु, अल्मलिनु, उद्देश्य बिना
MAKE OR DRAW UP (v)	To produce in legal form; to prepare; to draft or compose (a contract, a petition, a complaint, an answer).	कानूनी तवरले तयार पर्नु वा प्रस्तुत गर्नु



MALICE (n)	Hatred or hostility of one person toward another which may lead to doing a wrongful act without legal justification.	शत्रुभाव, ईवी, दुर्भावना
MALICE AFORETHOUGHT (n)	Intending to kill another person or intending to do an act with knowledge that it is dangerous to human life.	द्वेष पूर्वानुमान गरेर अनैतिक काम गर्नु
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (n)	Willful destruction of property, from actual ill will or resentment toward its owner or possessor.	द्वेषपूर्ण विजाई वा उपद्रो
MALICIOUS PROSECUTION (n)	An action with the intention of injuring the defendant and without probable cause, and which ends in favor of the person prosecuted.	दुराशययुक्त कार्यवाही
MALICIOUSLY (adv)	In away to annoy, or injure another, or an intent to do a wrongful act; it may consist of direct intention to injure, or of reckless disregard of another's rights.	द्वेषपूर्ण रूपमा
MALPRACTICE (n)	Violation of a professional duty to act with reasonable care and in good faith without fraud or collusion. This term is usually applied to such conduct by doctors, lawyers, or accountants.	कुप्रथा, कुकर्म, भ्रष्टाचार
MANDATE (n)	A judicial command or order proceeding from a court or judicial officer, directing the proper officer to enforce a judgment, sentence, or decree.	जनादेश, हुकूम
MANDATORY (adj)	Required, ordered.	आदेशात्मक अनिवार्य
MASSIAH MOTION (n)	A motion to exclude fraudulently obtained confessions.	जालझेल गरी उपलब्ध स्वीकारोक्ति समावेश नगर्ने प्रस्ताव
MATERIAL EVIDENCE (n)	Relevant evidence which tends to influence the judge and/or jury because of its logical connection with the issue.	भौतिक प्रमाण, तात्विक प्रमाण

MATERIAL WITNESS (n)	In criminal trial, a witness whose testimony is crucial to either the defense or prosecution.	महत्वपूर्ण साक्षी
MAYHEM (n)	A malicious injury which disables or disfigures another.	अङ्ग भंग, व्यक्तिलाई पूर्ण वा आंशिक घाउ चोट लाएको अवस्था
MEDIATION (n)	A process in which people that are having a dispute are helped by a neutral person to communicate so they can reach a settlement acceptable to both.	मध्यस्थता
MEMORANDUM OF COSTS (n)	A certified, itemized statement of the amount of costs after judgment.	लागत ज्ञापनपत्र वा मुचुल्का
MEMORIALIZE (v)	To mark by observation in writing.	अवलोकन गरी लिखित चिन्ह गर्नु
MENACE (n)	A threat; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil or injury upon another.	धम्की दिनु (v), धम्की, खतरा, भय
MENTAL HEALTH (n)	The wellness of a person's state of mind.	मानसिक स्वास्थ्य
MENTAL INCAPACITY (n)	State of a person being found incapable of understanding and carrying on the everyday affairs of life due to a loss of reasoning faculties.	मानसिक असक्षमता
MENTAL STATE (n)	Capacity or condition of one's mind in terms of ability to do or not to do a certain act.	मानसिक अवस्था
MERITS (n)	A decision "on the merits" refers to a judgment, decision, or ruling of a court based upon the facts presented in evidence and the law applied to that evidence.	मुद्दाको आफ्नो ठीक-बेठीक बुँदाहरु, गुण, योग्यता श्रेस्ता
MINOR (n)	A child under the age of 18 years. (See also JUVENILE).	नाबालक वा नाबालिक, अल्पवयस्क
MINUTE ORDER (n)	Document prepared by the clerk recording the orders of the clerk.	कार्य विवरण

MIRANDA RIGHTS (n)	Requirement that police tell a person who is arrested or questioned his or her constitutional rights before they question him or her: specifically, the right to remain silent; that any statement made may be used against him or her; the right to an attorney; and if the person cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed if he or she desires.	मौन रहन पाउने अधिकार भनी जानकारी गराउनु पर्ने आवश्यकता
MIRANDA WARNING (n)		वकिल पाउने वा राख्न सक्ने अवस्था
MISDEMEANOR (n)	A crime that can be punished by up to one year in jail.	कसूर, अपराध
MISTAKE (n)	Some unintentional act, omission, or error caused by ignorance, surprise, imposition, or misplaced confidence.	गल्ती, भूल
MISTRIAL (n)	A trial that has been ended and declared void (of no legal effect) due to prejudicial error in the proceedings or other extraordinary circumstances.	रद्द गरिएको मुद्दा
MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES (n)	Facts which do not constitute a justification or excuse for an offense but which may be considered as reasons for reducing the degree of blame.	घटाउन सक्ने अवस्था, कम गर्ने परिस्थितिहरू
MITIGATING FACTORS(n)	Facts that do not constitute a justification or excuse for an offense but which may be considered as reasons for reducing the degree of blame.	कम गर्ने कारकहरू
MODIFICATION (n)	A spoken or written request by one party asking the judge to make a decision or an order on a specific point.	परिमार्जन, बदल्ने काम
MOOT	A point or question related to a legal case that usually has no practical importance or relevance to the case. A moot point is a point that can't be resolved by the judge, is not	छलफलको बिषय, अनिर्णित विवाद

	disputed by either side, or is resolved out of court.	
MORAL TURPITUDE (n)	Immorality. An element of crimes morally bad, as opposed to crimes bad merely because they are forbidden by statute.	नैतिक पतन
MOTION (n)	Oral or written request made by a party to an action before, during, or after a trial asking the judge to issue a ruling or order in that party's favor.	प्रस्ताव, समावेदन
MOTION DENIED (n)	Ruling or order issued by the judge refusing the party's request.	न्यायाधीशले प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार गर्नु
MOTION GRANTED (n)	Ruling or order issued by the judge approving the party's request.	न्यायाधीशले प्रस्ताव स्वीकार गर्नु
MOTION TO QUASH (n)	A request to make something null or ineffective, such as to "quash a subpoena."	प्रस्ताव रद्द, बदर वा खारिज गरिपाउँ भन्ने अनुरोध
MOTION TO SEVER (n)	A request usually by defense, to have a separate trial as to either jointly tried defendants or jointly charged counts.	अलग, छुट्याईपाउँ वा पृथक गरिपाउँ भन्ने अनुरोध
MOTION TO SUPPRESS (n)	A request to suppress as evidence at trial things or statements obtained as a result of an allegedly illegal search and seizure (commonly referred to as 1538.5 PC motions.)	अवैध तरिकाले प्राप्त प्रमाण रोक्न वा प्रकाश नगरिपाउँ भन्ने अनुरोध
MUG SHOT (n)	Pictures taken after a suspect is taken into custody (booked), usually used as an official photograph by police officers.	शंकास्पद अपराधीको तस्बीर प्रहरी वा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिले खिच्ने काम
MURDER (n)	The unlawful killing of a human being with deliberate intent to kill.	हत्या
MURKIN MOTION (n)	A request made by defense counsel to dismiss based on a group of people being systematically discriminated against.	भेदभाव भएको कारणले खारेज गरिपाउँ भन्ने रक्षा परिषदको अनुरोध
NECESSITY (n)	Controlling force; irresistible compulsion;	अवश्यम्भाविता

	a power or impulse so great that it admits no choice of conduct.	
NEGLECT (n)	Absence of care or attention in the doing or omission of a given act.	अनादर, उपेक्षा, बेवास्ता, हेल्चेक्र्याई
NEGLIGENCE (n)	When someone fails to be as careful as the law requires to protect the rights and property of others	त्रुटी, कारवाहीयोग्य लाबरवाही
NEXT FRIEND (n)	A person acting without formal appointment as guardian for the benefit of an infant, a person of unsound mind not judicially declared incompetent, or other person under some disability.	अनौपचारिक वा अवैध प्रतिनिधि वा हकवाला
NO TRUE BILL (n)	A legal procedure to dismiss charges against a defendant when the grand jury does not find enough evidence to charge the defendant with violating a law.	प्रयाप्त प्रमाण नहुँदा मुदा रद्द होस् भनी जूरीले निवेदन गर्ने प्रक्रिया
NO-FAULT PROCEEDINGS (n)	A civil case in which parties may resolve their dispute without a formal finding of error or fault.	देवानी मुद्दामा कुनै कारण योग्य छैन भनी गरिने फैसला
NOLO CONTENDERE (n)	Same as pleading guilty, except that your plea cannot be used against you in civil court. This can only be used in traffic or criminal court. Also called "no contest."	दोषी साबित भएपनि देवानी दोष नलाग्ने अवस्था (यो ट्रफिक वा फौजदारी अदालतमा लागू हुन्छ)
NON COMPOS MENTIS (n)	Not of sound mind; insane.	सुस्त दिमागको
NOT GUILTY	The form of verdict in criminal cases where the jury acquits the defendant.	दोषी नभएको
NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY (n)	The jury or the judge must determine that the defendant, because of mental disease or defect, could not commit the offense.	सुस्त वा पागलपनको कारणले दोषी नभएको

NOTARY PUBLIC (n)	A person authorized to certify a person's signature, administer oaths, certify that documents are authentic, and take depositions.	लेख्य प्रमाणक, हस्ताक्षार वा सपथ वा प्रमाणहरूमा सही बस्ने अधिकृत
NOTICE (n)	Written information or warning. For example, a notice to the other side that you will make a motion in court on a certain date.	सूचना, जाहेरी, विवरण, चेतावनी
NOTICE OF MOTION (n)	A notice to the opposing party that on a certain date a motion will be made in court.	बहसको जनाउ वा सूचना गर्नु
NUISANCE (n)	That activity which arises from unreasonable, unwarranted or unlawful use by a person of his own property, and producing such material annoyance resulting in damage.	बाधा वा अप्ठ्यारो पर्ने कुरा
NULL AND VOID	Having no force, legal power to bind, or validity.	बदर वा रद्द तथा शुन्य
OATH (n)	When a witness promises to tell the truth in a legal proceeding.	शपथ, कसम, किरिया
OBJECT (v)	To protest to the court against an act or omission by the opposing party.	आपत्ति जनाउनु, बिरोध गर्नु
OBJECTION (n)	A formal protest made by a party over testimony or evidence that the other side tries to introduce in court.	आपत्ति, विरोध, नाँइनास्ती
OBJECTION OVERRULED (n)	A ruling by the court upholding the act or omission of the opposing party.	आपत्ति खारिज वा अस्वीकार गर्नु
OBJECTION SUSTAINED (n)	A ruling by the court in favor of the party making the objection.	अपत्तिलाई आड दिनु वा बचाउनु
OFFENDER (n)	One who commits a crime, such as a felony, misdemeanor, or other punishable unlawful act.	अपराधी
OFFENSE (n)	An act that breaks the law; includes misdemeanors, felonies, and crimes.	अपराध
OFFENSIVE WORDS (n)	Language that offends; displeasing or annoying language.	आपत्तिजनक वा अपमानजनक वा आक्रामक शब्दहरू

ON A PERSON'S OWN RECOGNIZANCE (n)	Release of a person from custody without the payment of any BAIL or posting of BOND, upon the promise to return to court.	धरौटी नराखी अदालतमा उपस्थित हुने बाचा गरेर रिहाइ दिनु
OPENING ARGUMENT (n)	The initial statement made by attorneys for each side, outlining the facts each intends to establish during the trial.	इजलासमा वादी र प्रतिवादी वकिलले गर्ने बहसको रुपरेखा बयान
OPENING STATEMENT (n)	Same as opening argument	इजलासमा वादी र प्रतिवादी वकिलले गर्ने बहसको रुपरेखा बयान
OPINION (n)	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.	राय, सम्मति, तोक, मत
ORAL ARGUMENT (n)	The part of the trial when lawyers summarize their position in court and also answer the judge's questions.	इजलासमा न्यायाधिशहरुको मौखिक बहस
ORDER, COURT – (n)	(1) Decision of a judicial officer; (2) a directive of the court.	न्यायाधीशको निर्णय, आदेश, हुकुम, तोक
ORDINARY NEGLIGENCE (n)	The failure to use the degree of care that an ordinary or reasonably prudent person would have used under the circumstances and for which the negligent person is liable.	साधारण लापरवाही
ORDINANCE (n)	A regulation made by a local government to enforce, control, or limit certain activities.	अध्यादेश, अधिकारिक आदेश
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION (n)	The court in which a matter must first be filed.	प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्राधिकार
OVERRULE (v)	A judge's decision not to allow an	उल्टाउनु, बदर वा खारिज गर्नु, अस्वीकार गर्नु

	objection. A decision by a higher court finding that a lower court decision was wrong.	
OVERT ACT (n)	An open act showing the intent to commit a crime.	बढी अभिनय गर्नु
PARALEGAL (n)	A person with legal skills, but who is not an attorney, and who works under the supervision of a lawyer or who is otherwise authorized by law to use those legal skills.	कानून व्यवसायी नभएर पनि कानूनको ज्ञान भएको व्यक्ति
PARDON (v)	When the chief executive of a state or country releases a convicted person from the punishment given him or her by a court sentence.	क्षमा वा माफी गर्नु
PARENS PATRIAE (n)	The power of the state to act in the parents' place to protect a child or his or her property.	नाबालकलाई बाबुआमाको हकमा राज्यले गर्ने व्यवहारको अधिकार
PAROLE (n)	Supervised release of a prisoner that allows the person to serve the rest of the sentence out of prison if all conditions of release are met.	सशर्त कारागार अवकाश
PAROLE EVIDENCE (n)	Oral or verbal evidence rather than written.	मौखिक प्रमाण
PARTY (n)  -Aggrieved Party	One of the sides of a case. The person who started the case is called the plaintiff or defendant. The person being sued is called the defendant or respondent.  A person who suffered the prejudice.	पक्ष, जमात वा सरोकारवाला
PAT DOWN SEARCH (n)	A limited search of the outer clothing of a person in an attempt to discover weapons which might be used to assault the officer and may be conducted if the officer has a reasonable belief that the detained person is armed and dangerous.	छामेर खानतलासी गर्नु
PEACE OFFICER (n)	Includes sheriffs and their deputies, members	शान्ति कायम गर्ने अधिकारी वा प्रहरीबल



	of the police force of cities, and other officers whose duty is to enforce and preserve the public peace.	
PENALTY (n) -PENALTY ASSESSMENT -PENALTY OF PERJURY	Punishment for breaking a law. - An amount of money added to a fine. -A fine given for lying to the court.	जरिवाना, दण्ड, सजाय जरिवाना उपर थप रकम झुटो शपथ दिए वापत लाई जरिवाना
PENDING	The status of a case that is not yet resolved by the court.	विचाराधीन, अनिर्णित
PENITENTIARY (n)	A prison or place of confinement where convicted felons are sent to serve out the term of their sentence.	कारावास, तोकिएको कारावास बिताउने ठाउँ वा घर
PEOPLE (PROSECUTION) (n)	A state, for example, the People of the State of Ohio.	राज्य, देशबासी
PERJURY (n)	A false statement made on purpose while under oath in a court proceeding.	झुटो सपथ
PERMANENCY HEARING (n)	The hearing for children placed in or awaiting placement in foster care who were under age three at the time of detention, and for all children, to monitor the welfare of the child, evaluate the parents' reunification efforts and establish a permanent plan for the child.	स्थायी सुनुवाई [यो सहपालित (foster) बालकको हकमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ]
PERMANENT INJUNCTION (n)	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.	केही कर्बाहिको आदेश
PERMANENT RESIDENT (n)	A person's <i>resident</i> status in a country of which they are not citizens. This is usually for a <i>permanent</i> period; a person with such status is known as a <i>permanent resident</i> .	स्थायी निवासी, स्थानीय बासिन्दा
PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (n)	Juvenile found to have committed a status offense (such as habitual truancy, violating a	रेखदेख वा सुपरिवेक्षणका लागि आवश्यक व्यक्ति

	curfew, or running away from home). These are not crimes, but they might be enough to place a child under supervision.	
PERSONAL PROPERTY (n)	Things that you own and can move, like furniture, equipment, or paintings.	व्यक्तिगत वा निजी सम्पत्ति
PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE (n)	Pre-trial release based on the person's promise that he or she will appear for trial (no bond required). Also referred to as release on own recognizance or ROR. (See ON A PERSON'S OWN RECOGNIZANCE.)	धरौटी नराखी अदालतमा उपस्थित हुने बाचा गरेर रिहाई दिनु
PETITION (n)	A court paper that asks the court to take action. For example, in juvenile cases, the Petition starts the court case. (See MOTION.)	निवेदन, दरखास्त, आवेदन, बिन्तीपत्र
PETITIONER (n)	A person who presents a petition to the court	निवेदक, प्रार्थी
PETTY OFFENSE (n)	An offense for which the authorized penalty does not exceed imprisonment for 3 months or a fine of \$500.	सानो अपराध [तीन महिनाभन्दा कम जेल वा ५०० डलरभन्दा कम सजाय]
PETTY THEFT (n)	The act of taking and carrying away the personal property of another of a value usually below \$100.00 with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently.	सानो चोरी [एक सय डलर मुनिको]
PLAINTIFF (n)	The person or company that files a lawsuit.	मुद्दा हाल्ने व्यक्ति, वादी
PLEA (n)	In a criminal case, the defendant's statement pleading "guilty" or "not guilty" in answer to the charges.	जिकिर, तर्क, मुद्दा, भनाइ
PLEA BARGAIN (n)	An agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant. It lets the defendant plead guilty to a less serious charge, if the court approves.	वादी र प्रतिवादी बिचको सहमति
PLEAD GUILTY OR INNOCENT (v)	To admit or deny committing a crime.	दोषी छु वा छैन भन्नु

PLEADING (v)	Written statements filed with the court that describe a party's legal or factual claims about the case and what the party wants from the court.	लिखित बिन्ती गर्नु
POLICE CUSTODY (n)	When the accused is kept by the police and is deprived of freedom of action.	प्रहरी हिरासत
POSSESSION OF DRUGS (n)	The presence of illegal drugs on the accused for recreational use or for the purpose to sell.	लागू पदार्थ राख्नु वा धारण वा भोग गर्नु
POSTPONEMENT (n)	To put off or delay a court hearing.	स्थगन, विलम्ब
POWER OF ATTORNEY (n)	Formal authorization of a person to act in the interest of another person.	वारिसनामा, अख्तियारी, अख्तियारनामा
PRECEDENT (n)	A court decision in an earlier case that the court uses to decide similar or new cases.	नजीर, पूर्व निर्णय, पूर्व दृष्टान्त वा उदाहरण
PREJUDICE (n)	When an act or decision affects a person's rights in a negative way.	प्रतिकूल प्रभाव, पूर्वाग्रह
PREJUDICIAL ERROR (n)	A mistake that is made in handling a trial resulting in harm to the complaining party.	पूर्वाग्रही त्रुटी, हानिकारक त्रुटी
PREJUDICIAL EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence which might unfairly sway the judge or jury to one side or the other.	पूर्वाग्रही प्रमाण, पक्षपाती प्रमाण
PRELIMINARY HEARING (n)	The hearing available to a person charged with a felony to determine if there is enough evidence (probable cause) to hold him/her for trial.	प्रारम्भिक सुनुवाई
PREMEDITATION (n)	The planning of a crime before the crime takes place.	पूर्व सङ्कल्प, पूर्व चिन्तन वा विचार
PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE (n)	To win a civil case, the plaintiff has to prove that most of the evidence is on his or her side.	प्रमाणको आधिक्य वा बाहुल्यता वा प्राधान्यता
PRESENTENCE REPORT (n)	A report prepared by the probation department for the judge when sentencing a	प्रस्तुतीकरण रिपोर्ट, औपचारिक पेशी रिपोर्ट

	defendant.Describes defendant's background: financial, job, and family status; community ties; criminal history; and facts of the current offense.	
PRESUMPTION (n)	An assumption that a proposition or fact is true or false but not yet proven.	तथ्यको अनुमान वा कल्पना वा सम्भाव्यता
PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE (n)	Principle of criminal law that a person is innocent of a crime until proven guilty. The government has the burden of proving every element of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt and the defendant has no burden to prove his innocence.	निर्दोषिताको अनुमान वा सम्भाव्यता
PRINCIPAL (n)	The source of authority or right.	मुख्य, मूल, प्रधान
PRINCIPALS (n)	Persons who are involved in committing or attempting to commit a crime. Includes those who directly and actively commit or attempt to commit the crime, or those who assist (aid and abet) in the commission or attempted commission of the crime.	अभियुक्तहरू
PRIORS (n)	Previous conviction(s) of the accused.	पहिलेको, अगाडिको, बिगतको
PRIOR INCONSISTENT STATEMENT (n)	Prior statements made by the witness which contradict statements the witness made on the witness stand.	पहिलेको बेमेल (असंगत बयान वा कथन)
PRISON (n)	A federal or state public building or other place for the confinement of persons. Also known as penitentiary, penal institution, adult correctional institution, or jail.	बन्दीगृह, जेल, कारागार, झ्यालखाना
PRIVACY, RIGHT OF (n)	The right to be left alone; the right of a person to be free from unwarranted publicity.	एकान्तको (गोपनीयताको अधिकार)
PRIVILEGE (n)	An advantage not enjoyed by all; a special exemption from prosecution or other lawsuits.	विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त सहुलियत वा सुविधा प्राप्त गर्नु

	(See also IMMUNITY.)	
PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS (n)	Confidential communications to certain persons that are protected by law against any disclosure, including forced disclosure in legal proceedings. Communications between lawyer and client, physician and patient, psychotherapist and patient, priest, minister, or rabbi and penitent are typically privileged.	विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त तर गोप्य रहने गरी भएको संवाद वा पत्राचार
<i>Pro se</i> (adj)	When a person represents him/herself in court without a lawyer.	वकिलबिना अदालतमा एकलै प्रस्तुत हुनु
PROBABLE CAUSE (n)	A good reason to believe that a crime has or is being committed; the basis for all lawful searches, seizures, and arrests.	सम्भावित कारण
PROBATE COURT (n)	The court with authority to deal with the estates of people who have died.	मृत्यु भएका व्यक्तिको सम्पत्तिको निर्यण गर्ने अदालत
PROBATION (n)	A sentencing alternative to imprisonment in which the court releases a convicted defendant under supervision of a probation officer who makes certain that the defendant follows certain rules, for example, gets a job, gets drug counseling.	परीक्षणकाल [थुनाको अवधिमा कुनै अधिकारीको नियन्त्रणमा रहने गरी छुटकारा]
PROBATION OFFICER (n)	One who supervises a person placed on probation and is required to report the progress and to surrender them if they violate the terms and conditions of the probation.	परीक्षणकालमा रेखदेख गर्ने अधिकारी
PRO BONO (adj)	Legal work done for free.	निशुल्क गरी कानुनी कार्यवाही
PROMISSORY NOTE (n)	A written document that says a person promises to pay money to another.	तमसुक, प्रतिज्ञापत्र
PROOF (n)	Any fact or evidence that leads to a judgment of the court.	प्रमाण, आधार
PROOF OF SERVICE (n)	A form filed with the court that proves that	सेवाको प्रमाण

	court papers were properly delivered to someone.	
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (n)	A public officer who prosecutes criminal cases for the state. See PROSECUTOR and DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	मुद्दा चलाउने वकिल वा अधिकारी
PROSECUTION (n)	The party that starts a criminal case and files criminal charges. A common name for the state's side of the case.	मुद्दा चलाउने काम
PROSECUTOR (n)	A trial lawyer representing the government in a criminal case and the interests of the state in civil matters.	अभियोक्ता [सरकारी पक्षबाट मुद्दा चलाउने अधिकारी वा वकिल]
PROTECTIVE ORDER (n)	A court order to protect a person in a situation involving domestic violence, assault, harassment, stalking, or sexual assault from further harassment and to instruct a person to stop abusing or harassing the petitioner (usually a related person) for a fixed period.	सुरक्षात्मक आदेश, शरण दिने आदेश
Prove	To demonstrate the truth or existence of (something) by evidence or argument.	प्रमाणित गर्नु
PUBLIC DEFENDER (n)	A lawyer picked by the court to represent a defendant who cannot afford a lawyer.	अदालतले नियुक्ति गरिदिएको वकिल
PUNITIVE DAMAGES (n)	Money awarded to an injured person, over and above the measurable value of the injury, in order to punish the person who hurt him/her.	दण्डनीय वा दण्डात्मक क्षति
QUASH	To overthrow, to vacate, to annul or to make void a decision.	रद्द वा खारिज गर्नु, दमन गर्नु, पदच्युत गर्नु
QUID PRO QUO (n)	Something for something; giving one valuable thing for another.	केहीको लागि केहि
Questioning (of witnesses)	The action of asking questions.	पुछताछ, सोधनी

RAP SHEET (n)	A written summary of a person's criminal history.	व्यक्तिको आपराधिक चरित्रको लिखित समिक्षा
RAPE (n)	Unlawful intercourse with an individual without his/her consent.	बलात्कार, जवर्जस्तीकरनी
RE (prep)	In the matter of; in the case of.	यो मामलामा
REAL EVIDENCE (n)	Physical evidence that can be seen in the courtroom. Any <i>physical</i> object that has a direct connection to a crime or civil action	वास्तविक प्रमाण, वस्तुगत प्रमाण जुन अदालतमा पनि देख्न सकिन्छ
REAL PROPERTY (n)	Land and buildings.	अचल सम्पत्ति (घर जग्गा)
REASONABLE DOUBT, BEYOND A	The degree of certainty required for a juror to legally find a criminal defendant guilty.	शंकाको घेरा बाहिर
REBUTTAL (n)	Evidence presented at trial by one party in order to overcome evidence introduced by another party.	खण्डन, निराकरण
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	Offense of receiving any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, stolen, extorted, obtained, embezzled, or disposed of.	चोरीको बस्तु वा समान लिनु वा ग्रहण गर्नु
RECIDIVISM (n)	The continued, habitual, or compulsive breaking the law after having been convicted of prior offenses.	अपराध प्रवृत्ति, अपराध कार्यमा लागि रहने मनोवृत्ति
RECKLESS DRIVING (n)	Operation of a motor vehicle that shows a reckless disregard of possible consequences and indifference of others' rights.	लापरवाइ गरी नियम उलंघन गरी गाडी चलाउनु
RECORD (n)	The official papers that make up a court case.	रेकर्ड, अभिलेख, आधिकारिक लेख
REDACT (n)	To adapt, edit, or remove information for public record	रेकर्ड वा अभिलेखमा तथ्य वा जानकारी मेट्नु वा निकाल्नु
REDRESS (n)	To set right; to remedy; to compensate; to remove the causes of a grievance.	निवारण, न्यायबाट उद्धार, अन्यायको प्रतिकार

REFEREE (n)	A person appointed by the court to hear and make decisions on limited legal matters, like juvenile or traffic offenses.	पंच, निर्यण गर्ने व्यक्ति, मध्यस्थ, रेफरी
RELEVANT (n)	Evidence that helps to prove a point or issue in a case.	प्रासंगिक, तत्सम्बन्धी
RELINQUISHMENT (n)	The abandoning, renouncing, or giving up of a right.	त्याग, बहिष्कार
REMAND (v)	(1) The act of an appellate court that sends a case to a lower court for further proceedings; (2) to return a prisoner to custody.	फिर्ता वा वापसी पठाउनु (पुनर्विचारको लागि)
REMEDY (n)	The means by which a right is enforced or the violation of a right is prevented, redressed or compensated.	कानूनी बचाबको मध्यम वा तरीका
REMOVAL (n)	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, because there is a significant possibility that there could not be a fair trial in state court.	मुद्दा राज्य अदालतबाट संघीय अदालतमा स्थानान्तरण गर्नु
REPLY (n)	The response by a party to charges raised in a pleading by the other party.	जवाफ, उत्तर वा प्रतिउत्तर
REPORT (n)	An official or formal statement of facts or proceedings.	रिपोर्ट, लिखित प्रतिवेदन, उजुरी, मुचुल्का
<i>RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR</i> (n)	“Let the master answer.” The doctrine which holds that employers are responsible for the acts and omissions of their employees and agents, when done within the scope of the employees’ duties.	कर्मचारीको हक अधिकार भित्र रहेर रोजगारदाताले गर्ने काम कारवाही

RESPONDENT (n)	The person who answers the original Petition. Even if you later file an action of your own in	प्रतिवादी
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	that case, you are still the respondent for as long as the case is open.	
REST (v)	When a party in a case has presented all the evidence it intends to offer.	वादीले सबै प्रमाणहरु पेश गरेको अवस्था
RESTITUTION (n)	Giving something back to its owner. Or, giving the owner something with the same value, like paying to fix his or her property .	पुर्स्थापना, फिर्ता, भर्ना, प्रत्यास्थापन
RESTRAINING ORDER (n)	A court order that tells a person to stop doing something for a certain amount of time, usually until a court hearing is held.	संयम वा शान्त रहने आदेश
RETAINER (n)	Act of the client employing the attorney or counsel. Also, the fee the client pays when he or she retains the attorney to act for him or her.	सेवाग्राहीले वकीललाई आफ्नो काममा लगाइ राख्ने अवस्था
RETALIATION (n)	The act of harming someone in response to an injury that he/she has caused another.	बदला, प्रतिकार, प्रतिशोध
REUNIFICATION SERVICES (n)	Services that help parents get their children back after they are taken away.	पुनर्मिलन सेवा
REVERSE (v)	An action of a higher court in overturning a lower court decision.	उल्टाउनु, रद्द गर्नु, पराबृत्त गर्नु
REVOKE (v)	To change or take back.	फिर्ता वा वापस लिनु, खारिज गर्नु
ROBBERY (n)	The act of taking money, personal property, or any other article of value that is in the possession of another by means of force or fear.	डकैती, लूटमार
RULE (n)	An established standard, guide, or regulation.	व्यवस्था, नियम, बंदोवस्त
RULES OF EVIDENCE (n)	Standards governing whether information can be admitted and considered in a civil or criminal case.	प्रमाणका नियमहरु

Ruling (n)	A court decision.	फैसला, आदेश
SANCTION (n)	Penalty meant to make someone obey the law. For example, a judge can order someone to pay for not following court orders.	कानून पालाना गराउन लगाइएको जरिमाना
SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT (n)	Payment of a judgment amount by the losing party.	मुद्दा हारेको पक्षले गर्ने रकमको भुक्तानी
SEALING (n)	The closure of court records, except to the parties involved.	सम्बद्ध पक्ष बाहेक अरूलाई अदालतको रेकर्ड बन्द गरिनु
SEARCH AND SEIZURE (n)	When a person or place is searched and evidence useful in the investigation and prosecution of a crime is taken. The search is conducted after an order is issued by a judge.	खोजतलाश (तलाशी) र कब्जा (अधिग्रहण)
SEARCH WARRANT (n)	A written order by a judge that permits a law enforcement officer to search a specific place (such as an apartment or a car) to find specific people or things (such as a weapon, or controlled narcotics). A judge can order a search warrant when there is probable cause (that is, a good reason to believe that a crime has or is being committed).	लिखितमा खोजतलाशी गर्ने आदेश
SELF-DEFENSE (n)	The use of reasonable force to protect oneself or members of the family from bodily harm from the attack of an aggressor, if the defender has reason to believe he/she/they is/are in danger.	आत्मरक्षा
SELF-INCRIMINATION (n)	Making statements or producing evidence which tend to prove that the speaker is guilty of a crime.	वक्ता दोषी हो भन्ने प्रमाण सहित अपराधमा फसाउनु
SENTENCE (n)	A judge's formal pronouncement of the punishment to be given to a person convicted	दण्ड-सजाय, दण्डादेश

	of a crime.	
SENTENCE REPORT (n)	A document containing background material on a convicted person. It is prepared to guide the judge in the imposition of a sentence. Sometimes called a PRE-SENTENCE REPORT.	दोषी व्यक्तिको पृष्ठभूमी, रिपोर्ट
SENTENCE, CONCURRENT (n)	Two or more sentences of jail time to be served at the same time.	दुई वा अधिक दण्ड-सजायको एकै पटक जेल सजाय
SENTENCE, CONSECUTIVE (n)	Two or more sentences of jail time to be served one after the other.	दुई वा अधिक दण्ड-सजायको क्रमबद्ध जेल सजाय

SENTENCE, SUSPENDED (n)	A sentence postponed in which the defendant is not required to serve time unless he or she commits another crime or violates a court-imposed condition.	बिलम्बित वा स्तगित गरिएको दण्ड
SENTENCING (n)	The hearing where the court announces a person's punishment (sentence).	दण्ड तोक्नु वा घोषणा गर्नु
SEPARATION (n)	An arrangement where a husband and wife live apart from each other while remaining married either by mutual consent or by a judicial order.	बिच्छेद, बिछोड (लोभ्रे स्वास्नी बिचमा छुटिन अदालतबाट हुने आदेश)
SEQUESTRATION OF WITNESSES (n)	Keeping all witnesses (except plaintiff and defendant) out of the courtroom except for their time on the stand, and cautioning them not to discuss their testimony with other witnesses. Also called separation of witnesses. This prevents a witness from being influenced by the testimony of another witness.	बादी र प्रदिबादी बाहेक साक्षीलाई अलग्याउनु
SERVE A SENTENCE (v)	To spend a required amount of time in a designated location such as a prison as punishment for the crime committed.	दण्ड भोग्नु

SERVICE (n)	The delivery of a copy of the court papers to a party in person or by mail.	हुलाक वा व्यक्तिगत रुपमा अदालतका कागजात सम्बन्धित पक्षलाई वितरण गर्नु
SERVICE OF PROCESS (n)	The delivery of legal papers to the opposing party. The papers must be delivered by an adult aged 18 or older who is not involved in the case and who swears to the date and method of delivery to the recipient.	नियम सम्मत बिरोधि पक्षलाई कानूनी कागज वितरण गर्नु
SETTLEMENT (n)	When both sides reach an agreement that solves the case before the judge or jury makes a decision.	टुङ्गो, निर्धारण, किनारा
SEVERANCE DAMAGES (n)	Compensation to any person who has suffered an economic loss as a consequence of being removed from employment.	रोजगारबाट बिच्छेद भएबापत दिइने क्षतिपूर्ति
SEXUAL ABUSE / ASSAULT (n)	Unlawful sexual contact with another person.	यौन दुर्व्यबहार
SEXUAL BATTERY (n)	The forced penetration of or contact with another person's sexual organs.	व्यक्तिको यौन अंगमा जबर्जस्ति प्रवेश वा सम्पर्क
SEXUAL HARASSMENT (n)	Sexual words, conduct, or action (usually repeated and persistent) that, being directed at a specific person, annoys, alarms, or causes substantial emotional distress in that person.	यौनिक हैरानी, यौन उत्पीडन
SEXUAL MOLESTATION (n)	Illegal sex acts performed against a minor by an adult.	नाबालकलाई गरिने यौन दुर्व्यबहार
SHOPLIFTING (n)	Taking and concealing merchandise from a store or business without paying the purchase price.	पसलको समान चोरी
SHOW CAUSE (v)	To appear in court and present evidence why the orders requested by the other side should not be granted or carried out.	कारण देखाऊ
SIDEBAR (n)	When the judge and lawyers talk, usually in the courtroom, out of hearing of the jury and spectators.	अदालतमा न्यायाधिश र वकिल बिचमा मात्र हुने कुराकानी

SLANDER (n)	Defamation of a person's character or reputation through false or malicious oral statements. See DEFAMATION.	मानहानी
SMALL CLAIMS COURT (n)	A court that handles civil claims for \$5,000 or less. People often represent themselves rather than hire an attorney.	सानो दाबी (पाँच हजार डलर भन्दा कम) सम्हाल्ने अदालत
SOLICITATION (n)	Getting someone else to commit a crime.	अरू कसैलाई अपराध गर्न लगाउनु
STANDARD OF PROOF (n)	There are essentially three standards of proof applicable in most court proceedings. In criminal cases, the offense must be proven BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT, the highest standard. In civil cases and neglect and dependency proceedings, the lowest standard applies by a mere PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE, (more likely than not). In some civil cases, and in juvenile proceedings such as a permanent termination of parental rights, an intermediate standard applies, proof by CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE.	प्रमाणको मानक, प्रमाणको स्तर
STATEMENT, CLOSING (n)	The final statements by the attorneys to the jury or court summarizing the evidence that they have established and the evidence that the other side has failed to establish. Also known as CLOSING ARGUMENT.	अन्तिम वक्तव्य वा बयान
STATEMENT, OPENING (n)	Outline or summary of the nature of the case and of the anticipated proof presented by the attorney to the jury before any evidence is submitted. Also known as OPENING ARGUMENT.	इजलासमा बादी र प्रतिवादी वकिलले गर्ने बहसको रुपरेखाको बयान
STATEMENT OF FACT (n)	Any written or oral declaration of facts in a case.	तथ्यको मौखिक वा लिखित बयान
STATUS OFFENDERS (n)	Youths charged with being beyond the	आफ्नो मान (औकात, हैसियत) तोड्नु

	control of their legal guardian or who are regularly disobedient, absent from school, or have committed other acts that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. They are not delinquents, but are persons (including minors 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. (See PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION.)	
STATUTE (n)	A law passed by Congress or a state legislature.	ऐन, विधि, लिखित कानून
STATUTORY (n)	Relating to a statute; created, defined, or required by a statute.	कानूनी, विधिगत, संवैधानिक
STATUTORY LAW (n)	Law enacted by the legislative branch of government, as distinguished from CASE LAW or COMMON LAW	बैधानिक कानून
STATUTORY RAPE (n)	The unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under an age set by statute, regardless of whether he/she consents to the act.	सहमतिमै भए पनि नाबालक सँग राखिने गैर कानूनी यौनसम्पर्क
STAY (n)	The act of stopping a judicial proceeding by order of the court.	स्थगन आदेश
STRICKEN EVIDENCE (n)	Evidence that has been removed from the official record.	अधिकारिक रेकर्डबाट हटाइएको प्रमाण
STRIKE (v)	(1) To delete or remove. (2) To dismiss an allegation before sentencing.	१. मेट्नु वा हटाउनु २. सजाय दिनु अघि आरोपलाई खारेज गर्नु
STRIKE (n)	A prior conviction of serious felony that is charged as a prior allegation, e.g. a second strike, or third strike.	दोस्रो वा तेस्रो मुद्दा
SUBPOENA (n)	An official order to go to court at a certain time. Subpoenas are commonly used to tell	अदालतमा गवाही दिन उपस्थित हुने आदेश

	witnesses to come to court to testify in a trial.	
SUE (v)	To begin legal proceedings against another person or entity.	मुद्दा चलाउनु, नालिस गर्नु
SUIT (n)	Any proceeding by one person or persons against another person or entity in a court of law.	मुद्दा, नालिस
SUMMONS (n)	1) A notice to a defendant that he or she has been sued or charged with a crime and is required to appear in court. (2) A <i>jury summons</i> requires the person receiving it to report for possible jury duty.	झिकावट, बोलावट, डाकेको अवस्था
SUSPEND (v)	To postpone, stay, or withhold certain conditions of a judicial sentence for a temporary period of time.	स्थगन गर्नु, निलम्बन गर्नु, अनिर्णित अवस्थामा राख्नु
SUSTAIN (v)	To maintain, to affirm, to approve.	थाम्नु, बचाएर राख्नु
SWEAR (v)	To declare in court that something is true.	प्रतिज्ञा गर्नु, कसम खानु, शपथ लिनु
TANGIBLE (Adj)	When something can be perceived, especially through the sense of touch.	देख्न र छुन सकिने, ठोस, मूर्त
TEMPORARY RELIEF (n)	Any form of action by a court granting one of the parties an order to protect its interest pending further action by the court.	अस्थायी राहत, अकल्पनीय छुट वा राहत
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER or TRO (n)	A temporary order of a court to keep conditions as they are (like not taking a child out of the county or not selling marital property) until there can be a hearing in which both parties are present	संयम वा शान्त रहने आदेश
TESTIFY (v)	To give evidence under oath as a witness in a court proceeding.	शफतपूर्वक भन्नु, प्रमाण हुनु, बक्नु

TESTIMONY (n)	Oral evidence at a trial or during a deposition.	शफतयुक्त मौखिक गवाही
THIRD-PARTY (n)	A person, business, or government agency not actively involved in a legal proceeding, agreement, or transaction.	तेस्रो पक्ष (मुद्दामा पक्ष-विपक्ष बाहेकको पक्ष)
TIME SERVED (n)	A sentence given by the court to a convicted criminal equal to the amount of time that the criminal was incarcerated during the trial.	मुद्दा चलेको बेला थुनामा रहे बराबरको दण्डको आदेश वा दण्ड
TORT (n)	When a person is hurt because someone did not do what he or she was supposed to do. The most common tort action is when people sue for damages as a result of an accident.	व्यक्तिगत अपराध
TORTURE (v)	To inflict intense pain to body or mind for purposes of punishment, or to extract a confession or information, or for sadistic pleasure.	याताना, सास्ती, असहज पीडा
TRAFFIC COURT (n)	A specialized court that hears crimes dealing with traffic offenses.	ट्राफिक अदालत
TRANSCRIPT (n)	A written record of everything that is said in a hearing or trial.	लिखित रेकर्ड वा अभिलेख
TRESPASSING (n)	Unlawful entry into another person's property.	अनाधिकार प्रवेश, अतिक्रमण
TRIAL (n)	A court process in which the issues of fact and law are decided according to legal procedures so a judge or jury can make a decision.	सुनुवाई, पूर्पक्ष



TRIAL COURT (n)	The first court to consider a case. Compare APPELLATE COURT.	शुरु तहको अदालत
TRIAL, COURT (BENCH) (n)	A trial where the jury is waived and the case is seen before the judge alone.	जूरी नराखी एक न्यायाधिशको इलालास
TRIAL, SPEEDY (n)	The Sixth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees the accused a trial as soon as possible in accordance with prevailing rules, regulations and proceedings of law.	संविधानको छैठौं संसोधन (जस्मा नियम सम्मत मुद्दाको छिटो फैसला गर्नु)
TRUE BILL (n)	The indictment made by a grand jury when it finds sufficient evidence for trial on the charge alleged	प्रर्याप्त प्रमाणको आधारमा जूरीले लगाउने अभियोग
TRUE FINDING (n)	The juvenile court equivalent of a guilty verdict.	दोषी निर्णय बराबरको बाल अदालत
UNDERCOVER (Adj)	Participating in a secret investigation in order to acquire information about the crime without the other party realizing his/her identity.	सदा पोशाकमा रहेर अनुसन्धानमा सहभागी हुनु
UNDER THE INFLUENCE (Prep phrase)	Any abnormal mental or physical condition that results from alcohol or drug use.	मादक पदार्थ सेवन गरेको
UNEMPLOYMENT (n)	Condition of not being employed.	बेरोजगार, काम नपाएको व्यक्ति
UNLAWFUL DETAINER (n)	Usually, the act of a tenant who is in possession of real property (such as an apartment) who refuses to leave after the expiration of the lease term.  Legal way for a landlord to evict a tenant. It involves filing a complaint or petition with the local court and the tenant must be served with the court documents.	तोकिएको म्याद सकिएपछि पनि गैरकानूनी रुपमा बसेको  घरधनीले कानून सम्मत बहालीलाई निष्कासन गर्नु
VACATE (v)	To annul/ cancel (a judgement or a contract; to set aside.	रद्द गर्नु, खारिज गर्नु, किनारा लगाउनु

VENUE (n)	The court where you can file your legal action.	स्थल, स्थान, मुद्दा दायर गर्ने अदालत
VERDICT (n)	A jury's or a judge's final decision.	फैसाला, निर्णय
VICTIM (n)	A person who is the object of a crime or civil illegal behavior.	पीडित व्यक्ति वा पक्ष
VIOLATION (n)	The breaking of a right, duty, or law.	उल्लंघन
VOIR DIRE (n)	The process of questioning potential jurors to choose which people will be part of the jury and decide a case.	जुरीमा सम्भावित व्यक्ति छाने प्रक्रिया
VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER (n)	A killing committed voluntarily during a heated moment, during a sudden quarrel, for instance if two persons fight, and one of them kills the other.	स्वैच्छिक हत्या, नरसंहार
WAIVE (RIGHTS) (v)	To give up a legal right voluntarily, intentionally, and with full knowledge of the consequences.	आफ्नो अधिकार इच्छाले छाडी दिनु, छुट दिनु, माफी दिनु
WAIVER OF IMMUNITY (n)	Occurs when witnesses, before testifying or producing evidence, give up the right to refuse to testify against themselves, making it possible for their testimony to be used against them in future proceedings.	प्रतिरक्षा माफी वा छुट (प्रमाण नदिन वा नहुन पाएको अधिकार इच्छाले छोडी दिनु)
WARRANT (n)	A court order telling a law enforcement officer to do something.	वारेन्ट, अधिकार दिनु, पूर्जी
WARRANT, ARREST (n)	A court order telling a law enforcement officer to arrest and bring before the court the person accused of an offense.	पक्राउ पूर्जी वा आदेश
WARRANT, SEARCH (n)	A written order directing a law enforcement officer to conduct a search of a specified place and to seize any evidence directly related to the criminal offense.	तलाशी आदेश, अपराधी वा अन्य प्रमाण प्राप्त गर्न अदालतबाट दिइने आदेश
WEAPON (n)	An instrument used to threaten, injure or kill	हतियार, हात-हतियार

	/ someone.	
WEAPON, CONCEALED (n)	A weapon that is carried by a person, but that is not visible by ordinary observation.	लुकाएर बोकेको हतियार
WEAPON, DEADLY (n)	Any item that can used to produce death or serious bodily injury.	घातक हतियार
WILL (n)	A legal paper that says what a person wants to happen to his or her personal property after the person dies. A will can be changed or cancelled at any time before a person dies. (See TESTAMENT.)	इच्छापत्र
WILLFUL (Adj)	A “willful” act is an act done intentionally, as opposed to an act done carelessly or accidentally.	जानीजानी, इच्छाले, सोचविचारसहित
WITHOUT PREJUDICE (adv)	If your case is dismissed without prejudice it means that you can bring another suit based on the same legal issue.	पक्षपात नगरी
WITNESS (n)	1. A person called to testify about what he or she saw, heard, or knows.	साक्षी, गवाह
WITNESS (v)	1. To see an event (such as a crime or accident) take place. 2. To sign your name on a document to prove that it is authentic (for instance, on a will).	साक्षी बस्नु, गवाही दिनु
WORK PROJECT (n)	A program allowing the sentenced person the option to work instead of going to jail.	जेल बस्नुको सट्टा काम परियोजनामा जान सक्ने व्यवस्था
WRIT (n)	A court order that says a certain action must be taken.	रिट, निवेदन, अदालतबाट कुनै काम गर्न वा नगर्न दिएको आज्ञापत्र
WRIT OF EXECUTION (n)	A court order that tells a sheriff or other official to enforce a judgment.	कार्यान्वयन आदेश

