



ARDS

Aboriginal Resource and Development Services

Dhuwal Wäyukpuy – Rom Dhäruk Mala ga Mayali'

LEGAL DICTIONARY

English - Yolŋu Matha

Translated from:

The Plain English Legal Dictionary

Northern Territory Criminal Law

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Introduction to **DHUWAL WÄYUKPUY-ROM DHÄRUK GA MAYALI'** ARDS Legal Dictionary English – Yolŋu Matha

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“This product was made possible courtesy of the generous support of the Law Society Public Purposes Trust.”

Dhuwal Wäyukpuy-Rom Dhäruk Ga Mayali' - ARDS Legal Dictionary (English – Yolŋu Matha) is the translation of the 'The Plain English Legal Dictionary' into **Djambarrpuyŋu** (which is the main Yolŋu dialect spoken in the major Arnhem Land townships of Galiwin'ku, Gapuwiyak, Milingimbi and Raminginiŋ).

The text of the Plain English Legal Dictionary, the product of a partnership between ARDS, the Aboriginal Interpreter Service (AIS) and North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA) copyright (May 2015), is embedded within **Dhuwal Wäyukpuy-Rom Dhäruk Mala Ga Mayali'** with accompanying Yolŋu Matha (Djambarrpuyŋu) translation.

This diglot dictionary allows for the interaction of two languages, paragraph-by-paragraph, at every page opening. It provides multiple entry points for Yolŋu Matha speakers and also English speakers to learn something about the language of 'criminal law' as practised in the Northern Territory through the activities of the police, lawyers and judges in their various roles and interactions with Yolŋu adults, either as clients or as associated family members.

It is hoped that the Djambarrpuyŋu translation will greatly aid the understanding of Yolŋu people from northeast Arnhem Land and also assist non-Yolŋu persons who wish to communicate with Yolŋu at a deeper level about the NT criminal justice system. It sits alongside the Plain English version on the ARDS website and is also able to be printed in whole or in part so that Yolŋu who do not have ready access to a computer are also able to access this resource.

There are an estimated 10,000 – 11,000 Yolŋu speakers who live in the 6 major Arnhem Land townships and surrounding homeland communities, as well as in the urban areas of Darwin, Palmerston, Nhulunbuy and also other locations such as Maningrida, Numbulwar and Waruwu. As a pioneering resource in the field of cross-cultural legal education and communication with First Peoples in the Northern Territory, this bilingual resource will be of particular assistance to Yolŋu clients and Yolŋu interpreters as they are required to interact with the Northern Territory's criminal justice system.

Use of the Legal Dictionary

A total of approximately 300 legal terms have been translated into Djambarrpuyŋu. Entries consist of a **legal term** (headword or lexeme), **part of speech** (n=noun, v=verb), an English '**front translation**' (in bold), a **translation** in Djambarrpuyŋu and **cross-references** which are listed at the bottom of each entry. In addition, some entries contain extra information to provide the reader / hearer with a fuller picture of what they might expect to encounter within the foreign Balanda legal system.

Some Yolŋu terms have an attached English meaning in brackets to aid understanding. The most frequent occurrence in this dictionary is seen in the use of the term *ŋärra'* (*court*), or the less frequently used *ŋärra'* (*parliament*). Within the Yolŋu system of law, *ŋärra'* refers to a chamber of law which can be either a parliament/legislature, or a court presided over by a judges or middle people who are regarded as impartial.

The English 'front translation' contained within this dictionary is only recommended for use with the Yolŋu group of languages. Other Top End languages do not display all the same grammatical features as the Yolŋu group of languages. Gender in particular is an issue for translators of other languages which use different pronoun constructions to differentially refer to male and female gender, whereas Yolŋu Matha does not have these features. All Yolŋu pronouns are gender inclusive and because of this, the English 'front translation' uses the English pronoun 'he' rather than 'she' to refer to both male and female persons, and is translated *ŋayi* (= he/she/it).

Some common English words known to cause translation difficulties such as 'need', 'probably', 'can' and 'could/would/should' have been eliminated wherever possible. However some other words such as 'case', 'matter', 'serious' and 'must' are also known to be problematic but have proved impossible to eradicate from the Plain English text, as they have a very high frequency of use amongst all legal professionals. Also, dependant clause constructions utilising terms such as 'if', 'rather' and 'instead' prove common within the legal profession and it has been hard to dispense with these from the Plain English despite their proving very difficult to translate.

It is anticipated that the translated Djambarrpuyŋu text will be predominantly used by Yolŋu interpreters, or others familiar with Yolŋu discourse and speaking styles, and so a pronunciation guide is not included in this resource. If needed, the user is referred to the **Gupapuyŋu Dictionary** download section of our website, and particularly to the '*Introduction to the web-based dictionary*'.

Project History

ARDS has for many years been involved in the provision of language services to the Yolŋu population of northeast Arnhem Land, which is by far the largest linguistic grouping of traditional languages, still spoken as first languages, within the NT and indeed the whole of Australia. Prior to the commencement of the Aboriginal Interpreter Service in 2000, ARDS worked intermittently with the Magistrates and Supreme Courts and also with members of NT Police Force and since then has

continued to dialogue with and support the AIS and its Yolŋu interpreters, and with the wider Yolŋu population. The ARDS publication “An Absence of Mutual Respect” (2008) highlighted the reasons for the vast gulf that currently exists for many Yolŋu in their attempts to understand the mainstream legal system and gave impetus for a range of broader conversations to be held, focussing on the need for a variety of language-based legal education resources to be developed.

Funding was received in 2010 to produce a legal dictionary of 100 terms, to build on ARDS’ existing research and knowledge. It soon became clear that a partnership approach was needed to produce a publication that was both legally accurate and linguistically competent, while paying attention to the similarities and differences, real and perceived, between the Balanda and Yolŋu legal systems. Hence the concept of a Plain English dictionary was conceived, and subsequently evolved from the creative and persistent endeavours of a small team of lawyers, linguists and educators with extensive field experience in cross-cultural interaction in remote NT Indigenous communities. Much of this time was given to the project 'free of charge' by those employees of AIS and NAAJA, for which ARDS is greatly indebted.

Prior to the completion of the Plain English dictionary, an interim diglot web-based dictionary of 150 terms was placed on the ARDS website from August 2014, while additional funding was sought to complete a larger work, resulting in separate publications of both a Plain English version and a translated Djambarrpuyŋu version. It has been both challenging and rewarding to work together in partnership with NAAJA and AIS to develop a Plain English ‘front translation’ that is informative, succinct, legally accurate, and sufficiently cognisant of linguistic differences between English and Yolŋu Matha and also of wider differences in worldview. There has been much learning along the way as our respective cultural blind spots are exposed.

Review of Legal Terms / Future Editions

As this production is a first attempt in developing a resource to assist Yolŋu in bridging the differences in meaning and practice that exists between their traditional legal understandings and legal systems and the contemporary Australian and Northern Territory legal system, it is acknowledged that there will be many areas that will require corrections and continual improvement to make this a dynamic and useful resource. As such, ARDS welcomes your comments, suggested additions and corrections. These can be forwarded through the ‘Contact Us’ section of the ARDS website.

Acknowledgements

In addition to the recent funding received from the Law Society Public Purposes Trust, we also wish to acknowledge with gratitude the Federal Government funding received during the period from 2010-13 through the Indigenous Languages Support program (previously MILR), as without this contribution, this project would not have been possible.

Others who have contributed to this project are listed below:

- * Legal consultants – Ben Grimes (AIS) , Will Crawford (NAAJA), Peter Bellach (AIS-NAAJA)
- * Language consultants - Yirriṅba Dhurrkay, Yurranydjil Dhurrkay, Djawuṭ Gonḍarra, Maratja Dhamarraṅḍji
- * Other Yolṅu consultants – Rev. Dr Djiniyiṅi Gonḍarra
- * Linguistic & Translation Support – Dr. Marilyn McLellan, Howard Amery

In addition, numerous people in casual conversation have also contributed to this work. To all the above our sincere thanks.

Howard Amery
Language Services Coordinator
October 2015

A - a

Aboriginal Interpreter Service *NP*. The Northern Territory Government has a special service that provides **interpreters** who speak Aboriginal languages and English. It is called the Aboriginal Interpreter Service or 'AIS'. **Northern Territory Gapmandhu nhirrpan namakuli'ngu gungga'yunamirr mala matha-bilmaranhamirr, nunhi yolngu dhärukmirriny mala ga balanda dhärukmirriny (English-mirriny) mala. Nunhiyiny yäku Aboriginal Interpreter Service wo wiripuny gurriri yäku 'AIS'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Interpreters work in **court**, with **defence lawyers, prosecutors, PPOs** and **police officers**. **Matha-bilmaranhamirr mala nuli ga djäma djinawa njarra'gur (court-gur), galmunhamirriwal djungayawal malañuwal, djarrma-gänhamirriwal, PPO-wal ga bilijumangal mala.** Any **suspect, defendant, victim** or **witness** can ask for an interpreter, so that he can tell his story using his own language, and to make sure he understands everything people say. **Yol nula dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy, birrka'yunawuy, burakinyawuy wo mel-marngi yolngu mala walal dhu mak njar'thun matha-bilmaranhamirriw, märr nanyi dhu dhäwu nhanñuwuy ga bäki nhanñuwuy dhäruk, ga yuwalkkumany nunhi nanyi dhu dharanjan bukmakku nhaltjan wiripu yolngu mala ga wana.**

abscond *v*. Abscond means to leave or run away from a place without proper permission. It is also when a person does not come to court on the date when a judge or police tells him to come to court. **'Abscond-tja' mayali' nunhi dhu yolngu marrtji wo wandirr beñuryi wänanur dhä-nänhamiriw. Wiripuny nanyi nunhi nuli yolngu bäyngu marrtji njarra'lil (court-lil) nurunyi bili waluy nunhi dhu napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo bilijumandhu nuli lakaram nhanukal marrtjinyaraw njarra'lil (court-lil).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a **judge, police officer** or **PPO** tells a person to stay at a place, maybe a house, rehab centre or the prison, that person cannot leave that place. When the judge, police officer or PPO gives that person permission to leave that place, then he can leave. When the judge, police officer or PPO does not give that person permission to leave that place, and that person leaves, this is called **absconding**. **Nunhi nuli napungga'wuy (judge-thu), bilijumandhu wo PPO-yu djämamirriy mala wana yolguny nhinanharaw nula wanhami, mak wänanur, liya-bira'maranhamirrinur wänanur wo dharrungunur, ga nurunyi yolgu dhu yaka ganarrtham nunhiyi wana. Nunhi nuli napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu), bilijumandhu, wo PPO djämamirriy mala gurrupan nurukiyi yolguw yoranhawuy ganarrthanharaw wänaw, manymak nanyi dhu marrtji. Nunhi nuli napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu), bilijumandhu, wo PPO djämamirriy mala yaka gurrupan nurukiyi yolguw yoranhawuy ganarrthanharaw wänaw, ga nurunyi yolgu nuli ganarrtham nunhiyi wana, dhuwandja yäku balandakurr 'absconding'.** When a judge or police officer gives a person **bail**, and that person does not come to court at the proper time, it is called absconding. When a judge gives police a **warrant** to **arrest** a person, and police cannot find that person, that person has absconded. **Nunhi dhu napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo bilijumandhu gurrupan dhawatmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu (bail), ga nunhiyi yolngu dhu bäyngu marrtji njarra'lil (court-lil) lakaranhawuyyu waluy, dhuwandja yäku winya'yunawuy. Nunhi dhu napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) gurrupan namakuli'ngu djorra' ganydjarr-gurrupanminyawuy dapmaranharaw nurukiyi yolguw, ga nuli bilijumandhu dhu bäyngu mal' maram nunhiyi yolguny, nunhiyiny yolngu winya'yunawuyha.**

accomplice *n*. An accomplice is a person who helps another person break the law. **Yolngu nunhi nuli gungga'yun wiripununy yolguny bakmaranharaw wäyukku yäku bamara'.**

accused

administer an oath

accused *n.* In the **Supreme Court**, the person who **police** say broke the law is called the accused. **Djinawa Yindinjur Njorra'gur (Supreme Court-gur)**, yolŋu ŋunhi bilijumandhu ŋuli lakaram ŋayi wäyuk bakmaram yäku birrka'yunawuy (accused). In the **Magistrates Court**, that person is called the **defendant**. **Djinawa Nyumukuninyŋur Njorra'gur (Magistrates Court-gur)**, ŋayi yäku birrka'yunawuyha (defendant-nha).

acquit

v. Acquit is when a **magistrate** or **jury** decides that a person did not break the law. 'Acquit-tja' ŋunhi burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun ŋunhi yolŋuy bäyŋu bakmaram wäyuk. When a magistrate or jury listens to the **evidence** in court and does not believe that the **defendant** broke the law, they will acquit the defendant and set him free from the **charge**. **Nunhi dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu buthuru-bitjun mel-lakaranhawuywu dhäwuw djinawa njorra'gur (court-gur) ga bäyŋu walal dhu märr-yuwalkthirr ŋuruniyi yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram, walal ŋuli dhayalakum ŋunhiyi birrka'yunawuyha ga dhawatmaraman ŋanya. Ga bulu, ŋupanawuy dhäwu birrka'yunawuywu dhu buwayakthirr.**

Act

NP. An Act is a law made by parliament. 'Act-tja' dhuwal wäyuk ŋamaŋamayunawuy njorra'wun (parliament-kun). When a **parliament** wants to make a new **law** they write it down and the members of parliament discuss reasons why this will or won't be a good law for Australia's people. Then the members of parliament vote on it. When most members of parliament vote to accept it, it becomes an Act. An Act is law and it has power as law. Then the parliament will write the Act in books and the internet so that people can read it and know about it and follow it. It is sometimes called an '**Act of Parliament**'. **Nunhi ŋuli njorra' (parliament) djälthirr ŋamaŋamayunaraw yutaw romgu walal ŋuli wukirri ga rom-djägamirr walal njorra'puy (parliament-puy) ŋuli digatja gämurru' mala nhä dhuwal manymak wo yaka manymak yolŋuw ga balandaw dhiyal Australia-gur. Bala ŋuli rom-djägamirr mala njorra'gur (parliament-ŋurnydja) djarr'yuna ŋurukiyi. Nunhi galki bukmak rom-djägamirr mala njorra'gur (parliament-gur) ŋuli djarr'yun ga yoranhamirr, ŋunhiyiny ŋayi ŋuli wäyuknha (Act-nha). Act-tja dhuwal rom ganydjarrmirr ga ŋayatham ŋuli ga rom. Bala ŋuli njarray' (parliament-thu) wukirrin wäyukktja ŋamakuli'ŋulila djorra'lil mala ga internet-ŋura märr dhu yolŋu'yulŋuy nhäma ga marŋgithirr ga malthun ŋurukiyi romgu. Wiripuny ŋayi yäku balandakurr 'Act of Parliament' (wäyuk njorra'puy).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The Commonwealth Parliament, and the State or Territory parliaments make Acts. Usually each Act is about one area of law, like these: **Yindi Njorra' (Commonwealth Parliament) ga Nyumukuniny Njorra' (State or Territory parliament-gur) mala ŋuli ŋamaŋamayun wäyuk mala. Gäna'ganay wäyukthu mala ga ŋayatham ŋunhiyi bili yan rom mala, balanya nhakun dhuwal mala:**

- Traffic Act. - mutikapuy wäyuk
- Misuse of Drugs Act. yätjam bäki liya-wothinyawuy wäyuk
- Property Act. wäŋapuy, buŋbuypuy wäyuk.

Act of Parliament *NP.* This is another name for **Act**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku wäyukku.**

acting in concert *v.* This is another name for '**common purpose**'. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku bämara'yunawuy rom, 'common purpose-gu'.**

administer an oath *v.* In court, when a court worker or **judge** asks a **witness** "Do you swear by God to tell only a true story to the judge?" this is called 'administering an oath'. **Djinawa njorra'gur (court-gur), ŋunhi dhu njorra'puy djämamirriy wo napuŋga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu njäŋ'thun mel-marŋginy "Dharajan nhe ga God-Waŋarrnha, nhe dhu guykthunmirr nhunapinya nhe, märr ga warrpam' dhäwu nhokun nhe dhu yuwalk lakaram, ga bäyŋu nyäl'yurr lakaraŋ dhiyal njorra'gur (court-ŋurnydja)?" , dhuwandja gakanlydja yäku balandakurr 'administering an oath'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The law says that all witnesses who tell their story in court must tell the true story. Before a witness is allowed to tell her story in court, first she must make a promise to tell only the true story. This promise is called an 'oath' or 'affirmation'. **Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi yol mel-marngi mala bukmakthu dhu yan lakaram dhäwu yuwalkkum djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Yurrnha walal nuli dhayunan mel-marnginy lakaranharaw dhäwu djinawa'nur njarra'nur (court-nur) nurrunguny nayi dhu wäwun-nhirpanmirr märr nayi dhu rumbal ga yuwalk dhäwu lakaram. Dhuwandja wäwun-nhirpanawuy yäku balandakurr 'oath' wo 'affirmation'.**

admissibility *n.* This word comes from **admissible evidence**. Admissibility means "will the **judge** allow this **evidence** come into the court, or not allow this evidence to come into court?" **Dhuwal dhäruk nunhi bejur nhakun mel-lakaranhawuy nungatmiriwur. Nungatmiriw mayali' "mak dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhayunan dhuwal mel-lakaranhawuy martjinyaraw djinawa'lil (court-lil), wo yaka?"**

admissible *adj.* This is another name for **admissible evidence**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku mel-lakaranhawuy nungatmiriwgu.**

admissible evidence *n.* There are laws about what information (**evidence**) a judge or **jury** is allowed to think about when they decide a **court case**. Evidence that the law allows a judge or jury to think about is called 'admissible evidence'. **Dharrwa mala ga rom barranga'yun nhä dhäwu mel-lakaranhawuy nunhi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu dhayunan ga guyaṅa nunhi walal nuli liya-namaṅamayun goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu). Mel-lakaranhawuy nunhi romdhu nuli ga dhayunan napunga'wuyynha (judge-nha) wo burapuyynha walalany (jury-ny) guyaṅanharaw yäku mel-lakaranhawuy nungatmiriw. Evidence that the judge or jury is not allowed to think about is called 'inadmissible evidence'. Mel-lakaranhawuy nunhi nuli dhayunan napunga'wuyynha (judge-tja) wo burapuyynha walalany (jury-ny) guyaṅanharaw yäku nungat dhäwu.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a judge or jury decide about a court case, they must only think about the story (**evidence**) they hear in the court room. The judge or jury will not talk to other people outside the court room to help them decide. **Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) liya-namaṅamayun jurukiyi goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu), rom ga barranga'yun walal dhu guyaṅa jurukiyi yan dhäwu mel-lakaranhawuywu nhä walal nuli nāma djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Napunga'wuy (judge) wo burapuyyu walal (jury) dhu bäyṅu waṅa wiripuwal yoljuwal mala warranjur njarra'nur (court-nur) gunga'yunaraw walalan liya-namaṅamayunaraw. Sometimes the **prosecutor** and **defence lawyer** cannot agree if some evidence is **admissible** or not. The judge will say if she will think about that evidence when she decides. **Wiripuny djarrma-gänhamirr ga galmunhamirr djungaya nuli bäyṅu yorhamirr nuli mel-lakaranhawuy mala nungatmiriw wo yaka. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu waṅa nuli balan nayi dhu guyaṅa jurukiyi nunhi mel-lakaranhawuywu nhätha nayi liya-namaṅamayun. When the evidence is not admissible, the judge must not think about it. Also in a jury trial, the judge will not allow the jury to see or hear this evidence when the jury is deciding about the case. Nunhi mel-lakaranhawuy bäyṅu nungatmiriw, rom ga barranga'yun napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka guyaṅa nunhiyi. Ga bulu liya-namaṅamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Yindijur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur), napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu bäyṅu dhayunan burapuyynha (jury-ny) nhänharaw wo buthuru-bitjunaraw nunhiyi mel-lakaranhawuy nunhi burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu ga liya-namaṅamayun nunhiyi goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala (case). When a judge decides if some **evidence** is **admissible** or not admissible, it is called a '**voir dire**'. Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-namaṅamayun wiripu mel-lakaranhawuy nungatmiriw wo mak nayi nungat dhäwu nunhiyin yäku balandakurr 'voir dire'.****

admission

adversarial system

admission *n.* An admission is when a person tells a story or says something, and the words he says show that he broke the law. 'Admission-dja' mayali' yoranhawuy dhäwu. Nunhi nuli yolnuy lakaram dhäwu wo waña nula nhaltjan, ga nunhiyi dhäruk nhaltjan nuli yolnu waña nunhiyiny dhu mel-gurrupan nunhi naya bakmaranjal rom. When a person says to any other person, "I did that thing," and it was something that broke the law, his words **admit** that he broke the law. This is called an admission. Nunhi nuli yolnuy lakaram wiripunuwal yolnuwal bitjan "Narra bitjandhiyi djäma", ga nunhi nhanukal gakalyu naya wäyuk bakmaram, nhanukal dhärukthu yoranhawuynga nunhi naya bakmaranjal rom. Dhuwandja yäku lakaranhaminyawuynga.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Maybe a person does not understand that the story he is telling is a story about breaking the law, but that is still an admission. The **police** can take that admission to **court** to show to the **judge**. This admission is a kind of evidence and will help the judge or jury decide if the person broke the law. Nunhiyi yolnuy dhu mak bäynu dharanjan nunhiyi dhäwu nurukiwuy maripuy nunhi naya bili lakaram näthil. Bäydhil naya gan dharanjanamiriwuy lakaranjal, nurunjiyi wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriy yolnuy, yurr nunhiyi badak lakaranhaminyawuy yan. Bilijumandhu dhu mak gäma nunhiyi lakaranhaminyawuy närra'lil (court-lil) mel-gurrupanaraw napunga'wuywal (judge-kal). Dhuwal lakaranhawuy balanya nhakun mel-lakaranhawuy ga gunga'yun nuli napunga'wuynga (judge-nha) wo burapuynga walalany (jury-ny) liya-namanamayunaraw nuli balan yolnuy wäyuk bakmaranjal.

admit

v. Admit is when a person tells any other person that he did something that broke the law. 'Admit-tja' mayali' nunhi dhu yolnuy lakaram wiripunuwal yolnuwal nunhi naya wäyuknga bakmaram. When a person 'admits' that he did something, that person agrees that he did that thing. Nunhi dhu yolnuy 'admit' nunhi naya nula nhaltjan, nunhiyi yolnu ga nhakun yoram nurukiyi mala nhaltjan naya.

adult

n. The law says an adult is any person who is 18 years old or older. Romdhu ga lakaram 'adult' wo nalapalnydja yolnu nunhi 18-mirr dhungarramirr wo bulu. The law thinks about adults differently from youth. Romdhu nuli ga nhäma barrkuwatjkum nalapalnga yolnuy mala bala yutawal yolnuwal mala.

adversarial system *n.* Adversarial system is a name that explains how the court works. 'Adversarial system-dja' mayali' dhä-nurrkanhamirr rom ga dhuwurr-lakaram nhaltjan nuli närra'nur (court-nur) galnarrarrayun.

This is a way of working out who is right according to the law when people do not agree with each other. The word adversarial means that there are two sides in court, and the two sides are like enemies and they don't agree with each other. The judge is in the middle between the two sides. Dhuwandja dhukarr nhaltjan dhu mala-djarr'yun yol dhunupa romgurr nunhi nuli yolnu'yulnu yaka yoranhamirr bala-räli'yunmirr. Dhä-nurrkanhamirrydja dhäruk mayali' nunhi nuli märrma'nur gali'nur djinawa närra'nur (court-nur) ga nunhiyi märrma'nur gali'nur nhakun mirinju mandanguwuy, ga bäynu walal nuli yoranhamirr bala-räli'yunmirr. Ga napunga'wuyndja (judge-tja) buranur märrma'wal gali'nur. Inside the court the two sides test each other's story, and say what is weak in the other side's story. The two sides will decide what they agree about and what they do not agree about and they will tell the judge. Where they do not agree, the judge will decide who is right according to the law. Djinawa närra'nur (court-nur) nunhiyi märrma'nur gali'nur nuli birrka'yunmirr dhäwukurr, ga lakaram nhä ganydjarmiriw wanganygun gali'wun dhäwu. Märrma'nur gali'nur dhu liya-namanamayun nhä yoranhawuy ga nhä bäynu yoranhawuy bala lakaram napunga'wuywal (judge-kal). Wanhanumi walal ga bäynu yoranhamirr, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namanamayun yol dhunupa romgurr. In criminal law, the two sides are called **prosecution** and **defence**, but the judge is the only person who decides what will happen. Nunha wäyuk-bakmaranhamirrinur romnur, nunhiyi märrma'nur gali'nur yäku djarrma-gänhamirr mala ga galmunhamirr djungaya, yurr napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nayipi wanganydhu nuli liya-namanamayun nhaltjan dhu.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Each side usually has a **lawyer**. The lawyer on each side tells the judge the story for that side. Each side tries to tell the judge the things that make their **case** strong, and the things that make the other side's **case** weak. Each side tries to get the judge to decide the way they want, but no one can force the judge to decide the way they want. **Barrkuwatj gali'ñur manda djungayamirr. Märrma'ñur gali'ñur djungayay ñuli lakaram ñapung'a'wuywal (judge-kal) dhäwu ñurukiya bili galiw'. Märrma'ñur gali'ñur ñuli birrka'yun lakaram milma ñapung'a'wuywal (judge-kal) ñunhi dhu ñamañamayun ga ganydjarrmirriyam walalañ dhäwu, ga wiripunguw galiw' ñula nhä malanyñha ganydjarrmirriyam dhäwu ga nhä malany ñunhi ñuli wiripunguy galiw' dhäwu yaka gana' wo djarrpi'kum. Märrma'ñur gali'ñur ñuli birrka'yun ñapung'a'wuyñha (judge-nha) liya-ñamañamayunaraw malthunaraw walalañ dhukarrwu, yurr bäyñu dhu ñula yolthu gur'kur-gurrupan ñapung'a'wuyñha (judge-nha) liya-ñamañamayunaraw walalangalanuwurr dhukarrkurr.** The judge is required by law to let each side tell their story, and she must listen carefully to all the information that they bring to the court. After the judge listens to the story from each side, the judge is required to give his decision. The judge is the only person who decides what will happen. **Rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi dhu ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) yan dhayun barrkuwatjlil gali'lil lakaranharaw dhäwu, ga ñayi dhu buthuru-witjun manyakkum bukkum dhäwu ñunhi ñuli walal gäma ñarra'lil (court-lil). Beñuryi ñapung'a'wuy (judge) ñuli buthuru-witjun dhäwu märrma'lil gali'lil, ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gurrupan liya-ñamañamayunawuy. Ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) ñayipi dhu liya-ñamañamayunmirr nhä dhu malñ'thun.** The judge is a neutral or impartial person who is not related to anyone on those two sides. The judge must always think like this, "It does not matter to me who wins. I only decide according to the law." **Ñapung'a'wuyndja (judge-tja) dhuwal burapuy ga dhä-marimiriw yolñu ñunhi yakan gurruñumirr ñula yolku ñunhiwiliyi märrma'lil gali'lil. Ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu ñuli guyaña nhakun bitjan, "Ñarra ga bäyñu warwuyun yolthu dhu dju'kmaram. Ñarra dhu yan liya-ñamañamayun romgurr."**

adjourn *v.* Adjourn is when a **judge** does not finish deciding a **court case**, so she tells people to go home and come back to court on another day. **'Adjourn-dja' mayali' ñaḍawmaram guwarr yan. Ñunhi ñuli ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) bäyñu dhawar'yun liya-ñamañamayunañur goḍu-marimirriwuy gämurru'wuy malañuwuy (court case-puy), bala ñayi ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) ñuli waña yolñu'yulñuny marrtjinyarawnha wäñalil ga roñjinyaraw ñarra'lil (court-lil) wiripunguy waluy nhaltjan ñayi ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram walalangal.** The judge will tell the **defendant**, the **defence lawyer** and the **prosecutor** what date they must come to court. They must obey the judge and come to court on the date the judge tells them. **Ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) ñuli lakaram birrka'yunawuywal, galmunhamirriwal djungayawal ga djarrma-gänhamirriwal nhaliy waluy walal dhu roñjiyirr ñarra'lil (court-lil). Walal dhu romgu malthun ñapung'a'wuywu (judge-ku) ga marrtji ñarra'lil (court-lil) ñuruniyi bili waluy nhä ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram walalangal.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a judge adjourns a court case, it means the case is not finished yet. **Ñunhi ñuli ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) ñaḍawmaram guwarr yan goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case-tja), ñunhiyiny mayali' goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala (case) bäyñu yan dhawar'yurr.** When a defendant is in **custody** and the judge adjourns the court case, the defendant will go back to jail to wait until the date when he will come back to court. **Ñunhi birrka'yunawuy djägañur ga ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu ñaḍawmaram guwarrwu yan ñunhiyi goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case), birrka'yunawuy dhu roñjiyirr dharrungulil galkunmirr bäy dhu walu galkithirr nhätha ñayi dhu roñjiyirr ñarra'lil (court-lil).**

adjournment *n.* When a judge **adjourns** a **court case** to a later date, it is called an 'adjournment'. **Ñunhi ñuli ñapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) guwarr yan ñaḍawmaram ñunhi goḍu-marimirr walu birrka'yunawuywu (court case) ga yuṭa walu nhirpan, ñunhi yäku balandakurr 'adjournment'.**

aggravated

Example: Sometimes a **lawyer** will say to the **judge** "Your Honour, I am requesting an adjournment." This means the lawyer is not ready to finish the case and is asking the judge to give permission to come back to court on another day to finish the case. **Balanya nhakun :** Wiripuny mak djungaya dhu waḡa ḡapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) "Your Honour, ḡarra ga ḡaḡ'thun ḡaḡawmaranhawuywu". Dhuwandja mayali' ḡunhi djungaya yakan ḡjäl ḡuriki 'court case-gu' dhu bondi dhawar'yun, bili ḡayi ga ḡjälthirr ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) walu-gurrupanaraw mähr ga ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yalalanḡumirriy dhawar'maram ḡunhi goḡu-marimirr ḡämurru' mala (court case-tja).

affidavit *n.* An affidavit is a witness' story that is written down on law-paper. 'Affidavit-tja' ḡunhi mel-marḡgiw dhäwu wukirriyawuy ḡamakuli'ḡunḡur rombuḡḡur ḡjorra'ḡur. Sometimes a **witness** will write her story on paper for the judge to read. When the witness finds it hard to write in English, another person will write the story on paper and the witness will sign her name on that paper. That paper is called an affidavit. Wiripuny mel-marḡgiy ḡuli wukirri dhäwu ḡjorra'lil ḡapungga'wuywu (judge-ku) ḡhänharaw. ḡunhi mel-marḡgiy dhu maḡḡ'maram gumurr-ḡäl wukirriyaraw balandakurr mathakurr, wiripunḡy yolḡuy dhu wukirri ḡunhiyi dhäwu ḡjorra'lil ga mel-marḡgi dhu goḡ-nhirrpanmirr yäku ḡanyapinya ḡunhiwiliyi ḡamakuli'ḡulil ḡjorra'lil. ḡunhiyi ḡjorra' yäku ḡamakuli'ḡu ḡjorra' wäwunbuy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When the witness signs that paper, she is saying, 'My story is true.' If the witness has lied in that story and signed her name, she has broken the law and the **judge** might punish her for lying in the affidavit. ḡunhi dhu mel-marḡgi goḡ-nhirrpanmirr yäku ḡunhiwiliyi ḡjorra'lil, ḡunhiyiny ḡayi ga bitjan lakaranhamirr, "Warrpam' ḡjorra'puy dhäwu ḡarrakuḡ, yuwalk yan". ḡuli balanḡ dhu mel-marḡgiy dhu nyäl'yun ḡunhiliyi dhäwuḡur ga ḡhirrpanmirr yäku, ḡunhiyiny ḡayi bakmaraman romnha ga ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhäḡir'-lakaram nhanḡu nyäl'yunawuy lakaranhawuyyuy ḡunhiwiliyi ḡamakuli'ḡulil ḡjorra'lil wäwunbuyilil. Sometimes a witness will write her story and also go to court to tell her story. Ga wiripuny, mel-marḡgiy dhu mak wukirri dhäwu ga marttji ḡarra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw dhäwuḡ nhanukiyinḡalanawuy.

affirmation *n.* An affirmation is a promise to tell the true story. 'Affirmation-dja' mayali' dhawu'-nhirran yuwalkkunharaw lakaranharaw dhäwuḡ. When a person is a **witness** in court, she must promise to tell the true story. If she does not want to promise this to God with an **oath**, she can just promise to tell the true story. Yolḡu ḡunhi ḡayi mel-marḡgi ḡjinawa ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur), ḡayi dhu dhawu'-nhirran yuwalkkunharaw dhäwuḡ lakaranharaw. ḡuli ḡayi dhu yaka ḡjälthirr dhawu'-nhirranaraw Garraywal buku-guykthunminyawuyyu romdhu, ḡurunḡiyi yolḡuy dhu dhawu'-nhirran ḡayi dhu yuwalk yan dhäwu lakaram. In **court**, the **judge** will say, "Do you promise that everything you say will be true?" The witness will answer, "Yes, I promise." When a person says that in court, her words are called an affirmation. ḡjinawa ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur), ḡapungga'wuy (judge-thu) dhu wäḡa, "Dhawu'-nhirrpanmirr nhe dhu ḡunhi ḡhä malanyḡha dhäwu ḡhokuḡ ḡayi yuwalk yan?" Mel-marḡgiy dhu buku-bakmaram, "Yow, ḡarra ga dhawu'-nhirran". ḡunhi ḡuli yolḡu bitjandhiyi waḡa ḡjinawa ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur) nhanḡu dhäruk malanyḡha yäku wäwun-gurrupanawuy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a witness lies after she makes an affirmation, she is breaking the law, and maybe the judge will punish her. ḡunhi dhu mel-marḡgiy nyäl'yun dhänḡur dhawu'-nhirranawuyḡur, ḡayi ga ḡarra'puy rom bakmaram ga ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak ḡanya dhäḡir'yun.

aggravated

allegation

aggravated *adj.* Aggravated is a word used to talk about **charges**. When a charge is 'aggravated' it is worse. It is more serious, that is, the law says there is a bigger punishment (**sentence**) for that charge. **Bulun miḍikirr ṅunhi dhäruk ṅuli bäki ṅupanawuy malaṅwuy mala. ṅunhi ṅupanawuy 'aggravated-tja' ṅayiny bulun miḍikirr wo bulu roṅdhanan. ṅunhiyiny, rom ga barranga'yun ṅunhiliyi ga ṅorra yindi mirithirr ga dhägir'yun bulu yindi ṅurukiwuy ṅupanawuyyuy.** Many charges might be aggravated. For example, aggravated **assault** or aggravated **robbery**. **Märr-dharwa ga ṅorra ṅupanawuy mala mak bulu miḍikinyawuy. Balany nhakun, bulun miḍikirr waṅa-marangunhawuy wo bulu miḍikirr manaṅa ga barrari-gurupanawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The law says what things will make a charge worse (**aggravated**). For example, the law says that when an **offender** assaults a victim, and the offender uses a weapon, the charge is 'aggravated assault'. **Rom ga barranga'yun nhäliyi ṅuli ṅupanawuy gumurr-wuṅḍarrayyirr wo bulu miḍikirr. Balanya nhakun, rom ga barranga'yun ṅunhi dhu romgu-moṅuṅuy yolṅuy waṅa-marangum burakinyawuy, ga ṅuruṅiyi romgu-moṅuṅuy yolṅuy dhu bäki maripuy girri' nhakun yiki', djimuku, dharpa, wo ṅula nhä, ṅunhiyiny bulu miḍikinyawuy waṅa-marangunhawuy.** When the offender is a man and the victim is a woman, it is aggravated assault. **ṅunhi romgu-moṅuṅu ḍirramu ga miyalk burakinyawuy, ṅunhiyiny waṅa-marangunhawuy, bulu miḍikirr.** When the offender is an **adult** and the victim is a child, it is aggravated assault. **Ga ṅunhi romgu-moṅuṅu ṅalapal ga burakinyawuyndja yothu, ṅunhiyiny bulu miḍikirr waṅa-marangunhamirr.**

agreed facts *n.* The agreed facts is the story written down on law-paper about what a person (**defendant**) did when he broke the law. When a defendant **pleads guilty**, the **prosecutor** will read this story to the judge. **'Agreed facts-dja' mayali' yoranhawuy gämurru' mala. ṅunhi dhäwu wukirriyawuy ṅamakuli'ṅunṅur rombuyṅur ḍorra'ṅur ṅurukiwuy ṅunhi nhä birrka'yunawuyyuy bakmaram wäyuk. ṅunhi ṅuli birrka'yunawuyyuy wäyuk-miḍikunhamirr lakaranhamirr, djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu dhäwu-märram melyu ga lakaram ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal).** The story is called the agreed facts because the **defence lawyer** and prosecutor must agree about the story, then the judge will hear that story. **Dhäwuny ṅunhiyi yäku yoranhawuy gämurru' mala bili galmunhawuyyuy ḍunggayay ga djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu yuwalk yan yoram ṅurukiyi dhäwuw, bala ṅapungga'wuyyuy (judge-thu) dhu ṅäma ṅunhiyi dhäwu.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A defence lawyer will talk to the defendant about the **charges** and help the defendant decide about pleading guilty. **Galmunhamirr ḍunggayay dhu waṅa birrka'yunawuywal ṅupanawuyyuy dhäwupuy ga guṅga'yun birrka'yunawuyyuy mala-djarr'yunaraw ṅunhi ṅayi wäyuk-miḍikuman lakaranhamirr, wo bäyṅu.** When a **defendant** decides to plead guilty, the **defence lawyer** will then speak with the prosecutor and talk about the story. The parts of the story where they both agree are called the **agreed facts**. **ṅunhi ṅuli birrka'yunawuy liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirri lakaranhamirr wäyuk-miḍikuman, bala galmunhamirr ḍunggayay dhu waṅa djarrma-gänhamirriwal ga wänanhamirr ṅunhiṅuwuy dhäwupuy. Mala-wulkthunawuy dhäwu mala ṅunhi maṅḍa dhu yoram romgurr yan yäku yoranhawuy yuwalk mala.** The prosecutor then writes down this agreed story and reads the story to the judge. The prosecutor might also give that law-paper to the **judge**. Then the judge knows what the **defendant** did. The judge will think about this story when she **sentences** the defendant. **Djarrma-gänhamirriy ṅuli wukirri ṅunhiyi yoranhawuy dhäwu ṅamakuli'ṅulil rombuylii ḍorra'lil bala dhäwu-märram melyu ga lakaram ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal). Ga djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu mak gurupan ṅunhi ṅamakuli'ṅu rombuy ḍorra' nhanukal ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal). Bala ṅapungga'wuy (judge) marṅi nhaltjan ṅayi birrka'yunawuy. ṅapungga'wuyyuy (judge-thu) dhu guyaṅa ṅurukiyi dhäwuw ṅunhi ṅayi dhu dhägir'-lakaram ṅanya birrka'yunawuyyuy.**

AIS *NP.* This is another name for **Aboriginal Interpreter Service**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'Aboriginal Interpreter Service-gu'.**

allegation *n.* An allegation is when a person or a **police officer** says that a person has broken the law. **'Allegation-dja' mayali', ṅunhi dhu yolṅu wo bilijuman waṅa ṅuruṅiyi yolṅuy wäyuk bakmaranjal wo miḍikuman ḍjäma.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a story is called an allegation, this means that people do not know if the story is true or not true. Maybe the story is true. Maybe the story is not true. The police will make that person go to court so that the judge will decide what the true story is. **Njunhiyi dhäwu yäku djarrman, junhiyiny mayali' yolnu'yulnuny yaka yan marngi nuli balan junhiyi dhäwu yuwalk wo bäynu. Mak bäy junhiyi dhäwu yuwalk, wo mak junhiyi dhäwu yaka yuwalk. Rom ga barranga'yun bilitjemandhu mala dhu djuy'yun junhiyi yolnuny njarra'lil (court-lil) märr napunga'wuy (judge) dhu liya-namanamayun nhä dhäwu yuwalk.**

alleged *v.* Alleged is a word that people use to talk about a person or the things that maybe he did to break the law, when that person has not yet said **guilty** in court. Alleged means that **police** say this is what happened, but people do not know yet what the true story is. Maybe the story is true. Maybe the story is not true. A judge will decide what the true story is. **'Alleged-tja' dhuwal dhäruk junhi limurr nuli bäki ga lakaranhamirr wiripuny yolnuny wo nula nhä malanynha junhi mak nanyi wäyuk bakmaram, junhi nanyi dhu junhiyi yolnu bäynu yan wäyuk-midikuman lakaram djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Alleged-tja dhuwal mayali' junhi nuli bilitjemandhu lakaram nhä ma'n'thun, yurr yaka yan limurr yuwalk marngi nhä rumbal dhäwu. Mak dhäwu junhi yuwalk. Mak dhäwu junhi nyäl. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namanamayun nhä nanyi yuwalk dhäwu.**

Example: In court, the **prosecutor** might say "The defendant allegedly stole the car". This means that the prosecutor cannot say yet that the defendant stole the car. Maybe the **defendant** is the person who stole the car. Maybe he is not the person who stole the car. **Balanya nhakun : Djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), djarrma-gänhamirr dhu waja "Birrka'yunawuyyu mak yuwalk mananjirr mutika". Dhuwandja mayali' junhi dhu djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu yaka lakaram yanayi junhi birrka'yunawuyyu mananjirr mutika. Mak bäy birrka'yunawuyyu junhi mananjirnydja mutikany. Mak bäy nanyi bäynu mananjirr mutika.**

After a judge says the **defendant** is **guilty**, people do not use the word 'alleged' anymore, because they know that the story is the true story. **Dhänur napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram junhi birrka'yunawuy yuwalk wäyuk-midikunhamirr, yolnu'yulnuy nuli ga bäynun bäki bulu dhuwal dhäruk 'alleged', linygu walal marngi junhiyi dhäwu yuwalk.**

allegedly *adv.* This word comes from the word **alleged**. **Dhuwal dhäruk bejur dhärukjur 'alleged-nur'. Nhakun, mak bäy nanyi yan junhi.**

antecedents *n.* This is the story on a law-paper showing this about a **defendant** : **Dhuwandja dhäwu namakuli'nunur rombuyjur djorra'nur junhi ga lakaram birrka'yunawuyyuy näthilinu dhäwu :**

- every time a judge said he was guilty and the judge punished him. - **bukmak mala dhäwu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli lakaram nanyi wäyuk-midikuman bala nanyi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram nhanu.**
- every time a judge said he was not guilty. - **bukmak mala dhäwu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram nanyi bäynu wäyuk-midikuman.**
- every time he missed court and had a **warrant** for his **arrest**. - **bukmak mala dhäwu nanyi badatjtjurr njarra'puy (court-puy) walu ga napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli wukirri dapmaranhawuy djorra' nhanu.**
- every time police **charged** the defendant, and then took those charges away. - **bukmak näthilinu nupanawuy dhäwu mala bilitjemandhu nuli wukirri ga dhänuryi walal bilitjemandhu baduwaduyun.**

appeal
appeal

apply for bail

v & n. Appeal means to ask a more powerful **judge** to change what another judge decided about a **court case**. 'Appeal-dja' mayali' nunhi nuli nän'thun bulunuw ganydjarrmirriw napunga'wuywu (judge-ku) marr dhu djambi wiripunuyam liya-namanamayunawuy wiripunuwun napunga'wuywu (judge-kun) nurukiwuy nunhi godu-marimirriwuy gamurru'wuy malanjwuy (court case-puy). When a **magistrate** in the **Magistrates Court** decides a **court case** and one side, either the **defence** or the **prosecution**, thinks the magistrate is wrong, they can appeal to the **Supreme Court**. This means that either side can ask a judge in the Supreme Court to change the magistrate's decision. Nuli dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) djinawa Nyumukuniny'nur Njarra'nur (Magistrates Court-nur) liya-namanamayun nunhiyi godu-marimirriwuy gamurru'wuy malanjwuy (court case-puy) ga wangany gali', yolthu mak galmunhamirriy djungayay wo djarrma-gänhamirriy, nuli guyana nayi burapuy (magistrate) guwal-budapthun romgu, manymak walal dhu bulu nän'thun romgurr Yindilil Njarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil). Dhuwandja mayali' wanganydhu galiy', mak djarrma-gänhamirriy wo mak galmunhamirriy, dhu mak nän'thun napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) djinawa Yindinur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur) bilmaranharaw burapuywu (magistrate-kun) liya-namanamayunawuy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a Supreme Court Judge decides that a magistrate decided the wrong way, the Supreme Court Judge can change what the magistrate decided. Nunhi nuli Napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court Judge-thu) liya-namanamayun nunhi burapuy (magistrate) liya-namanamayunmirr djarrpi'kurr dhukarrkurr, Napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court Judge-thu) dhu djambi nä burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) liya-namanamayun. If one side thinks that the Supreme Court judge decided the wrong way, they can appeal to three judges in the Court of Appeal. Nuli balan wanganydhu galiy' dhu guyana nunhi Yindinur Njarra'nur napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court judge-thu) liya-namanamayun djarrpi'kurr dhukarrkurr, walal dhu mak bulu nän'thun romgurr Iurrkun'kal napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) wiripu yindi narra' yaku balandakurr 'Court of Appeal'. If one side thinks that the Court of Appeal decided the wrong way, they can appeal to the High Court in Canberra. Nuli balan dhu wanganydhu galiy' guyana nunhi Court of Appeal-yu liya-namanamayun djarrpi'kurr dhukarrkurr, walal dhu mak bulu nän'thun romgurr Dumurrunulil Njarra'lil (High Court-lil) Canberra-nur.

appear in court *v.* Appear in court is when a **defendant** goes into a courtroom and the **judge** sees the defendant and then hears the defendant's **court case**. 'Appear in court-tja' mayali' nunhi nuli birrka'yunawuy marrtji ga djudupthun djinawa'lil narra'lil (court-lil) ga napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli nhäma birrka'yunawuyha bala naman birrka'yunawuywu godu-marimirr gamurru' mala (court case). A judge, **court orderly** or **police officer** will tell the defendant what time and date he must to go to court. The defendant must go into the courtroom on this day. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu), wo narra'puy djämamirr wo bilitjumandhu dhu lakaram birrka'yunawuywal nhaliy waluy nayi dhu marrtji narra'lil (court-lil). Birrka'yunawuy dhu dhäruk-märram ga marrtji narra'lil (court-lil) nuruniyi waluy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a police officer writes on law-paper that a person broke the **law**, the police officer has **charged** that person. Then she will tell that person when to go to **court**. The police officer will say, "You must appear in court on that date". Nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu wukirri namakuli'nulil djorra'lil nunhi nayi yolnuy wäyuk bakmaram, walalndja nuli nupan nunhiyi yolnunjany. Bala nayi dhu wagan nunhiyi yolnunjany marrtjinyarawnha narra'lila (court-lila). Bala bilitjumandhu waga, "Nhe dhu milkunhamirr nhunapinya nhe djinawa narra'nur (court-nur) nuruniyi waluy". On that date, the person must go into the court room so the **judge** can see him. Balanyamirriy nunhi waluy, nayi dhu yolnu dhu dhäruk-märram ga marrtji narra'lil (court-lil) marr dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nhäma nanya djinawa narra'nur (court-nur). Another name for this is 'court appearance'. Wiripuny yaku nayi dhiyakiyi ga nhawi milkunhamirr narra'nur (court-nur).

apply *v.* Apply means to ask for something. 'Apply-nydja' mayali' nän'thun nula nhaku. In **court**, apply means to ask the **judge** to do something, like asking the judge to give the defendant **bail**. Djinawa narra'nur (court-nur), apply mayali' nän'thunaraw romgurr napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) dhu nula nhaku djämaw, balanya nhakun nän'thun romgurr napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) gurrupanaraw birrka'yunawuywu dhawatmaranhawuywu romgu.

apply for bail *v.* This is another name for **bail application**. **Dhuwandja** *ɲayi wiripu yäku wäwun-rulwanɟhunawuywu ɲəŋ'thunawuywu dʒorraw'*.

apply for parole *v.* 'Apply for parole' is when a prisoner asks the **Parole Board** if he can be let out of jail on **parole** after the prisoner's **non-parole period** is finished. **'Apply for parole-nydja' mayali' ɲunhi dhu dhägir'yunawuyyu ɲəŋ'thun Parole-Djägamirriɲ walalany ɲuli balaɲ ɲayi dhu dhawatthun dharruŋɟur parole-mirr, ɭinygu walu nhanɟu nhinanharaw dʒinawa dharruŋɟur dhawar'yurr.**

arraign *v.* Arraign means to read a charge to the **accused** at the start of a **trial** in the **Supreme Court**. **'Arraign-dja' mayali' maɲutji-ɭaw'maram ga lakaram ɲunhi ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu birrka'yunawuywal ɲurru-yirr'yunamirriɲ ɭiya-ɲamaɲamayunamirriɲ waluy dʒinawa Yindiɲur ɲärra'ɲur (Supreme Court-ɲur).** At the start of a trial in the Supreme Court the **judge's associate** (a person who helps the judge) will read out the **charges** to the accused and will say, "How do you plead, **guilty** or **not guilty**?" Then the accused will answer. He might answer "guilty". Or he might answer "not guilty". **Balanyamirriɲ ɲurru-yirr'yunamirriɲ ɭiya-ɲamaɲamayunamirriɲ waluy dʒinawa Yindiɲur ɲärra'ɲur (Supreme Court-ɲur), ɲapungga'wuywu ɟungga'yunamirriɲ (judge's associate-thu) ɲunhi dhu maɲutji-ɭaw'maram ga lakaram ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu ɲamakuli'ɲuɲur dʒorra'ɲur birrka'yunawuywal bala ɲuli waɲan "Nhaltjan nhe dhu buku-bakmaram, wäyuk-midikuman wo yaka wäyuk-midikuman?" Birrka'yunawuyyu dhu buku-bakmaram. Birrka'yunawuy dhu mak buku-bakmaram, "Wäyuk-midikunhamirr". Wo mak ɲayi dhu buku-bakmaram, "Yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr".**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When there is more than one **charge**, the judge's associate will arraign the accused for each charge. This means the judge's associate will read each charge and the accused must answer for each charge. **ɲunhi ga ɲorra dharrwa märr ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu, ɲapungga'wuywu ɟungga'yunamirriɲ dhu dhä-birrka'yun romgurr birrka'yunawuyynha ɲurukiɲi barrkuwatjku ɲurru-gärrinyawuywu dhäwu ɲamakuli'ɲuɲur dʒorra'ɲur. Dhuwandja mayali' ɲapungga'wuywu ɟungga'yunamirriɲ dhu maɲutji-ɭaw'maram ga lakaram ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu ɲamakuli'ɲuɲur dʒorra'ɲur ga birrka'yunawuyyu dhu buku-bakmaram ɲunhiɲi barrkuwatj mala ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu.**

arraignment *n.* An arraignment is when the **judge's associate** reads **charges** to the **accused** at the start of a trial in the Supreme Court. **'Arraignment-tja' mayali' ɲunhi ɲuli ɲapungga'wuywal ɟungga'yunamirriɲ maɲutji-ɭaw'maram ga lakaram wäyuk-bakmaranɟawuy dhäwu ɲamakuli'ɲuɲur rombuyɲur dʒorra'ɲur birrka'yunawuywal ɲurru-yirr'yunamirriɲ ɭiya-ɲamaɲamayunamirriɲ waluy dʒinawa Yindiɲur ɲärra'ɲur (Supreme Court-ɲur).** At the start of a **trial** in the **Supreme Court** the judge's associate will arraign the accused. This means she will read out the charges to the accused and will say, "How do you plead, **guilty** or **not guilty**?" Then the accused will answer. He might answer "guilty." Or he might answer "not guilty." **Balanyamirriɲ ɲapungga'wuywal ɟungga'yunamirriɲ (judge's associate-thu) ɲunhi dhu maɲutji-ɭaw'maram ga lakaram ɲurru-gärrinyawuy dhäwu ɲamakuli'ɲuɲur rombuyɲur dʒorra'ɲur birrka'yunawuywal bala ɲuli waɲa, "Nhä nhe wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo wäyuk-midikunhamiriw?" ɲuruɲiyi birrka'yunawuyyu dhu buku-bakmaram. ɲayi dhu mak buku-bakmaram, "Wäyuk-midikunhamirr". Wo ɲayi dhu mak buku-bakmaram, "Yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr".**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When there is more than one **charge**, the judge's associate will arraign the accused for each charge. This means the judge's associate will read each charge and the accused must answer for each charge. **Njuli dharrwa wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ga ñorra ñamakuli'ñunur djorra'ñur, ñapunga'wuywu gunga'yunamirriy ñuli dhä-birrka'yun romgurr barrkuwatjku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu dhäwuw. Dhuwandja mayali' ñapunga'wuywal gunga'yunamirriy dhu dhäwu-märram melyu barrkuwatjku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu dhäwuw ñamakuli'ñunur djorra'ñur ga birrka'yunawuyyu dhu buku-bakmaram barrkuwatjku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu.** The date when the accused is arraigned is called the 'arraignment date'. **Ñunhiyi walu walal dhu dhä-birrka'yun ñanya birrka'yunawuyha yäku ñurru-yirr'yunamirriy waluy dhä-birrka'yunawuyyuy.**

arrest

v & n. When a **police officer** thinks a person broke the law, the police officer stops that person and makes that person go with the police officer. Police will hold that person so that he cannot leave. This is called 'arrest'. Also, a police officer is allowed to arrest a person when the police officer thinks that person might be about to break the law. **Ñunhi ñuli bilijumandhu guyaña yolñuy bakmarañal wäyuk, bilijumandhu ñuli gulmaram ñunhiyi yolñuny ga dharrwunum ñunhiyi yolñuny malthunaraw bilijumangu. Bilijumandhu ñuli ñayatham ñunhiyi yolñuny märr ñayi dhu yaka wañdirr. Dhuwandja yäku ' ñapmaranhawuyñura romñur '. Bulu, bilijumangu djäma dhayunawuy romgurr ñapmaranharaw yolñuw ñunhi bilijumandhu ga guyaña ñurunjiyi yolñuy dhu mak bakmaram wäyuknha.** When a police officer arrests a person, that person can leave only when the police officers allow him to leave. This is also called 'under arrest'. **Ñunhi ñuli bilijumandhu ñapmaram yolñuny, ñunhiyi yolñu dhu marrtji ñuli dhu bilijumandhu dhayunawuy ñanya marrtjinyaraw. Dhuwandja yäku ' ñapmaranhawuyñur romñur '. When a police officer follows the law and arrests a person, the law also says that person is not allowed to fight the police officer or run away from the police officer. Ñunhi bilijuman ñuli malthun romgu ga ñapmaram yolñuny, buluyi rom ga barranga'yun ñurunjiyi yolñuy dhu yaka wutthun bilijumannha wo wañdirr ganarrtham bilijumannha.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Police officers must follow the **law** when they arrest a person. The police officers will tell the person what law they think he broke. The police officer will say, "You are under arrest". **Bilijuman dhu malthun romgu yan ñunhi dhu walal ñapmaram yolñuny. Walal dhu lakaram ñurukaliyi yolñuwal nhä rom walal bilijumandhu guyañan ñayi yolñuy bakmarañal. Bilijuman dhu waña, "Nheny dhuwal ñapmaranhamirriñura romñur".**

assault

v & n. Assault is a **criminal offence**. It is a law from the **Northern Territory Parliament**. There are many different actions that the law calls assault. Assault is when a person hits another person or uses his actions to threaten to hurt another person, and that person (the victim) does not want this to happen. **'Assault-tja' mayali' waña-marangunhawuy rom ga wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhuwal. Dhuwandja rom beñur Nyumukuniny'ñur Ñärra'ñur (Northern Territory Parliament-ñur). Dharrwa mirithirr gaka malany ñunhi ga romdhu lakaram waña-marangunhawuyha. Dhuwal mala waña-marangunhamirr rom gam' : ñuli nhe dhu wutthun wiripununy yolñuny, wo burrakum nhe dhu wawu'ñulil, dhuwaliny ñayi gaka wäyuk-bakmaranhamirra.** It is also assault when a person tries to hit someone and misses. It is assault when a person throws something at another person, even when he doesn't hit that person. **Ga ñuli ñayi dhu wirriw'yun yolñuny, ga bañatjñun ñanya. Dhuwaliny balanya bili yan rom nhe dhu waña-marangunhamirr nhunapinya beñuryi.** It is also assault when a person touches someone else and that person (the victim) does not give permission for this to happen. **Ga waña-marangunhamirr nhe dhu yan, ñuli balan nhe dhu ñayatham wiripununy yolñuny nhokiyingal nhe djälyu dhä-ñänhamiriyu.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : It is not assault if the touching is something that people do all the time, like touching a person politely to get his attention. **Ga n̄unhi n̄ayi n̄uli ga n̄ayatham wiripun̄uny yol̄un̄y nhakun bitjan bili n̄ayan̄uy manymakthu m̄arr-n̄amatham n̄anya n̄unhiyiny rom, n̄amakurr yaka n̄he dhu maran̄gunhamirr.** When a person agrees for another person to touch him or agrees to fight then this is not assault. But it is against the law to give another person serious injuries, so that the person must go to the hospital.

Ga n̄uli man̄da dhu yol̄u man̄da yoranhamirr, man̄da dhu bunhamirr mari djäma, n̄unhiyiny manymak yaka maran̄gunhamirr rom. Yurr dhuwal n̄ayi wäyuk-bakmaranhamirrnydja rom, n̄unhi n̄ayi dhu buma n̄anya ga dhä-gurrupan bala watjpillil.

When the **police charge** a person with assault, a **magistrate** will hear the **court case** and decide the punishment.

The magistrate can also send a person with an assault charge to the Supreme Court when she thinks that the assault is very serious.

Ga n̄unhi n̄ayi dhu bil̄itjumandhu n̄urru-gärr̄i n̄unhiyiny yol̄un̄y gon̄-dhakaṅṅha, mari-dumurr̄uny. N̄ayiny dhu n̄unhi n̄äman burapuyȳuny (magistrate-thu) bejur Nyumukun̄iny'n̄urnydja N̄ärra'n̄ur (Magistrates Court-n̄ur), bala yan liya-n̄amaṅamayunmirra n̄ayi dhu dhägir'wun. Mala-djarr'yun n̄ayi dhu burapuyȳu (magistrate-thu) n̄unhiyi gunyambi ga guyaṅa n̄ayi dhu nhaltjan n̄ayi dhu mala-djarr'yun ga dhägir'yun n̄unhiyi mari gämurru', n̄uli yindi mari n̄ayi dhu balan djuy'yun Yindilila N̄ärra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).

Example: There are many actions that are called 'assault', like: **Dharrwa ga n̄orra gakaḷ waṅa-marangunawuy, balanya nhakun :**

- kicking **baldhurr'yun**

- spitting **dhupthun**

- throwing things, like rocks or bottles, at another person **wirrigu'yun n̄ula nhä girri' mala wiripun̄uwal yol̄uwal, balanya nhakun, garrkuku'yun gun̄day wo buthuluy -pushing dur'yun**

- slapping **bartjunmaram.**

Attorney General *NP*. The Attorney General is a member of **cabinet**. **'Attorney General-nydja' dhuwal n̄urruṅu wäyuk-n̄amaṅamayunamirr n̄unhi bejur n̄urruṅu rom-djägamirriwun̄ mala.** His/her job is to: **Djämany n̄han̄u** : - tell the **parliament** about new **criminal laws** to protect the people of Australia or the Northern Territory. - **lakaram n̄ärra'wal (parliament-kal) n̄unhi yuṅapuy wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom malaṅuw.** - be in charge of the Department of Justice. - **goli-nhirrpan rom Department of Justice-ku.** - to give the **government** advice about legal problems. - **gurrupan gapmangu marṅgikunhawuy dhäruk n̄unhiṅuwuy n̄ula nhäpuy mari legal-puy mala.**

B – b

n. Bail is the law that says if a **defendant** will wait in jail or if he will wait out of jail while waiting to come back to court. When a defendant gets bail, he will wait outside of jail for his court case. When a defendant does not get bail, he will wait in jail for his court case. 'Bail-nydja' mayali' dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu yan. Nunhi rom ga barranga'yun ṅuli birrka'yunawuy dhu ga galkun djinawa dharruṅṅur wo ṅuli ṅayi dhu ga galkunmirr warraruṅṅur roṅiyinyaraw ṅarra'lil (court-lil). Nunhi birrka'yunawuyyu ṅuli mārram dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu, ṅayi dhu nhina warraruṅṅur galkunmirr nhanukalanaw goḍu-marimirriw gāmurruw' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-gu). Ga ṅuli birrka'yunawuyyu ṅuli bāyṅu mārram dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu, ṅayi dhu galkun djinawa dharruṅṅur nhanṅuwuywu goḍu-marimirriw gāmurruw' birrka'yunawuywu (court case-gu). Bail is like this: The police or judge decide to let the **defendant** out of jail to wait for his **court case**. The defendant promises to come back to court at the right time for the court case, and to obey any other rules that are in the **bail conditions**. Guwarr yan rom dhawaṭmaranhawuyndja dhuwal nhakun: Bilitjuman wo ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭthunaraw dharruṅṅur galkunaraw ṅarra'puywu dhāwuw (court case-gu) nhanṅu. Birrka'yunawuyyu dhu wāwun-nhirran roṅiyinyaraw ṅarra'lil (court-lil) ṅuruṅyi bili waluy ṅurukiyyi goḍu-marimirriw dhāwuw (court case-gu), ga dhāruk-mārram ṅula nhāpuy rom mala gāmurru'mirr ga ṅorra ṅamakuli'ṅuṅur djorra'ṅur dhawaṭmaranhawuyṅur romṅur.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : Bail does not mean that the **defendant's** court case is finished. He must come back to court. Dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu yan mayali' birrka'yunawuywu goḍu-marimirriw gāmurru' mala (court case) bāyṅu dhawa'yun. Roṅiyirr ṅayi dhu ṅarra'lil (court-lil). When the police **arrest** a person, that person is in **custody** and he cannot leave. Maybe that person will be in a police station, or maybe he will be in jail. He can only leave when the **law** says he can leave. Nunhi ṅuli bilitjumandhu ḍapmaram yolṅuny, ṅunhi yolṅu ḍapmaranhawuyṅur romṅur ga bāyṅun ṅayi dhu marrtji ṅula nhākurr. Mak ṅunhiyi yolṅu dhu ga nhina police station-ṅur, wo mak djinawa dharruṅṅur. ṅayi dhu marrtji bāy dhu rom waṅa nhanṅu marrtjinyaraw. The judge or **police officer** must follow the bail law when they decide to give the defendant bail or not. Ṅapungga'wuy (judge) wo bilitjuman dhu malthun dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu yan romṅu ṅunhi walal dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr gurrupanaraw birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu guwarrwu yan wo yaka. A defendant can ask a **defence lawyer** to talk for him in court and ask the judge for bail. Birrka'yunawuyyu dhu ṅāṅ'thun galmunhamirriy djungaya mār ṅayi dhu waṅa nhanṅu djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur) ga ṅāṅ'thun ṅapungga'wuy (judge-nha) dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu guwarrwu yan.

bail application *n.* A bail application is when a **defendant** or **defence lawyer** asks a **judge** to give the defendant **bail**. 'Bail application-dja' mayali' ṅāṅ'thun dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu. Nunhi rom ṅuli birrka'yunawuyyu wo galmunhamirriy djungayay ṅāṅ'thun ṅapungga'wuy (judge-nha) romṅur gurrupanaraw birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu. When a **police officer** does not give the defendant bail, the law says that a judge has the power to give the defendant bail. Ṅuli bilitjumandhu dhu bāyṅu gurrupan birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu, rom ga barranga'yun ṅayipi ṅapungga'wuy (judge) ganydjarrmirr mār ṅayi dhu romṅur gurrupan birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu. When the police refuse to give a defendant bail, the defence lawyer might ask a judge to give the defendant bail. This will happen in court, but sometimes it can happen using a phone from a police station. It is also called 'applying for bail'. Nunhi bilitjumandhu ṅuli bukuy-ṅurkam gurrupanaraw birrka'yunawuywu guwarrwu dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu, nhanukal djungayay dhu mak ṅāṅ'thun ṅapungga'wuy (judge-nha) gurrupanaraw guwarrwu dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu. Dhuwal rom ṅuli malṅ'thun djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur), yurr wiripuny ṅayi dhu mak malṅ'thun bākikurr ḍalipungurr beṅur bilitjumangal wopitjṅur. Nunhiyi wiripuny yāku ṅāṅ'thun dhu dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romṅu.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The judge will decide to give a person bail or not to give that person bail. She will look at the defendant's **criminal history**. That is, she will look at how many times the defendant has broken the law and how many times he has missed court. **Ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ñamañamayun ñayi dhu romgurr gurrupan yolñuny dhawaṭmaranhawuywu rom guwarrwu wo yakañuw gurrupanaraw ñurukiya yolñuw dhawaṭmaranhawuywu rom guwarrwu. Ñayi dhu nhäma ñäthiliñu rom-marañgunhawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñuñur djourra'ñur birrka'yunawuywu. Ñunhiyiny ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu nhäma nhämunha'mirr birrka'yunawuyyu rom bakmaram ga nhämunha'mirr birrka'yunawuyyu baḍatñjun ga bäyñu marñti ñarra'lil (court-lil).** The judge will think, "Will this person keep breaking the law if he stays out of jail?" The judge will also think, "Will this person come back to court if I let him go home?" This will help the judge decide about bail. **Ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu bitjan guyaña "Nhaliyak ñayi dhu dhiyañ yolñuy biyakun bili boñgun wäyuk-bakmaram ñuli ñayi dhu boñgun nhina warrañulñur yak dharruñgunur?" Ga bulu ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu guyaña, "Nhaliyak ñayi dhu dhuwal yolñu roñyi ñarra'lil (court-lil) ñuli ñarra dhu dñuy'yun ñanya wäñalil?" Dhiyañ guyañanhawuyyu mala dhu ñapungga'wuyynha (judge-nha) guñga'yun, nhaltjan ñayi dhu liya-ñamañamayun guwarrwu dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romgu.**

bail conditions *n.* Bail conditions are the rules that a defendant must obey when the defendant is on **bail** waiting for his next court date. **'Bail conditions-dja' mayali' wäwun-rulwanḍhunawuy gämurru' mala ñunhi rom-nhirrpanawuy ñunhi birrka'yunawuyyu dhu dhäruk-märram ñunhi birrka'yunawuy dhawaṭmaranhawuyñur romñur galkunmirr ga nhanñuwuy wiripuñuw ñarra'mirriw (court-ku) waluw.** A **judge** or the **police** might give a defendant **bail** while he is waiting for his **court case**. When they do this they will also make the **defendant** promise to follow some rules. These rules are called 'bail conditions'. **Ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo bilitjumandhu dhu mak gurrupan birrka'yunawuyynha dhawaṭmaranhawuywu rom balanyamirriy ñayi baḍak dhu ga galkun nhanñuwuy goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu).** Ñuli walal dhu bitjandhiyi walal dhu dharrwunum birrka'yunawuyynha wäwun-nhirrpanminyaraw ga malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala. Dhuwandja rom-nhirrpanawuy yäku balandakurr 'bail conditions'. When a defendant does not follow these rules, it is called '**breach of bail**' and a police officer can **arrest** the defendant because he did not follow these rules. **Ñuli birrka'yunawuy dhu bäyñu malthun ñurukiya rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala, ñunhiyiny yäku bakmaram dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom ga bilitjumandhuny dhu mak ḍapmaraman birrka'yunawuyynhan, liñygu yaka ñayi malthun ñurukiya rom-nhirrpanawuywu malañuw.**

Example: Maybe the police or judge will ask the defendant to promise to do these things: **Balanya nhakun : Mak bäy bilitjumandhu wo ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu ñäñ'thun birrka'yunawuyynha dhäwu-nhirrpanminyaraw dhiyak gämurruw' mala:**

- report to a police station or **PPO - lakaranhamirr bilitjumangal wo PPO-wal (Parole Officer-wal)**
- live at a house with family and not live anywhere else - **nhinanharaw wäñañur gurrutimirriwal ga yaka nhina bawalamirriñur**
- not drink alcohol - **yakañuw lukanharaw ñänitjiw**
- keep away from the victims and other defendants. - **yarrk'yarrkmaranhamirr burakinyawuywal mala ga wiripuwurrwal birrka'yunawuywal mala.**

Bail Order *NP.* A Bail Order is a law-paper from a **judge** or **police** that allows a **defendant** to be out of jail while he is waiting for his next court date. **'Bail Order-ny' dhuwal Dhawaṭmaranhawuyyupuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ñunhi ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djourra' ñapungga'wuywuñ (judge-kuñ) wo bilitjumanguñ ñunhi ga dhayunñan birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭthunaraw beñur dharruñgunur nhinanharaw warrañulñur galkunminyaraw nhanukalañaw ñurukiya bala ñarra'mirriw waluw.** The Bail Order will tell the defendant what rules (**conditions**) he must obey, and what date he must come back to **court**. **Dhawaṭmaranhawuyyupuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy dhu lakaram birrka'yunawuywal nhä rom-nhirrpanawuy ga gämurru' mala ñayi dhu romgu yan malthun, ga nhaliy waluy ñayi dhu marñti roñyirr ñarra'lil (court-lil).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The defendant will sign the Bail Order to show that he promises to obey the Bail Order. **Birrka'yunawuyyu dhu wukirrinamirr yäku njunhiwiliyi Dhawaṭmaranhawuyyuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy märr dhu milkum njunhi ṅayi ga dhawu'-nhirpanmirr romgu malthunaraw Dhawaṭmaranhawuyyuywu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu.** When a defendant does not obey the Bail Order, the defendant will come back to court, and the judge might punish (**sentence**) the defendant or take away (**revoke**) the defendant's bail. When a judge takes away a person's bail, that person will wait in jail while the judge decides his **court case**. **Njunhi dhu birrka'yunawuy bäyṅu malthun Dhawaṭmaranhawuyyuywu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu, birrka'yunawuy dhu roṅiyirr ṅärra'lil (court-lil), ga mak ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-gurrupan birrka'yunawuyha wo djaw'yun dju'yunawuy roṅanmaranhawuy dharruṅgulil njunhiyi birrka'yunawuywu dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu. Njunhi ṅuli ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) djaw'yun yolṅuw dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu, njunhiyi yolṅu du nhina dharruṅṅur bäy ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr nhanukalaṅaw goḍu-marimirr gämurruw' mala (court case-gu).**

bail presumption *n.* There is a **law** that guides the **judge** so the judge knows when she will give **bail**, and when she will not give bail to a **defendant**. This law is called 'bail presumption'. **Rom ga ṅorra njunhi ṅuli ṅurru-warryun ṅapungga'wuyha (judge-nha) märr ṅayi marṅgi nhätharuw gurrupanaraw guwarrwu dhawaṭthunawuywu romgu, wo yaka gurrupan guwarr dhawaṭthunawuy rom birrka'yunawuywu. Dhuwandja rom yäku balandakurr 'bail presumption', ga mayali'nydja mak ṅayi birrka'yunawuyyu dhu märram 'bail'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : This law tells the judge to think about three main things: How bad is the **crime**? Is there a lot of **evidence** that shows the defendant broke the law? What is the defendant's **criminal record** like? **Dhiyan romdhu ṅuli lakaram ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) guyaṅanharaw lurrkun'ku gämurruw' :** **Nhä yätjirr wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyṅur? Dharrwa ga ṅorra mel-lakaranhawuy mala njunhi dhu mel-gurrupan njunhi birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk bakmaram? Nhäthinya ṅayi birrka'yunawuywu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu mala ṅäthiliṅu?** When the crime is very bad, for example, when the defendant killed another person, the law says the judge will not give the defendant bail. The judge will give the defendant bail only when there is a very strong reason for the defendant to be out of jail. **Njunhi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy mirithirr yätjkurr, balanya nhakun, njunhi dhu birrka'yunawuyyu buma murrkay'kum wiripunguny yolṅuny, rom ga barranga'yun ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka gurrupan birrka'yunawuywu guwarr dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom. ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gurrupan nhanṅu guwarr dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom ṅuli ga ṅorra däl mirithirr gämurru' njunhiliyi manymak ṅayi nhinanharaw warraruṅṅur beṅur dharruṅṅur.** When the crime is not very bad and the defendant's criminal history is short, the law says the judge will give the defendant bail. The judge will refuse to give the defendant bail only when there is a very strong reason for the defendant to stay in jail. **Ga njunhi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy ganga märr yätjkurr ga birrka'yunawuywu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyyuy dhäwu märr-ganga yätjkurr, rom ga barranga'yun ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gurrupan birrka'yunawuywu guwarr dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom. ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka gurrupan nhanṅu guwarr dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom ṅuli ga njunhiliyi ṅorra mirithirr yindi gämurru' nhanṅu nhinanharaw dṅinawa'ṅur dharruṅṅur.** When the police do not have very much evidence to show that the defendant broke the law, the judge might give the defendant bail. **Njunhi dhu bilitjuman mala ga ṅayatham yaka gana' mel-lakaranhawuy gurrupanaraw njunhi birrka'yunawuy wäyuk bakmaram, ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak gurrupan dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom nhanukal guwarr yan.**

bar table

bar table *n.* The bar table is the table in a **court room** where the **defence lawyer** and the **prosecutor** sit, looking at the **judge**. 'Bar table-nydja' daybuḷ ṅunhi ṅuli ga dhārra gumurrṅur ga milma ṅapunḡa'wuywal dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-room-ṅur) ṅunhiliyi wanhal ṅuli ga galmunhamirr dḡunḡaya ga djarrma-gānhamirr nhina, nhāma ṅuli ga ṅapunḡa'wuyṅha.

barrister *n.* A barrister is a **lawyer** who mostly works in court rooms. In court, a barrister speaks about the law for her **client** and tells her client's story. 'Barrister-ny' dḡunḡaya ṅārra'puy (court-puy) ṅunhi ṅuli ga dḡāma dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). Dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur), dḡunḡaya mala ṅuli ga waṅa rombuy walalaṅgalaṅaw dḡuwu'-waṅaṅuw walalaṅ, yāku balandakurr clients, ga lakaram ṅuli ga dhāwu dḡuwu'-waṅaṅuw dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur).

bench *n.* Bench has two meanings. It is the table where the **judge** or **magistrate** sits in a **court room**. It is also a name for the judge or the group of judges in court. This means that when a lawyer says "the bench" she means the judge. 'Bench-ku' mārrma' mayali'. Daybuḷ ṅunhi ṅuli ga ṅapunḡa'wuy (judge) wo burapuy (magistrate) nhina dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). Ga ṅayi yāku ga ṅapunḡa'wuy (judge) wo malamirriṅu ṅapunḡa'wuy mala (judges) dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). Dhuwandja mayali' ṅunhi ṅuli dḡunḡayay mala bitjan waṅa "the bench", ṅunhiyiny mayali' ṅayi ṅuli ga lakaram ṅapunḡa'wuyṅha (judge-nha).

beyond reasonable doubt *n.* 'Beyond reasonable doubt' is the law that tells a **magistrate** or **jury** how to decide if a person broke the law. 'Beyond reasonable doubt-tja' mayali' rom ṅunhi ṅuli ga lakaram burapuywal (magistrate-kal) wo burapuywal walalaṅgal (jury-wal) nhaltjan dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun ṅuli balaṅ yolṅuy wāyuk bakmaraṅal. The law says that a magistrate or jury must truly know that a person broke the law, and they do not have any doubt, before they can decide that person is **guilty**. They must think about all of the **evidence** when they decide. Rom ga barranḡa'yun ṅunhi burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu yuwalkkum yan marṅgithirr ṅunhi yolṅuy wāyuk bakmaram, ga bāyṅu walal ga mārr-dḡulḡthun ṅunhiyiny wāyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhāwu yurrnha dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) liya-ṅamaṅamayun ṅunhiyiny yolṅu yuwalk wāyuk-miḡikunhamirr. Walal dhu guyaṅa bukmakpuy mel-lakaranhawuyyuy mala ṅunhi walal dhu ga liya-ṅamaṅamayun. When they are not sure that the defendant broke the law, they must decide the defendant is **not guilty**. This law says that if the magistrate or jury think, "maybe the defendant broke the law", then they must say that the defendant is not guilty. ṅunhi walal yaka yuwalk marṅgi ṅunhi birrka'yunawuyyu wāyuk bakmaram, walal dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr birrka'yunawuy wāyuk-miḡikunhamiriw. Dhuwal rom ga barranḡa'yun ṅunhi dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) guyaṅa "mak bāy birrka'yunawuyyu wāyuk bakmaraṅal", bala walal dhu waṅa ṅunhi birrka'yunawuy yaka wāyuk-miḡikunhamirr. Beyond reasonable doubt means that they are sure in their thinking that the **defendant** broke the law. Mārr-yuwalkthinyawuy mayali' ṅunhi walal yuwalk yan marṅgi ṅunhi birrka'yunawuyyu wāyuk bakmaram.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : When there is enough **evidence** to show that the defendant broke the law, the magistrate or jury will say that the defendant is **guilty**. When there is not enough evidence, the magistrate or jury will say that the defendant is **not guilty**. ṅunhi ṅuli ga ṅorra gana' mel-lakaranhawuy mārr dhu mel-gurrupan ṅunhi birrka'yunawuyyu wāyuk bakmaram, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu lakaram ṅunhi birrka'yunawuy wāyuk-miḡikunhamirr. ṅuli yaka gana' mel-lakaranhawuy, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu lakaram birrka'yunawuyṅha wāyuk-miḡikunhamiriw. When the magistrate or jury decide if a person broke the law, they must only think about the evidence in court. They must not think "I like this defendant" or "I do not like this defendant". ṅunhi dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) liya-ṅamaṅamayun ṅuli balaṅ yolṅuy wāyuk bakmaram, walal ṅuli guyaṅa ṅurukiyi mel-lakaranhawuywu yan dḡinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). Yaka walal dhu djarrpi' guyaṅa "ṅarra dḡäl dhiyak birrka'yunawuywu bili manymak ṅayi", wo "ṅarra dhuwal yaka dḡäl dhiyak birrka'yunawuywu".

breach

breach *v.* Breach means to break an **order**. That is, to not obey the order. 'Breach-tja' mayali' n̄unhi n̄uli bakmaram rombuy dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy. N̄unhiyiny, b̄aȳn̄u n̄uli dh̄aruk-m̄arram dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy mala. The law says that a **judge** is allowed to give an **offender** different kinds of rules that he must obey. These rules are called '**orders**'. Rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhi ga dhayun̄an n̄ap̄un̄ga'wuȳnha (judge-nha) gurrupanaraw romgu-mōn̄ūn̄ūw yol̄n̄ūw wiripu malanȳnha rom-nh̄ir̄rpanawuy mala n̄unhi n̄ayi dhu dh̄aruk-m̄arram. N̄unhiyi rom-nh̄ir̄rpanawuy mala ȳaku rombuy dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy. When an **offender** does not obey one of these **orders**, he breaks that **order**. This is called 'breaching an order'. Maybe a judge will punish an offender when he breaches an order. N̄unhi n̄uli romgu-mōn̄ūn̄ū yol̄n̄ū b̄aȳn̄u dh̄aruk-m̄arram n̄unhiyi dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy rombuy mala, n̄unhiyiny n̄ayi bakmaran̄al n̄unhiyi dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy. Dhuwandja ȳaku ' bakmaram rombuy dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy '. Mak n̄ap̄un̄ga'wuȳȳu (judge-thu) dhu dh̄agir'yun romgu-mōn̄ūn̄ūy yol̄n̄ūy n̄unhi n̄ayi dhu bakmaram n̄unhiyi rombuy dh̄aruk-gurrupanawuy.

breach of bail *n.* When a **defendant** breaks the rules for his **bail**, this is called 'breach of bail.'. N̄unhi n̄uli birrka'yunawuȳȳu bakmaram rom-nh̄ir̄rpanawuy mala n̄unhi n̄han̄juwuy dhawaṭmaran̄hawuȳpuy rom guwarr̄w, dhuwandja ȳaku bakmaram dhawaṭmaran̄hawuy rom. When **police** or a **judge** give a defendant bail, the defendant must promise to come back to **court** at the proper time for his court case, and obey all the bail rules (**bail conditions**). When the defendant does not follow the bail conditions, or when he breaks the **law** again, or when he does not come to court on the proper date, this is called a breach of bail. N̄unhi n̄uli bil̄it̄j̄umandhu wo n̄ap̄un̄ga'wuȳȳu (judge-thu) gurrupan birrka'yunawuȳw̄u guwarr dhawaṭmaran̄hawuy, birrka'yunawuȳȳu dhu w̄awun-nh̄ir̄rpan rōn̄jiȳinaraw n̄arra'lil (court-lil) n̄urun̄jiyi bili waluy n̄han̄juwuy goḍu-marimir̄iy ḡamurr̄uy' malān̄uy (court case-mir̄riy), ga dh̄aruk-m̄arram bukmak ḡamurr̄uw' malaw dhawaṭmaran̄hawuȳw̄u. N̄uli balan̄ birrka'yunawuy dhu yaka malthun ḡamurr̄uw' malaw, wo n̄uli n̄ayi dhu bakmaram rom bulu, wo baḍat̄jt̄jun n̄han̄juwuy n̄arra'mirr (court-mirr) waluy, n̄unhiyi ȳaku bakmaram dhawaṭmaran̄hawuȳnha.

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : When the police hear that a defendant broke his bail conditions, maybe they will arrest the defendant and take him to court. At court the judge might punish the defendant for breaking his bail conditions. N̄unhi dhu bil̄it̄j̄umandhu n̄uli n̄ama birrka'yunawuȳȳu bakmaram n̄han̄juwuy w̄awun-rulwan̄dhunawuy mala ga dhawaṭmaran̄hawuy ḡamurr̄u' mala, mak b̄aȳ walal dhu ḍap̄maram birrka'yunawuȳnha ga ḡama bala n̄arra'lil (court-lil). N̄unhal n̄arra'n̄ur (court-n̄ur) n̄ap̄un̄ga'wuȳȳu (judge-thu) dhu b̄aȳ dh̄agir'-lakaram birrka'yunawuȳw̄u n̄unhi n̄ayi bakmaram n̄han̄juwuy ḡamurr̄u' dhawaṭmaran̄hawuȳw̄u rom mala.

brief of evidence *n.* A brief of evidence is a bundle of papers with all the **witness statements**, the **EROI**, and photos and other kinds of **evidence**. 'Brief of evidence-dja' mayali' bukmak mel-lakaran̄hawuy dh̄awu mala d̄jorra'n̄urnȳdja. Dhuwal n̄unhi rulu d̄jorra' mala mān̄ut̄ji-mar̄ngiwun̄ dh̄awu n̄amakuli'n̄un̄ur rom̄n̄ur d̄jorra'n̄ur mala, dh̄awu ḍap̄maran̄hawuy ga rirrakaymirr wo wun̄ūli'mirr (EROI), ga wun̄ūli mala ga wiripu n̄urru-manapanawuy mala mel-lakaran̄hawuy. The police must gather together all the **evidence** that shows that a **defendant** broke the law. Then the **prosecutor** must give the brief of evidence to the **defence lawyer** so the defence lawyer can talk to her **client** about it. Rom ga barranga'yun bil̄it̄j̄umandhu dhu buku-lun̄'maram rramban̄jiyam bukmak mel-lakaran̄hawuy n̄unhi ga mel-gurrupan mel-lakaran̄hawuȳȳu w̄ayuk bakmaram. Bala d̄jarr̄ma-ḡan̄hamir̄riy dhu gurrupan bukmak mel-lakaran̄hawuy dh̄awu mala d̄jorra'n̄ur galmunhamir̄riwal d̄jun̄gayawal bala galmunhamir̄r d̄jun̄gaya dhu wān̄a n̄han̄kiȳingal d̄juwu'-waṭan̄uwal n̄urukīȳiwuy.

burden of proof *n.* Burden of proof is a law that says which side must bring evidence to court to show that their story is true. 'Burden of proof-dja' dhuwal rom n̄unhi ga barranga'yun wanhan̄ur gali'n̄ur dhu ḡama mel-lakaranhawuy mala n̄arra'lil (court-lil) ga mel-gurrupan n̄unhi walalan̄ dh̄awu yuwalk. When there is a **trial** or **hearing** in a criminal court, lawyers follow the **adversarial system**. This means that there are two sides in a court case, the **prosecutor** and the **defence lawyer**. A prosecutor says that a person broke the law, that is, the **defendant** committed a **crime**. But the prosecutor must bring enough **evidence** to court to show (**prove**) that this is true. This is called 'the burden of proof'. The law says that the prosecutor always has the burden of proof to prove that the defendant is guilty. N̄unhi n̄uli liya-n̄amaŋamayunamirriy waluy d̄jinawa Yind̄in̄ur N̄arra'n̄ur (Supreme Court-n̄ur) wo liya-n̄amaŋamayunamirriy waluy d̄jinawa w̄ayuk-bakmaranhawuy n̄arra'n̄ur (court-n̄ur) bukmak d̄jungaya mala n̄uli ga malthun dh̄a-n̄urkanhamirru romgu. Ga dhuwandja mayali', m̄arra'n̄ur gali'n̄ur dhu n̄unhiyili d̄jinawa n̄arra'n̄ur (court-n̄ur) goḍu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu, d̄jarrma-ḡanhamirr ga galmunhamirr d̄jungaya ga nhina (court case-mirriy). D̄jarrma-ḡanhamirriy dhu lakaram n̄unhi yol̄uy birrka'yunawuy w̄ayuk bakmaram. Rom ga barranga'yun d̄jarrma-ḡanhamirriy dhu ḡama gana' mel-lakaranhawuy n̄arra'lil (court-lil) ga mel-gurrupan n̄unhi yuwalkum lakaram dhuwaliy yuwalk. Dhuwandja ȳaku 'larrum ganaw' mel-lakaranhawuywu rom '. Rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhi d̄jarrma-ḡanhamirriy dhu ga bitjan bili larrum ganaw' mel-lakaranhawuywu m̄arr dhu rumbalkum lakaram n̄unhi birrka'yunawuy w̄ayuk-mid̄ikunhamirr.

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : The prosecutor must bring evidence to court to prove that the defendant broke the law. The defence lawyer does not have to bring evidence to prove that the defendant is **innocent**. The law says that the defendant stays innocent until the prosecutor proves that he is guilty. D̄jarrma-ḡanhamirriy dhu ḡama gana' mel-lakaranhawuy n̄arra'lil (court-lil), m̄arr dhu rumbalkum lakaram n̄unhi birrka'yunawuy w̄ayuk bakmaram. Ga galmunhamirriy d̄jungayay dhu yaka ḡama mel-lakaranhawuy m̄arr dhu rumbalkum lakaram n̄unhi birrka'yunawuyndja w̄ayuk-mid̄ikunhamiriw. Bili rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhi birrka'yunawuy badak yan dhun̄an̄u b̄ay dhu d̄jarrma-ḡanhamirriy rumbalkum lakaram n̄unhi n̄ayi w̄ayuk-mid̄ikunhamirr.

C - c

CAALAS (Central Australian *NP.* CAALAS is the **legal aid** organisation for Aboriginal people in the Alice Springs region. 'CAALAS-dja' dhuwal rombuy gunga'yunamirr yol̄u'yul̄uw Alice Springs-n̄ur gumurr̄ur.

cabinet *n.* The cabinet is a group of senior **government ministers** who are part of the **parliament**. 'Cabinet-tja' mayali' n̄urruŋu rom-d̄jagamirr mala beŋuryi n̄arra'n̄ur (parliament-n̄ur). N̄urruŋu rom-d̄jagamirr malany n̄unhi gadaman mittji ḡana ga nhina liya-n̄amaŋamayunaraw dhukarrwu larrum wanhawitjan walal dhu yoram gapmangu d̄jama. The cabinet meet together to decide what work the government departments will do. Cabinet members are also called **ministers** and are part of the **executive** part of government. They are in charge of government departments. N̄urruŋu rom-d̄jagamirr mala n̄uli gumurr-bunanhamirr liya-n̄amaŋamayunminyaraw nh̄a gapman d̄jamamirriy dhu d̄jama. N̄urruŋu rom-d̄jagamirr mala walal wiripuny ȳaku balandakurr 'ministers' ga n̄uli romgu d̄jaga manyakkum. Ga bulu n̄ayi 'minister' n̄urruŋu d̄jamamirr n̄uriki gapman department-ku.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In the **Federal Parliament**, the Prime Minister chooses the people who will be in the cabinet. The Governor General confirms the cabinet that the Prime Minister chooses. **Yindiŋur Njorra'ŋur (Federal Parliament-ŋur), Prime Minister-y ŋuli mala-djarr'yun yol walal dhu nhina cabinet-ŋur, balanya nhakun walal dhu ŋurruŋuyirr rom-djägamirriyirr. Governor General ŋuli romgurr yoram walalaŋ ŋula yol walal ŋayi PM-dhu mala-djarr'yun.** In the Northern Territory government, the Chief Minister chooses the people who will be in the cabinet. The Administrator in the Northern Territory confirms the cabinet that the Chief Minister chooses. **Ga dhiyala Nyumukuniny'ŋur Njorra'ŋur (Northern Territory-ŋur gapmanŋur), Chief Minister-y ŋuli mala-djarr'yun yol walal dhu nhina cabinet-ŋur nhanukal. Ga Administrator-y ŋuli yoram romgurr ŋula yol walal ŋayi Chief Minister-y dhu mala-djarr'yun.**

case *n.* This is another name for **court case**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'court case-gu'.**

caution *v & n.* This is another name for **police caution**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'police caution-gu'.**

character reference *n.* A character reference is a letter to the judge telling the judge about an offender. **'Character reference-dja' dhuwal gakalpuy ga gandawuy dhäwu djorra'ŋur ŋunhi ga lakaram bala ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) romgu-moŋuŋuny yolŋuny.** When an **offender** pleads **guilty**, the **judge** will punish the offender. A person who knows the **offender** is allowed to write a letter to the judge. It will tell the judge about the offender's life. It might tell the judge about the good things about the offender, or it might tell the judge about the sad or difficult things in the offender's life. This letter is called a character reference. **Ŋunhi romgu-moŋuŋu yolŋu lakaranhamirr ŋayi nhakun wäyuk-midikunhamirr, ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moŋuŋuw yolŋuw. Yolŋu ŋunhi ŋayi marŋgi romgu-moŋuŋuw yolŋuw dhukarr ga ŋorra nahanŋu ŋurukiyi yolŋuw dhayunawuy wukirrinayaraw djorraw' ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal). Ŋuruŋiyi ŋuli lakaram ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) nhäthinya nahanŋu romgu-moŋuŋuw walŋa. Mak ŋayi ga lakaram ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) manymak mala nhanukalaŋawuy romgu-moŋuŋuwalaŋawuy, wo mak ŋayi dhu ga lakaram warwumirr ga gumurr-däl mala ŋayi ŋuli malŋ'maram walŋaŋur nhanukal. Dhuwandja yoranhawuy djorra' yäku balandakurr 'character reference'. The offender's **lawyer** will give this letter to the judge and ask the judge to think about it when she punishes (**sentences**) the offender. Romgu-moŋuŋuwal djungayay dhu gurrupan dhuwaliyi yoranhawuy djorra' ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) ga ŋän'thun ŋapungga'wuyha (judge-nha) manymakkunharaw guyaŋanharaw ŋunhi ŋayi dhu dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moŋuŋuwal yolŋuwal.**

Charge

1 • n. A charge is the law that police say the **suspect** broke. **'Charge-dja' ŋunhi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ŋamakuli'ŋuŋur djorra'ŋurnydja ŋunhi ŋuli bilitjumandhu lakaram ŋunhi dhä-märrdju'kthunawuyyu yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaranŋal.** When the police believe a person broke the law, they will say what that law is and write it down on a law-paper called a **complaint** or an **information**. That broken law is called a **charge**. Police will give this paper to the judge so that the judge knows what the police story is. **Ŋunhi ŋuli bilitjumandhu märr-yuwalkthirr yolŋuy wäyuk-bakmaram, walal dhu lakaram nhä ŋunhiyi wäyuk ga wukirri ŋamakuli'ŋulil djorra'lil yäku gulinybunhawuy wo dhäwumirr djorra'. Ŋunhiyi bakmaranhawuy rom yäku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ŋamakuli'ŋuŋur djorra'ŋur. Bilitjumandhu ŋuli gurrupan dhuwal ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djorra' ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) märr dhu ŋapungga'wuy (judge) marŋgi nhä bilitjumangunŋ dhäwu.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : If police think that person broke 10 different laws, then the police will write down 10 different charges on the law-paper. The police follow laws when they write charges on a law-paper. They cannot just write it any way they want. **Ga nuli bilitjuman dhu guyana jurunji yolny bakmaram 10 wiripu wäyukpuy rom mala, bala nany dhu bilitjuman dhu wukirri 10 wiripu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu namakuli'nulil rombuyil djourra'lil. Bilitjuman mala nuli ga malthun romgu mala nunhi walal dhu wukirri wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu namakuli'nulil djourra'lil. Bäygu walal dhu yan wukirri bawalamirr walalangiyngal djälyu.**

2 • v. When the police believe a person, who they call a suspect, broke a law, they write down that law on a law-paper called a complaint or an information. When they do that, the police **charge** the suspect. When the police charge the suspect, that suspect is then called a **defendant**. **Nunhi nuli bilitjuman marr-yuwalkthirr yolnuw, nunhi yolnu nunhi walal nuli lakaram nanya dhä-märrdjulk, ga rom bakmaranhawuy, walal nuli wukirri nunhi rom namakuli'nulil djourra'lil yäku gulinybunhawuy wo dhäwumirr djourra'. Nunhi walal nuli bitjandhiyi, bilitjuman dhu nupan dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy nanya yolny, nunhi dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolnu yuta yäku birrka'yunawuy nanya.**

citizen *n.* Citizens are owners of the law for the nation or country that they belong to. Aboriginal people have been recognised as Australian **citizens** by the **Constitution** since the 1967 Referendum. **'Citizen-dja' dhuwal rom-watangu walal nhakun watangu jurukiyi yirrkaw wo wäna narakawuywu walalang. Romdun nanya luku-nhirrpar narray'nha (parliament-thun), dhiyakun wängaw nanya yirrkaw nanya. Dhungarray 1967-dhu, balanyamirri waluy bukmak nininyu yolnu mala nunhi ga dhiyakuwuy makarr-yindi Australia-puy, walal dharagan, nunhi bukmak Australian rom-watangu mala yoragal nininyuw yolnuw malanguw walal dhu gärrin bäpurru mala-manapana balayi Djalkiri Romlil nunhi dhiyak narakaw wängaw Australia-w.** All people born in Australia are recognised by law as Australian citizens. People from other lands (overseas) who want to become citizens can ask the **Australian Government** to recognise them as citizens. **Bukmak yolnu'yulnu mala nunhi dhawal-guyagan dhiyal Australia, walalndja nunhi nhakun rom-watangu dhiyalwuy mala dhiyak wängaw. Wiripuwurr mala yolnu mala nunhawuywuy bala gapu-budappuy mala, walalanguy ga bitjan rom wäna gam', nunhi walal ga djalthirr walal dhu märram nhakun rom-watangu dhiyalwuy rom dhiyak wängaw Australia-w walal dhu nurrunguy nän'thun Australian Gapmannha, marr nanyi dhu dharagan walalang ga gurrupan walalang djourra', nunhi ga lakaram walalndja bilin rom-watangu mala dhiyakun wängaw Australia-w makarr-yindiw.** All citizens who are 18 years of age or older have the right to vote. As citizens we vote at elections to choose the law makers who will represent us in **parliament**. **Bukmak rom-watangu walal nunhi walal dhungarramirr 18-mirr wo dhungarra marr-yindimirr nhumany ga nayatham ganydjarr voting-gu. Bumak limurr rom-watangu mala dhiyal makarr-yindiur limurr dhu mala-djarr'yun limurrunguwuy nanya rom-djägamirrin mala election-mirriy, yol dhu ga dhärra limurr djawarrkmirr ga rom walal dhu ga namanamayun wäyuk nunha narray'nur (parliament-nur).**

civil law *n.* Civil laws are different from **criminal laws**. There are many different types of laws that are called civil laws. For example, Centrelink law, motor vehicle compensation and housing law are areas of civil law. **'Civil laws-dja' dhuwal wiripuyirr ga bejur wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy romjur mala. Dharrwa wiripu wiripu rom yäku Civil Laws mala ga norra. Balanya nhakun, Child Protection, Motor Vehicle Compensation ga bukbukurr nanyi Civil Law-ny.** Where people or groups of people cannot agree, one of them can take the others to **court** and the **judge** will decide according to civil law. The judge will hear their story and tell them what they must do according to that **law**. **Nunhi nuli yolnu mala wo mittji yolnu mala dhu yaka yoranhawuy, wanganyur gali'nur dhu mak gama wiripunguy walalang galiny' narray'lil (court-lil) ga napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namanamayun romgurr civil law-kurr. Napunga'wuyyu (judge) dhu nama walalang dhäwu ga lakaram walalangal naltjan walal dhu wäyukku malthun romgurr. In civil law, the judge will not sentence people, like she does in criminal law. Nunhiliyi Civil Law-nur, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu nuli yaka dhägir'yun yolny walalang nunhiwitjan dhukarrkurr wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywurr romgurr. Wiripu dhukarr ga norra naltjan nanyi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'yun yolny.**

client *n.* When a person asks a **lawyer** for help, and the lawyer agrees to help him, then that person is called a client of that lawyer. **Nunhi nuli yolŋuy nãŋ'thun djunggayaw gungga'yunaraw wo marrtji nhãnaraw djunggayaw, ga djunggaya nuli yoram gungga'yunaraw nhanŋu, ŋunhiyi yolŋu yãku djuwu'-waŋanun ŋurukiyyi djunggayaw wo wiripu ŋayi yãku balandakurr 'client'.** The lawyer must help her client by explaining the **law** to the client. The lawyer must listen to the client, follow his **instructions** and speak for him in the court. **Rom ga barranga'yun djunggayay dhu nuli gungga'yun dhuwurr-lakaram romnha nhanukiyingal djuwu'-waŋanuwal. Djunggaya dhu buthuru-witjun nhanukalaŋaw djuwu'-waŋanuw, ga malthun nhã nhanukunŋ dhãruk-gurrupanawuy mala ga waŋa nhanŋu djinawa ŋãrra'ŋur (court-ŋur).**

More information:

Bulu dhãwu : A lawyer follows many rules which tell her how to look after her client. For example, a lawyer cannot tell her client's story outside of court, unless the **client** agrees. **Djunggaya nuli malthun dharrwaw mirithirr rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala ŋunhi ga lakaram nhanukal nhaltjan ŋayi dhu dharray nhanŋuwuywu djuwu'-waŋanuw. Balanya nhakun, djunggayay dhu yaka lakaram dhãwu nhanukalaŋaw djuwu'-waŋanuw warranulŋur beŋur ŋãrra'ŋur (court-ŋur), bãy ŋayi dhu djuwu'-waŋanu yoram, bili dharrpal dhãwu.**

commit a crime *v.* To 'commit a crime' means to break a **criminal law**. **Wãduk-bakmaranharaw mayali' dhu nhakun bakmaram galmunhawuy rom burakinyawuywu malaw beŋur ŋãrra'ŋur (parliament-ŋur). .**

commit to the Supreme Court *v.* 'Commit' to the Supreme Court means to 'send' to the Supreme Court. **'Commit to the Supreme Court-tja' mayali' djuy'yun dhu Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).** When a magistrate sends a **court case** to the **Supreme Court**, the magistrate 'commits' the case to the Supreme Court. **Nunhi nuli burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) djuy'yun gođu-marimirr gãmurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case) bala Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil), burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) nuli djuy'yun ŋunhiyi gođu-marimirr mala (case) bala Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).**

More information:

Bulu dhãwu : For court cases when the law says there will be a very big punishment (**sentence**), only a Supreme Court Judge can punish the **offender**. The law does not let a **magistrate** punish that offender. The magistrate must send the court case to a Supreme Court Judge. **Gođu-marimirriw gãmurruw' malaŋuw (court cases-gu) ŋunhi rom ga barranga'yun ŋunhiliyi ga ŋorra yindi mirithirr dhãgir', ŋayipi yan Napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court Judge-thu) dhu dhãgir'-lakaram romgu-monuŋuwal yolŋuwal. Rom dhu nuli yaka dhayunã burapuynha (magistrate-nha) dhãgir'-lakanharaw ŋurukiyyi romgu-monuŋuw yolŋuw. Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu djuy'yun ŋunhiyi gođu-marimirr gãmurru' mala (case-dja) Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).** Criminal cases start in the **Magistrates Court**. When it is a serious **crime**, that is the law says there is a big punishment, the magistrate must look at all the **evidence** about what the defendant did. When there is enough evidence, the magistrate must send the court case to the Supreme Court for a Judge to look at. When there is not enough evidence, the magistrate will not send the case to the Supreme Court. **Wãduk-bakmaranhawuy gođu-marimirr gãmurru' mala (criminal cases) nuli ŋurru-yirr'yun djinawa Nyumukuniny'ŋur Nãrra'ŋur (Magistrates Court-ŋur). Nunhi ŋayi dhã-yuwalk wãduk-bakmaranhawuy, ŋunhiyin ŋayi romdja ŋunhi nuli ga barranga'yun ŋunhiliyin yindin dhãgir'yunawuy, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu nhãma bukmak mel-lakanharawuy ŋurukiyyuw nhaltjan birrka'yunawuyyu. Nunhi ga gana' ŋorra mel-lakanharawuy, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu djuy'yun gođu-marimirr gãmurru' mala (court case-tja) Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil) napunga'wuywu (judge-ku) nhãnaraw. Nunhi yaka gana' mel-lakanharawuy, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu yaka djuy'yun gođu-marimirr gãmurru' mala (case-nha) Yindilil Nãrra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).**

common purpose *n.* Common purpose is a law that says a person is **guilty** of breaking the law when he helps another person break the law. 'Common purpose-dja' mayali' bāmara'yunawuy rom. Dhuwal rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhi yol̄nuy dhu rom bakmaram ga wāyuk-mid̄ikuman n̄unhi n̄ayi n̄uli bāmara'yun ga gunga'yun dhu wiripun̄uny yol̄nuy wāyuk-bakmaran̄himirriw. More information: **Bulu dhāwu** : The law called 'common purpose' says this: When two people break the law together, each person will be guilty for the things that the other person did. When one person helps another person break the law, both people are guilty for breaking that law. The judge will say that one person only broke the law a little bit, and the other person broke the law a lot. The judge will say that they are both guilty for everything that happened when they broke the law together. **Dhuwal rom yāku ' bāmara'yunawuy rom ' ga barranga'yun bitjan: N̄unhi n̄uli mār̄rmay' yol̄nuy wāyuk bakmaram rramban̄i, maṅḁa rramban̄i wāyuk-mid̄ikumar n̄haltjan n̄ayi wiripun̄uy yol̄nuy djāma. N̄unhi dhu waṅganydhu yol̄nuy gunga'yun wiripun̄uny yol̄nuy bakmaran̄haraw romgu, mār̄rmay' maṅḁa wāyuk-mid̄ikumar. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka waṅa waṅganydhu yan wāyuk bakmaran̄hamirr mār̄r gaṅga, ga wiripun̄uy yol̄nuy wāyuk bakmaram mirithirr. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram n̄unhi mār̄rma'yirr maṅḁa wāyuk-mid̄ikunhamirr bukmaḁku n̄ula nhaku mala n̄unhi n̄haltjan n̄unhi maṅḁa rramban̄i bakmaram wāyuk. This is called common purpose. This law is also called 'acting in concert', 'joint enterprise' or 'joint criminal enterprise'. Dhuwandja yāku bāmara'yunawuy rom. Wiripun̄y n̄han̄ḁu yāku balandakurr 'acting in concert', 'joint enterprise' wo 'joint criminal enterprise', yurr waṅgany yan mayali'.**

Example: James and Peter decided to break into a house to steal alcohol. James stayed outside as the lookout. Peter went inside and took some alcohol. Peter is guilty for breaking into that house. This law says that James is also guilty for breaking into that house. James was helping Peter by being the lookout, so it does not matter that James did not go into the house. They were acting together, so James is guilty for the things Peter did. **Nhakun :** James ga Peter liya-ḁamaṅamayunmirr gār̄rin̄yaraw wāṅalil manāṅin̄yaraw n̄anit̄jiw. James-dja ga dhārra warran̄ul̄n̄ur djāgamirr n̄hān̄ha'n̄han̄haraw. Peter gār̄ri d̄jinawa'lil ga mār̄ram n̄anit̄ji. Peter-ny wāyuk-mid̄ikunhamirra n̄urukiyiwuy n̄unhi gār̄rin̄yawuy wāṅalil. Dhuwaliyi rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhi James-dja wiripun̄y wāyuk-mid̄ikunhamirra gār̄rin̄yaraw wāṅalil. James-dhu ga gunga'yun Peter-ny n̄urukiyiwuy n̄unhi, djāgakun̄haraw, bāydh̄i n̄unhi James bāyṅḁu gār̄ri n̄unhiwiliyi wāṅalil. Maṅḁa rramban̄i bul̄'yun n̄unhiyi gakaḁ, bala James-dja wāyuk-mid̄ikunhamirra n̄unhiȳiṅuwuy mala n̄haltjan Peter-y.

Commonwealth Government *NP.* The Commonwealth Government is also called the 'Australian Government'. The name Commonwealth Government can mean two different things: Commonwealth Parliament and Commonwealth Executive. **Dhiyak Commonwealth Government-ku wiripun̄y yāku balandakurr 'Australian Government'. Dhuwal yāku Commonwealth Government mār̄rma' barrkuwat̄j n̄han̄ḁu mayali':**

1. Commonwealth Parliament: This is the **parliament** that has the power to make laws for the whole of Australia. It is also called the 'Federal Parliament' or the 'Parliament of Australia'. **Yindi N̄arra' (Commonwealth Parliament): Dhuwandja n̄arra' (parliament) n̄unhi ga n̄ayatham ganydjarr ḁamaṅamayunaraw romgu malaṅuw makarr-yindiw wāṅaw n̄arakaw Australia-w. Wiripun̄y n̄ayi yāku balandakurr, 'Federal Parliament' wo 'Parliament of Australia'. The Commonwealth Parliament sits in Parliament House in Canberra, and its leader is the Prime Minister. The Commonwealth Government is more powerful than the other governments, that is, the State and Territory governments. Yindi N̄arra' (Commonwealth Parliament-tja) n̄uli ga nhina Parliament House-n̄ur n̄unhal Canberra-n̄ur, ga n̄urru-warryunamir̄nydja n̄urruḁawalaṅu yāku balandakurr Prime Minister. Commonwealth Government-tja bulu ganydjarrmirr d̄jul̄kmaram ga wiripur̄ruwurr̄n̄ha gapmann̄ha mala, dhuwana n̄unhi, State ga Territory gapmann̄ha mala. The **Constitution** gives the Commonwealth Parliament the power to make laws about some things but not other things.**

For example: The Commonwealth Parliament has the power to make laws about these things: **Djalkiri-Romdhu n̄uli gurrupan Yindi N̄arraw' (Commonwealth Government-ku) ganydjarr ḁamaṅamayunaraw wāyukku n̄ula nhaku mala yurr yaka wiripun̄uw mala. Yindi N̄arraw' (Commonwealth Government-thu) ga n̄ayatham ganydjarr ḁamaṅamayunaraw rom mala balanya nhakun :**

- laws about who can come into Australia from other countries, - rom mala yol̄ mala mak dhu mār̄rt̄ji ga gār̄ri rāli Australia-lil beṅur gapu-budap̄n̄ur wiripun̄un̄ur makarr-yindiṅur wāṅaṅur mala,
- laws about workers and pay. - rom mala djāmamir̄riw ga balanydja walalaṅ d̄juwu'kurr romgurr

- laws about Centrelink and pensions. - rom mala Centrelink-puy ga bin'tjinawalanawuy
- laws about marriage and family. - rom mala märranhaminyawuy ga gurruṭupuy
- laws about the army and defending the country. - rom mala ṅapa-mirinmirriw ga galmunhamirr wāṅa-ṅarakaw.

The Constitution says that when the Commonwealth Government makes a law and a State or Territory government makes a law about the same thing, and these two laws are different from each other, we must follow the Commonwealth law, not the State or Territory law. Djalkiri-Rom ga barranṅa'yun ṅunhi dhu Commonwealth Government-thu dhu ṅamaṅamayun wäyuk ga State wo Territory gapmandhu dhu ṅamaṅamayun ṅunhiyi bili nhakun, ga dhuwaliyi wäyuk maṅḁa barrkuwatj, limurrnydja dhu malthun Commonwealth-gu wäyukku, yakan State-ku wo Territory-w wäyukku.

2. Commonwealth Executive: This is the **cabinet** and the government departments. Rom-djägamirr mala (Commonwealth Executive): Dhuwandja ṅurruṅu rom-djägamirr mala ga warrpam' gapman department mala. The Commonwealth Executive makes sure that everyone follows the laws that the Commonwealth Parliament has made. They control Centrelink, immigration, taxes and other government groups. Rom-djägamirriy (Commonwealth Executive-dhu) mala dhu ṅuli dhukarr-buma märr bukmak yolṅu ga balanda dhu malthun romgu malaṅuw Commonwealth Parliament-kuṅ ṅamaṅamayunawuy. Walal ṅuli ga dharray Centrelink-gu, immigration-gu, taxes-gu ga wiripunuw gapmangu mittjiw mala.

Commonwealth Parliament *NP*. This is the **parliament** for all of Australia. It sits in Canberra. Dhuwandja ṅärra' (parliament) bukmaku Australia-w. ṅunhi ṅuli ga dhärra Canberra-ṅur.

Community Based Order *NP*. A Community Based Order is one way a judge will punish a person who broke the law. When a judge gives an **offender** a Community Based Order, the judge does not put the offender in jail, but the judge says that a **PPO** will **supervise** the offender. The offender can stay in his own home and keep working at his job. Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ṅunhi ga ṅorra wanganyha yan dhukarr ṅapunṅa'wuyyu (judge-ku) dhägir'yunaraw yolṅuw romgu-moṅuṅuw. ṅunhi ṅapunṅa'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gurrupan romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy, ṅapunṅa'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka galkan romgu-moṅuṅuny dharrunṅulil, yur ṅapunṅa'wuy (judge) ṅuli waṅa ṅunhi PPO-yu dhu djakap ga dharray romgu-moṅuṅuw yolṅuw. Romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu nhina nhanukiyingal wāṅaṅur ga djāman yan. A Community Based Order is also called a 'CBO'. Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy wiripu balandakurr yäku 'CBO'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The Community Based Order has rules that the offender must obey. The rules might tell the offender to go to programs for alcohol or drug problems, or for mental sickness. The judge makes these rules to help **rehabilitate** the offender. The judge will tell the offender how many months or years the offender must obey these rules. Maybe it will be for 6 months, or maybe for a long time like 2 years. Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy malaṅuy ga ṅayatham rom-nhirrpanawuy ṅunhi dhu romgu-moṅuṅuy yolṅuy dhäruk-märram. Rom-nhirrpanawuyyu mala dhu mak lakaram romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny marrtjinyaraw romlil ṅunṅa'yunamirriy ṅänitjiw wo bawa'-gurrupanawuy mirritjin'ku malaṅuw, wo mulkurrpuywu rerripuywu malaṅuw. Napunṅa'wuyyu (judge-thu) ṅuli ṅamaṅamayun dhuwaliyi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala märr dhu ṅunṅa'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny ga liya-bira'maranhamirr ṅanyapinya ṅayi. Napunṅa'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram romgu-moṅuṅuwal yolṅuwal nhāmunha' ṅalindi wo dhunṅarra ṅayi dhu romgu malthun dhiyakiyi rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala. Māk bāy 6-ku ṅalindiw, wo mak weyingu nhakun märrmaw' dhunṅarraw. A court worker will write the Community Based Order on a law-paper. The offender will sign his name on that paper and that means he agrees that he will obey the rules in the Community Based Order. Nārra'puy djāmamirriy dhu wukirri Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy mala ṅamakuli'ṅulil rombuyil djorra'lil. Romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu goṅ-nhirrpanmirr yäku ṅanyapinya balayi ga ṅunhiyiny mayali'yi ṅayi dhu malthun ṅurukiyi yan ṅāmuruw' mala djinawa Community-puywu Dhägir'wu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu.

Community Corrections Officer *NP*. This is another name for a **Probation and Parole Officer**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku balandakurr** 'Probation and Parole Officer' wo 'PPO'.

Community Custody Order *NP*. A Community Custody Order is one way a judge will punish (**sentence**) an **offender**.

The judge does not send the offender to prison, but the judge will make rules (**orders**) that the offender must obey when the offender is living in the community. The judge will tell the offender how many months or years the offender must obey these rules. **Community-puy Dhägir' ga Dharraynydja dhuwal wanganyha yan dhukarr nünhi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-gurrupan romgu-moñunony yolñuny. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka dju'yun romgu-moñunony yolñuny dharrungulil, yurr napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu namamayun rom-nhirpanawuy mala ga namakuli'ñu dhäruk-gurrupanawuy djorra' rombuy nünhi dhu romgu-moñunony yolñu malthun nünhi balanyamirriy ñayi dhu ga nhina nhanukiyingal community-ñur. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram romgu-moñunuwal yolñuwal nhämunhaw' ñalindiw wo dhungarraw ñayi dhu romgu-malthun ñurukiya rom-nhirpanawuywu mala.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The Community Custody Order will have these rules: **Nünhiliya Community-puy Dhägir' ga Dharray-ñur djorra'ñur rom-nhirpanawuy mala ga ñorra balanya nhakun** :

- The offender must spend 12 hours each week working in the community without pay. - **Romgu-moñunony yolñuny dhu romgu malthun ga djäma 12 hours bitjan bili week-ñupan community-ñur rrupiyamiriw.**
- A **PPO** will closely watch (**supervise**) the offender in the community. - **Warranjulpuy-djägamirriy (PPO-yu) dhu ga rukiñthirr romgu-moñunuw yolñuw community-ñur.**
- The PPO might tell the offender to go to **rehabilitation** programs for alcohol and drugs, or for mental sickness. - **Warranjulpuyyu-djägamirriy (PPO-yu) dhu mak waña romgu-moñunony yolñuny, ñayi dhu marrtji ñayanu-dhunupakunhawuykurr romgurr dhukarrkurr marr dhu gulmaram ñanitjinur ga bawa'-gurrupanawuyyur mirritjin'ñur mala, wo mukurrpuywuyñur reriñur.**

When an offender breaks the rules of the Community Custody Order, he will go to prison. Also, if he breaks the law again, he will go to prison. The offender will stay out of prison only when the judge thinks there is a very strong reason for the offender not to go to prison. **Nünhi romgu-moñunony yolñuy dhu bakmaram rom-nhirpanawuy mala nünhiñuwuy Community-puywu Dhägir'wu ga Dharraywu, ñayi dhu mak yuwalk marrtji dharrungulil. Ga wiripuny, nünhi ñayi dhu bulu bakmaram rom malanyha, ñayi dhu mak yuwalk yan marrtji dharrungulil. Romgu-moñunony yolñu dhu warranjulñur nhina nünhi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) yan guyaña manyakku gämurruw' malañuw ñayi dhu bäyñu gärru dharrungulil. A court worker will write the Community Custody Order on a law-paper. The offender will sign his name on that paper and that means he agrees that he will obey the rules in the Community Custody Order. Närä'puyyu djämamirriy (court worker-y) ñuli wukirri Community-puy Dhägir' ga Dharraypuy namakuli'ñulil rombuyilil djorra'lil. Romgu-moñunony yolñu dhu yäku-nhirpanmirr ñanyapinya ñayi nünhiwiliya djorra'lil ga nünhiyiny mayali' ñayi ga yoraman ga romgu malthun rom-nhirpanawuywu mala ñuruk nünhi Community-puywu Dhägir'wu ga Dharraywu.**

Community Work Order *NP*. A Community Work Order is one way a judge will punish (**sentence**) a person who broke the law. The judge orders the **offender** to work in the community, maybe gardening or cleaning or picking up rubbish. A **PPO** will **supervise** the offender and check that he is obeying the **order**. **Community-puy Djäma Dhäruk-gurrupanawuynydja wangany yan dhukarr nünhi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram yolñuny wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriy. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhäruk-gurrupanmirr romgu-moñunuwal yolñuwal djämaw nhakun lämu-nhirpanaraw wo rurrwuyunaraw wo dhukungu mala wapmaranharaw. Warranjulpuy-djägamirriy (PPO-yu) dhu nhäma'nhama ga djakap nünhi romgu-moñunony yolñu dhu malthun dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu gämurruw' mala.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The PPO will find a place for the **offender** to work. The offender will not get paid for the work. **Warranjulpuy-djägamirriy (PPO-yu) dhu malñ'maram wäña romgu-moñunuw yolñuw djämaw. Nunhiyi romgu-moñunuy yolñuy dhu bäyñu märram rrupiya djämapuy.** The judge will decide how many hours the offender must work, maybe 16, 40 or 80 hours. The judge will also say how many months the offender has to finish doing that work. A court worker will write the Community Work Order on a law-paper. The offender will sign his name on it and that says that he will obey the Community Work Order. **Ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ñamañamayun nhämunha' walu romgu-moñunuy yolñuy dhu romgu malthun ga djäma, mak 16, 40 wo 80 hours. Ga bulu, ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu waña nhämunha' ñalindi romgu-moñunuy yolñuy dhu ñathil djäma bäy ñayi dhu gulyun nhanñu djäma. Njërra'puyyu djämamirriy dhu wukirri Community-puy Djäma Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ñamakuli'ñulil rombuyilil djorra'lil. Romgu-moñunuy yolñu dhu goñ-nhirpanmirr yäku ñanyapinya balayi ga waña ñunhi ñayi dhu malthun ñurukiyi Community-puywu Djämaw Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu gämurruw' mala.** When an offender does not finish the work the judge tells him to do, the PPO will bring the offender back to court. Then the judge will decide about sending the offender to jail. **Ñunhi dhu romgu-moñunuy yolñuy bäyñu dhawar'maram warrpam' djäma ñapungga'wuywuñ (judge-kuñ) lakaranhawuy, PPO-yu dhu romgu-moñunuy yolñuny roñanmaram bala ñärä'lil (court-lil). Bala ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ñamañamayunmirr ga mak djuy'yun roñanmaram romgu-moñunuy yolñuny dharrungulil.**

complaint *n.* A complaint is a law-paper in the Magistrates Court. Police write a defendant's **charges** on this paper.

'Complaint-tja' dhuwal gulinybunhawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' Nyumukuñiny'ku Njërrow' (Magistrates Court-ku). Bilitjuman dhu ñulil wukirri birra'yunawuywu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ñunhiwiliyi djorra'lil. When the police believe a person broke the law, a police officer will **charge** that person. Then the police officer will write down that charge on a law-paper. **Ñunhi ñulil bilitjuman mala märr-yuwalkthirr yolñuy wäyuk-bakmaram, bilitjuman dhu ñulan ñunhiyi yolñuny. Bala bilitjuman dhu wukirri ñupanawuy ñamakuli'ñulil rombuyilil djorra'lil.** When the charge is not very serious, that is, the biggest punishment the offender can get is 2 years in jail, the law-paper they write it on is called a complaint. The police then give that complaint to the **Magistrates Court** and that starts the **court case** in the Magistrates Court. **Ñunhi ñupanawuy yaka mirithirr dhä-yuwalk, ñunhiyiny, djulkthunawuy dhägir'yunawuy romgu-moñunuy yolñu dhu mak nhina nhakun märrma' dhungarra dñinawa dharrungunur, yaka weyin, ñunhi ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' bilitjuman dhu walal ñulil wukirri ñupanawuy dhäwu yäku gulinybunhawuy. Bala bilitjuman dhu ñulil gurrupan gulinybunhawuy Nyumukuñiny'lil Njërä'lil (Magistrates Court-lil) ga dhiyañiyi ñulil ñurru-yirr'yun ñunhi goñu-marimirr dhäwu (court case) dñinawa Nyumukuñiny'ñur Njërä'ñur (Magistrates Court-ñur).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When the **court case** is in the Magistrates Court and the charge is serious, that is the offender can be sent to jail for more than 2 years, the law-paper with the charge is called **'information'**. **Ñunhi ñulil goñu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) dñinawa Nyumukuñiny'ñur Njërä'ñur (Magistrates Court-ñur) ga ñupanawuy dhä-yuwalknha, ñunhiyi romgu-moñunuy yolñu dhu mak marrtji dharrungulil yaka yan märrmaw' dhungarraw yurr mak bulu weyingu, ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' ñunhi ñupanawuyny dja ñayi yäku ñurru-gärrinyawuy djorra' Nyumukuñiny'ku Njërrow'.** When the court case is in the Supreme Court, the law-paper with the charge is called an **'indictment'**. **Ga goñu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) ñunhi dñinawa Yindinur Njërä'ñur (Supreme Court-ñur), ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' ñupanawuy yäku ñurru-gärrinyawuy djorra' Yindiw Njërrow' (Supreme Court-ku).**

concurrent sentence *n.* Concurrent means at the same time. 'Concurrent-nydja' mayali' rrambanji jurunjiyi waluy. When a judge punishes (**sentences**) an **offender** to jail for two different **charges** and says that the sentences are concurrent, those two sentences will start at the same time. They are not added together. It means that the offender will stay in prison for both sentences at the same time. Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgurr romgu-moṅuṅuw dharruṅgulil märrmaw' barrkuwatjku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu ga lakaram nunhi dhägir'-lakananhawuynyndja rrambanji dhägir'mirriy waluy, nunhiyi dhägir'yunawuy maṅḁa nuli nurru-yirr'yun jurunjiyi bili waluy. Yaka maṅḁa nuli bothurru dhambay-manapan rrambanjikum. Nunhiyi mayali' romgu-moṅuṅu dhu nhina djinawa dharruṅguṅur märrmaw' wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu jurukiyi rrambanji waluw yan. This is one way that the law says a judge can let an offender finish his prison sentences earlier. Dhuwana bili wanganyha yan dhukarr nunhi ga rom barranga'yun napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhayunan ga nãthilmirriyam märr romgu-moṅuṅu dhu yaka weyin nhina dharruṅguṅur.

Example: A judge might **sentence** an offender for two crimes of **assault**. She might say, "I am giving you 3 months in prison for one assault and 4 months in prison for the other assault. The 3 months will be concurrent with the 4 months so the whole sentence is 4 months in prison." Balanya nhakun : Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny märrma'wuywu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu. Nayi dhu mak waṅa, "Narra ga gurrupan nhunany lurrkun' ṅalindi nhinanharaw djinawa dharruṅguṅur wanganygu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu ga ḁämbumiriw ṅalindi dharruṅgulil wiripuṅuw wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu. Dhuwaliyi märrma' ṅalindi nayi rrambanjikunhawuy walu ga lurrkun'puy ṅalindipuy märr nunhi dhoyu dhägir'-lakananhawuynyndja nhakun ḁämbumiriw ṅalindi dharruṅguṅur".

conditions *n.* A condition is a rule that a **judge** puts on an **order** for a person. The person must obey all the rules (**conditions**) on that order. 'Condition-dja' dhuwal rom-nhirrpanawuy nunhi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli rulwandhun dhäruk-gurrupanawuy jurukiyi yolṅuw. Rom ga barranga'yun nunhiyi yolṅu dhu romgu malthun bukmakku rom-nhirrpanawuywu gämurruw' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuyṅur. When a person disobeys one of these rules, that person will come back to court and the judge might punish that person more severely or give them a new order. Nunhi dhu yolṅuy märr-djulkthun wangany benuryi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala, nunhiyi yolṅu dhu roṅiyirr nãrra'lil (court-lil) ga napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'yun nunhiyi yolṅuny bulu galṅa-ṅonungum wo gurrupan ṅanya yuṅa dhäruk-gurrupanawuy. More information: Bulu dhäwu : A judge might put many conditions in an order like the offender is not allowed to drink alcohol. Another condition might say that the offender must stay in his home community and not leave unless for a medical emergency. Another condition might say that the offender must talk to the **PPO** every week and obey anything the PPO tells him to do. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mak dhu rulwandhun dharrwa gämurru' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuy'lil mala balanya nhakun romgu-moṅuṅuy yolṅuy dhu yaka luka nãnitji. Wiripuny gämurru' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuy mak ga barranga'yun nunhi romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu nhina wãṅaṅur nhanukiyiṅal ga yaka marrtji ganarrtham nayi dhu balan bãyna mirithir ga rirrikthun ga marrtji watjpillil. Wiripu gämurru' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuy mala dhu mak ga barranga'yun nunhi romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu ga waṅa warranulpuywal-djägamirriwal (PPO-wal) week ṅupan ga romgu malthun nhaltjan 'PPO' dhu waṅa nhanukal. The person must follow the rules (**conditions**) for the whole time of the order. This might be a long time, like 2 years. When a person wants to change these conditions, he must go to court and ask the judge to change the conditions. Only a judge has the power to change these conditions. Nunhiyi yolṅu dhu ga malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala gämurruw' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuy mala jurukiyi dhoyuw waluw nunhi dhäruk-gurrupanawuyyuy. Dhuwandja dhu mak märr-weyingu, nhakun märrmaw' dhunḁarraw. Nunhi dhu yolṅu djãlthir djambiw jurukiyi gämurruw' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu mala, nayi dhu marrtji nãrra'lil (court-lil) ga nãṅ'thun napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) gämurruw' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu mala djambiw. Nayipi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yan ga nayatham ganydjarr djambiw jurukiyi gämurruw' mala dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu mala.

confession

contest the charges

confession *n.* When a person says to another person that he broke the law or committed a **crime**, his words are called a confession. **Nunhi nuli yolŋuy lakaram wiripunjuwal yolŋuwal nunhi ŋayi wäyuk wo rom bakmaram, nhanŋu dhäruk mala waŋanhawuy yäku lakaranhaminyawuy.** More information: **Bulu dhäwu** : When police **investigate** a crime and police officers **interview** a **suspect**, that suspect might confess - he might agree with the police that he broke the law. This is called a confession. Another name is **'admission'**. **Nunhi nuli bilitjuman larrum mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwuw wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu ga bilitjumandhu djämamirriy mala nuli dhä-birrkayun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyinha yolŋuny, mak dhu dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolŋu lakaranhamirr, mak dhu ŋayi yoram bilitjumangu nunhi ŋayi wäyuk bakmaram. Dhuwandja yäku lakaranhaminyawuy. Ga wiripu ŋayi yäku balandakurr 'admission'.** A confession is a kind of **evidence**. Police will record or write down the suspect's words and take these words to **court** to show the **judge**. Then the judge will decide if the suspect broke the law. **Lakaranhaminyawuyndja ga balanya nhakun mel-lakaranhawuy. Bilitjumandhu dhu dapmaram wo wukirri dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywu yolŋu dhäruk mala ga gäma njarra'lil (court-lil) mel-gurrupanaraw napunŋa'wuywal (judge-kal). Bala napunŋa'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayunmirr nuli balaŋ dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyyu yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram.**

consent *v & n.* Consent means to 'agree'. **'Consent-tja' mayali' ' yoram '.** Another word for consent is 'permission'. **Wiripuny ŋayi yäku balandakurr 'permission'.** When a person agrees to do something without anyone forcing him to, he is consenting to it. This is called 'consent'. **Nunhi nuli yolŋu yoram nula nhaku ga bäyŋu nanya dhu wiripunŋuy yolŋuy gur'kur-gurrupan, ŋayi ga nhakun yoraman nuruikiyi. Dhuwandja yäku ' yoranhamirr '.**

consider *v.* To consider means to think about. **Balanya nhakun mayali' bulu dhu guyaŋa.**

consideration *n.* Consideration means 'all the things a person thinks about when she decides something.'. **'Consideration-dja' mayali' nhä malanyinha nunhi nuli yolŋuy ga guyaŋa nunhiŋuwuy nunhi nhä ŋayi nuli ŋamaŋamayun.** In court, a judge might say "having taken all these things into consideration." This means "I have thought about all these things." **Djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), napunŋa'wuy (judge) mak dhu waŋa "Guyaŋa njarra warrpam'ku gämurruw' malaŋuw". Dhuwandja mayali' nunhi ŋayi napunŋa'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuruikiyi guyaŋa manymakkum nuruikiyi malanyŋuw nhaku nula.**

Constitution *NP.* The Constitution is the foundation law of the Commonwealth of Australia. **'Constitution-dja' mayali' Djalkiri Rom, ga luku ŋayi rom nurrngitj, dhiyakuwuy Australia-puy.** It says how the three **branches of government** will work. The Constitution gives power to each of the three branches of government and tells us about **separation of powers**. **Nunhi ga baŋa-warr'yun lurrkun'lil wanalil malaŋulil nunhi ga nuruŋiyi malaŋuy maŋutji-lakaram nhaltjan walal dhu Australian Gapmandhu djäma, dhapirrkum mägaya rom. Djalkiri Rom nuli ganydjarr gurrupan lurrkun'kal barrkuwatjkal waŋawal gapmangal ga barranŋa'yun nhä dhuwal mayali' 'separation of powers-gu'.** The Constitution says what **rights** and duties Australian citizens have and how our leaders will do their work. **Ga waŋa ŋayi ga Djalkiri Rom nhä malany nhanŋu ganydjarr ga nhaltjan ŋayi dhu romgu malthun nhä ŋayi yuwalk mägaya dhukarr, bukmakku yolŋuw walalaŋ Australia-nur ga wiripuny walalaŋ nurrudawalaŋuw mala, nhaltjan walal dhu ga djäma walalaŋuwuy nurru-warryun yolŋuny ga dhuwal Australian Gapmannha.** It also says what laws the **Federal Parliament** can make and what laws **State** and **Territory Parliaments** can make. It tells how the members of parliament can make new laws and what rules they must follow when they make new laws. **Barranŋa'yun ŋayi ga Djalkiri Rom nhä malany rom mak walal dhu Yindiy Njarra'y' (Federal Parliament-thu) ŋamaŋamayun. Ga nhä malany rom walal dhu mak ŋamaŋamayun Nyumukuŋiny'thu Njarra'y' (State Parliament-thu). Ga buluyi ŋayi ga Djalkiri Rom barranŋa'yun nhaltjan walal dhu liya-njarra'mirriy mala ŋamaŋamayun yuŋa rom malany ga wäyuk ga nhaltjan walal dhu ga barranŋa'yun, ga nhaltjan walal dhu ga malthun nuruikiyi romgu malaŋuw, dhapirrk yan balanya mägaya rom.**

contest the charges

court

contest the charges *v.* To contest the charges means to **plead not guilty** to the charges. 'Contest the charges-dja' mayali' birrka'yunawuy dhu lakaranhamirr yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr. Sometimes a person says that he is 'fighting the charges'. Wiripuny yolŋu ŋuli lakaranhamirr ŋunhi ŋayi ga nhakun dhäruk-wutthun ŋunhi ŋupanawuy mala.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a defendant contests the charges, there will be a **hearing** or **trial** at the court. The witnesses will come to court, and the magistrate or jury will hear all the **evidence**. The magistrate or jury will decide if the defendant broke the law, or if the defendant did not break the law. **Ŋunhi ŋuli birrka'yunawuy dhu dur'thu-ŋurkam, ŋunhiyiny rom dhu malŋ'thun djinawa ŋarra'ŋur (court-ŋur) balanya nhakun liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirriy waluy. Mel-marŋgimirr mala dhu marrtji ŋarra'lil (court-lil), ga burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu ŋäma bukmak mel-lakaranhawuy mala. Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayunmirr ŋuli birrka'yunawuy wäyuk bakmaram, wo bäyŋu.**

contested hearing *n.* This is another name for **hearing**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirriw waluw, 'hearing-gu'.

coroner *n.* The coroner is a magistrate who has special power from the law to discover how a person died. He/She writes a report for the **government** and others to tell them what to do to try and stop other people from dying in the same way. 'Coroner-ny' dhuwal burapuy (magistrate) ŋunha ga ŋayatham ŋamakuli'ŋu ganydjarr rombuy märr dhu malŋ'maram nhaltjan ŋuli yolŋu bäyŋuthirr. Ŋayi ŋuli wukirri dhäruk-gurrupanminyawuy gapmangal ga wiripurrgal lakaram walalangal nhaltjan dhu birrka'yun ga gulmaram wiripuny yolŋuny walalany bäyŋuthinyaŋur ŋunhiwitjan dhukarrkurr.

Corrections Officer *NP.* This is another name for **Probation and Parole Officer** or **PPO**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku balandakurr 'Probation and Parole Officer' wo 'PPO'.

count *n.* A count is another word for a '**charge**'. That is, a count is the law that police say a **defendant** broke. 'Count-tja' dhuwal mayali' ŋupanawuy mala nambamirryndja, ga wiripu yäku balandakurr 'charge'. Ŋunhiyiny, ŋupanawuy mala nambamirryndja ga wäyuk ŋunhi ŋuli bilitjumandhu lakaram birrka'yunawuyyu bakmaram. Sometimes the **prosecutor** writes down more than one **charge** on the law-paper (called the **complaint, information** or **indictment**). If there is more than one charge, he writes a number next to each charge, starting with the number 1 (one). After that, each added charge has a number and the charge is called a 'count'. Wiripuny mak djarrma-gänhamirriy ŋuli dhu wukirri märr-dharrwa wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ŋamakuli'ŋulil rombuyil djourra'lil. Ŋunhi ga ŋorra märr-dharrwa wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu, djarrma-gänhamirriy ŋuli gurrupan wanga'wänganygu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu namba, ga ŋurru-yirr'yun beŋur namba 'one-ŋur'. Dhäŋur beŋuryi, ŋunhiyi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu nambamirra ga yäku ŋunhiyi balandakurr 'count' yan.

Example: In court, the prosecutor might say 'the defendant is **pleading guilty** to count 3.' This means that the defendant is saying guilty to charge number 3 on the law-paper. **Balanya nhakun : Djinawa ŋarra'ŋur (court-ŋur), djarrma-gänhamirr dhu mak waŋa "birrka'yunawuyndja lakaranhamin wäyuk-midikunhamirr ŋupanawuy namba (3-lil)". Dhuwandja mayali' birrka'yunawuy ga lakaranhamirr wäyuk-midikunhamirr ŋunhi ŋayi ŋupanawuy namba 3-ŋur ŋunha ŋunhi ŋamakuli'ŋunŋur rombuyŋur djourra'ŋur.**

court *n. 1* • The **court** is a law-place where a judge decides about legal problems. **Ŋärrany'** (court-tja) dhuwal romgu wäŋa ŋunhi wanhal ŋapungawuyyu (judge-thu) ŋuli liya-ŋamaŋamayun ga mak dhawar'maram rombuy mari. Another name is court room or court building. Wiripuny ŋayi yäku ŋarra'puy dhalakarr (court room) wo ŋarra'puy buŋbu (court building).

2 • Sometimes people use the word 'court' when they are talking about the **judge** or **magistrate**. 'Court' also means judge or magistrate. Wiripuny, yolṅuy mala ṅuli bāki balanda dhāruk 'court' ṅunhi walal dhu ga lakaranhamirr ṅapungga'wuyṅha (judge-nha) wo burapuyṅha (magistrate-nha). 'Court-tja' wiripuny mayali' ṅapungga'wuy (judge) wo burapuy (magistrate).

Example: A lawyer might say, "The court refused your bail application." This means "The judge decided that you will not get bail." Balanya nhakun : Djungaya dhu mak bitjan waṅa "Dhiyaṅ ṅārray' (court-thu) bukuy-ṅurkam nhuṅu ṅāṅ'thunawuywu dhawaṅmaranhawuywu romgu 'bail application-gu' ". Dhuwandja mayali', nhe dhu bāyṅu mārram dhawaṅmaranhawuy rom.

court appearance *n.* This is another name for **appear in court**. Dhuwandja wiripu yāku mel-gurrupanmirr djinawa'lil ṅārra'lil (court-lil).

court building *n.* A court building is a special building that is only for **court**. 'Court building-dja' ga ṅamakuli'ṅu dhu'yunawuy buṅbu ṅunhi yan ṅārraw' (court-ku).

court case *n.*

1 • 'Court case' is the name for all of the **defendant's charges** and legal problems that the **judge** will decide in court. 'Court case-dja' yāku ga mayali' ṅunhi bukmakku birrka'yunawuywu wāyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhāwu ga goḍu-marimirr gāmurru' mala ṅamakuli'ṅuṅur djourra'ṅur ṅunhi dhu ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-ṅamaṅamayun djinawa ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). In **criminal law**, the court case is everything that happens from when police **charge** a person, to when the judge finishes deciding about the charges. When the judge **sentences** the defendant or **acquits** the defendant the court case is finished. Dhiyal wāyuk-bakmaranhawuyṅur romṅur, 'court case-tja' dhuwal bukmak ṅunhiyi nhā ṅuli maṅ'thun beṅur ṅupanawuyṅur bilitjumanguy bāy dhu ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhawar'yun liya-ṅamaṅamayunṅur ṅurukiwuy wāyuk-bakmaranhawuyṅur dhāwu ṅamakuli'ṅuṅur rombuyṅur djourra'ṅur. ṅunhi dhu ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhāgir'-lakaram wo dhayalakum birrka'yunawuyṅha ṅunhi goḍu-marimirr gāmurru' mala nhanṅu (court case-dja) dhawar'yurr. A court case is also called a 'case', 'court matter', or just 'matter'. Wiripuny yāku goḍu-marimirriw gāmurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu balandakurr 'case', wo 'court matter', wo yan 'matter'.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : When a police officer **charges** a defendant, the police officer will tell the defendant when to come to court (**appear in court**). The police will then give the charges to the court office which is called the **court registry**. This will start the court case, or 'case', for that defendant. The defendant must keep coming to court until the case is finished. The court case will finish when the judge decides if the defendant is **guilty** or **not guilty**, and when she has sentenced the guilty defendant. ṅunhi ṅuli bilitjumandhu ṅupan birrka'yunawuyṅha, ṅuruniyi bilitjumandhu ṅuli waṅa birrka'yunawuyṅha nhāthauw marrtjinyaraw ṅārra'lil (court-lil) milkunhaminyaraw djinawa'lil ṅārra'ṅur (court-ṅur). Bilitjumandhu dhu gurrupan ṅupanawuy mala wopitjilil ṅārra'puyil ṅunhi yāku balandakurr 'court registry'. Dhiyaṅ ṅayi ṅuli ṅunhi ṅurru-yirr'yundja goḍu-marimirryndja gāmurru' mala (court case-tja) ṅurukiyi birrka'yunawuywu. Ga ṅunhiyi birrka'yunawuy dhu ga bitjan bili marrtji yan ṅārra'lil (court-lil) bāy dhu goḍu-marimirr gāmurru' mala (court case) nhanṅu dhawar'yun. Goḍu-marimirri gāmurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case) dhu dhawar'yun ṅuli dhu ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-ṅamaṅamayun wanha balan ṅayi birrka'yunawuy wāyuk-midikunhamirr wo yaka wāyuk-midikunhamirr, ga dhāṅur ṅayi ṅuli dhāgir'-lakaram wāyuk-bakmaranhawuy.

2 • In **civil law**, a case is all that happens from when one person or group writes and complains to the other side, until the other side agrees to do what the person wants, or a judge decides about that problem. ṅunha 'civil law-ṅurnydja' goḍu-marimirr gāmurru' mala (case-dja) ṅunhi bukmak ṅuli maṅ'thun beṅur ṅunhi waṅganydhu yolṅuy wo mittjiy yolṅuy mala ṅuli wukirri ga gulinybum wiripunṅy walalany gali'lil, bāy ṅuli wiripunṅur gali'ṅur yoram nhaku ṅunhiyi yolṅu djāl, ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun ṅurukiwuy maripuy.

court matter

court matter *n.* This is another name for **court case**. Wiripu ñayi yäku goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-gu).

court mention *n.* This is another name for **mention**. Dhuwandja wiripu ñunhi yäku rulwanḍhunawuy waluy ñärraw' (court-ku).

court orderly *n.* A court orderly works in the **Magistrates Court** to help the **magistrate** keep all the papers properly. Ñärra'puy djämamirnydja dhuwal djämamirr ñunhi ñuli ga djäma djinawa Nyumukuṅiny'ñur Ñärra'ñur (Magistrates Court-ñur) guṅga'yun ñayi ñuli ga burapuyña (magistrate-nha) djorra' mala manymakkum ga dhunupayam. The court orderly also calls people to come into the **court room** and tells people when the court has started. Ñärra'puyyu djämamirriy ñuli wiripuny gawaw'yun yolḥuw mala gärrinyaraw ñärra'lil (court room-lil) ga lakaram yolḥuwal mala ñunhi ñärrany' (court-tja) ñurru-yirr'yurnha.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The court orderly sits in front of the magistrate in the court room. In some bush courts the court orderly sits at a table to one side of the magistrate. Ñärra'puy djämamirr ñuli ga nhina ñurruṅur burapuywal (magistrate-kal) djinawa ñärra'ñur (court-ñur). Ñuli ñärra' (court) ga nhina ðiltjñur wänḥur ñärra'puy djämamirr ñuli ga nhina daybulñur galki burapuywal (magistrate-kal).

court registry *n.* The office at the **Supreme Court** and at the **Magistrates Court** is called the court registry. Wopitj ñunha Yindiñur Ñärra'ñur (Supreme Court-ñur) ga ñunha Nyumukuṅiny'tja Ñärra' (Magistrates Court-tja) yäku wopitj ñärra'puy. This office takes care of all of the law-papers that judges use to decide a **case**. Dhiyaliiy wopitjñur walal ñuli ga dharray bukmakku ñamakuli'ñunḥuw rombuywuy djorraw' mala ñurukiyyi ñunhi ñapungga'wuyyu mala (judges-dhu) ñuli bäki liya-ñamañamayunaraw goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala birrka'yunawuywu (case-nha).

court room *n.* A court room is a room inside a court building where the judge sits to decide a **court case**. 'Court room-dja' dhuwal dhalakarr djinawa ñärra'ñur (court-ñur) dhu'yunawuyñur buñbuñur ñunhi wanhal ñuli ga ñapungga'wuy (judge) nhina ga liya-ñamañamayun goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case-nha).

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Sometimes there can be many court rooms inside one court building. For example, in the Darwin Magistrates Court building, there are 7 different court rooms. Wiripuny ñunhiliyyi mak märr-dharrwa dhalakarr (court room) djinawa wanganyñur ñärra'ñur ñamakuli'ñuwuyñur dhu'yunawuyñur buñbuñur (court building-ñur). Balanya nhakun, Darwin Magistrates court building-ñur, ñunhiyyi ga dhärra 7 wiripu dhalakarr mala ñärraw' (court-ku) yan. At many bush courts there is not a proper court building. When a magistrate sits in a room to decide a court case, that room is called the court room even if that room is not in a proper court building. The **court orderly** will use special legal words to tell people when the court has started and when the court has finished. Ga dharrwanḥur ðiltjñur malanyñur ñärra'ñur (court-ñur) bäyñu ñunhiyyi ñamakuli'ñu dhu'yunawuy buñbu (court building). Ñunhi burapuy (magistrate) ñuli nhina dhalakarrñur liya-ñamañamayunaraw goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu), ñunhiyyi dhalakarr yäku balandakurr 'court room' bäydhi ñunhiyyi dhalakarr yaka ñamakuli'ñunḥur dhu'yunawuyñur buñbuñur (court building-ñur). Ñärra'puy djämamirr ñuli bäki ñamakuli'ñu rombuy dhäruk mala yolḥuwal walalangal linygu ñärra' (court) ñurru-yirr'yurr, ga bulu ñayi ñuli lakaram dhawar'yunamirriy waluy märr dhu dhawar'maram ñärra'nha (court-nha). When a person walks into a court room, that person must bow her head to recognise the power of the law in the court room. Ñunhi dhu ñula yol yolḥu gärrri djinawa'lil ñärra'lil (court room-lil), rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi yolḥuy dhu ðämbu-nyilḥ'thun märr dhu dharañan rombuy ganydjarr ga ñorra djinawa ñärra'ñur (court room-ñur).

crime

crime *n.* A crime is any action that a person does that breaks the **criminal law**. 'Crime-dja' dhuwal wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy ga n̄unhiyi n̄ula nh̄a gakał n̄unhi yol̄nuy dhu bakmaram wäyuknha. When a person breaks the law, the **police officers** might take that person to **court** to ask the **judge** to punish (**sentence**) him. N̄unhi n̄uli yol̄nuy wäyuk bakmaram, bil̄itjumanđhu dj̄amamirriy mala dhu mak ḡama n̄unhiyi yol̄nuny n̄arra'lil (court-lil), ga n̄aŋ'thun n̄apun̄ga'wuyŋha (judge-nha) dh̄agir'-lakaranharaw birrka'yunawuy. Only actions where the law says a judge will punish the **offender** are called crimes. Dharrwany gakałnydja ȳatjkurr ga mak rommiriw, yurr 'crimes-dja' mayali' n̄unhi dhu rom ga barran̄ga'yun n̄ayipi yan n̄apun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dh̄agir'-lakaram romgu-moŋun̄uwal yol̄nuwal.

crime scene *n.* A crime scene is the place where a person has broken the law. 'Crime scene-dja' dhuwal guykthunawuy dharapul n̄unhiyi w̄aŋa wanhal yol̄nuy n̄uli wäyuk bakmaram. When **police officers** come to that place, they stop other people from coming close to it. N̄unhi n̄uli bil̄itjuman dj̄amamirr mala marrtji n̄unhiwiliyi w̄aŋalil, walal n̄uli gulmaram yol̄nuny mala beŋuryi dharapul̄nur.

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : Police officers will **investigate** by looking all around the crime scene to see if they can find something (**evidence**) which tells them what happened. Police sometimes put tape around the crime scene to stop people going in. Bil̄itjumanđhu dj̄amamirriy mala dhu djuđu'yun dh̄a-birrka'yun ga nh̄ama buku-liw'maram guykthunawuȳnur dharapul̄nur wanha balan̄ walal dhu mal̄n'maram n̄ula mel-lakaranhawuy n̄unhi dhu ga lakaram walalaŋgal n̄haltjan n̄unhiliyi. Wiripuny bil̄itjumanđhu mala n̄uli garrwi'yun rakiy' buku-liw'maram guykthunawuy dharapul gulmaram n̄uli yol̄nuny yakan̄uw ḡarrinyaraw dj̄inawa'lil. Police officers will take many photos of the crime scene, so that they can show these photos to the judge in court. Bil̄itjumanđhu dj̄amamirriy mala dhu dharrwa wun̄uli'-dapmaram n̄unhiliyi guykthunawuȳnur dharapul̄nur, m̄arr walal dhu mel-gurrupan n̄unhiyi wun̄uli' mala n̄apun̄ga'wuywal (judge-kal) dj̄inawa n̄arra'nur (court-nur).

Criminal Code *NP.* The Criminal Code is a Northern Territory **Act** where many of the **criminal laws** are written down. The Criminal Code tells us about things people must not do in the Northern Territory. 'Criminal Code-tja' dhuwal n̄urruŋu wäyuk rom-bakmaranhamirriw dhiyal ga n̄orra Northern Territory-nur. Dharrwany n̄unhi wukirriwuy mala dhiyalnha Northern Territory-nura. Ga waŋany n̄ayi ga barran̄ga'yundja dhuwaliyi n̄unhi n̄urruŋu wäyuk rom-bakmaranhamirriw bitjan nhakun ga goŋ-wutthuna, raypirri'yuna nh̄a bukmakthu dhu ga nhakun yaka dj̄ama dhiyala Northern Territory-nur. The Criminal Code also gives a **judge** the power to punish (**sentence**) people who break the laws written in the Criminal Code. These laws also tell the judge how to punish people who break those laws. N̄urruŋuy Wäyukthu rom-bakmaranhamirriwyu n̄uli gurrupan ganydjarr n̄apun̄ga'wuywal dh̄agir'-lakaranharaw yol̄nuny n̄unhi n̄uli rom mala bakmaram nh̄a ga n̄orra N̄urruŋunur Wäyuknur. Ga bulu n̄ayi ga dhiyaŋiyi wäyukthu ga dhuwurr-lakaram ganydjarr-gurrupan n̄anya n̄apun̄ga'wuyŋha (judge-nha) mala-djarr'yunaraw n̄haltjan n̄ayi dhu dh̄agir'yun ga nh̄a dh̄agir' malany n̄ayi dhu ga lakaram, n̄urikiyi yol̄nuw n̄unhi wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriw.

criminal history *n.* This is another name for **criminal record**. Dhuwandja wiripu ȳaku n̄aŋhiliŋu rom-mar̄an̄gunhawuy dh̄awu n̄amakuli'nun̄ur djorra'nur (criminal record-gu).

criminal law *n.* Criminal law is a special type of law that protects people and the things that they own. Criminal law punishes people who break the law. 'Criminal law-nydja' dhuwal wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom ñuli ga galmun yolñuny ga ñula nhä mala ñunhi walalañ dhulñunju. Wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyyu romdhu ñuli dhägir'yun yolñuny ñunhi ga rom wo wäyuk bakmaram. There are many different criminal laws. There are **laws** to stop people from hurting other people, from using drugs or alcohol, driving badly or from wrecking things that other people own. These laws tell us about things we must not do, and when we do those things a **judge** will punish (**sentence**) us. These laws also tell the judge how to punish **offenders**. Ñunhiliyi ga ñorra dharrwa mirithirr wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom mala ñunhi ga gulmaram yolñu'yulñuny ñunhi walal dhu yaka galña-midükuman wiripunyny yolñuny walalany, yakanuw bäkiw ñula nhaku bawa'-gurrupanawuyñur mirritjin'ñur wo ñanitjinur, mutikany gäma yätjkurrkum wo daw'maram ñula nhä ñunhi dhulñunju wiripunuw yolñuw. Dhiyaniyi wäyukthu limurrungal ga lakaram ñunhi limurrun yakaw ñula nhaltjanaraw. Ga ñunhi limurr dhu ñula nhaltjan ñapunga'wuyyuny (judge-thuny) dhägir'-lakaram limurrun. Dhiyaniyi wäyukthu mala wiripuny lakaram ñapunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nhaltjan ñayi dhu dhägir'yun romgu-monunyny yolñuny mala. When a person breaks a criminal law, it is not the **victim** who locks that person up and takes that person to court. It is the **police** and **prosecutors** who do this. This is because it is the **executive government's** job to stop people from breaking the criminal law and to take people who maybe broke the law to court, so that a judge can decide about the punishment (**sentence**) for that person. Ñunhi ñuli yolñuy bakmaram wäyuk, yaka ñuli burakinyawuyyu dapmaram ñunhiyi yolñuny ga gäma bala ñarra'lil (court-lil). Ñunhiyiny ñuli bilitjmandhu ga djarrma-gänhamirriy mala. Bitjandhiyiny ñuli bili wäyuk-djägamirriw mala gapmangu djäma walal dhu gulmaram yolñuny mala beñuryi ñunhi wäyukpuy rom malaw ga gäma yolñuny yolthi mak wäyuk bakmaram bala ñarra'lil (court-lil), märr dhu ñapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-ñamañamayun dhägir'yunaraw ñurukiyyi yolñuw. A criminal law **court case** is not a court case between the **defendant** and the victim. It is a court case between the defendant and the **prosecution**. Dhuwaliyi 'court case' wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyñur romñur yaka goðu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) nhanñu birrka'yunawuywu ga burakinyawuywu, bäyñu. Ñunhiyiny goðu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) nhanñu birrka'yunawuywu ga djarrma-gänhamirriw.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The **Attorney General** is the main member of parliament who proposes new criminal laws. Law-makers often think like this: When a person breaks a criminal law he hurts the victim and also acts against the law belonging to all the **citizens**. In the Northern Territory many criminal laws are written in the **Criminal Code Act**. Attorney General-dja ñurrunu wäyuk-ñamañamayunamirr yuṭaw wäyukku beñur ñarra'ñur (parliament-ñur). Ñayi ñuli dhämirriyam yuṭa galmunhawuy rom burakinyawuywu malaw. Wäyuk-ñamañamayunamirriy mala guyaña nhakun bitjan: Ñunhi ñuli yolñuy bakmaram wäyukna, bala ñayi dhu nhakun ñayaña-midükuman ñunhiyi yolñuny ga bulu ñurukiyyi walalañ wäyuk rom-waṭañuw malañuw yolñu'yulñuw. Dhiyal Northern Territory-ñur dharrwa wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy mala wukirriyawuy ga ñorra ñurrunu wäyukñur rom-bakmaranhawuy, yaku balandakurr 'Criminal Code Act-ñur'. The police **investigate**, collect **evidence** and **charge** those people who police think broke the law. Then police take them to **court**. In the **Supreme Court**, the **DPP** (Director of Public Prosecutions) shows evidence to the judge or **jury** that **proves** the defendant did the crime. Bilitjmandhun mala dhu dhä-birrka'yun märrwu-larrum, wapmaram mel-lakaranhawuy mala ga ñupan ñunhiwurrnha yolñu'yulñuny ñula yolthi mak wäyuk bakmarañal. Bala bilitjmandhu ñuli gäman walalany ñarra'lila (court-lila). Djinawa Yindinur Ñarra'ñur (Supreme Court-ñur), ñurrunu djungaya mala romgu DPP-y ñuli mel-gurrupan mel-lakaranhawuy mala ñapunga'wuywal (judge-kal) wo burapuyywal mala (jury-wal). Ñunhiyiny mel-lakaranhawuyyu dhu rumbalkum lakaram ñunhi birrka'yunawuyyu ñunhiyi wäyuk-bakmaram. Criminal law also talks about the way courts happen. It talks about what laws and evidence the magistrate or jury will use to decide if the **defendant** is **guilty**. It talks about what is a fair way for the judge to punish (**sentence**) people who are guilty of breaking the law. Ga bulu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom ga barranga'yun wanha dhukarr mala djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur) ñuli marrtji. Ñunhiyili ñuli ga lakaram nhä rom mala ga mel-lakaranhawuy mala burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu mala (jury-y) dhu bäki liya-ñamañamayunminyaraw ñuli balañ birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midükunhamirr. Lakaram ñayi ñuli ga wanhawitjan mägayakurr dhukarrkurr ñapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakanharaw yolñu'yulñuw yol mala ñunhi wäyuk-midükunhamirr ñurukiyyuw wäyukpuy bakmaranhawuy.

1 • When a person breaks a **criminal law**, that is called a criminal offence. **Nunhi nuli yolŋuy bakmaram wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom, ŋunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'criminal offence'.**

2 • There are many different criminal laws. Each criminal law says one thing that people must not do. This thing that people must not do is called a criminal offence. **Dharrwa mirithirr ga norra wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom mala. Barrkuwatj wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom ga barranga'yun ŋunhi wangany yan yätjkurr gakkal wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyha yolŋuw mala ga yakan djäma. Nunhiyiny gakkal yäku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : All governments make laws for the people who live in that country, State, or Territory. The **Parliament** makes those laws to protect people from harm. These laws also tell **judges** how to punish (**sentence**) people who break these laws. **Bukmakthu gapmandhu nuli ga rom mala namanamayun yolŋuw mala ŋunhi ga nhina ŋunhiliyi makarr-yindiŋur wäŋaŋur, State-ŋur, wo Territory-ŋur. Njarray' (Parliament-thu) nuli namanamayun dhuwaliyi rom mala galmunhawuy gulmaram ga yolŋuny mala dhangga-dirryunaŋur. Dhiyaŋ romdhu mala ga lakaram nhaltjan napuŋga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mala dhu dhägir'-lakaram yolŋuny mala ŋunhi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy mala.**

criminal record *n.* This is the story on a law-paper showing two things about a **defendant**: **'Criminal record-tja' dhäwu ŋunhi namakuli'ŋuŋur rombuŋur djorra'ŋur ŋunhi ga mel-gurrupan märrma' gämurru' birrka'yunawuywu :**

- every time a **judge** said the defendant was **guilty** of breaking the law. - **bitjan bili ŋunhi nuli napuŋga'wuyyu (judge-thu) lakaram birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr ga wäyuk bakmaram.**

- what punishment (**sentence**) the judge gave the defendant each time the defendant broke the law. - **nhä dhägir'-lakaranhawuy napuŋga'wuyyu (judge-thu) gurrupan birrka'yunawuywu barrkuwatjpuy wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu.**

Other names for this are 'priors', 'criminal history', 'information for courts' or 'prior record'. **Wiripuny yäku dhiyak mala balanya nhakun nãthiliŋu rom-marangunhawuy dhäwu namakuli'ŋuŋur djorra'ŋur balandakurr 'priors', 'criminal history', 'information for courts' wo 'prior record'.**

cross-examination *n.* In a **court case**, a lawyer can call a **witness** to come to court and tell her story (**give evidence**).

When a lawyer asks a witness to come to the court room to tell her story, that lawyer will be the first person to ask the witness questions. After that, a lawyer from the other side will ask the witness questions. This is called cross-examination. **Bawalamirr gođu-marimirr gämurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case), djunggayay dhu mak gawaw'yun mel-marŋgiw marrtjinyaraw njarra'lil (court-lil) ga lakaram nhanuŋuwuy dhäwu. Nunhi nuli djunggayay njã'thun mel-marŋginy marrtjinyaraw njarra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw dhäwu nhanuŋuwuy, nuruŋiyi djunggayay dhu nurrunuy dhä-birrka'yun mel-marŋginy. Dhãgur beŋuryi, ŋayi dhu wiripuŋuy djunggayay wiripuŋur gali'ŋur dhu dhä-birrka'yun mel-marŋginy. Dhuwandja yäku 'cross-examination' balandakurr. When the first lawyer asks the witness questions, it is called **examination-in-chief**. Nunhi balanyamirriy nurrunuy djunggayay njã'thun, ŋunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'examination-in-chief'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In the cross-examination, the lawyer might try to show that the witness' story is not true. **Balanyamirriy cross-examination-mirriy djungaya bejur wiripunur gali'nur mak dhu birra'yun ga milkum mel-marngiw dhäwu nunhi yaka yuwalk.** For example, maybe the witness can't remember something well. Or maybe the story from the witness during cross-examination is different to the story she first told to the other lawyer or the story she wrote in his **statement**. **Balanya nhakun, mak bäy mel-marngiy ga bäynun guyaṇa ṇula nhä manymakkum. Wo mak dhäwu mel-marngiwun balanyamirriy nunhi cross-examination-mirriy wiripunuyirr ṇurruṇulil dhäwulil nunhi ṇayi ṇäthil wukirri nhanukiyinṅal mel-marngi dhäwulil ṇamakuli'ṇulil djorra'-lil.** When the witness changes her story during cross-examination, this makes it hard for the judge to know which story is true and so maybe the judge will not believe that witness. **ṇuli balan mel-marngiy dhu djambi nhanṇuwuy dhäwu cross-examination-mirriy, ṇunhiyiny ṇuli gumurr-dälkum ṇapunga'wuywun (judge-kun), marngithinyaraw wanha yuwalk dhäwu.** There are rules that tell lawyers what questions they can ask the witnesses. **ṇunhiliyi ṇorra rom-nhirrpanawuy mala nunhi ga lakaram djungayawal mala nhaku dhäwu mala walal dhu ṇän'thun mel-marnginy mala.**

Crown *NP.* In the Supreme Court the **prosecution** is also called the Crown. **Djinawa Yindiṇur ṇärra'nur (Supreme Court-nur) djarrma-gänhamirr walal wiripu yäku balandakurr 'Crown'.**

Crown facts *n.* This is another name for **statement of facts**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'statement of facts-gu'.**

cumulative sentence *n.* Cumulative means to 'add together'. **'Cumulative-dja' mayali' dhambay-manapan dhu.** A cumulative sentence means that when a judge punishes (**sentences**) an **offender**, the judge will add time in prison for one **crime** to the time in prison for another **crime**. **Dhambay-manapanawuy dhägir'puy walu mayali' nunhi dhu ṇapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moṇunony yolṇuny, ṇapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhä-manapan walu djinawa'lil dharruṇgulil wanganygu wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu bala nunhi wiripunulil wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyil.**

Example: When a judge sentences an **offender** for two crimes of **assault**, the judge might say "On count 1, I sentence you to 4 months imprisonment. On count 2, I sentence you to 3 months imprisonment, cumulative with count 1. **Balanya nhakun, ṇapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram waṇa-moṇunony yolṇuny märrmaw' wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu waṇa-marṅunhawuywu, ṇapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak bitjan waṇa " Dhiyal ṇupanawuyṇur namba one-nur, ṇarra ga dhägir'-lakaram nhuna ḡämbumiriwwu ṇalindiw dhägir'yunawuywu waluw dharruṇgulil. Dhiyal ṇupanawuyṇur namba 2-nur, ṇarra ga dhägir'-lakaram nhuna lurrkun'ku ṇalindiw dhägir'yunawuywu waluw dharruṇgulil, dhambay-manapanaraw ṇupanawuyṇur namba one-buy.**

This means, For one assault I am sending you to prison for 4 months. For the other assault, I am sending you to jail for 3 months. I am adding these together, so the whole **sentence** is 7 months in prison. **" Dhuwandja mayali', ' wanganybuy waṇa-marṅunhawuy ṇarra ga djuy'yun nhuna dharruṇgulil ḡämbumiriwwu ṇalindiw. Wiripunuw waṇa-marṅunhawuywu, ṇarra ga djuy'yun nhuna dharruṇgulil lurrkun'ku ṇalindiw. Dhuwandja ṇarra ga dhambay-manapan rrambanjikum, märr dhu dhoyu dhägir'yunawuy 7 ṇalindi dharruṇṅunur djinawa '."**

custody *n.* Custody means that a person holds another person so that he cannot leave. **'Custody' mayali' yolṇuy ṇuli ṇayatham wiripunony yolṇuny märr ṇayi dhu yaka marrtji.** A **police officer** might take a person into custody in different ways. The police officer might put handcuffs on that person, or put him into the back of a paddy wagon, or put him into a police cell. That person knows he cannot just go away from the police officer. This is called 'in custody'. **Bilitjumandhu mak dhu ḡäma yolṇuny djägalil wiripuwurr dhukarrkurr mala. Bilitjumandhu dhu mak ḡapmaram goṇ' handcuff-thu ṇunhiyi yolṇuny, wo ḡärrinyamaram metjmirrilil mutikalil, wo nhirpan guwarr bilitjumangal nyumukuṇiny'lil dharruṇgulil. Nunhiyi yolṇu marngi bäyṇu ṇayi dhu yan marrtji ganarrtham bilitjumannha. Dhuwandja yäku balandakurr 'in custody'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Sometimes a person will stay in prison waiting for court. This is also called 'in custody' because he is not allowed to leave. **Wiripuny yoljuny njuli ga njayatham dharrungunur galkunmirr dhu ga njärraw'** (court-ku). **Dhuwandja balanya bili nhakun ' djäganur naji ', bili bäynu ga njorra yoranhawuy marrtjinyaraw.**

D – d

decision *n.* In court, a **judge** decides about legal problems, and she tells people in court what they must do. What the judge decides in court is called a decision. **Djinawa njärra'njur (court-njur), napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) njuli liya-namañamayun rombuy maripuy, ga lakaram yolnu'yulnuwal nhaltjan walal dhu malthun. Nhä dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-namañamayun njunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'decision'.**

defence *n.* This is another name for **defence lawyer**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku galmunhamirriw djunggayaw.**

defence lawyer *n.* A defence lawyer is the **lawyer** for the **defendant** in a **criminal law court case**. **'Defence lawyer-nydjä' dhuwal djunggaya birrka'yunawuywu gođu-marimirriy waluy (court case-mirriy).** When a person goes to **court** because the **police** say that person broke the **law**, a defence lawyer helps that person and speaks for him in court. The defence lawyer is on one side in court, and the **prosecutor** is on the other side. **Njunhi njuli yolnu marrtji njärra'lil (court-lil) bili bilitjemandhu njuli lakaram naji wäyuk bakmaram, galmunhamirriy djunggayay njuli gunga'yun ga waña nurukiyi yolnuw djinawa njärra'njur (court-njur). Djinawa njärra'njur (court-njur), galmunhamirriw djunggayany wanganyjur gali'njur ga djäma, ga djarra-gänhamirriy njärra'njur gali'njur ga djäma.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A lawyer's job is to help a client by explaining the **law** to him. The lawyer must listen to the defendant, follow his **instructions** and speak for him in the court. **Djunggayaw mala djäma njunhi walal dhu njuli gunga'yun djuwu'-wañanuny ga njuli mayali'-nupanaraw njuriki wäyukpuy rom mala nhanukal. Rom ga barranga'yun djunggaya dhu buthuru-witjun birrka'yunawuywu, ga malthun nhanju dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu mala ga waña nhanju djinawa njärra'njur (court-njur).**

defendant *n.* In the **Magistrates Court**, the person who the **police** say broke the **law** is called the defendant. **Djinawa Nyumukuniny'njur Njärra'njur (Magistrates Court-njur), yolnu njunhi njuli bilitjemandhu lakaram wäyuk bakmarañal yäku birrka'yunawuy (defendant).** In the **Supreme Court**, that person is called the **accused**. **Djinawa Yindinjur Njärra'njur (Supreme Court-njur), naji yäku birrka'yunawuy nha (accused-nha).**

defended hearing *n.* This is another name for **hearing**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku liya-namañamayun mirriy waluy.**

defer consideration *v.* Defer means to wait until a later time. Consideration means to think about something. **'Defer-ny' mayali' galkun dhu yalalanmirriy waluw. 'Consideration-djä' mayali' guyaña njula nhaku. Defer consideration means to wait until another time to think about something and decide about it. It is like an adjournment. 'Defer consideration-djä' mayali' galkun dhu wiripunuw waluw guyañanharaw njula nhaku ga liya-namañamayun mirriy njurukiyi. Dhuwandja nhakun dađawmaranhawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a prisoner asks the Parole Board for **parole**, the Parole Board might defer consideration about parole for that prisoner. When they defer consideration, they wait for more information about that prisoner, then they decide about giving him parole. **Njunhi nuli dhägir'yunawuyyu nän'thun Parole-Djägamirriy walalany parole-wu, Parole Djägamirriy walal dhu mak gulyun guyaṇanhawuyṇur ṇurukiyi parole-wu ṇurukiyi dhägir'yunawuywu. Njunhi walal nuli gulyun guyaṇanharaw, walal dhu bulu galkun nhä dhäwu dhägir'yunawuywu, bala yurrnha walal dhu liya-ṇamaṇamayunmirr gurrupanaraw parole-wu nhanṇu.**

Director of Public Prosecutions *NP*. The Director of Public Prosecutions is a senior lawyer who is the leader of all the **prosecutors**. **'Director of Public Prosecutions-dja'** dhuwal ṇurruṇu **djuṅgaya romgu ṇunhi maṇutji-warryunamirr bukmakku djarrma-gänhamirriw mala.** The Director of Public Prosecutions and all the prosecutors are also called the 'DPP'. Sometimes when people say 'DPP' they mean 'the prosecutor'. **Nurruḍawalaṇu Djungaya Wäyukkpuṇ Romgu ga bukmak djarrma-gänhamirr mala wiripuny walal yäku ga 'DPP'. Ga wiripuny ṇunhi nuli yolṇuy lakaram yäku 'DPP' ṇunhiyiny mayali' djarrma-gänhamirr.** The DPP's job is to bring **criminal law** cases to the court so that a judge will decide about the defendant's **charges**. This means that the DPP brings **witnesses** and **evidence** to court to show the judge that the defendant is guilty of breaking the law. **Djämany walalaṇ DPP-wunyḍja ṇunhi walal nuli Gäma wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy rom goḍu-marimirr Gämurru' mala (criminal cases) bala ṇärra'lil (court-lil) märr dhu ṇapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) liya-ṇamaṇamayun birrka'yunawuywu ṇupanawuy mala. Dhuwandja mayali' DPP-y nuli Gäma mel-marṅginy mala ga mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu bala ṇärra'lil (court-lil) mel-gurrupanaraw ṇapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) ṇunhiyi birrka'yunawuyyu yuwalk yan wäyuk-miḍikumannhamirr ga wäyuk bakmaram.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : DPP prosecutors do most of their work in the Supreme Court. The prosecutors who work in the Magistrates Court are called 'summary prosecutors' or 'summary prosecutions'. **DPP-y djarrma-gänhamirriy mala dhu galki bukmakthu djäma djinawa Yindiṇur Njärra'ṇur (Supreme Court-ṇur). Djarrma-gänhamirr mala ṇunhi nuli ga djäma djinawa Nyumukuṇiny'ṇur Njärra'ṇur (Magistrates Court-ṇur) walalaṇ yäku balandakurr 'summary prosecutors' wo 'summary prosecutions'.**

dock *n*. The dock is the place where a defendant sits inside the **court room**. **'Dock-tja'** dharapul ṇunhi **birrka'yunawuy nuli nhina djinawa ṇärra'ṇur (court room-ṇur).**

Domestic Violence Order *NP*. This is another name for **DVO**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'DVO-gu'.**

DPP *n*. This is another name for **Director of Public Prosecutions**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'Director of Public Prosecutions-gu'.**

DVO *NP.* A DVO (Domestic Violence Order) is a law-paper from the police or a judge. A DVO has rules (**orders**) that are like a shield to protect **victims** from family violence by the violent person. 'Domestic Violence Order-ny' (DVO-ny) dhuwal rom gurruṭupuy ṅamakuli'ṅunṅur dḵorra'ṅur bilitjumanḵunḵu wo ṅapunḵa'wuywunḵu (judge-ḵunḵu). DVO-yu ga ṅayatham rom-nhirrpanawuy mala ga romḵu malthun mārr dhu galmum bakhthunawuyḵna mala beḵur marinḵur gurruṭumirriwal nhanukalaḵawal marimirriwal walalaḵḵal. When police think that a person is violent or is hurting someone in his family, police will give that person a DVO paper. This DVO paper has rules that the person must follow. These rules tell that person that he must stop doing things that will hurt his family. When a person breaks these rules, the police will **arrest** that person and take him to court. In court, the judge might send that person to prison. ṅunhi bilitjumanḵu ḵuli guyaḵa ḵunhiyi yolḵu marimirr wo gaḵa-midikuman ḵula yolḵna gurruṭumirriḵunḵu nhanḵuwuy, bilitjumanḵu ḵuli gurruṭupuy ḵunhiyi yolḵunḵu guykthunawuy rom gurruṭupuy ṅamakuli'ḵu dḵorra'. Dhuwaliyi guykthunawuy rom gurruṭupuy ṅamakuli'ḵuy dḵorray' ga ṅayatham rom-nhirrpanawuy mala ḵunhi dhu ḵunhiyi yolḵu malthun. Dhiyaḵunḵu rom-nhirrpanawuyḵu mala ḵuli ga waḵa yolḵunḵu ḵayi dhu gulyun ḵula nhāḵur mala ḵunhi ḵuli gaḵa-midikuman gurruṭumirriḵunḵu mala nhanḵu. ṅunhi ḵuli yolḵuy bakmaram ḵunhiyi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala, ḵayi dhu bilitjumanḵunḵu ḵapmaram ḵunhiyi yolḵunḵu bala gāman ḵārra'lil (court-lil). Dḵinawa ḵārra'ḵur (court-ḵur), ṅapunḵa'wuyḵu (judge-thu) mak dhu dḵuy'yun ḵunhiyi yolḵunḵu dharrunḵulil.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : There are three main kinds of DVO's: ṅunhiliyi ga ḵorra lurrkun' ḵurru gāmurru' mala DVO-wu:

- There is a 'no contact' DVO which says that a violent person cannot live with or go near the victim. Also he cannot contact the victim by telephone, facebook, or computer (like email). - ṅunhiliyi ' waḵanhamiriw DVO ' ḵunhi ga waḵa ḵunhiyi marimirr yolḵu dhu yaka nhina wo marrtji galkithirr bakhthunawuywal. Ga bulu, yaka marimirri yolḵuy dhu rinḵimap nhanḵu dalipungurr, facebook-kurr, wo gomputawurr nhakun 'email'.
- There is a 'no drinking, no drugs' DVO. This says that when the violent person is drunk or taking drugs, he can't be with, talk to or contact the victim. Only when the person is full sober can he be together with the victim. - Ga wiripu DVO-wu yāku ' yaka ḵānitji luki, ga yaka liya-bawa-gurruṭupuyḵunḵu ḵula nhā mala bāki ' ḵunhiliyi DVO-ḵur. Dhiyaḵunḵu ga lakaram ḵunhi ḵuli marimirri yolḵu leḵu wo bāki drugs, ḵayi dhu bāyḵu galki nhina, waḵa wo rinḵimap bakhthunawuyḵu. ṅurunḵi yolḵuy dhu guwatjman wo galkithirr nhanukal bakhthunawuywal ḵuli ḵayi dhu bāyḵu ga leḵu.
- There is a 'no violence' DVO. This says that the violent person can still live with and contact the victim but he can't hurt the victim, abuse the victim, swear at victim, smash, burn or damage the victim's things, threaten or scare the victim. - Ga bulu wiripu DVO-wu yāku ' yaka marimirriyi ' DVO. Dhuwandja ga barranḵa'yun ḵunhi marimirr yolḵu dhu mak nhina nhanukal ga waḵa bakhthunawuywal, yurr yaka ḵayi dhu ḵanya gaḵa-midikuman. Ga bulunḵu, bāyḵu ḵayi dhu ḵanya biḵdharr'yun, buḵaw'maram, dhunḵur'yun wo dhakaḵunḵu nhanḵu girri' mala, barrari-gurruṭupuy wo ḵoy-nyā'yun bakhthunawuyḵna.

When the violent person follows these rules, he will not get in more trouble. When the violent person breaks any of the DVO rules, police will arrest him and the judge might send him to prison. ṅunhi dhu ḵoy-marimirr yolḵu malthun DVO-wu rom-nhirrpanawuyḵu mala ḵayi dhu bāyḵu bulu marilil gārru. ṅuli balaḵ marimirri yolḵuy dhu bakmaram DVO-wu rom bilitjumanḵu dhu mak ḵupan ḵanya ga ṅapunḵa'wuyḵu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhāgir'-lakaram nhanḵu marrtjinyaraw dharrunḵulil. When anyone wants to change the DVO rules, he must go to court and ask a judge to change those rules. Only the judge can change the DVO rules. ṅunhi dhu ḵula yol ḵayi djalḵhirr bilmaranharaw DVO-gu rom-nhirrpanawuyḵu mala, ḵayi dhu marrtji romgurr ḵārra'lil (court-lil) ga ḵāḵ'thun ṅapunḵa'wuyḵna (judge-nha) bilmaranharaw ḵurukiyi rom-nhirrpanawuyḵu malaḵuw. ṅayipin ṅapunḵa'wuyḵun (judge-thun) dhu bilmaramany DVO-wu rom-nhirrpanawuyḵndja mala.

earliest release date

evidence

earliest release date *n.* When a Judge sentences an offender to a **non-parole period**, the earliest release date is the first day a prisoner is allowed to come out of prison on **parole**. The prisoner will get released only when the **Parole Board** decides to release him. **Nunhi nuli Napunga'wuyyu (Judge-thu) romgu-moņunjuny yolņuny dhāgir'-lakaram nūnhiwiliyi waluw djinawa'lil dharrungulil, 'earliest release date' nūnhi ga nurrunjuny dhāgir'yunawuywu dhayūnanaw marrtjinyaraw dhawatthunaraw dharrungunur parole-wu. Dhāgir'yunawuyynha nuli dhayalakum nuli dhu yan Parole-Djāgamirriy walal liya-ņamaņamayunmirr.** The earliest release date is also called 'ERD'. **Walu-nhirrpanawuy dhayalakunhamirr walu wiripuny yāku balandakurr 'ERD'. 'Earliest release date' is the end of the prisoner's non-parole period. Ga walu-nhirrpanawuy dhayalakunhamirr waluy dhawar'yunamirriy nhanju dhāgir'yunawuywu djinawa dharrungunur.**

electronic record of interview *n.* The law says that when police officers talk to a **suspect** in the police **interview room**, they must make a DVD or CD recording. This recording is called an Electronic Record of Interview. Another name is 'EROI'. **Rom ga barranga'yun nūnhi nuli bilitjumandhu djāmamirriy mala waņa dhā-mārrdjulkthunawuywal yolņuwal djinawa bilitjumangal dhā-birrka'yunamirriņur wāņanur, walal dhu wuņuli' wo rirakay dāpmaram. Dhuwandja dāpmaranhawuy yāku balandakurr 'Electronic Record of Interview'. Wiripu nhanju yāku 'EROI' .**

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : The EROI is a kind of evidence. Police will take the recording to **court** and the **judge** will listen to the suspect's words. Then the judge will decide if the suspect broke the law or didn't break the law. **Dhāwu dāpmaranhawuy nūnhi nhakun mel-lakaranhawuy. Bilitjumandhu nuli gāma dāpmaranhawuy rirakay wo wuņili' bala nārra'lil (court-lil) ga nāpunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu nāma dhā-mārrdjulkthunawuywu yolņuw dhāruk mala. Bala nāpunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ņamaņamayun nuli balan dhā-mārrdjulkthunawuyyu yolņuy wāyuk bakmaram wo bāņju.**

ERD *n.* This is another name for **earliest release date**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yāku walu-nhirrpanawuy dhawatmaranharaw, 'earliest release date-ku'.**

EROI *n.* This is another name for **electronic record of interview**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yāku 'electronic record of interview'.**

evidence *n.* Evidence is information (story) that a **judge** or **jury** uses to decide about a **court case**. **'Evidence-dja' dhuwal mel-lakaranhawuy mala dhāwu nūnhi nāpunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu bāki liya-ņamaņamayun gođu-marimirriw gāmurruw' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-puy).** When police **charge** a person, that person will go to court. In court, the **judge** or **jury** hear different stories about that person (the **defendant**) and the things that the **prosecutor** says the defendant did. The judge or jury must decide what stories are true and what stories are false. **Nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu romgurr nupan yolņuny, nūnhiyi yolņu dhu marrtji nārra'lil (court-lil). Djinawa nārra'ņur (court-ņur), nāpunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) nuli nāma nūrukuyi yolņuw barrkuwatj dhāwu mala ga nula nhā mala djarrma-gānhamirriwun nhaltjan birrka'yunawuyyu balanyamirriy. Rom ga barranga'yun nāpunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-ņamaņamayun nhā dhāwu mala yuwalk ga nyā'.**

This is how they will find out: The lawyers will show them **evidence** that might show if a story is true or false. This evidence might be: **Dhuwalatjan walal dhu malņ'maram. Djungayay mala dhu mel-gurrupan walalangal mel-lakaranhawuy mala nūnhi dhu mak mel-gurrupan nuli balan dhāwu yuwalk wo nyā'. Dhuwal mel-lakaranhawuy mala mak balanya nhakun:**

- the story from a **witness** who saw or heard something that can help the judge or jury decide. - **dhāwu mel-marņgiwun nūnhi nāyi nhāma wo nāma nula nhāpuy nūnhi dhu gunga'yun nāpunga'wuyynha (judge-nha) wo burapuyynha walalany (jury-ny) liya-ņamaņamayunaraw.**

- some object like a knife, gun or shirt. - **wiripu malanyynha girri' nhakun yiki', mārryan wo bātjupatju**

- video. - wunjuḷi'-ḍapmaranhawuy
- sound recordings. - rirrakay ḍapmaranhawuy mala
- fingerprints. - goḅ-nhirrpanawuy mala
- DNA. - djinawa'wuy wäyuk rumbalpuy yan yäku 'DNA'
- An expert person, like a doctor, who examined a dead body or looked at an injured person, and can say what happened. - Gaḍamandhu yolḅuy, balanya nhakun marrḅgitjthu, ḅunhi ḅuli ga nhäma dhinganhawuynha wo bakthunawuynha yolḅuny, bala dhu lakaram nhaltjan balanyamirriy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The judge or jury can only decide about a court case using the evidence they hear and see in court.

They cannot go and get other information outside of court or talk to people outside of court to help them decide.

Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu yan liya-ḅamaḅamayun ḅurukiwuy godu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-puy) walal ḅuli bäki mel-lakaranhawuy mala ḅunhi walal dhu ḅäma ga nhäma djinawa ḅärra'ḅur (court-ḅur). Walal dhu yaka marrtji ga märram wiripu dhäwu beḅur ḅunhi warranḅulḅur ḅärra'ḅur (court-ḅur) wo waḅa yolḅuwal mala ḅunhi warranḅulḅur beḅur ḅärra'ḅur (court-ḅur) gungga'yunaraw liya-ḅamaḅamayunaraw walalaḅ, bili nunggaḅ ḅayi mirithirr.

There are many rules about what kinds of things the lawyers can bring into court and show the judge or jury as evidence. Defence lawyers and prosecutors will argue about what evidence is allowed to come into the courtroom, and then the judge will decide if that evidence is allowed to come into the court room. The judge or jury can only think about this evidence that they hear and see in court. **Dharrwa ga rom-nhirrpanawuy mala ḅunhi djunggayay dhu mak gäma bala ḅärra'lil (court-lil) ga milkum napungga'wuywal (judge-kal) wo burapuywal walalaḅgal (jury-wal) ḅunhi ḅayi mel-lakaranhawuy mala. Galmunhamirr djunggayay mala ga djarrma-gänhamirr mala ḅuli dhä-ḅurrkanhamirr ḅurukiwuy mel-lakaranhawuyyuy gärrinyaraw djinawa'lil ḅärra'lil (court-lil). Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu guyaḅa mel-lakaranhawuyyuy dhäwupuy nhaltjan walal nhäma ga ḅäma djinawa ḅärra'ḅur (court-ḅur), ga bäyḅu dhu guyaḅa wiripunḅuwuy dhäwupuy ḅula yolkuḅ. When a person, tells her story to a judge in court, she is 'giving evidence'. Nunhi dhu yolḅuy, lakaram nhanḅuwuy dhäwu napungga'wuywal (judge-kal) djinawa ḅärra'ḅur (court-ḅur), ḅunhiyiny ḅayi ga lakaraman ga gurrupana mel-lakaranhawuynha mala.**

evidence-in-chief *n.* A lawyer can call a **witness** to come to court to tell her story (**give evidence**). When a lawyer asks a witness to come to the court room to tell her story, that lawyer will be the first person to question her.

Djunggayay dhu mak ḅän'thun mel-marḅginy marrtjinyaraw ḅärra'lil (court-lil) ga yuwalkkum lakaram dhäwu napungga'wuywal (judge-kal). Nunhi ḅuli djunggayay dhu ḅän'thun mel-marḅginy marrtjinyaraw ḅärra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw dhäwu, ḅurunḅiyi djunggayay ḅayi dhu ḅurrunḅuny dhä-birrka'yun ḅanya. The words that the witness says to that lawyer in the court room are called **evidence-in-chief. Dhäruk mala ḅunhi mel-marḅgiy dhu waḅa djunggayawal yäku ḅurrunḅu mel-lakaranhawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The questions that the lawyer asks to the witness are called **examination-in-chief**. **Ga ḅän'thunawuy mala ḅunhi djunggayay ḅuli ḅän'thun mel-marḅginy yäku ḅurrunḅu dhä-birrka'yunawuy.**

examination-in-chief *n.* In a **court case**, a lawyer can call a **witness** to come to court and tell her story (**give evidence**). When a lawyer asks a witness to come to the court room to tell her story, that lawyer will be the first person to ask the witness questions. The questions that this lawyer asks the witness are called examination-in-chief. **Djinawa n̄arra'jur (court-ur) goḍu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala (court case), djungaya dhu mak gawaw'yun mel-marngiw marrtjinyaraw n̄arra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw nhanḡuwuy dh̄awuw. Njunhi ḡuli djungayay n̄aḡ'thun mel-marnginy marrtjinyaraw n̄arra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw nhanḡuwuywu ḡayi dh̄awu, ḡunhiyi djungaya dhu ḡurruḡuny yolḡu ḡayi dhu n̄aḡ'thun mel-marnginy ga dh̄a-birrkayun. Ga dh̄a-birrkayunawuy ḡunhi ḡayi dhu ga djungayay n̄aḡ'thun mel-marnginy ȳaku ḡurruḡu dh̄a-birrkayunawuy mala.** After that, a lawyer from the other side will ask the witness questions. This is called **cross-examination**. **Dh̄aḡur beḡuryi, djungaya beḡur wiripunur gali'jur dhu n̄aḡ'thun ga dh̄a-birrkayun.** Dhuwandja ȳaku dh̄a-birrkayunawuy djinawa n̄arra'jur (court-ur).

executive *n.* The executive is one of the three parts of the government. The other parts are the **parliament**, also called legislature, and the **judiciary**. The government departments and **cabinet** are the executive. The executive is also called the 'executive government'. **'Executive-dja' dhuwal rom-djagamirr mala ḡunhi wanganydja waḡa beḡuryi lurrkun'jur rumbalḡur ḡurukiyi gapmangu. Wiripuwurrdja ga dh̄arra n̄arra' (parliament wo legislature) ga wiripu ḡayi ḡapungawuy mala (judiciary). Gapman departments-dhu ga ḡurruḡu rom-djagamirriy mala walal ḡunhi rom-djagamirrdja mala. Ga wiripu rom-djagamirr mala ȳaku balandakurr 'executive government'.** The executive controls things like schools, hospitals and the police. One of the jobs of the executive is to make sure government workers follow the laws, and to make sure they spend the government's money in the way that the law says. The executive does not have the power to make laws or to punish people who break the law. **Rom-djagamirriy mala ḡuli ga goli-nhirrpan ḡula nh̄a mala balanya nhakun wukirri, waptjil mala ga bilitjumannha mala. Wanganydja dj̄ama mala beḡuryi ḡunhi rom-djagamirriwun malaḡuwun ḡayi dhu yan gapman dj̄amamirr mala dhu malthun romḡu mala, ga yan dhu walal b̄aki gapmangu rrupiya dhukarrkurr nhaltjan ga rom barranga'yun. Rom-djagamirriy mala ga b̄ayḡu ḡayatham ganydjarr ḡamaḡamayunaraw romḡu wo dh̄agir'yun yolḡuny yolthu walal ḡuli w̄ayuk bakmaram.**

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : The leader of the executive for the whole of Australia, called the Commonwealth, is the Prime Minister, and also the members of the Federal Cabinet. Each person that is a member of this cabinet is called a minister. Each minister is in charge of a Federal Government department. **Liya-n̄arra'mirr beḡuryi rom-djagamirriḡur ḡunhi bukmakku Australia-w, ȳaku Commonwealth, ȳaku balandakurr 'Prime Minister', ga bulu rom-waḡaḡuwal walal beḡur Federal Cabinet-ur. Barrkuwatjthu yolḡuy ḡunhi ḡayi rom-waḡaḡu dhiyak cabinet-ku ȳaku balandakurr 'minister'. Barrkuwatj minister mala goli-nhirrpanamirr Federal Government Department-ur mala.** The leader of the executive for the Northern Territory is the Chief Minister, and also the members of the Northern Territory Cabinet. Each person that is a member of this cabinet is also called a minister. Each minister is in charge of a Northern Territory Government department. **Liya-n̄arra'mirr beḡur rom-djagamirriwuyḡur ḡunhi Northern Territory-wnydja ȳaku balandakurr 'Chief Minister', ga bulu rom-waḡaḡu walal Northern Territory Cabinet-puy. ḡula yol walal rom-djagamirr mala ga nhina Cabinet-ur, warrpam'thu minister-y mala ḡuli ga goli-nhirrpan NT Gapman Department-nha.**

family law *n.* Family law are the laws about husbands and wives separating, and also about taking care of children.

'Family law-ny' mayali' gurruṭupuy wäyuk ṅunhi ḍirramu ga miyalk dhuway'manydjiw mala ṅuli barrkuwatjkunhamirr, ga bulu nhaltjan dhu djäga djamarrkuḷiw'. Sometimes husbands and wives want to separate and cannot agree about many things. They can go to **court** and ask a **judge** to decide for them. The judge uses family law to decide. These are **laws** about things like: Wiripuny ṅuli ḍirramurruwurr ga miyalkkurruwurr mala djälthirr barrkuwatjkunhaminyaraw yurr yakan yoranhamirr ga ṅorra rom maṅḍaṅ. Maṅḍa dhu mak marrtji ṅärra'lil (court-lil) ga ṅäṅ'thun ṅapungga'wuyṅha (judge-nha) ṅayi dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun maṅḍaṅ. ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ṅuli bäki gurruṭupuy rom ga wäyuk mala liya-ṅamaṅamayunminyaraw. Dhuwal ṅunhi romdja mala ṅurukiwuy nhakun :

- who will look after the children and for what amounts of time. - yol dhu dharray djamarrkuḷiw' walukurr dhukarrkurr.
- who must pay money to the other parent or partner to help with looking after the children. - yolthu romgu malthun ga wuṅuli'yun yolṅha ṅäṅḍimirriṅuy wo bäpamirriṅuy märr dhu ṅungga'yun dharraywu djamarrkuḷiw'.
- how to divide up money and things. - Nhaltjan dhu barrkuwatjkum rrupiya ga ṅula nhä girri' malanyṅha.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The **Commonwealth Parliament** makes laws about family law, not the Northern Territory Parliament. Yindiy ṅärray' (Commonwealth Parliament-thu) ṅuli ga romdja mala ṅamaṅamayun dhiyakiyi gurruṭupuy rombuy, yaka Nyumukuṅiny'thu ṅärray' (Northern Territory Parliament-thu).

Federal Government *NP.* This is another name for **Commonwealth Government**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku **Commonwealth Government-ku**.

Federal Parliament *NP.* This is another name for **Commonwealth Parliament**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku Yindiy ṅärraw' (Commonwealth Parliament-ku) makarr-yindiṅur (Australia-ṅur).

file

1 • n. A file is all the papers that a **lawyer**, **prosecutor**, **police officer** or **judge** will use when they work on a **court case**. Many different law-papers are kept together, and these papers are called the 'file'. 'File-dja' mayali' warrpam' ṅamakuli'ṅu djorra' rombuy mala ṅunhi djungayay, djarrma-gänhamirriy, bilitjumandhu wo ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu bäki ṅunhi walal dhu ga nhäma goḍu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case-nha). Dharrwa wiripu ṅamakuli'ṅu rombuy djorra' mala ṅuli ga ṅorra wanganyṅur ga rrambaṅi, ga dhuwal djorra' mala yäku balandakurr 'file'.

Example: A lawyer might say to the judge, "Your Honour, I don't have my file." This means that the lawyer is saying she doesn't have the law-papers for that court case. Balanya nhakun djungaya mak dhu waṅa ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal), " 'Your Honour', bäyṅu ṅarraku file". Dhuwandja mayali' ṅunhi djungayay ga lakaram ṅurukiyi yolṅuw bäyṅu nhanṅu ṅamakuli'ṅu djorra' rombuy mala ṅurukiyi goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu).

2 • v. Lawyers have many law-papers they will give to the **court registry** for court business. When a lawyer gives a law-paper to the court registry, a court worker will sign that law-paper and stamp it with the court's special stamp and then later give it to the judge. When the lawyer does this she has '**filed**' it with the court. Djungayay walal ṅuli ga ṅayatham dharrwa ṅamakuli'ṅu rombuy djorra' mala gurruṅpanaraw ṅärra'puywal wopitjlil. ṅunhi ṅuli djungayay ṅamakuli'ṅu rombuy djorra' gurruṅpan wopitjlil ṅärra'puywal, ṅärraw' djämamirr dhu goṅ-nhirrpanmirr yäku ṅunhiwiliyi ṅamakuli'ṅulil rombuylil djorra'lil bala yinṅarray'yun ṅunhiyi ṅärra'puyyu (court-thu) luku-dhuḷaṅmirriy goṅmirriy yinṅarray'yun bala yalalaṅumirriyṅyḍja gurruṅpan ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kala). ṅunhi dhu djungayay bitjandhiyi ṅayi dhu warrpam' ṅamakuli'ṅu djorra' rombuy mala djudupmaraman ṅärra'wala (court-kala), ṅunhiyi mayali' 'filed-tja'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When lawyers give law-papers to the court the court worker will also give back stamped copies. The court always keeps the original signed documents, not the photocopies. **Nunhi dhu djunggayay mala gurrupan namakuli'ngu rombuy djorra' mala närä'lil (court-lil) närä' djämamirriy nuli wiripuny gurrupan roṅanmaram goṅmirr luku-dhulaṅmirr yṅarray'yunawuy mala. Näräy' (court-thu) nuli ga bitjan bili ṅayatham dhä-njäthiliṅuny goṅ-nhirrpanminyawuy djorra' mala, yaka wuṅuli'-märranhawuy mala.**

fine

v & n. Fine is when a **judge** punishes an **offender** by telling him to pay some money to the **government**. The money that is paid to the government is called a **fine**. **'Fine-dja' mayali' ṅunhi dhu ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny dhäruk-gurrupan ṅanya bäka-bakmaranharaw gapmannha rrupiyay. Rrupiya ṅunhi nuli bäyim gapmangal yäku rrupiya-dhägir'yunawuy.** The judge will decide how much money the offender must pay. This money does not go to the judge or to the police. The money goes to the government, and some of that money is for helping **victims**. **Napung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun ga rom lakaram nhämunha' rrupiya romgu-moṅuṅuy yolṅuy dhu wuṅuli'yun. Nunhiyi rrupiya dhu yaka marrtji napung'a'wuywal (judge-kal) wo bala bilitjumangal. Nunhi rrupiya dhu marrtji gapmangal, ga bäythinya nuli marrtji guṅga'yunaraw bakthunawuywu mala.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a person does not pay his fines, the **government** might make the fine bigger or do things like take away that person's driver's licence. **Nunhi dhu yolṅuy yaka bäka-bakmaram rrupiyay nhanṅuwuy dhägir'yunawuy mala, gapmandhu dhu mak yindikuman ṅunhiyi dhägir'yunawuy wo djaw'yun yolṅuw mali'mirr namba nhanṅuwuy yan mutikawu.**

fingerprint

n. Whenever a person touches something with his fingertips, like maybe a glass or window, he puts a picture there which is very hard to see. This picture is a fingerprint. No two people in all the world have the same fingerprint. **Nunhi nuli yolṅuy ṅula nhä ṅayatham nhanukiyingal djinmir'yu goṅdhu, nhakun gilatj wo winda, bala ṅayi dhu rulwandhun wuṅuli', ṅunhi buwayaknha ga gulkurun nhänhamiriw. Nunhiyi wuṅuli' balanya nhakun goṅ. Bäyṅu dhiyal wäṅaṅur munathanṅur limurruṅ yolṅuw mala wanganyṅur wo rrambaṅi ṅarambiya.** When **police** try to find out who broke the law, they will search for fingerprints by using powder that will stick to those fingerprints. If they find some fingerprints, they take photos. **Nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu malṅ'maram yolthu wäyuk bakmaram, walal dhu larrum goṅ-nhirrpanawuywu ga bäki walal nuli ganu' watharr miny'tji ṅunhi nuli mam'thun ṅunhiwiliyi goṅ-nhirrpanawuyilil mala. Nuli balaṅ walal dhu malṅ'maram goṅ-nhirrpanawuy, walal dhu wuṅuli' dapmaram.** The photo of those fingerprints is a kind of **evidence**. Police will use these fingerprints to show them who broke the law. **Wuṅuli'-dapmaranhawuy mala ṅunhi goṅ-nhirrpanawuy nhakun ṅayi mel-lakaranhawuy. Bilitjumandhu dhu bäki ṅunhiyi goṅ-nhirrpanawuy märr dhu mel-gurrupan walalaṅgal yolthu wäyuk bakmaram.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When police take a person to the police station and hold them there, the law says they can collect the person's fingerprint using ink. If that fingerprint is the same as the photo of the fingerprints at the **crime scene**, then the police might know who broke the law. **Nunhi dhu bilitjumandhu gäma yolṅuny bilitjumangal wopitjlil ga ṅayatham ṅanya ṅunhiliyi, rom ga barranga'yun manymak walal dhu märram ṅurukiyi yolṅuw goṅ-nhirrpanawuy yurr bäki walal nuli mol miny'tji yäku ink. Nuli ṅunhiyi goṅ-nhirrpanawuy balanya bili nhakun wuṅuli'ṅur ṅurukuwuy ṅunhi guykthunawuyṅur dharapulṅur, bala bilitjumandja mak nuli marṅgithirr yolthu wäyuk bakmaram.**

forensic testing *n.* Forensic testing is when a scientist does a special test on things like blood, hair or fingerprints. This test might show the police who broke the law. 'Forensic testing-dja' n̄unhi n̄uli gaḍamandhu n̄amakuli'n̄ukurr dhukarrkurr mala-djarr'yun nhakun gulaḅgurr, marwatkurr, wo goḅ-nhirrpanminyawuywurr. Dhiyaḅ mala-djarr'yunawuyyu dhu mel-gurrupan bil̄itjumangal yolthu wäyuk bakmaram. When someone has broken the law, the police might find things like **fingerprints**, or blood, or a hair at the **crime scene**, the place where someone broke the law. N̄unhi n̄uli n̄ula yolthu wäyuk bakmaram, bil̄itjumandhu dhu mak maḅ'n̄maram goḅ-nhirrpanawuy, wo gulaḅ, wo marwat n̄unhiliyi guykthunawuyḅur dharapulḅur (crime scene-ḅur), n̄unhiyi dharapul n̄ula yolthu wäyuk bakmaram. Police can ask scientists to check a **suspect's** fingerprint and see if it is the same as the one left at the crime scene, or his blood or his hair to see if it is the same. This work by scientists is called 'forensic testing.' • . Bil̄itjumandhu dhu mak n̄än'thun gaḍaman mala nhänharaw dhä-märrdjul̄kthunawuywu yolḅuw goḅ-nhirrpanminyawuywu ga nhäma n̄uli balaḅ balanya bili rrambaḅi nhakun n̄unha guykthunawuyḅur dharapulḅur, wo n̄hanḅu gulaḅ wo n̄hanḅu marwat märr dhu nhäma n̄uli balaḅ n̄unhiyi bili yan. Dhuwandja djäma scientist-thu mala n̄uli ga birrka'yun nhäma yäku balandakurr 'forensic testing'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The police can then say to the judge, "This person's hair is the same as the hair we found at the crime scene, so we know this person was there. We think he is the one who broke the law there." • . Bala bil̄itjuman dhu mak waḅa n̄apunga'wuywal (judge-kal) , "Dhiyak yolḅuw marwat balanya bili nhakun napurr maḅ'n̄maram guykthunamirriḅur dharapulḅur, napurrnydja marḅgithirr n̄unhi dhuwal yolḅu n̄unhiliyi. Napurr ga bitjan guyaḅa ḅayipi yan wäyuk bakmaram n̄unhiliyi."

full term *n.* When a judge **sentences** an offender to time in prison, the whole time the offender must stay in **prison** is called the full term. It is also called the 'head sentence'. N̄unhi n̄uli n̄apunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moḅuḅuwal yolḅuny ḅayi dhu ga nhina dharruḅuḅur, warrpam' dhägir'yunawuy walu djinawa dharruḅuḅur yäku balandakurr 'full term' n̄hanḅu. Wiripu balandakurr yäku 'head sentence'.

fully suspended sentence *n.* This is another name for **wholly suspended sentence**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku dhägir'-yupmaranhawuy yurr gupa-raki'mirr.

G - g

general deterrence *n.* A judge punishes (**sentences**) an **offender** so that other people will hear about it and will think, "If I break the law, I will also get punished. I must not break the law that way." That is called general deterrence. N̄unhi n̄uli n̄apunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moḅuḅuwal yolḅuwal märr dhu wiripuḅuy yolḅuy walal nhäma ga guyaḅa, "N̄uli balaḅ ḅarra dhu wäyuk bakmaram, ḅarra dhu dhägir'-märram. ḅarra dhu yaka wäyuk bakmaram n̄unhawitjan dhukarrkurr." N̄unhiyiny yäku gulmaranhawuy bukmakku. General deterrence makes people think like this, "If I do what he did, I'll get punished too, so I better not do that". Dhiyaḅ romdhu n̄uli gulmaram yolḅu'yulḅuny n̄uli walal dhu bitjan guyaḅa "N̄uli ḅarra dhu rom-bakmaram, ḅarrany dhu dhägir'-märram, ga yaka ḅarra djäl dhiyak dhägir'wu, ḅarra dhu yaka bitjandhiyi".

give evidence *v.* Give evidence is when a person tells her story to a **judge** or **jury** in **court**. The person who tells her story is called a **witness**. 'Give evidence-dja' mayali' n̄unhi n̄uli mel-marḅgiy lakaram n̄hanḅuwuy dhäwu n̄apunga'wuywal (judge-kal) wo burapuywal walalaḅgal (jury-wal) djinawa ḅarra'ḅur (court-ḅur). N̄unhi yolḅuy dhäwu lakaram n̄hanḅuwuy n̄unhiyiny yolḅu yäku mel-marḅgin.

Good Behaviour Bond *NP*. A Good Behaviour Bond is one way a **judge** will punish (**sentence**) a person who broke the law. A judge orders the **offender** not to break the law for a long time, maybe 1 year or 2 years. The judge might also make rules (**conditions**) that the offender must obey. 'Good Behaviour Bond' dhuwal Gupa-raki'mirr rom nunhi wanganyha yan dhukarr nunhi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram yoljuny nunhi nayi wäyuk bakmaranjal. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli dhäruk-gurrupan romgu-moñunjuny yoljuny yakanjuw wäyuk bakmaranharaw bulunjuw, mak wanganygu wo märrmaw' dhuñgarraw. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak wiripuny namanamayun rom-nhirpanawuy gämurru' mala nunhi romgu-moñunju yolju dhu romgu malthun. When an offender does not obey the judge or breaks the law again, the offender will come back to court and the judge might punish the offender more severely or make the offender pay a **fine**. Nunhi dhu romgu-moñunju yolju yaka romgu malthun napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo bakmaram rom bulu, romgu-moñunju yolju dhu roñiyirr njarra'lil (court-lil) ga napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'yun romgu-moñunjuny yoljuny ga bulu galja-njonungum wo nupan rrupiyaw wunuliyunaraw.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A **court officer** will write the rules and on law-paper. The offender will sign the law-paper to show that he promises to obey the good behaviour bond. Njarra' djämamirr nuli wukirri rom-nhirpanawuy mala namakuli'nulil rombuyilil djourra'lil. Nayi romgu-moñunjuny yoljuny dhu wukirrinnyamirr yäku nunhiwiliyi namakuli'nulil rombuyilil djourra'lil märr dhu milkum nunhi nayi ga dhawu'-nhirpan romgu malthunaraw dhiyak gupa-raki'mirriw romgu.

government *n*. Government is a group of people who have power from the **Constitution** to make laws and control government departments and money. Gapmandja dhuwal nurruk yolju walal nunhi ga nayatham ganydjarr beñur Djalkiri-Romñur mala ga goli-nhirpan gapman departments-nha mala ga molu-rrupiya. There are two groups of people in the government. The people who make laws are called the **parliament**. We choose these people at an election. The other group who are called government are the people who control government departments and money. These are also called the **executive**. Nunhiliyi märrmañur nurrukñur yolju mala nunha rumbalñur gapmanñur. Ga yoljuny walal nunhi nuli ga namanamayun romdja mala yäku balandakurr 'parliament-thu'. Limurr rom-wañanjuy dhu mala-djarr'yun nunhiwurrnha yoljuny mala dhuwal nunhi rom-djägamirrinny mala election-mirriy waluy. Wiripu nurruk nunhi gapman mala nunhiwurrnha yoljuny walal nunhi walalangal goññur gapman departments-nha ga molu-rrupiyany mala. Nunhiwurrnydja yäku balandakurr 'executive'. All government workers must obey the law when they do the work of the government. Bukmak gapmangu djämamirr mala dhu ga romgu malthun nunhi walal ga djäma gapmangu.

guilty *adj*. When a person is guilty, it means that a **judge** or **jury** decided that he broke the law. Nunhi yolju wäyuk-midikunhamirr, nunhiyiny mayali' nunhi burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) nuli liya-namanamayun nayi wäyuk bakmaram.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In court, 'guilty' has a different meaning from when people use the word outside of court. In Court, 'guilty' does not mean that a person feels guilty. Guilty means that the person broke the law. A judge can say that a defendant is guilty, even when the defendant does not feel guilty. Djinawa njarra'ñur (court-ñur) dhiyan balanday dhärukthu 'guilty-y' ga nayatham wiripu mayali'. Djinawa njarra'ñur (court-ñur), 'guilty-nydja' yaka dhuwal mayali' liya-nartjunmirr wo liya-gulinybunhamirr, bili dhuwal nhakun warranjulpuy mayali' bukmakthu yolju'yuljuny mala nuli guyaņa ga bäki. Yuwalktja nayi djinawany mayali' nayi nunhi yoljuny nuli wäyuk bakmaram. Nunhi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli lakaram wäyuk-midikunhamirr, mak nunhiyi yolju dhu yaka liya-gulinybunhamirr romgu guyaņa.

head sentence

Home Detention Order

head sentence *n.* This is another name for **full term**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku warrpam' dhägir'yunamirriy waluy, 'full term-gu'.

hearing *n.* A hearing is a **court case** in the Magistrates Court when the magistrate decides if a **defendant** did break the law or did not break the law. 'Hearing-dja' mayali' nunhi godu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) djinawa Nyumukuniny'nur Njorra'nur (Magistrates Court-nur) nunhi nuli burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu liya-namañamayun nuli balañ birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk bakmaram wo bäyñu. The magistrate will think about all the **evidence**, then the magistrate will decide. Napuñga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu guyaña nurukiwuy mel-lakaranhawuy, bala ñayi burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu liya-namañamayunmirr.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : At the start of the hearing the **prosecutor** will read the **charges**, and the defendant will say 'not guilty.' Then the prosecutor will bring the evidence against the defendant into the court room. The witnesses will tell their stories to the magistrate. The magistrate will listen to the witnesses. Njuru-yirr'yunamirriy waluy nunhi liya-namañamayunamirriy waluy djarrma-gänhamirriy nuli mañutji-law'maram wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñunur djorra'nur, ga birrka'yunawuy dhu lakaranhamirr ' yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr '. Bala djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu gäma mel-lakaranhawuy mala nyamir'yunawuy dhäwu nhanñu birrka'yunawuywu djinawa'lil njorra'lil (court-lil). Mel-marñgiy mala dhu lakaram walalañguwuy dhäwu mala burapuywal (magistrate-kal). Napuñga'wuy (judge) dhu buthuru-bitjun mel-marñgiw mala. Maybe the defendant will tell his story to the magistrate. Maybe the defendant will not tell his story. The defendant's lawyer will help the defendant decide. Mak bäy birrka'yunawuyyu dhu lakaram nhanñuwuy dhäwu burapuywal (magistrate-kal), wo mak bäyñu. Birrka'yunawuywal djungayay nuli guñga'yun ñanya liya-namañamayunaraw. Then the magistrate must think about all the evidence and use the **standard of proof** to decide if the defendant is **guilty** or **not guilty** of the charge. This means the magistrate must decide if the defendant is guilty **beyond reasonable doubt**. Rom ga barranga'yun burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu guyaña bukmakku mel-lakaranhawuywu mala ga bäki dhukarmirriyanhawuy dhäwu nuli balañ märr dhu liya-namañamayun nunhi birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr nurukiwuy nupanawuy gämurru' mala. Nunhiyiny, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu liya-namañamayun nuli balañ birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr märr-yuwalkthirr. A hearing is also called a 'defended hearing' or a 'contested hearing'. Ga wiripu yäku liya-namañamayunamirriy waluy nunhi balandakurr 'defended hearing' wo 'contested hearing'.

hearsay *n.* Hearsay is a law about **evidence**. This law says that when a **witness** tells her story (**gives evidence**) in court, a **judge** will stop that witness talking about what other people have said about the trouble (**crime**). 'Hearsay-nydja' nunhi rom mel-lakaranhawuyyu mala. Dhuwal rom ga barranga'yun nunhi dhu mel-marñgiy lakaram dhäwu nhanñuwuy gurrupan mel-lakaranhawuy mala djinawa njorra'nur (court-nur), napuñga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gulmaram nunhiyi mel-marñginy lakaranhawuy nhä wiripu yolñu mala ga lakaranhamirr nurukiwuy maripuy wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyyu, bili nungatpuy dhäwu. A witness must not tell another person's story. The witness must only tell her own story, that is, the things that the witness saw with her own eyes. Mel-marñgiy dhu yaka lakaram wiripuñuw yolñuw dhäwu. Mel-marñgiy dhu lakaram nhanukalañawuy yan dhäwu, nunhiyiny, nhä mala ñayi mel-marñgiy nhäma nhanukiyingal mañutjiy.

Home Detention Order *n.* A Home Detention Order is one way a **judge** will punish (**sentence**) an **offender**. A Home Detention Order says that the offender must stay in his home and must not leave the home. It is like being in prison, in the offender's home. 'Home Detention Order-ny' nunhi wangany yan dhukarr napuñga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moñunony yolñuny. Wäña-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy rom ga barranga'yun nunhi romgu-moñunony yolñu dhu ga nhina wäñañur nhanukiyingal ga yaka marrtji ganarrtham nhanñuwuy wäña. Nunhiyiny balanya nhakun dharrunñunur, nunhiyiny romgu-moñunonydja yolñuw wäñañur. The judge will tell the offender how many months or years he must stay in his home and obey the Home Detention Order rules. Napuñga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram romgu-moñunuwal yolñuwal nhämunha' ñalindi wo dhunñarra ñayi dhu nhina nhanukiyingal wäñañur ga romgu malthun Wäñapuywu-guykthunawuywu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy romgu malañuw.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A Home Detention Order has rules that the **offender** must follow. It usually has these rules: Wänapuy-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuyñur ga ñorra rom-nhirrpanawuy mala ñunhi romgu-moñuñu yolñu dhu malthun. Balanya nhakun dhuwal mala rom-nhirrpanawuy mälä :

- The offender must not leave his home. - Romgu-moñuñu yolñu dhu yaka marrtji ganarrtham wäña nhanñuwuy.
- The offender must not drink alcohol or take any other drugs. - Romgu-moñuñu yolñu dhu yaka luka ñänitji wo goñ-djärr'yun ñula nhaku mulkurr-bawa'kunhamirriw ñula nhaku mala.
- The offender must open the door at his house when the PPO comes to the offender's house. - Romgu-moñuñu yolñu dhu lapmaram dhurrwara wäñañur nhanukiyingal ñunhi dhu warranñulpuy-djägamirr (PPO) marrtji romgu-moñuñuwal wäñalil.

When an offender breaks the rules of the Home Detention Order, a judge will decide about sending the offender to **prison**. Also, if the offender breaks the law again, he will go to prison. Ñunhi dhu romgu-moñuñu yolñu bakmaram rom-nhirrpanawuy mala beñuryi ñunhi Wänapuyñur-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuyñur, ñapungawuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-ñamanamayun dju'yunaraw romgu-moñuñu yolñu dharrungulil. Wiripuny, ñuli dhu romgu-moñuñu yolñu wäyuk bakmaram bulu, ñayi dhu gärrin dharrungulil. A court worker will write the Home Detention Order on a law-paper. The offender will sign his name on that paper and that means he agrees that he will obey the rules in the Home Detention Order. Närpäpuy djämamirriw ñuli wukirri Wänapuy-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ñamakuli'ñulil rombuyil djourralil. Romgu-moñuñu yolñu dhu goñ-nhirrpanmirr yäku ñanyapinya ñunhiwiliyi djourralil ñunhiyiny mayali' ñayi ga yoraman ñunhi ñayi dhu romgu malthun ñunhi rom-nhirrpanawuyw mala ñunhiyi Wänapuywuyñur-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuyñur.

I - i

identify *v.* Identify means to say who a person is. To identify is when a **witness** tells a police officer or a judge who it was that the witness saw break the law. 'Identify-tja' mayali' lakaram yol ñunhiyi yolñu. Dharanjan ga lakaram ñunhi dhu mel-marñgiy lakaram bilitjumangal djämamirriwal wo ñapungawuywal (judge-kal) yolña mel-marñgiy nhäma ñunhi ñayi wäyuk bakmaram.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Maybe the witness doesn't know the other person's name. Then the police might show the witness the photos of the person or describe what he looks like. If the witness says, "Yes, that is the person who broke the law", she is 'identifying' that person. Nhä mak mel-marñgi yaka marñgi ñurukiyi yolñuw yäkuw, Bala bilitjumandhu dhu mak milkum bittja yolñuny ga dhuwurr-lakaram nhäthinya ñayi ñunhiyi yolñuny. Ñuli mel-marñgi barranña'yun, "Yow, dhuwaliyi yolñu wäyuk-bakmaranhamirrydja", ñunhiyiny ñayi ga 'lakaram ga dharanjan ' ñunhiyiny yolñuny.

illegal *adj.* When a person does something that breaks the law, it is illegal. A judge might punish (**sentence**) a person who did something that is illegal. 'Illegal-nydja' gaka rommirriw ga wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr. Napungawuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'-lakaram yolñuny wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriw, ñunhiyiny yolñuny ñunhi ñayi ñula nhaltjan bakmaram rom nhakun gaka ñayi wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Illegal sometimes has a different meaning to 'unlawful'. 'Illegal' means against the law, and 'unlawful' means without permission from the law. Sometimes these words mean the same thing, sometimes they mean different things. **Wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr gaka ga rommiriw gaka barrkuwatjtja mayali**. 'Illegal-nydja' mayali' balanya nhakun rom-ñamunhamirr, ga 'unlawful-nydja' mayali' dhä-ñänhamiriw. Wiripuny dhuwal märrma' dhäruk mak rrambanj mayali', wo mak barrkuwatjtja manñan mayali'.

imprisonment *n.* Imprisonment means staying in prison. Imprisonment is one way a judge will punish (**sentence**) a person who breaks the law. 'Imprisonment-dja' mayali' walukurr dhu nhina djinawa dharrungunur. Dhuwandja wanganyinha yan dhukarr ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-lakaram wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriny yolguny. When a **judge sentences** an **offender** to imprisonment, the offender will stay in prison. The judge will say exactly how many days, months or years the offender must stay in prison. **Ñunhi ñuli ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moñunony yolguny walukurr nhinanharaw dharrungunur, romgu-moñunony yolgu dhu nhina djinawa dharrungunur. Ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu walu-nhirran nhämunha' walu, ñalindi wo dhuñgarra romgu-moñunony yolgu dhu nhina djinawa dharrungunur.**

inadmissible *adj.* This is another name for **inadmissible evidence**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku ñungattja dhäwu (inadmissible evidence-gu).

inadmissible evidence *n.* There are laws about what **evidence** a **judge** or **jury** is allowed to think about when they decide a **court case**. Evidence that the judge or jury is not allowed to think about is called inadmissible evidence. **Rom ga barranga'yun dhayunanaraw nhä mel-lakaranhawuy ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu ñäma wo nhäma balanyamirriy 'court case-mirriy'. Mel-lakaranhawuy ñunhi ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu yaka guyaña, balandakurr yäku 'inadmissible evidence'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a judge or jury decide about a court case, they must only think about the evidence they see and hear in the **court room**. The judge or jury will not talk to other people outside the court room to help them decide. **Ñunhi ñuli ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu (jury-y) liya-ñamañamayun goñu-marimirriw gämurruw' birrka'yunawuywu mala (court case-gu), rom ga barranga'yun walal dhu ñunhiyi bili yan guyaña mel-lakaranhawuywu nhä walal dhu nhäma ga ñäma djinawa ñärra'ñur (court-ñur). Ñapungga'wuy (judge) wo burapuy walal (jury) dhu yaka waña wiripunuwal yolñuwal walalñagal warranñur ñärra'ñur (court-ñur) gunga'yunaraw liya-ñamañamayunaraw walalañ. When the evidence is inadmissible, the judge must not think about it. In a **jury trial**, the judge will not allow the jury to see or hear this evidence when they are deciding about the case. Ñunhi mel-lakaranhawuy mala ñungat, rom ga barranga'yun ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yakan guyaña. Ga wiripuny ñunhal liya-ñamañamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Yindiñur Ñärra'ñur (Supreme Court-ñur), ñapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yaka dhayunan burapuyinha walalany (jury-nha) nhänharaw wo ñänharaw ñurukiyi mel-lakaranhawuywu ñunhi walal dhu ga liya-ñamañamayunmirr goñu-marimirr gämurruw' malañuw (court case-gu).**

Example: A witness in court says, "My sister saw the defendant break into the shop". This is inadmissible evidence. The law does not allow a judge or jury to listen to a witness talk about stories that the witness has heard from other people. This law is called **hearsay**. **Balanya nhakun : Mel-marñgiy lakaram djinawa ñärra'ñur (court-ñur), "Ñarrakal yapamirriñuy nhäma birrka'yunawuyinha gärrinyawuy djinawa'lil do'lil ga bakmaranhawuy". Dhuwandja ñungatmirr mel-lakaranhawuy. Romdhu ga yaka dhayunan ñapungga'wuyinha (judge-nha) wo burapuyinha walalany (jury-ny) ñänharaw nhä dhäwu mala mel-marñgiy ñäma wiripunuwun yolñuwun mala. Dhuwandja rom yäku balandakurr 'hearsay'.**

indictment

instruct

indictment *n.* An indictment is a law-paper that lawyers and judges use in the **Supreme Court**. Prosecutors write the **accused's** charges on this paper and give this paper to the Supreme Court Judge. 'Indictment-tja' dhuwal rombuy djourra' n̄unhi djunggayay ga n̄apungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mala n̄uli b̄aki Yindiŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur). Djarrma-ḡanhamirriy mala n̄uli wukirri birrka'yunawuywu rom-ŋurkhanhawuy mala n̄unhiwiliyi djourra'lil ga gurrupan N̄apungga'wuywal (Judge-kal).

information *n.* Information is a law-paper that police and lawyers use in the **Magistrates Court**. A **police officer** writes the charges on this paper and gives it to the magistrate. 'Information-dja' ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djourra' n̄unhi bilitjuman dhu ga djunggayay mala n̄uli b̄aki d̄jinawa Nyumukuniny'ŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Magistrates Court-ŋur). Bilitjuman dhu wukirri ŋupanawuy mala djourra'lil ga gurrupan burapuywal (magistrate-kal). When a police officer believes a person broke the law, she writes down a **charge** on a law-paper. When the charge is serious, that is, the defendant might go to jail for more than 2 years, the law-paper is called an information. N̄unhi bilitjuman n̄uli m̄arr-yuwalkthirr yolŋuy w̄ayuk bakmaram, ŋayi n̄uli wukirri ŋupanawuy ŋamakuli'ŋulil rombuy djourra'lil. N̄unhi ŋupanawuy dh̄aruk dh̄a-yuwalk n̄unhiyiny, birrka'yunawuy dhu mak marrtji dharrungulil m̄arrmaw' dhuŋgarraw wo mak bulu, dhuwandja ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djourra' ȳaku balandakurr 'information'.

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : When the charges are not serious, that is, the law says there will be a smaller punishment, the law-paper is called a '**complaint**'. When the court case is in the Supreme Court, the law-paper is called an '**indictment**'. N̄unhi ŋupanawuy mala yaka mirithirr dh̄a-yuwalk, n̄unhiyiny, rom ga barranga'yun n̄unhiliyi ga ŋorra nyumukuniny dh̄agir'yunawuy, n̄unhiyi ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djourra' ȳaku balandakurr 'complaint'. N̄unhi n̄uli goḍu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case) d̄jinawa Yindiŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur), n̄unhiyi ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djourra' ȳaku balandakurr 'indictment'.

information for courts *n.* This is another name for **criminal record**. Dhuwandja wiripu ȳaku n̄athiliŋu rom-marangunhawuy dh̄awu ŋamakuli'ŋunur djourra'ŋur (criminal record-gu).

innocent *adj.* Innocent means 'this person did not break the law.'. 'Innocent-tja' mayali' dh̄a-marimiriw n̄unhi yolŋuy b̄ayŋu bakmaram w̄ayuk.

innocent until proven guilty *adj.* This is another name for **presumption of innocence**. Dhuwandja wiripu ȳaku dh̄a-marimiriw mak b̄ay, 'presumption of innocence-dja'.

instruct *v.* To instruct means to 'tell.' When a **client** tells his **lawyer** what he wants to do, this is called instructing the lawyer. 'Instruct-tja' mayali' dh̄aruk-gurrupan. N̄unhi dhu djuwu'-waŋayuy lakaram djunggayawal n̄hanukalaŋawal nhaku ŋayi d̄j̄al wo n̄haltjan ŋayi dhu, dhuwandja ȳaku ŋayi ga dh̄aruk-gurrupanmirr djunggayawal. When a **lawyer** talks for a **defendant** at **court**, the lawyer is working for the defendant. A **defendant** will tell his lawyer if he will plead **guilty** or **not guilty** to the **charges**. That is, the defendant tells the lawyer what he wants to do. N̄unhi n̄uli djunggaya waŋa birrka'yunawuywu n̄arra'ŋur (court-ŋur), n̄unhiyi djunggaya ga nhakun d̄j̄ama birrka'yunawuywu. Birrka'yunawuyyu dhu lakaram n̄hanukal djunggayawal wanha balan ŋayi w̄ayuk-midikunhamirr wo w̄ayuk-midikunhamiriw ŋupanawuywu malaŋuw. N̄unhiyiny, birrka'yunawuyyu n̄uli marŋgi-gurrupan djunggayany, n̄haltjan ŋayi ga guyaŋa ga nh̄a dhukarr manymak n̄hanŋu. The defendant will also tell his story about the **offence** to his lawyer. When he tells his story, he is also instructing his lawyer. Wiripuny birrka'yunawuyyu dhu lakaram dh̄awu n̄hanukiyiŋalaŋawuy w̄ayuk-bakmaranhawuyyu mala djunggayawal n̄hanukal. N̄unhi ŋayi n̄uli lakaramany dh̄awuny n̄hanŋuwuy, n̄unhiyi mayali' ŋayi ga dh̄aruk-gurrupanmirriyam n̄hanŋuwuy djunggayany.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a lawyer talks for a defendant in court, the lawyer must follow the defendant's instructions. That is, the lawyer must follow what the defendant says. If a lawyer does not follow the defendant's instructions, then the defendant can ask for a new lawyer. **Njunhi nuli djungaya waña birrka'yunawuywu njarra'jur (court-jur), djungayany dhu malthun birrka'yunawuywu dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu mala. Njunhiny mayali', djungaya nuli ga romgu malthun, nhaltjan birrka'yunawuy dhu waña. Nuli dhu djungaya yaka malthun birrka'yunawuywu dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu, bala birrka'yunawuyyu dhu mak njan'thun yutaw djungayaw.**

instructions *n.* Instructions comes from the word **instruct**. 'Instructions-dja' dhuwal mayali' balanya nhakun dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ga bejur naji 'instruct'-jur dhärukjur.

interpreter *n.* An interpreter is a person who speaks two or more languages and has training to listen to a message in one language and put that message into another language. The interpreter helps people talk to each other when those people speak different languages. **Interpreter-nydja dhuwal matha-bilmaranhamirr yolju njunhi nuli ga waña märrma' wo dharrwa märr dhäruk mala ga bulu ga najatham marngikunhawuy nhaltjan dhu buthuru-witjun dhäwuwan ganyurr dhärukurr bala bilmaram njunhiyi dhäwu wiripunjilil dhärukliil. Matha-bilmaranhamirriy nuli gunga'yun yoljuny mala wanhaminyaraw njunhiwurruny dhäruk wiripunjumirriy mala. Interpreters work in court, with defence lawyers, prosecutors, corrections officers and police officers. Matha-bilmaranhamirr mala nuli ga djäma njarra'jur (court-jur), galmunhamirriwal djungayawal, djarrma-gänhamirriwal, warranjulpuywal-djägamirriwal ga bilijumangal mala. Court interpreters and legal interpreters must have training to understand legal words and understand court. Njarra'puy (court-puy) matha-bilmaranhamirriy dhu nuli märrmany marngikunhawuyha dharanaraw wäyukku dhärukku mala ga dharan dhu njarra'puy (court-puy) romnha.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Interpreters must follow rules. **Matha-bilmaranhamirr mala nuli malthun rom-nhirpanawuywu mala, balanya nhakun** : - An interpreter is impartial. That is, the interpreter is in the middle and does not take sides with any of the people who are talking. The interpreter will not talk about her own opinion. **Matha-bilmaranhamirr nuli ga nhina buranjur. Njunhiyiny mayali', matha-bilmaranhamirriy nydja napunga'jura nhakun dhärra ga bäynun ga bäynu dhu wapthun yoljuw mala njunhi walal dhu ga waña. Matha-bilmaranhamirriy dhu yaka lakaram njula nhä nhanjuwuy gyananawuy. - An interpreter will keep everything people say secret. The interpreter will not tell that story to other people later. Matha-bilmaranhamirriy dhu najatham ga yaka dhawatthun lakaram bukmakkalyoljuwal dharrpan naji dhu njunhiyi dhäwu. Matha-bilmaranhamirriy dhu yaka lakaram njunhiyi dhäwu wiripunjilil yoljuwal mala yalalanjimirriy. - An interpreter must keep the message the same. An interpreter cannot add anything or leave anything out when she interprets into the other language. Rom ga barranga'yun matha-bilmaranhamirriy mala dhu waña njunhiyi bili yan dhäwu. Matha-bilmaranhamirriy dhu yaka manapan njula nhä wo ganarrtham njula nhä njunhi naji dhu ga bilmaram wiripunjilil dhärukliil. There are rules, called 'The NT Supreme Court Interpreter Protocols' that say how interpreters work in court. Rom-nhirpanawuy mala ga njorra, yäku balandakurr 'NT Supreme Court Interpreter Protocols' njunhi ga barranga'yun nhaltjan dhu matha-bilmaranhamirriy mala djäma djinawa njarra'jur (court-jur).**

interpreter service *n.* Interpreter service is like the **Aboriginal Interpreter Service**. 'Interpreter service' dhuwal nhakun Aboriginal Interpreter Service.

interview *v & n.* An interview is when a person asks another person many questions to find out the story about what happened or the story about his life. **'Interview-nydja' dhuwal dhä-birrka'yunamirriy waluy njunhi nuli yoljuy njan'thun wiripunjuny yoljuny dharrwa dhä-birrka'yunawuy mala märr dhu malnj'maram dhäwu njurukiyiwuy nhaltjan wo dhäwu nhanukalanawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A **lawyer** will interview her **client** to hear the client's story. **Djuᅅgayay dhu dhä-birrka'yun djuwu'-waᅅaᅅuny nhanᅅuwuy märr ᅅayi dhu ᅅäma nhanᅅu djuwu'-waᅅaᅅuw dhäwu**. In a **police interview**, police officers will interview a **suspect** to ask about the suspect breaking the law. **Dhä-birrka'yunamirriy waluy bilitᅅumandhu malaᅅuy dhu dhä-birrka'yun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuynha yolᅅuny märr dhu maᅅᅅ'maram rom-bakmaranhawuy dhäwu ga nhä yuwalk maᅅᅅ'thun balanyamirriy**. The interview will happen outside the **court room**. **Nunhi dhä-birrka'yunawuy waluy gakaᅅ galmunhamirriwun djuᅅgayawun ga bulu bilitᅅumangun ᅅuli ᅅäthil dhawaᅅᅅhun warranᅅunᅅur, yaka dᅅinawa ᅅärra'ᅅur (court-ᅅur)**.

interview room *n*. There is a room in every police station where police **interview suspects**, who are people they think may have broken the law. This room is called an interview room. **Nhämunha'ᅅur bilitᅅumangal wopitᅅur ᅅunhi wanhal ᅅuli ga bilitᅅumandhu dhä-birrka'yun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuynha yolᅅuny mala, ᅅunhi walal ga ᅅuyaᅅa mak walal wäyuk bakmaram**. **Nunᅅiyi wäᅅa yäku dhä-birrka'yunamirr dhalakarr**.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In the interview room **police officers** will talk to the **suspect** and ask him questions about what happened. There is a table, chairs, and video and voice recording machines in the interview room. **Dᅅinawa dhä-birrka'yunamirriᅅur wäᅅaᅅur bilitᅅuman dᅅämamirr mala dhu waᅅa dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywal yolᅅuwäl ga ᅅäᅅ'thun ᅅanya dhäwuᅅ nhaltᅅan balanyamirriy**. **Nunhiliyᅅ ga dhärra daybuᅅ, dᅅiya, wunᅅuli'-ᅅapmaranhmirr ga rirrakay-ᅅapmaranhmirr girri' mala dᅅinawa'ᅅur dhä-birrka'yunamirriᅅur wäᅅaᅅur**.

investigate *v*. Investigate means to find out what happened. **'Investigate-tᅅa' mayali' maᅅᅅ'maram dhu nhaltᅅan**. When a person breaks the law, the police must learn about everything that happened. That is, they must 'investigate'. To do this, they ask people who saw or heard something about it. They look for clues called **evidence**, such as **fingerprints**, to help them find out who may have broken the law. **Nunhi dhu yolᅅuy bakmaram rom, bilitᅅumandhu dhu marᅅᅅithirr warrpam'ku yan nhaltᅅan balanyamirriy**. **Nunᅅiyiny, rom ga barranga'yun walal dhu ᅅarrum mel-lakaranhawuywun**. **Ga ᅅuli walal dhu bitᅅandᅅiyi, walal dhu ᅅäᅅ'thun yolᅅuny mala yolᅅu nhäma wo ᅅäma ᅅula nhä ᅅula nhäpuy**. **Walal dhu ᅅarrum mel-lakaranhawuywu yäku balandakurr 'evidence', balanya nhakun ᅅoᅅ-nhirrpanawuywu, märr dhu ᅅunᅅa'yun walalany maᅅᅅ'maranharaw yolᅅu bakmaram rom**.

investigation *n*. Investigation comes from the word **investigate**. **'Investigation-dᅅa' dhäruk dhuwal beᅅur ᅅarrum mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwuᅅ (investigate-ᅅur)**.

J - j

jail *n*. This is another name for **prison**. **Dhuwandᅅa wiripu yäku dharrunᅅuw**.

joint criminal enterprise *n*. This is another name for '**common purpose**'. **Dhuwandᅅa wiripu yäku bämara'yunawuy rom, 'common purpose-gu'**.

joint enterprise *n*. This is another name for '**common purpose**'. **Dhuwandᅅa wiripu yäku bämara'yunawuy rom, 'common purpose-gu'**.

judge
judge

judge's associate

n. A **judge** is a senior law-person who has special power to decide legal problems. **Napungga'wuynydja (judge-tja)** dhuwal **nurrudawalanu yolŋu nunhi nuli ga nayatham namakuli'ŋu ganydjarr liya-ŋamaŋamayunaraw wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriwuy mariw mala.** A judge is impartial. She is in the middle between the two sides in court. The judge will think like this, "it does not matter to me who wins, I only decide according to the law". **Napungga'wuynydja (judge-tja) gandarrŋu. Nayi nuli ga nhina buranur märrma'ŋur gali'ŋur djinawa n̄arra'ŋur (court-ŋur).** **Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli ga bitjan guyaŋa, "Bäydhi b̄ayŋu n̄arra ga warwuyun yolthu djułkthun. N̄arra dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun romgurr yan."** A judge has the power to say what a law means, and to tell people who come to court how they must follow the law. A judge controls the court room. Everyone in the court room, such as **lawyers, prosecutors, police officers and witnesses,** must follow what the judge tells them. **Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr nayipi dhu lakaram nh̄a wäyukku mayali', ga lakaram yolŋuwal mala nunhi nuli marrtji n̄arra'lil (court-lil) ga nhaltjan walal dhu malthun romgu. Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli ga goli-nhirrpan n̄array' (court-nha). Bukmak djinawa n̄arra'ŋur (court-ŋur), balanya nhakun djungaya mala, djarrma-gänhamirr mala, bilitjuman mala ga mel-marŋgi mala, dhu malthun nhaltjan dhu napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) lakaram walalaŋgal.** The judge has the power to punish (**sentence**) people who break the law. When people or groups of people have a legal problem and cannot agree on what to do, the judge has the power to decide what is right according to the law. **Napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr dh̄agir'-lakanharaw yolŋuw māla wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriw mala. Nunhi rombuy mari ga n̄orra ga b̄ayŋu nuli yolŋu mala yoram nhaltjan dhu, napungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr liya-ŋamaŋamayunaraw nh̄a dhunupa romgurr.**

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : No-one can tell a judge how to decide about a court case. Members of parliament, including the Prime Minister, can't tell the judge how to decide. Police can't tell the judge how to decide. **B̄ayŋu dhu n̄ula yolthu lakaram napungga'wuywal (judge-kal) nhaltjan nayi dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun godu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala (court case-gu).** 'Prime Minister' ga wiripu rom-dj̄agamirr mala dhu b̄ayŋu waŋa **napungga'wuywal (judge-kal) nhaltjan ga nh̄a nayi dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun djinawa n̄arra'ŋur (court-ŋur).** Bilitjuman dhu b̄ayŋu waŋa **napungga'wuyynha (judge-nha) nhaltjan nayi dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun.** When a person does not like what a judge decided, he can **appeal** what the judge decided to a more powerful court. **Nunhi yolŋu yaka dj̄al n̄urikiyi liya-ŋamaŋamayunawuywu napungga'wuywun (judge-kun), nayi dhu mak bulu n̄aŋ'thun romgurr nh̄a napungga'wuywun (judge-kun) liya-ŋamaŋamayunawuy bala bulu ganydjarrmirrilil n̄arra'lil (court-lil).** In the Northern Territory, there are two kinds of judges. A judge who sits in the Magistrates Court is called a '**magistrate**' and a judge who sits in the Supreme Court is called a '**Supreme Court Judge**'. She is also called 'Judge'. The coroner is another kind of judge. **Dhiyal Northern Territory-ŋur, limurrun märrma' n̄urru-manapanawuy napungga'wuy (judges) maŋda. Napungga'wuy (judge) nunhi nuli ga nhina djinawa Nyumukuniny'ŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Magistrates Court-ŋur) yaku 'burapuy' (magistrate) ga napungga'wuy (judge) nunhi nuli ga nhina Yindiŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur) yaku Napungga'wuy (Supreme Court Judge)'. Wiripuny nayi yaku 'Judge' yan. Gađaman burapuy dhiŋganhawuywu romgu ga wiripu napungga'wuy (judge).**

In this dictionary, judge means 'magistrate' and 'Supreme Court Judge'. **Dhiyal ga lakaram dictionary-ŋur, napungga'wuydja (judge-tja) mayali' 'magistrate' ga 'Supreme Court Judge'.**

judge's associate **n.** A Judge's Associate is a person who works for a **Supreme Court Judge** in the Supreme Court. She is sometimes called an associate. '**Judge's associate-tja**' dhuwal **napungga'wuywu gunga'yunamirr yolŋu nunhi nuli ga dj̄ama Napungga'wuywu (Supreme Court Judge-ku) djinawa Yindiŋur N̄arra'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur).** Wiripuny nayi yaku balandakurr 'associate' yan.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The judge's associate wears a black robe, but she does not wear a wig like a **Judge**. In court, the associate sits in front and below the judge. **Ṛapungga'wuywu gungga'yunamirriy Ṛuli ga gäma gurrṇan girri'-weyin, yurr yaka Ṛayi Ṛuli ga gäma ṇamakuli'ṇu marwat, bili yaka Ṛayi Ṛiya-ṇärra'mirr yolṇu nhakun Ṛapungga'wuy (Judge). Djinawa ṇärra'ṇur (court-ṇur), ṇunhiyi ṇapungga'wuywu gungga'yunamirr ṇuli ga nhina ṇurruṇur ga ṇoyṇur ṇapungga'wuywal (judge-kal).** When a **jury** is in court, the **judge's associate** will read aloud the **charges**, so everyone in court knows why the **accused** is there. **Wiripuny, ṇunhi burapuy walal (jury) ṇuli djinawa ṇärra'ṇur (court-ṇur), ṇapungga'wuywal gungga'yunamirriy dhu maṇutji-law'maram rirrakayyu ṇupanawuy mala, märr bukmak djinawa ṇärra'ṇur (court-ṇur) marṅi nhaku birrka'yunawuy ṇunhiliyi djinawa ṇärra'ṇur (court-ṇur).** The judge's associate will help the judge look after all the law-papers a judge uses to decide the **court case**. **Gungga'yunamirriy ṇapungga'wuywal ṇuli ga djäga warrpam'ku ṇamakuli'ṇuw rombuywu djorraw' mala ṇunhi ṇuli ṇapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) bäki Ṛiya-ṇamaṇamayunaraw goḍu-marimirriw gämurruw' mala (court case-gu).**

judicial *adj.* Judicial is from the word **judiciary**. '**Judicial-nydja' dhäruk beṇur ṇapungga'wuy malaṇur (judiciary-ṇur).**

judiciary *n.* The judiciary is one of the three parts of the government. (The other parts are the **executive** and the **parliament**.) Sometimes the judiciary is called 'the judicial branch', which is all the **judges**. Sometimes it is called the **courts**. '**Judiciary-nydja' dhuwal ṇapungga'wuy mala ṇunhi beṇur Ṛurrkun'ṇur rumbalṇur gapmaṇur. [Wiripuny waka' rom-djägamirr mala ga ṇärra'nha (parliament-nha)]. Wiripuny yäku walalaṇ balandakurr 'judicial branch', ṇunhi mayali' bukmak ṇapungga'wuyṇha mala (judges-nha). Ga wiripuny ṇayi yäku ga ṇärran' mala (courts-nha).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The judiciary or **judges** have the power to say what a law means, and tell people who come to court how they must follow the law. **Ṛapungga'wuy mala (judiciary) wo ṇapungga'wuy ṇayi (judge), ṇayi ga ṇayatham ganydjarr lakaranharaw nhä wäyuktja mayali', ga lakaram yolṇuwal walalaṇgal ṇurikiwurrungal ṇunhi walal dhu marrtji ṇärra'lil (court-lil) ga nhaltjan walal dhu malthun wäyukku.** A judge has the power to punish people who break the law. **Ṛapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga ṇayatham ganydjarr dhägir'yunaraw yolṇuw walalaṇ wäyuk bakmaranhamirriw.** When two people or groups cannot agree on what to do, the judge has the power to decide what is right according to the law. **Ṛunhi ṇuli märrma' yolṇu wo miṭtji bäyṇu yoranhamirr ga yaka dhu yoram nhaltjan dhu, ṇayipin ṇapungga'wuyyun (judge-thun) ga ṇayatham ganydjarr Ṛiya-ṇamaṇamayunaraw nhä dhunupa romgurr.** If the parliament makes a law that is not a proper law according to the **Constitution**, the judicial branch has the power to say that law is wrong according to the Constitution. Then the other courts will not follow that wrong law. Parliament might change that law. **Ṛunhi dhu ṇärray' (parliament-thu) ṇamaṇamayun wäyuk ṇunhi yaka dhunupa romgurr Djalkiripuy Rom (Constitution-buy), ṇapungga'wuyyu mala (judges) ga ṇayatham ganydjarr yakaṇuw malthunaraw ṇuriki wäyukku. Ṛärray' (parliament-thu) dhu mala-djarr'yun ga djäma wiripuyam ṇunhiyi wäyuk.**

jurisdiction *n.* Jurisdiction means the power to decide about a law. It also means the power that comes from a law.

'Jurisdiction-dja' mayali' nunhi ganydjarr liya-namanamayunaraw nurukiya yoranhawuywu wayukku mala. Wiripu bulu nayi mayali' ganydjarr nunhi benur wayuknur. Each court has laws that it is allowed to decide about. There are other laws that the court cannot decide about. A court's jurisdiction is its power to decide about those laws. There are also many different jurisdictions of **courts** in Australia. For example, the Northern Territory **Supreme Court**, Northern Territory **Magistrates Court**, and the Family Court. Njarraw' (court-ku) warraw' dhuwali ganydjarr liya-namanamayunaraw nurukiya yoranhawuywu romgu mala. Dharrwa mirithirr wiripu mala ga norra balanya nhakun warraw' njarra'puy (court-puy) dhyal makarr-yindijur Australia-w. Balanya nhakun, Northern Territory Supreme Court, Northern Territory Magistrates Court, ga Family Court. Each court has the power to decide some areas of law but not others. A court cannot decide anything that is in another court's jurisdiction. For example, a **family law** court can't decide about a criminal law matter. That is not in its jurisdiction. Barrkuwatjthu njarray' (court-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr liya-namanamayunminyaraw dhyakiya malanjur romgu yurr yaka wiripunuyndja mala. Balanya nhakun: Family Court-thu dhu yaka liya-namanamayun wayuk-bakmaranhawuy rombuy. Baynu nunhiya rom nunha njurngitjgur.

More information:

Bulu dhawu : There are law-making jurisdictions for different parliaments. The Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra is allowed to make laws about things such as Centrelink, bringing drugs from overseas and protecting wildlife in National Parks. The Northern Territory Parliament can make other laws about things like assault, stealing and driving laws. Warraw' mala ga norra galki wiripu'wiripunur njarra'nur (parliament-nur) mala. Commonwealth Parliament nunha Canberra-nur dhu namanamayun dharrwa wiripu wayuk mala balanya nhakun Centrelink, nha nuli ga gama benur gapu-budapnur ga galmum diltjipunya warrakan'na nunhi National Parks-nur malanjur. Northern Territory Parliament-thu dhu namanamayun wiripu wayuk mala nhakun wayuk-bakmaranhawuy, mananjyawuy ga mutikapuy wayuk mala.

jury

n. In a **criminal law court case** in the **Supreme Court**, a jury is a group of 12 adult citizens. A jury will decide if a person (the **accused**) did or did not break the law. The jury sit in the **jury box** inside the **court room**. Yindijur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur), burapuy walal (jury-ny) 12 njalapa yolhu mala yan ga bulu rom-watangu Australia-w. Burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-namanamayun nuli balan birrka'yunawuy wayuk bakmaram wo baynu. Burapuy walal (jury) nuli ga nhina djinawa walalangiyingal dharapulnur yakunur 'jury box-nur', djinawa njarra'nur (court room-nur). The jury must listen to the **evidence** from the **witnesses**, then they will decide. Rom ga barranga'yun burapuy walal (jury) dhu ga buthuru-witjun mel-lakaranhawuywu mala mel-marngiwun mala, bala walal dhu liya-namanamayuna.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : After the witnesses give their evidence, the jury must leave the court room and talk together about the evidence. The jury must think about this question: Does the evidence show (**prove**) that the accused is guilty **beyond reasonable doubt**? The jury must continue talking about it until they all agree about the answer, so they can decide if the **accused** is **guilty** or **not guilty**. **Dhänur mel-marngiy mala nuli lakaram walalanguwuy mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu, burapuy walal (jury) dhu romgu malthun ga dhawatthun marrtji bejur njarra'nur (court room-nur) ga rrambanji lakaranhamirr mel-lakaranhawuywuy malañuwuy. Burapuy walal (jury) dhu guyaña dhuwal nurruru gämurru', balanya gam': Nunhi dhu mel-lakaranhawuy mala yuwalkkum lakaram nunhi birrka'yunawuy yolnu wäyuk-midikunhamirr marr-yuwalkthirr, wo bäynu? Burapuy walal (jury) dhu badak ga wanhamirr marr dhu maln'maram wangany yan buku-bakmaranhawuy ga nayanu-wanganydhirr, nunhi nanyi birrka'yunawuy yolnu wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo wäyuk-midikunhamiriw.** After the jury decide if the accused did or did not break the law they come back into the court room. One of the people from the jury will speak in the court and tell the judge what they decided. What the jury decides is called the **verdict**. **Dhänur bejuryi burapuy walal (jury) dhu liya-namanamayunmirr nuli balan birrka'yunawuy wäyuk bakmaram wo bäynu, bala walal nuli ronjiyirr njarra'lil (court room-lil). Ga wanganydhu yolnuy bejuryi burapuy walalangal (jury-nur) nanyi dhu wana ga lakaram napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nha walalangun liya-namanamayunawuy. Nunhiyi nunhi nha liya-namanamayunawuy burapuywal walalangun (jury-wun) yaku balandakurr 'verdict'.** People in the jury must not talk to anyone else about the court case. They must only talk with other people in the jury and decide together. **Rom ga barranga'yun burapuy walal (jury-y) dhu yaka wana bawalamirriwal yolnuwal mala nurukiwuy godu-marimirriwuy gämurru'wuy mala birrka'yunawuy (court case-puy). Walal dhu yan wana nurukiwurrungal yolnuwal mala wiripunuwal mala nunhi burapuywal walalangal (jury-wal) ga liya-namanamayun rrambanji.**

jury box *n.* The jury box is the place inside the **court room** where the **jury** sits. From the jury box, the jury can look at and listen to a **witness** when she gives **evidence**. The jury box is on one side of the court room and the **dock** is on the other side. **'Jury box-tja' dhuwal dharapul wo wana djinawa njarra'nur (court room-nur) nunhi nuli ga burapuy walal (jury) nhina. Bejuryi dharapulur wo wanañur, burapuy walal (jury-y) nuli ga nha ma ga buthuru-bitjun mel-marngiw nunhi nanyi nuli gurrupan mel-lakaranhawuy mala. Dhuwaliyi dharapul wo wana nuli ga dharra wanganyñur gali'nur njarra'nur (court room-nur) ga galmunhawuywu dharapul wiripunur gali'nur.**

juvenile *n.* Any person not yet 18 years old is called a juvenile. Another name is 'youth'. When a juvenile becomes 18 years old, he is called an **adult**. **Nula yol yolnu yaka 18-mirr dhungarramirr nunhiyiny yaku 'yothu'. Wiripu nhanu yaku yuta yolnu wo 'youth'. Nunhi nuli yuta yolnu bil'yun 18-dhirr, nunhiyiny nanyi yaku balandakurr 'adult-nha'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : There are special laws that protect juveniles. For example, when police think a juvenile broke a law, the police must wait until the juvenile has an adult carer with him, then the police can ask the juvenile questions. **Namakuli'nu rom mala ga norra marr ga nunhiyi romdhu dhu ga djaga manymakkum yutaw yolnuw malañuw. Balanya nhakun, nunhi nuli bilijumandhu guyaña yothuy nuli wäyuk-bakmaram, rom ga barranga'yun bilijuman dhu galkun bay dhu nalapa dharraymirr yolnu nunhiliyi, bala bilijumandhu dhu mak nan'thun nunhiyiny yothuny dhawuw.** There are also other laws that say a juvenile cannot do some things that adults can do. For example, juveniles cannot buy alcohol or cigarettes. **Wiripu mala rom ga barranga'yun nunhi yothu dhu yaka malthun nalapalwu nha walal nalapalyu yolnuy nuli djama. Balanya nhakun yothuy dhu yaka wunuli'yun nanitji wo narali'.**

law

n. When a **Parliament** makes a rule, it is called a law. Some laws tell us what we must do, and some laws tell us what we must not do. Laws help people to live peacefully with each other. Laws also tell us about things like **criminal offences**, paying money to the government, running businesses and owning property. **Njunhi dhu njarra'** (parliament-thu) namanamayun rom-nhirpanawuy mala nunhiyiny yaku wayuk. Wiripu wayuk mala ga norra nunhi ga barranga'yun nhaltjan limurr dhu, ga wiripu wayuk mala ga barranga'yun gulmaram wo nungatmaram limurruny. Bukmakthu wayukthu mala ga gunga'yun yolju'yuljuny nhinanharaw magayakurr romgurr yan bala-rali'yunmirr. Wiripu rom mala ga norra balanya nhakun baka-bakmaram rrupiya gapmangal, wo mak buku-djulkmaramhaminyawuy rom, wo mak djaga wanjaw manyakkum, wo mak wayuk-bakmaranhawuy mala (criminal laws-puy).

More information:

Bulu dhawu : The **Constitution** gives power to governments to make laws. Governments make laws to protect its citizens and people living in the country. All people living in Australia must follow the laws that the **parliament** makes. **Njunha ga Australia-y Djalkiri Romdhu** nuli ganydjarr-gurrupan gapmannha mala walal dhu namanamayun wayukpuy rom malany. Wayuk malany nunhi dhu ga gungam ga djaga bukmakku rom-watanjuw mala dhiyal makarr-yindiŋur Australia-nur. Ga bukmak yolju mala rom-watanju mala nunhi walal ga nhina dhiyal Australia-nur, walal dhu malthun nurikiyi romgu, nunhi nayi dhu gapmandhu namanamayun. When **judges, lawyers** or **police** say the word '**law**' they are talking about the laws made by **parliament**, or by a judge in a **court**. If anyone else makes a rule it is not called law. Only Parliament and judges make law. **Njunhi dhu napunga'wuyyu** malaŋuy (judges-dhu) wo djungayay malaŋuy wo bilitjemandhu malaŋuy baki nunhi dhäruk 'law', walal nuli ga lakaram wayukpuy rom malanyha namanamayunawuy narra'wun (parliament-kun) wo napunga'wuywun (judge-kun) djinawa narra'nur (court-nur). Nuli dhu nula yoltho yoljuŋuy namanamayun rom-nhirpanawuy nunhiyiny yaka yaku 'law'. Rom-djagamirriy walal dhu yan beŋur narra'nur (parliament-nur) wo napunga'wuyyu mala (judges-dhu) dhu namanamayun wayukpuy rom mala. The members of the **Commonwealth Parliament** in Canberra makes laws for the whole of Australia. There is another parliament in Darwin that makes laws for the Northern Territory. It is called the Northern Territory Parliament. Other States and Territories have their own parliaments too. **Rom-djagamirri walal beŋur Commonwealth Parliament-nur** nunha Canberra-nur nuli namanamayun bukmakku wayukpuy rom Australia-w. Wiripuny ga dhärra narra' (parliament) Darwin-nur nunhi nuli ga namanamayun wayuk malanyha Northern Territory-w. Dhuwandja yaku Northern Territory Parliament. Wiripu States ga Territories malaŋuw ga nayatham walalanguwuy gana narra' mala (parliaments) wiripuny. When the members of parliament make a new law, they must write down all the sections of the Act, called a **Bill**. When a majority of the parliament agree with this Bill it is called an **Act**. **Njunhi nuli rom-djagamirriy mala djinawa narra'nur** (parliament-nur) namanamayun yuŋa wayukpuy rom, walal dhu romgu malthun ga wukirri bukmak mala ga barrkuwatjkum beŋuryi wayuknur, yaku dhäpiyalk rom. **Njunhi dhu galki bukmak yoram nurikiyi dhäpiyalkku romgu, nunhiyiny walal nuli lakaram yaku wayukthirra nayi nuli.** Whenever judges decide something in court, they write down what they said. This is called **common law**. **Nhätha nula napunga'wuyyu mala** (judges-dhu) dhu liya-namanamayun djinawa narra'nur (court-nur), walal dhu wukirri djorra'lil nhaltjarr walal lakaraŋal. Ga dhuwandja liya-namanamayunawuy yaku balandakurr 'common law'. There are many groups of laws. All of the laws in each group are about the same sort of thing. One group is criminal law, another group is family law, another group is property law, and another group are laws about the government. **Dharwa ga norra nurruk wayukpuy rom mala.** Bukmak wayuk mala wanganyur nurruknur nunhi ga nayatham wangany yan yindi gamurru'. Balanya nhakun wangany nurruk wayukpuy rom mala yaku wayuk-bakmaranhawuy rom, ga wiripu nurruk yaku family law, ga wiripu property law ga wiripu nurruk gapmanbuy wayuk mala.

Laws are different from rules and they are different from traditions. There are also some things that most people think are right or wrong but there is no law about them. For example, they might say, "We must respect old people." That might be a good thing to do, but it is not a law. Another example is about what is called adultery. Many people say it is wrong for anyone to have sex with somebody else's partner, but there is no **criminal law** about this adultery. Wäyukpuy rom mala barrkuwatj ga ñorra yaka balanya nhakun rom-nhirpanawuy rom mala wo ñurrngitjpuuy rom mala. Ga bulu, wiripu ga ñorra dhäwu mala galki bukmakthu Balanday ga Yolñuy ga guyaña ñunhi dhunupa galkal wo mak djarrpi' galkal wo djäma, yurr bäyñu ga ñula ñorra wäyuk mala ñurikiyi. Balanya nhakun ñula yol walal dhu bitjan waña "Manymak limurr dhu bukmak makmakthun worruñuw yolñuñuw mala". Dhuwaliyi mak manymak mirithirr galkal, yurr yaka ñayi wäyukpuy rom. Ga wiripu dhäwu nhakun marramba'ñur gali'ñur. Mak dhananñdhu yolñu'yulñuy, Balanday ga Yolñuy ga guyaña ñunhi yaka dhuwal manymak ñula yolthu dhu marramba' djäma ñula yolkal. Yurr bäyñu ga ñorra wäyukpuyñur romñur dhiyakiyi.

lawful *adj.* When a person does something and she has power from the law to do it, it is lawful. 'Lawful-nydja' galkal rommirr ga dhä-ñänhamirr. Ñunhi nhä ñayi yolñuy dhu djäma, ga bäyñu ñayi rom bakmarañal.

lawyer *n.* A lawyer is a person who has power from the law to talk in court and help people with legal problems. Djunggayany dhuwal yolñu ñunhi ñuli ga ñayatham ganydjarr beñur romñur ñunhi ñayi dhu lakaram djinawa'ñur ñarra'ñur (court-ñur) ga guñga'yun yolñuny mala ñunhi ga ñayatham rombuy mari wo warwu. A lawyer's job is to help a person (**client**) by explaining the **law** to him. In **civil law** the lawyer will represent the client against another person or company in a legal dispute. In criminal law the lawyer must listen to the defendant, follow his **instructions** and speak for him in the court. Djunggayaw djäma ñayi dhu guñga'yun djuwu'-wañanuny yolñuny dhuwurr-lakaram rom mala nhanukal. Ñunhiliyi 'civil law-ñur' djunggayay dhu dharapul-djaw'yun djuwu'-wañanuw djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur), märr dhu galmum wiripuñuwal yolñuwal wo bapurrual mala ñunhi wäyuk-bakmaranhamiriwñur dur'thu-ñurkhanhamirriñur. Ñunhiliyi wäyuk-bakmaranhawuyñur romñur, birrka'yunawuywu djunggaya dhu buthuru-bitjun nhaltjan dhu birrka'yunawuyyu lakaram nhanukal. Ga malthun nhä nhanukun dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ga waña nhanñu djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur).

More information:

Bulu Dhäwu : A lawyer follows many rules which tell her what she can and cannot do when she works in court. For example, a lawyer cannot tell her client's story outside of court, unless the **client** agrees. A lawyer must not tell a judge something that the lawyer knows is not true. Djunggaya ñuli ga malthun dharrwaw rom-nhirpanawuywu mala ñunhi ñuli ga lakaram nhaltjan ñayi dhu djäma, ga nhä yaka ñayi dhu djäma djinawa'ñur ñarra'ñur (court-ñur). Balanya nhakun, djunggayay dhu yaka lakaram dhäwu djuwu'-wañanuwalañawuy warranñuñur beñur ñarra'ñur (court-ñur), bäy dhu djuwu'-wañanu nhanñu yoram. Djunggayay dhu yaka lakaram ñapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) ñulä nhä ñunhi ñayi marñgi ñunhi yaka yuwalk. Lawyers go to university for a long time to learn about Australian law. After they complete their university studies, they must do more study and training. After this, the **Supreme Court** gives permission to work in **court**. It is like a licence to work in court. Djunggaya mala ñuli marrtji university-lil märr-weyingu waluw marngithinyaraw dhiyak ñunhi Australia-w wäyukpuywu romgu. Dhäñur beñuyi bäy walal ñuli djulkthun ga dhawar'maram walalañuwuy 'university studies', walal dhu bulu marngithirr ga marrtji marngithinyawurr dhukarrkurr. Dhäñur beñuyi, Yindiy Ñärray' (Supreme Court-thu) mak dhu gurrupan yoranhawuy djämaw bawalamirriñur ñarra'ñur (court-ñur). Dhuwandja nhakun ganydjarr-gurrupanamirr rom märr ñayi yuta djunggaya dhu djäma djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur).

legal *adj.* Anything a person does that does not break the law is called legal. 'Legal-nydja' dhuwal balanya galkal ñunhi dhu bäyñu wäyuk bakmaram, yurr rommirr ñunhi galkal. Ga bäyñu ñayi yolñuy wäyuk bakmarañal.

legal aid

legal aid *n.* Legal aid is when a lawyer helps a person with that person's legal trouble and that person does not pay for the lawyer, or the person only pays a small cost. 'Legal aid-tja' dhuwal nunhi dhu djunggayay gunga'yun yoljuny maripuy rombuy ga nunhiyi yolju wo djuwu'-watajuy dhu baynu bayim wo balanydja gurrupan djunggayaw. Wo wiripuny, nurunjiyi yoljuy dhu wunulijun nyumukuniny'. More information: Lawyers might only give legal aid help to people who do not have much money. Sometimes lawyers only give legal aid help when there is serious trouble. That is, the **defendant** might go to jail. Djunggayay mala mak yan dhu gurrupan rombuy gunga'yunawuy yoljuny mala rrupiya nyumukuniny'mirriny mala. Ga wiripuny, djunggayay mala yan dhu mak gunga'yun nuli balan mari dal-mirithirr ga norra. Nunhiyiny mayali', birrka'yunawuy dhu mak dharrungulil marrtji. Sometimes people say the word 'legal aid' to talk about organisations that give people legal aid help. Some examples of legal aid groups are NAAJA, CAALAS and NTLAC. Wiripuny mak yoljuy mala nuli lakaram dhuwal yaku 'legal aid' nunhiwurrnha bapurruny malanjuy nunhi walal nuli ga gurrupan yoljuny rombuy gunga'yunaraw. Wiripuny mala mel-gurrupanawuy mala Legal Aid groups-gu ga 'NAAJA', 'CAALAS' ga 'NTLAC' walal.

legislation *n.* This is another name for an **Act**. Dhuwandja wiripu yaku wayukku, 'Act-ku'.

legislature *n.* This is another name for **parliament**. Dhuwandja wiripu yaku narraw' (parliament-ku).

Local Government *NP.* Most towns and communities have a council or shire. Councils and shires are also called Local Government. Galki bukmak waja mala ga community malanyha gandjulmirr ga shires-mirr wiripuny yaku Local Government.

More information:

Bulu dhawu : Local Governments control things like: **Local Gapmangal gonjur balanya nhakun**: - sports grounds. **wakalmirr waja** - street signs. **dhukarrpuy dhruk mala** - building permits. **bunbupuy yoranhawuy** - collecting rubbish. **wapmaram dhukun** Every Local Government must follow the laws made by the Commonwealth and the State or Territory Governments. **Bukmakthu Local Gapman dhu malthun romgu mala nunhi namanamayunawuy Commonwealth-gun ga State wo Territory Gapmangul mala.**

M - m

magistrate *n.* A magistrate is a **judge** who works in the **Magistrates Court**. 'Magistrate-tja' dhuwal napunga'wuy (judge), nunhi nanyi nuli ga djama djinawa Nyumukuniny'nur Narra'nur (Magistrates Court-nur). A magistrate is impartial. She is in the middle between the **prosecutor** and **defence lawyer**. The magistrate does not take sides with the defence lawyer, prosecutor, **police officer**, **corrections officer** or anyone else in the court room. The magistrate listens to the prosecutor and defence lawyer talk. Then the magistrate decides according to the law. **Burapuynydja (magistrate-tja) nuli ga nhina buranur**. Nhina nanyi nuli ga buranur djarrma-ganhamirriwal ga galmunhamirriwal djunggayawal. **Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) nuli yaka mel-lakaranhamirr galmunhamirriw, djarrma-ganhamirriw, bilijumangu mala, warranjulpuywu djagamirriw mala wo nula yulku mala djinawa narra'nur (court-nur)**. **Burapuy nuli ga buthuru-bitjun djarrma-ganhamirriw ga galmunhamirriw djunggayaw wajanhaminyawuy**. **Bala burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) nuli liya-namanamayun romgurr**. A magistrate controls the court room. The defendant, defence lawyer, prosecutor, police officers and everyone else in the court room must do what the magistrate tells them. **Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) nuli ga goli-nhirrpan djinawa narra'nur (court-nur)**. **Birrka'yunawuy, galmunhamirr djungaya, djarrma-ganhamirr, bilijuman mala ga bukmak djinawa'nur narra'nur (court-nur) malthun nhaltjan dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) waja walalany**. A magistrate has power to decide if a person broke the law and also to punish (**sentence**) an **offender** who broke the law. **Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr liya-namanamayunaraw nuli balan yoljuy dhu wayuk bakmaram ga bulu dhagir'yun romgu-monunjuny yol nula wayuk bakmaram**.

Magistrates Court *NP*. A Magistrates Court has three parts: The Court of Summary Jurisdiction, which decides about crimes committed by **adults**; The Youth Justice Court, which decides about crimes committed by **juveniles**; and the Local Court which hears **civil law** cases. Nyumukuniny'thu Njarray' (Magistrate Court-thu) ga nayatham lurrkun' buku, nhakun nayi buku-lurrkun'thirr, yurr wangany yan rumbal. Wangany yan buku nayi yaku 'Court of Summary Jurisdiction', nunhi nuli liya-namanamayunmirr wayuk bakmaram nalapalyu. Wiripu buku nayi yaku 'Youth Justice Court', nunhi nuli liya-namanamayunmirr wayuk-bakmaranhawuy yothuy wo yawiriny'thu yaka nayi 18-mirriy. Ga wiripuny nayi buku 'Local Court', nunhi nuli njama godu-marimirr ga nurrudakthunawuy gamurru' mala (civil law cases). The **judges** in the Magistrates Court are called **magistrates**. Ga napunga'wuy mala (judges) djinawa Nyumukuniny'nur Njara'nur (Magistrates Court-nur) yaku balandakurr 'magistrate', balanya nhakun burapuy yolgu. The Magistrates Court does not have the power (**jurisdiction**) to decide about some crimes. These crimes are too serious for the Magistrates Court to decide. That is, the law says these crimes might have a big punishment (**sentence**), for example, murder. Only the Supreme Court has the power (jurisdiction) to decide those crimes. Nyumukuniny'thu Njarray' (Magistrates Court-thu) ga bayngu nayatham ganydjarr marr dhu liya-namanamayun nurukiya wayuk-bakmaranhawuywu mala. Nunhiyi wayuk-bakmaranhawuy mala balanya nhakun murrkay'kunhawuy yindi warray', ga bayngu dhu Nyumukuniny'thu Njarray' (Magistrates Court-thu) liya-namanamayun warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu. Rom ga barranga'yun dhiyan wayuk-bakmaranhawuy ga nayatham yindi dhagir', yaka nyumukuniny. Nayipi Yindiy Njarray' (Supreme Court-thu) ga nayatham ganydjarr marr dhu liya-namanamayunmirr nha dhagir' manymak nuruki mariw. The **Supreme Court** is the most powerful **court** in the Northern Territory. It has power over the Magistrates Court. When a magistrate made a wrong decision, and a lawyer **appeals** that decision, the Supreme Court can change a decision from the Magistrates Court. Yindi Njarray' (Supreme Court-tja) nurrungu njara' ga ganydjarrmirr njara' (court) dhiyal Northern Territory-nur. Djulkmaram nayi ga Nyumukuniny'nha Njarray' (Magistrates Court-nha). Nunhi dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) djarrpi'kurr dhukarrkurr liya-namanamayunmirr, ga nula nha mala djunggayay dhu bulu naj'thun liya-namanamayunawuywu, nunhi Yindiy Njarray' (Supreme Court-thu) dhu mak djambi nunhi liya-namanamayunawuy benur Nyumukuniny'nur Njara'nur (Magistrates Court-nur).

matter *n*. This is another name for **court case**. Dhuwandja wiripu yaku godu-marimirriw gamurru', 'court case-gu'.

mention *n*. A mention is a date for the **prosecutor**, **defence lawyer** and **defendant** to go to **court** to discuss with the **judge** what is happening with the **court case**. 'Mention-dja' dhuwal nunhi walu-rulwandhunawuy djarrma-ganhamirriw ga galmunhamirriw djunggayaw marrtjinyaraw njara'lil (court-lil) marr dhu buku-manapanmirr nhanukal napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) ga wanhamirr ga nhama godu-marimirrpuywu gamurruw' malaŋuw (court case-gu).

More information:

Bulu dhawu : The judge will say when the court dates will be and decides if the defendant must attend or not. It is the job of the defence lawyer to tell the defendant about his next date to come to court. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram ga walu-rulwandhun njarray' (court-ku) ga wanhamirr walu-rulwandhun bala liya-namanamayunmirra nuli balan birrka'yunawuy dhu marrtji njara'lil (court-lil) wo yaka. Galmunhamirriw djunggayawnha djamany nayi dhu lakaram birrka'yunawuywal nhatha nayi dhu bulu marrtji njara'lil (court-lil) ga romgu malthunaraw.

minister *n*. A minister is a member of **parliament** that the Prime Minister or Chief Minister chooses to be in charge of a **government department**. Senior government ministers are also members of **cabinet**. 'Minister-ny' dhuwal nurrungu rom-djagamirrydja nunhi ga nhina njara'nur (parliament-nur) nunhi nuli Prime Minister-y wo Chief Minister-y djarr'yun, nayi dhu nurrunguthirr nurikiya gapmangu department-ku. Nurrudawalanu gapman minister mala ga nhina cabinet-nur.

NAAJA (North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency) *NP*. NAAJA is the **legal aid** organisation for Aboriginal people in the Top End and Katherine regions. 'NAAJA-ny' dhuwal rombuy gungga'yunamirr bapurru Yolŋuw mala dhiyak Top End-gu ga Katherine-gu galiw'.

non-parole period *n*. The non-parole period is the part of a prison **sentence** when the prisoner must stay in **prison**. At the end of a non-parole period, the **Parole Board** will decide about **parole** for the prisoner, 'yes' or 'no'. They might decide 'yes', then they will let the prisoner out of jail to live in the community (called **parole**). The prisoner must agree to obey the rules on his **Parole Order**. 'Non-parole period-tja' mayali' mala-wulkmaranhawuy dhägir'yunawuy walu ŋunhi dhägir'yunawuy yolŋu dhu romgu malthun ga nhina dharruŋguŋur. Dhawar'yunamirriy non-parole-mirriy waluy, Parole-Djägamirr walal dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayunmirr parole-wu nhanŋu dhägir'yunawuy, 'yow' wo 'yaka'. Ŋunhi Parole-Djägamirr walal dhu yoram nhanŋu, bala walal dhu dhawaŋmaram ŋanya beŋur dharruŋguŋur nhinanharaw community-ŋur. Dhuwandja yäku ga mayali' 'parole'. Ŋunhi dhägir'yunawuy dhu yoram malthunaraw romgu malaŋuw bukmakku yan bili walu baɟak ga ŋorra parole-puy dhäruk-gurrupanawuyŋur.

not guilty *adj*. Not guilty can mean different things. It might mean that a person did not break the law. It might mean that there is not enough evidence to say that the person broke the law. 'Not guilty-nydja' dhuwal mayali' wäyuk-miɟikunhamiriw ga mayaliny' ŋayi märrma' wo mak lurrkun'. Mak ŋayi ŋuruŋiyi yolŋuy bäyŋu wäyuk bakmaram. Mak wiripuny mayali' yaka gana' mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu ga ŋorra märr dhu yuwalkkum ŋuruŋiyi yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : At a **hearing** or **trial**, the **prosecutor** must bring **evidence** that shows that the defendant is **guilty**. When there is not enough evidence to show (**prove**) that the defendant broke the law, the magistrate or jury must decide that the defendant is not guilty. Ŋuruŋiyi waluy liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirriy djinawa ŋärra'ŋur (court-ŋur), djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu romgu malthun ga gäma gana' mel-lakaranhawuy mala ŋunhi dhu mel-gurrupan birrka'yunawuy yuwalk yan wäyuk-miɟikunhamirr. Ŋunhi yaka gana' mel-lakaranhawuy mala yuwalkkunharaw ŋunhi ŋayi wäyuk bakmaram, rom ga barranga'yun burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayunmirr ŋunhi birrka'yunawuyyu bäyŋu wäyuk miɟikuman. When the magistrate or jury says that the defendant is not guilty, the **court case** is finished and the defendant will not get a punishment (**sentence**). Ŋunhi dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) lakaram ŋuruŋiyi birrka'yunawuy bäyŋu wäyuk miɟikuman, ŋunhi goɟu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case) ŋuli dhawar'yun ga birrka'yunawuy dhu bäyŋu dhägir' märram.

NLAC (NT Legal Aid Commission) *NP*. NLAC is one of the **legal aid** organisations in the Northern Territory. 'Legal Aid Commission NT' ŋunhi rombuy gungga'yunamirr bapurru dhiyal Northern Territory-ŋur bukmakku.

oath

oath *n.* An oath is a promise. 'Oath-dja' dhuwal wäwun nhirrpanawuy. When a **witness** tells her story (**gives evidence**) in court she must promise to tell the true story. To show that she will keep that promise, the witness might promise God that she will tell the true story in **court**. The witness will put her hand on a Bible when she promises to tell the true story. When she does that, her promise is called an oath. Nunhi dhu mel-marngiy lakaram nahanuwuy dhäwu djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), naya dhu wäwun-nhirrpan lakaranharaw yuwalkkunharaw yan. Mel-marngiy dhu mak wäwun-nhirrpanmirr God-Wanarrwal ga mel-gurrupan bukmakkal nunhi naya djäl lakaranharaw yuwalkku yan dhäwuw djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Bala mel-marngi dhu gon-nal'yun Bible-lil ga buku-guykthunmirr nunhi naya dhu yuwalk yan dhäwu lakaram. Nunhi naya nuli bitjandhiyi, nahanu dhäruk yäku buku-guykthunminyawuy. When a witness lies after she speaks an oath, she is breaking the **law** and maybe the judge will punish her. Nunhi dhu mel-marngiy nyäl'yun lakaram dhänur naya dhu buku-guykthunmirr, nunhiyiny naya nuli romnha bakmaram ga mak bäy napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'yun nanya.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When people speak an oath in court, it is called 'swear an oath' or 'make an oath'. When a person swears an oath, it is sometimes called a 'sworn oath'. Nunhi yolnu dhu buku-guykthunmirr djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), nunhiyiny yäku ' buku-guykthunmirr ' wo ' buku-guykthunminyawuy lakaranhamirr '. Nunhi nuli yolnu guykthunmirr, wiripuny nunhi yäku balandakurr 'sworn oath'.

object *v.* This is another word for **objection**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku dhä-nurrrkanhawuy.

objection *n.* In court, objection means 'stop!' or 'I do not agree.'. Djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), 'objection-dja' dhäruk ga mayali "Gulyurr!" wo "Bäynu njarra dhu yoram nurikiyi". There are laws telling the **prosecutor** and **defence lawyer** what they are allowed to talk about and what they are allowed to ask the **witnesses** about. A lawyer will call out 'objection' when she thinks the other lawyer is breaking these rules. There are also laws for what witnesses are allowed to talk about. Romdhu mala ga lakaram djarrma-gänhamirriwal ga galmunhamirriwal djuṅgayawal wanhawitjan romgurr ga dhukarrkurr maṅḁa dhu nän'thun mel-marnginy ga nhaku malaṅuw. Wanganydhu djuṅgayay dhu rirrakay-nurrrkam balandakurr, "Objection!" nunhi naya ga guyaṅa wiripu djuṅgayay ga marrtji djarrpi'kurr dhukarrkurr mathakurr yan. Ga wiripuny, rom mala ga njarra mel-marngiw malaṅuw nhaltjan walal dhu waṅa.

Example When a prosecutor asks a witness a question that the defence lawyer doesn't like, the defence lawyer might call out, "Objection!" This means, "Stop! You must not ask that." The defence lawyer thinks that the prosecutor is breaking those rules so she calls out to stop the witness from answering. **Balanya nhakun** : Nunhi nuli djarrma-gänhamirriyi ga nän'thun mel-marnginy dhä-birrkayunawuykurr nunhi galmunhamirr djuṅgaya yaka djäl, naya dhu mak rirrakay-nurrrkam balandakurr, "Objection!" Dhuwandja mayali "Gulyurr! Yaka dhuwaliyi rommirr dhukarr nhe dhu ga nän'thun". Galmunhamirr djuṅgaya djäl guwal-bunharaw marr ga naya mel-marngi dhu bäynu buku-bakmaram.

Then the judge will decide when the witness will answer and when the witness will not answer. **Bala nayipi** napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namaṅamayun nhätha mel-marngi dhu buku-bakmaram ga nhätha mel-marngi dhu bäynu buku-bakmaram.

offence *n.* This is another name for **criminal offence**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu.

offender *n.* An offender is a person who breaks the law. 'Offender-ny' dhuwal yolṅuy nunhi wäyuk bakmaram. When a judge or jury says that a person is **guilty**, that person is now called the offender. He is no longer called the **defendant** or the **accused**. Nunhi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) nuli liya-namaṅamayunmirr yolṅuy naya wäyuk-midikunhamirr, nunhiyiny yolṅu yäku romgu-moṅuṅun yolṅun. Bäyṅun naya bulu yäku birrkayunawuyynha ('defendant' wo 'accused').

offensive weapon

order

offensive weapon *n.* An offensive weapon is anything that a person uses to hurt other people. Also, when a person uses something to make someone scared that he might hit or hurt the other person, that thing is called an offensive weapon. 'Offensive weapon-dja' dhuwal maripuy girri' bawalamirriy yolḡuy ḡuli bāki galḡa-miḡikuman wiripuny yolḡuny. Wiripuny, ḡunhi ḡuli yolḡuy galḡa-miḡikuman wiripuny yolḡuny ḡula nhaliy, wo barrari-gurrupan wiripuḡuny yolḡuny dhiyaḡ girriy', ḡunhiyiny yāku maripuyḡa girri'.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : When a person is carrying a weapon and he thinks maybe he will use it to hurt or scare another person, that weapon is called an offensive weapon. It does not matter that the person does not use that thing to hurt or scare anyone. ḡunhi ḡuli yolḡuy ga ḡāma maripuy girri' ga guyaḡa ḡayi dhu mak bāki galḡa-miḡikuman wo barrari-gurrupan wiripuḡuny yolḡuny, ḡunhiyiny yāku maripuy girri'. Ga ḡunhi ḡayi dhu bāyḡu wutthun wo barrari-gurrupan yolḡuny, dhuwal baḡak yan yātkurr galk ga wāyuk-bakmaranhamirr.

on remand *n.* This is another name for **remand in custody**. Dhuwandja wiripu yāku djuy'yun dharruḡulil, 'remand in custody-ny'.

operational period *n.* When a judge punishes (**sentences**) an offender using a **suspended sentence**, the operational period is how many months or years the offender must obey the court rules (**orders**) when the offender is living in the community. ḡunhi ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ḡuli dhāgir'-lakaram romḡu-moḡuḡuny yolḡuny ga bāki dhāgir'-yupmaranhawuy rom, dhāgir'yunawuy walu warraruḡur ga barranga'yun nhāmunha' ḡalindi wo dhuḡgarra romḡu-moḡuḡu yolḡu dhu romḡu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala ḡunhi ḡayi dhu nhina ga community-ḡur.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : When a judge punishes an **offender** with time in prison, the judge might give a suspended sentence. This means the **offender** will go to jail for part of the punishment (**sentence**) and then live in the community for part of the punishment. The judge will make rules that the offender must obey while he is living in the community. ḡunhi ḡuli ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhāgir'-lakaram romḡu-moḡuḡuny yolḡuny ga walu-nhirrpan nhāmunha' ḡalindi wo dhuḡgarra ḡayi dhu nhina dḡinawa dharruḡuḡur, ḡayi dhu mak bulu lakaram dhāgir'-yupmaranhawuy dhāwu nḡanḡu rom-bakmaranhamirriw. Dhuwal mayali' ḡunhi romḡu-moḡuḡu yolḡu dhu marrtḡi dharruḡulil, ga gandarrḡur dhāgir'yunamirriy waluy ḡayi dhu dhawaḡḡhun marrtḡi ga nhina community-ḡur. ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu ḡamaḡamayun rom-nhirrpanawuy mala ḡunhi romḡu-moḡuḡu yolḡu dhu malthun ḡunhi balanyamirriy ḡayi dhu ga nhina community-ḡur. The operational period is how many months or years the offender must obey the rules when he is living in the community. Dhuwal 'operational period-tja' nhāmunha' ḡalindi wo dhuḡgarra romḡu-moḡuḡu yolḡu dhu malthuna rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala ḡuli ḡayi dhu ga nhina community-ḡur.

order *n.* An order is a law-paper that a judge writes for a person. There are rules (**conditions**) on the order that the person must obey. 'Order-nydja' dhuwal dhāruk-gurrupanawuyḡydja ga ḡamakuli'ḡu rombuy dḡorra' ḡunhi ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ḡuli wukirri romḡu-moḡuḡuw. Rom-nhirrpanawuywu ga ḡāmuruw' mala ga ḡorra dhāruk-gurrupanawuyḡur dḡorra'ḡur ḡunhi dhu wāyuk-bakmaranhamirr yolḡu malthun.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The person will sign his name on that paper and that means he agrees that he will obey the rules on the order. **Ga nunhiyi yolŋu dhu wukirrinnyamirr yäku nunhiwiliyi rombuyilil djorra'lil ga nunhiyiny mayali' yoram ŋayi ga romgu malthunaraw ŋurukiyi dhäruk-gurrupanaraw.**

When a person does not obey an order from a judge, the person will go back to court and the judge might punish that person or give him a different order. **Nunhi dhu yolŋuy yaka romgu malthun dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu ŋapungga'wuywu (judge-ku), nunhiyi yolŋu dhu roŋiyirr ŋärra'lil (court-lil) ga ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'yun nunhiyi yolŋuny wo gurrupan nhanŋu wiripu dhäruk-gurrupanawuy.** In a sentencing order, the judge writes down all the rules the **offender** must obey as part of his punishment (**sentence**). **Nunhiliyi dhägir'-lakaranhawuyŋur nunhi dhäruk-gurrupanawuyŋur, ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ŋuli wukirri bukmak rom-nhirrpanawuy mala nunhi romgu-moŋuŋu yolŋu dhu romgu malthun dhägir'yunamirriy waluy.** There are other orders, like Bail Orders and Domestic Violence Orders. **Ga wiripu malanyha dhäruk-gurrupanawuy rombuy djorra' mala märr dharrwa, balanya nhakun Dhawatmaranhawuyyuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy mala ga 'DVO' mala.**

outstanding warrant *n.* When a **defendant** does not come to **court** on the right day, the **judge** might write a **warrant of apprehension** and give it to the **police**. This gives police power to arrest the defendant. Until the police arrest the defendant, that warrant is called an 'outstanding warrant.'. **Nunhi ŋuli birrka'yunawuy bäyŋu buna ŋärra'ŋur (court-ŋur) ŋuruniyi waluy, ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ŋuli wukirri dāpmaranhawuy djorra' ga gurrupan bilijumangal. Dhiyaŋ djorray' ŋuli bilijumannha gurrupan ganydjarr dāpmaranharaw birrka'yunawuywu. Bäy ŋuli bilijumandhu dāpmaram birrka'yunawuyha, dhuwal djorra' yäku rukirukitjthinyawuy rombuy djorra' dāpmaranharaw balandakurr 'outstanding warrant'.**

P – p

parliament *n.* The parliament is one of the three parts of the **government**. The others are the **executive** and the **judiciary**. The parliament is also called the legislative branch or **legislature**. **Njarrany' (parliament-tja) nunhi lurrkun'ŋur rumbalŋur beŋur gapmanŋur. Wiripuny waka' malany rom-djägamirr mala ga ŋapungga'wuy mala (judiciary). Ga wiripu ŋayi yäku balandakurr 'legislative branch' wo 'legislature'.** This part of government writes the laws that everyone has to obey. This part of government also gives government money to the executive, and writes the laws about how the executive has to spend that money. **Dhiyaŋuny rumbalyu nunhi beŋur gapmanŋur ŋuli wukirrin romnha mala nunhi dhu bukmakthu dhäruk-märram. Ga dhiyaŋ bili gapmandhu ŋuli wiripuny gurrupan molu-rrupiya rom-djägamirriwal walalangal, ga wukirri rom mala nunhi nhaltjan walal dhu djäga ga bäki ŋurukiyi molu-rrupiyaw.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In the Northern Territory Parliament there are 25 members of parliament. The citizens of the Northern Territory elect them from different regions of the Northern Territory. The members of parliament meet together in Parliament House in Darwin to make new laws. They are called the Legislative Assembly. **Dhiyal Nyumukuniny'ŋur Njarrä'ŋur (Northern Territory Parliament-ŋur) nhina ga 25 dalkarra/djirrikay ga rom-djägamirr mala. Walal bukmak yolŋu'yulŋu mala rom-waŋuŋu mala nunhi walal ga nhina dhiyal Northern Territory-ŋur, walal dhu nunhi galkan walalany nunhi rom-djägamirrinny mala djawarrkmirrinny balayi Nyumukuniny'lil Njarrä'lil (Northern Territory Parliament-lil). Ga walal dhu nunhi warraw' bakmaram ga buku-luŋ'thun nunhili Nyumukuniny'ŋur Njarrä'ŋur (NT Parliament-ŋur) bala'ŋur Darwin märr walal dhu ŋamaŋamayun yuŋa wäyuk malany. Dhuwali wiripu yäku balandakurr Legislative Assembly. The **Commonwealth Parliament** has members of parliament from all the different regions of Australia. The citizens of Australia elect them and they meet in Parliament House in Canberra to make laws. **Yindi Njarray' (Commonwealth Parliament-thu) ga ŋayatham dhaŋaŋdja dalkarra/djirrikay ga rom-djägamirr mala beŋur wiripu wiripu States-ŋur ga Territories-ŋur. Walal bukmak yolŋu'yulŋuny rom-waŋuŋu mala dhu warraw' bakmaram ga buku-luŋ'thun nunhiwili Njarrä'lil (Parliament House-lil) Canberra-ŋur, märr dhu wäyuk malä ŋamaŋamayun.****

parole

parole *n.* Parole is a law that lets some prisoners leave prison early and finish their prison time (prison **sentence**) living in the community. 'Parole-nydjja' dhuwal rom dhägir'yunawuy warranjuljur. Parole-puyyu romdhu nuli njäthilmirriyam djuy'yun dhawatmaram dhägir'yunawuyha mala märr walalan dhägir'yunawuy walu dhu dhawar'yun nhinanharay community-njur.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a judge sends an **offender** to jail, the judge might give the offender a **non-parole period** and a **full term**. Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) djuy'yun romgu-moñunjuny yoljuny dharrungulil, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mak dhu märrma' dhägir'nha lakaram romgu-moñunjuwal yoljuwal. Wanganydjja warrpam' dhägir'yunawuy walu ga raypirri' nhanju, ga wiripuny nhämunha' walu naji dhu romgu malthun djinawa dharrungunjur ga bäynu dhawatthun marrtji. The **non-parole period** is that part of a prison sentence when the prisoner must stay in prison. After that, the **Parole Board** might allow a prisoner to leave prison. Parole is that part of a **sentence** when the prisoner lives out of prison in the community until his **full term** is finished. Walu djinawa dharrungunjur mala-wulkthunawuy dhägir'-lakanhawuy nunhi dhu dhägir'yunawuy yolju dhu romgu malthun ga nhina djinawa dharrungunjur. Dhänjur benjuri Parole-Djägamirriy walal mak dhu dhayunan dhägir'yunawuy marrtjinyaraw warranjullil. Parole-nydjja mala-wulkmaranhawuy dhägir'-lakanhawuy nunhi dhägir'yunawuy dhu nhina warranjuljur yaka djinawa dharrungunjur bäy dhu warrpam' dhägir'yunawuy nhanju dhawar'yun. But the prisoner is not completely free. He must follow the rules in the **parole order** until the full term is finished. Yurr naji yaka yan yuwaktja dhayalakunhawuy. Naji dhu malthun rom-nhirpanawuywu mala parole-puy dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu bäy dhu warrpam' nhanju dhägir'-gurrupanawuy dhawar'yun.

Parole Board *NP.* The Parole Board is a group of people who together decide about giving prisoners **parole**. The leader of the Parole Board must be a **Supreme Court Judge**. 'Parole Board-tja' dhuwal Parole-Djägamirriy njägal mala nunhi walal nuli rrambanji liya-njamañamayunmirr ga dhukarrwu larrum dhägir'yunawuywu malañuw dhu mak dhawatthun marrtji parole-kurr romgurr wo mak bäynu. Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi jurruñu djämamirr dhiyak rumbalwu, najipi yan Napunga'wuy (Judge) benjur Yindijur Njarranjur (Supreme Court-njur). The Parole Board decides if a prisoner can go out of prison on **parole**. They can only allow parole for the prisoner after the prisoner has been in prison for the **non-parole period** of his **sentence**. Parole-Djägamirriy walal nuli liya-njamañamayunmirr dhägir'yunawuywu marrtjinyaraw dhawatthunaraw dharrungunjur parole-mirriy waluy. Walal nuli yan gurrupan parole dhägir'yunawuywu dhänjur bäy naji nuli dhawatthun dharrungunjur ga nhina jurukiyi 'non-parole-mirriw' waluw nhanjuwuywu dhägir'-lakanhawuywu.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a prisoner **breaches** parole, the Parole Board decides if they will send him back to prison. Nunhi dhu dhägir'yunawuyyu bakmaram 'parole' nhanjuwuy, Parole-Djägamirriy walal dhu liya-njamañamayunmirr nuli balan walal dhu djuy'yun dhägir'yunawuyha roñanmaram dharrungulil wo yaka.

Parole Officer *n.* This is another name for a **Probation and Parole Officer**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku balandakurr 'Probation and Parole Officer' wo 'PPO'.

Parole Order *NP.* When a prisoner leaves prison on **parole**, the **Parole Board** writes a Parole Order on law-paper. Nunhi nuli dhägir'yunawuy yolju marrtji dhawatthun dharrungunjur parole-mirriy waluy, Parole-Djägamirriy walal nuli wukirrin rom-nhirpanawuy mala Parole-puy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy njamakuli'njulil rombuyil djourra'lil. The Parole Order says how many years that person will be on parole. It also says what rules (**conditions**) the person must obey while he is on parole. Parole-puy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy rom nuli ga waña nhämunha' dhungarra nunhiyi yolju dhu warranjuljur nhina yurr baðak yan guykthunawuyjur romjur. Bulu rom ga barranga'yun nhä rom-nhirpanawuywu mala gämurruw' malañuw nunhiyi yolju dhu malthun bili naji baðak parole-njur ga nhina.

parole report *n.* A parole report is a law-paper from a **PPO** to the **Parole Board** talking about a prisoner. 'Parole report-tja' dhuwal ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' PPO-yu ñuli gurrupan Parole-Djägamirriwal ñapmaranhawuyyuy yolñuwuy. A **PPO** writes a parole report for the **Parole Board**. In this report the PPO tells the story about what that prisoner has done while he is in prison. That story will help the Parole Board to decide about letting the prisoner leave prison on **parole**. PPO-yu ñuli wukirri parole-puy dhäwu walalañ Parole-Djägamirriw. Ñunhiliyi dhäwuñur parole-djämmirriy ñuli lakaram dhäwu dhägir'yunawuywalañawuy ñhaltjan ñayi ga djinawa dharrunguñur balanyamirriy. Ñurunjiyi dhäwuy ñuli gunğa'yun Parole-Djägamirriy walalany liya-ñamañamayunaraw ñuli balañ walal dhu gurrupan dhägir'yunawuyñha dhawatthunamirr romgurr wo bäyñu dhu gurrupan.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : In the parole report, the PPO will write about: Ñunhiwiliyi parole-puyliil djorra'lil dhäwumirrilil, PPO-yu dhu wukirri gämurru' mala ñhakun :

- The programs the prisoner finished in prison. - Ñhämunha' margikunhawuy mala ñayi dhawar'maram djinawa dharrunguñur.
- Is the prisoner sorry for his crime? - Ñunhi dhägir'yunawuy yolñu dhu warwuyun ñhanñuwuy ñhä ñayi wäyuk bakmaram?
- Where the prisoner will live while he is on parole. - Wanhal ñayi dhu dhägir'yunawuy ñhina parole-mirriy waluy.
- Who the prisoner will live with when he is on parole. - Yolkañ ñayi dhu dhägir'yunawuy ñhini ñurunjiyi parole-mirriy waluy.
- What colour shirt the prisoner is in prison (classification rating). Is the prisoner, a green shirt, red shirt, yellow shirt?
- Ñhä miny'tji bätjupañu dhägir'yunawuywu djinawa dharrunguñur? Wanha balañ dhägir'yunawuy rom ga mayali', milkuminymirr, mikumirr wo buthalakmirr bätjupañu?
- Anything that might cause the prisoner to break the rules while he is on parole. - Ñula ñhaliy malay dhu mak dharrwunum wo gur'kur-gurrupan dhägir'yunawuyñha märr ñayi dhu mak rombuy gämurru' mala bakmaram parole-mirriy waluy.

In the parole report, the PPO will tell the Parole Board if the PPO thinks it is good for the Parole Board to give the prisoner parole. Ga buluny PPO-yu dhu wukirri ñhaltjan ñayipi ga yuwalk guyaña ñuli manymak walal Parole-Djägamirriy dhu gurrupan dhägir'yunawuy parole wo bäyñu.

PEA (preliminary examination argument) *NP.* This is another name for **preliminary examination**. 'PEA' dhuwal wiripu yäku mala-djarr'yunamirriy waluy djuy'yunaraw Yindilil Ñarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).

PEM (preliminary examination mention) *NP.* This is another name for **preliminary examination**. 'PEM' dhuwal wiripu yäku mala-djarr'yunamirriy waluy djuy'yunaraw Yindilil Ñarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).

PEO (preliminary examination oral) *NP.* This is another name for **preliminary examination**. 'PEO' dhuwal wiripu yäku mala-djarr'yunamirriy waluy djuy'yunaraw Yindilil Ñarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).

personal deterrence *n.* A **judge** punishes (**sentences**) an **offender** so that the offender thinks 'When I break the law, I get punished. I must not break the law again.' This is called personal deterrence. Ñunhi ñapunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'yun romgu-monuñuny yolñuny märr liyamirriyam ñanya romgu-monuñuny yolñuny ñayi dhu bitjan guyaña, "Ñuli balañ ñarra dhu bulu wäyuk bakmaram, ñarra dhu dhägir' märram. Ñarra dhu yakan bulu wäyuk bakmaram". Ñunhiyiny yäku gulmaranhawuy dhägir' ñhanñuwuy. Another name for this is 'specific deterrence'. Ga wiripu ñayi yäku balandakurr 'specific deterrence'.

plea of guilty

plea of guilty *n.* A plea of guilty means that the **defendant** says to the **judge**, "It is true. I agree that I broke the law. I agree that you will punish me." It means that the defendant agrees that the police story (**statement of facts**) is true. 'Plea of guilty-ny' mayali' ṅunhi birrka'yunawuy ṅuli waṅa ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal), "Yuwalk dhuwaliyi. Ṇarra ga wäyuk bakmaram". Ṇunhiyiny mayali' birrka'yunawuy ṅuli yoram ṅupanawuyyupuy dhäwu bilijumanguṅ mala ṅunhi ga lakaram ṅamakuli'ṅunṅur djourra'ṅur yuwalk.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The **prosecutor** or **judge's associate** will read out the **charge** in court. Then he will ask the defendant, "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" When the defendant says, "Guilty," that is a plea of guilty. **Bala djarrma-gänhamirriy wo ṅapungga'wuywal guṅga'yunamirriy dhu maṅtji-law'maram ṅupanawuy mala djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur).** Bala ṅayi dhu ṅän'thun birrka'yunawuyṅha, "Nhe wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo yaka?" Ṇunhi dhu birrka'yunawuy lakaranhamirr, "Wäyuk-midikunhamirr," ṅunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'plea of guilty'. Then the prosecutor will read the precis to the judge. The **defence** lawyer will say "These facts are admitted." This means, "We agree that this story is true". **Bala djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu maṅtji-law'maram ṅupanawuy dhäwu ṅamakuli'ṅunṅur djourra'ṅur ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal).** Galmunhamirr djungaya dhu waṅa "Dhuwandja yuwalk dhäwu mala linyu ga yoram romgurr yan". Ṇunhiyiny mayali', "Linyu dhu yoram ṅunhi dhuwal dhäwu yuwalk".

plea of not guilty *n.* A plea of not guilty means that the **defendant** says to the **judge**, "I do not agree that I broke the law". 'Plea of not guilty-nydja' mayali' ṅunhi birrka'yunawuy ga waṅa ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal), "Yaka ṅarra dhu yoram ṅunhi ṅarra wäyuk bakmaram". In court, the **prosecutor** will ask the defendant, "How do you plead? Guilty, or not guilty?" When the defendant says, "Not guilty," this is a plea of not guilty. **Djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur), djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu ṅän'thun birrka'yunawuyṅha, "Nhaltjan dhe ga waṅa wäyuk-midikuman wo yaka wäyuk-midikuman?"** Ṇunhi birrka'yunawuy dhu lakaranhamirr, "Yaka wäyuk-midikunhamirr", dhuwandja wäyuk-midikunhamiriw lakaranhawuy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : There are four different reasons why a defendant will plead 'not guilty'. When a defendant says 'not guilty' to the judge in court, he might mean: **Ṇunhiliyi ga ṅorra ḍämbumiriw barrkuwatj gämurru' mala nhaku birrka'yunawuy dhu waṅa "Wäyuk-midikunhamiriw " lakaranhamirr.** Ṇunhi birrka'yunawuy dhu buku-bakmaram "Yaka wäyuk-midikuman " nhanukal ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur) mak dhuwal mayali' ga ṅorra :

1. I did not break the law. **Bäyṅu ṅarra wäyuk bakmaram.**
2. I did break the law, but the police story is not true. **Bakmaram ṅarra wäyuk, yurr dhäwu bilijumanguṅ yaka yuwalk.**
3. The police story is true, but I had a proper reason to do it. (For example, when a defendant hits another person who was trying to hit the defendant, the judge might say that the defendant is not guilty because of a law called self-defence.) **Bilijumanguṅ dhäwu yuwalk yan , yurr manymakku gämurruw'. [Balanya nhakun, ṅunhi ṅuli birrka'yunawuyyuu wutthun wiripunguny yolṅuny ṅunhi ṅuli mar'yun birrka'yunawuywu, ṅapungga'wuy (judge) dhu mak waṅa ṅunhiyi birrka'yunawuy yaka wäyuk-midikuman bili dhuwalatjan ṅunhi romgurr yäku balandakurr 'self-defence'.]**
4. I did break the law, but I want the **magistrate** or **jury** to see the **evidence** then decide if I broke the law. That is, I want the **prosecutor** to bring evidence to **prove** that I broke the law. **Ṇarra wäyuk bakmaram, yurr ṅarra djäl burapuywu (magistrate-ku) wo burapuywu walalaṅ (jury-w) nhänharaw mel-lakaranhawuywu mala bala walal dhu liya-ṅamaṅamayun ṅuli balaṅ ṅarra wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr.** Ṇunhiyiny, ṅarra djäl djarrma-gänhamirriw ṅayi dhu gäma mel-lakaranhawuy mala bala ṅarra'lil (court-lil) märr dhu yuwalkkum lakaram yan ṅunhi ṅarra wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr.

police

police *n.* Police officers are part of the **executive** government and they are caretakers of the law. They are members of the police force and their job is to make sure that people do not break the law that **parliament** makes. **Bilitjuman djämamirr mala dhuwal balanya nhakun yothu wo djungaya, djägamirr mala romgu. Ga dhirratjaw romgu walal nuli ga malthun, ga djämany walalañ walal dhu ga djäga manymakkum romgu, märr dhu yaka nula yolñuy bakmaram wäyuk ñunhi walal nuli ga ñamañamayun ñunhal djinawa ñärra'ñur (parliament-ñur).** When someone breaks the law, the law requires the police to try to find out who did it and what happened. **Ñunhi nuli yolñuy bakmaram rom, rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi dhu bilitjumandhu dhu birrka'yun ga mañ'maram yolthu ga nhaltjan balanyamirriy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The parliament makes laws which say what police can or cannot do, so they have enough authority to do their job. Because of this, police can do some things that other people cannot do. **Ñärray' (parliament-thu) dhu nuli ga ñamañamayun rom mala nhä bilitjumandhu dhu djäma wo yaka, bala walal ga gana' ganydjarr-gurrupanawuy ñayatham ñurukiyyi djämaw. Ga beñuryi, bilitjumandhu mala ga ñayatham ganydjarr ñunhi dhu yan djäma romgurr ñunhi bäyñu dhu wiripuy yolñuy djäma.** For example, when police think a person has broken the law, they can take that person to the police station and hold him there for a short time for **questioning**. If there is enough **evidence**, they will **charge** that person and take him to **court**. If there is not enough evidence then the law requires police to let that person go. **Balanya nhakun, nuli bilitjumandhu ga guyaña yolñuy bakmarañal rom, walal bilitjumandhu dhu mak gäma ñunhiyi yolñuny bala bilitjumangal wopitjlil ga ñayathanan ñanya ñunhiliyi guwarr yan dhä-birrka'yunaraw. Nuli balañ gana' ga ñorra mel-lakaranhawuy, bala walal nuli ñupan ñanya romgurr ga gäman ñanya yolñuny ñärra'lil (court-lil). Nuli bäyñu gana' mel-lakaranhawuy, rom ga barranga'yun bilitjumandhu dhu dhayalakum ga djuy'yun ñunhiyi dhä-märryulñkthunawuynha.** In court, the police can tell the **magistrate** or **judge** what laws they think the person broke. Police will also go to court to show the magistrate or jury any evidence that might show that the defendant broke the law. The **magistrate** or **jury** then decides if the person did break the law or did not break the law. **Djinawa ñärra'ñur (court-ñur), bilitjumandhu dhu lakaram burapuywal (magistrate-kal) wo ñapungawuywal (judge-kal) nhä yolñuy rom bakmaram. Bilitjumandhu nuli wiripuny marrtji ñärra'lil (court-lil) mel-gurrupanaraw burapuywal (magistrate-kal) wo burapuywal walalañgal (jury-wal) nula mel-lakaranhawuy ñunhi dhu mak mel-gurrupan ñunhi birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk bakmaram. Burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-ñamañamayunmirr wanha balañ ñurunjiyi yolñuy wäyuk bakmaram wo bäyñu.** The law says that police do not have power to punish people. Only a judge has power from the law to punish (**sentence**) people. **Rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi bilitjumandhu bäyñu ga ñayatham ganydjarr dhägir'yunaraw yolñuy mala. Ñapungawuyyu (judge-thu) ñayipi ga ñayatham ganydjarr beñur romñur dhägir'yunaraw yolñuy mala.**

police caution *n.* To caution a person means to tell a person to think carefully before he tells police that he broke the law. The law says that when police officers want to ask a **suspect** about breaking the law, the **police officers** must warn the suspect to think carefully about telling his story. This warning is called the police caution. **'Caution-dja' mayali' binga'maram dhu ga yolñuny märr ñayi dhu guyaña manymakkum yurrnha ñayi dhu lakaram bilitjumangal ñunhi ñayi wäyuk bakmaram. Rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi bilitjuman dhu djälthirr ñän'thunaraw dhä-märrdjulñkthunaraw yolñuw ñurukiyyiwuy bakmaranawuy rombuy, bilitjumandhu dhu binga'maram ñunhiyiny dhä-märrdjulñkthunawuy yolñuny guyañanharaw manymakkunharaw. Dhuwandja binga'maranhawuy dhäwu bilitjumangul yäku balandakurr 'police caution-dja'.** The law says that a suspect can decide about what he wants to say to the police officers. The law says that a suspect can say nothing to police, or the suspect can tell the police his story. Before police officers ask the suspect any questions, they must explain this law so that the suspect understands the law. **Rom ga barranga'yun dhä-märrdjulñkthunawuyyu yolñuy dhu mala-djarr'yun nhaltjan ñayi dhu waña bilitjumangal. Ga dhä-märrdjulñkthunawuy yolñu dhu mak bäyñu waña bilitjumangal wo ñayi dhu mak lakaram walalañgal dhäwu nhanuwuy yan. Yurr ñäthil, bilitjumandhu walal romgu malthun ga mayali'-ñupan märr ga dhä-märrdjulñkthunawuyyu yolñuy dhu dharañan nhaltjan rom ga barranga'yun, nhakun manymak ñayi dhu bäyñu dhäwu lakaram nhanuwuy walalañgal bilitjumangal.**

police custody *n.* Police custody is when a police officer puts a person in **custody**. Galkunmirr bilitjumanгалnydja dhuwal nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu djudupmaram yolguny djagalil 'custody-lil'.

police interview *n.* A police interview is when **police officers** ask a **suspect** questions about breaking the law. 'Police interview-nydja' dhuwal dhä-birrka'yunamirriy waluy bilitjumanгал nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu djämamirriy mala dhä-birrka'yun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyinha yolguny wäyukpuy bakmaranhawuy. When police think a person broke the **law**, that person is called a **suspect**. Police officers will ask the suspect about that trouble. They will also record everything that everyone says. This is called an interview. Nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu guyaña nurunjiy yolguny wäyuk bakmaram, nunhiyiny nayi yäku dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyinha yolgun. Bilitjumandhu djämamirriy dhu nän'thun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolguny nurukiwuy maripuy. Wiripuny walal nuli dapmaram warrpam' rirrakay nhaltjan nuli ga bukmak yolgu waña. Nunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'interview'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Two **police officers** will talk to the **suspect** in an **interview room** at a police station, and they record everyone talking. Police might take this recording to the court. This recording is a kind of **evidence**. The judge or jury will listen to this recording to decide if the suspect broke the law. **Märrma' bilitjuman maḍa** nuli waña dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolguny djinawa dhä-birrka'yunamirriyur wäñanur nunhal bilitjumanгал wopitjgur, ga walal nuli rirrakay dapmaram bukmaknha wañanhaminyawuy. Bilitjumandhu dhu mak gäma nunhiyiny dapmaranhawuy njarra'lil (court-lil). Dhuwandja dapmaranhawuy nhakun mel-lakaranhawuy. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) nuli näma bala liya-namañamayunmirr nuli balan dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolguny wäyuk bakmaram. In an interview, the police will ask the suspect many questions about the trouble. The police will see if the suspect says "Yes, I did that. I broke the law." When the suspect talks like this, it is called an **admission** or **confession**. Djinawa dhä-birrka'yunawuygur wäñanur bilitjumandhu dhu nän'thun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyinha yolguny dharrwa mirithirr nurukiwuy maripuy. Bilitjumandhu nuli ga birrka'yun märranharaw dhäwu dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywuy nayi dhu waña, "Yow, narra bakmaram rom. Njarrany dhuwal wäyuk-midikunhamirr." Bilitjumandhu nuli lakaram dhuwal yoranhawuy dhäwu wo lakaranhaminyawuy.

police officer *n.* This is another name for **police**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku bilitjumangu.

police prosecutor *n.* This person is a **police officer** who works like a **prosecutor** in the **Magistrates Court**. A police prosecutor is different from a prosecutor because the police prosecutor is not a lawyer. Dhuwandja yolgu bilitjuman djämamirr nuli djäma balanya nhakun djarrma-gänhamirr djinawa Nyumukuniny'nur Njarra'nur (Magistrates Court-nur). Djarrma-gänhamirr bilitjuman mala barrkuwatj bejur Djarrma-gänhamirr mala bili walal yakan djungaya (lawyer).

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : To become a **police prosecutor**, a **police officer** learns more about the law and courts than other police officers. **Märranharaw dhiyak djarrma-gänhaminyaraw djämaw**, bilitjuman nuli bulu marngithirr gadamandhinyaraw nurukiyi rombuywu gämurruw' mala, ga bulun marngi romgu mala, yaka nhakun wiripurruwurr bilitjuman mala.

policeman *n.* This is another name for **police**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku bilitjumangu.

possession *n.* According to the law, possession means two different things. It means that a person has something with him. For example he might have gunja or a knife in his pocket. **Dhāruk ṅunha romṅur, ' ṅayathanhamirr ' dhāruk ṅayi mārrma' barrkuwatjtja mayali'.** Dhuwandja mayali' ṅunhi ṅuli ga yolṅuy ṅayatham ṅula nhā. Balanya nhakun mak ṅayi wāymi ṅayatham wo yiki' ṅayi ga ṅayatham djinawa gutjikaṅṅur nhanukal. Possession also means that a person is in charge of something. For example someone might hide alcohol in a car and go away from the car. He is still 'in possession' of that alcohol, even though he is not holding that alcohol with his hands. **Ga wiripuny mayali' ' ṅayathanhamirr ' ṅunhiyiny yolṅu nhakun waṭaṅu wo ganydjarrmirr ṅurukiyi girriw' malaṅuw.** Balanya nhakun yolṅuy dhu mak djuḷuḷ'maram ṅānitji mutikalil bala marrtjin. Nunhiyi yolṅu baḍak yan waṭaṅu ga ṅayathanhamirr ṅurukiyi ṅānitjiw, bāydhi ṅayi bāyṅu ga ṅayatham goṅdhu ṅunhiyi mala.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : The law also says that a person must know that the thing is there, otherwise it is not called possession. For example, if a person puts alcohol in another person's car, and that other person does not know it is in his car, he is not in possession of the alcohol. **Wiripuny rom ga barranga'yun ṅunhiyi yolṅu marṅgi yan ṅula nhā ga ṅorra ṅunhiliyi, ga ṅuli bāyṅu, yaka ṅunhiyi yāku ṅayathanhamirr.** Balanya nhakun, ṅuli dhu yolṅuy rulwaṅdhun ṅānitji wiripuṅuwal yolṅuwal mutikalil, ga ṅunhiyi yolṅu yaka marṅgi ṅurukiyi ṅunhi ga ṅorra djinawa nhanukal mutikaṅṅur, ṅunhiyiny ṅayi yaka ṅayathanhamirr ṅurukiyi ṅānitjiw.

PPO

n. This is a short name for 'Probation and Parole Officer'. A PPO works with **defendants** and **offenders** outside of prison. The PPO will **supervise** offenders and defendants to check that they obey a judge's rules (**orders**). **'PPO-nydjā' gurriri yāku warraṅulpuy-djāgamirr 'Probation and Parole Officer-w'.** PPO-yu ṅuli ga djāma birra'yunawuywal ga romgu-moṅuṅuwal mala, ṅunhal warraṅulṅur beṅur dharruṅṅur. PPO-yu ṅuli ga djakap ga dharray romgu-moṅuṅuny ga birra'yunawuywaha mala ga nhāma ṅunhi walal ga romgu malthun ṅapuṅga'wuywu (judge-ku) rom-nhirrpanawuywu. A PPO will also write **parole reports** for the **Parole Board**, and help people on **parole** obey their **Parole Order**. PPO-yu dhu wukirri parole-puy dhāwumirr djorra' Parole-Djāgamirriw walalaṅ, ga guṅga'yun yolṅuny mala parole-ṅur romgu malthunaraw ṅurukiyi Parole-puywu Dhāruk-gurrupanawuywu ṅamakuli'ṅuṅur djorra'ṅur walalaṅ. More information: **Bulu dhāwu :** When a judge thinks about how to punish (**sentence**) an offender, the judge might ask the PPO, "Do you think this person will obey the rules that I give him?" **ṅunhi ṅuli ṅapuṅga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga guyaṅa ṅunhi nhaltjan ṅayi dhu dhāgir'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny, ṅapuṅga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mak dhu ṅāṅ'thun PPO-ny, "Nhaltjan nhe ga guyaṅa ṅuli ṅarra dhu gurrupan rom-nhirrpanawuy mala mārr ṅayi dhu romgu malthun?"** The PPO will talk with the offender and then write a report for the judge. The report might say "Yes, this person will obey the rules" or it might say "No, this person will not obey the rules." **PPO dhu waṅa romgu-moṅuṅuwal bala wukirri parole-puy dhāwu ṅapuṅga'wuywun (judge-kun).** ṅunhiyi parole-puy djorra' dhu mak ga waṅa "Yoranhawuy, dhuwal yolṅu dhu romgu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywaha mala", wo mak ṅayi dhu ga waṅa "Yakan. Dhuwal yolṅu dhu mak bāyṅun romgu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywaha mala". The other work of the PPO is to supervise an offender to make sure he is doing all the things that the judge told him to do. When an offender does not obey what the judge said, he has **breached** the **order**, and the PPO will make the offender go back to **court**. Then the judge then might punish him more. **Wiripuny djāma PPO-wu ṅayi dhu ga nhāma'nhama ga dharray romgu-moṅuṅuw yolṅuw ṅunhi ṅayi ga malthun nhaku ṅapuṅga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ṅanya waṅa. ṅunhi ṅuli romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu yaka romgu malthun nhaltjan ṅapuṅga'wuy (judge) ṅuli waṅa nhanṅu, ṅunhiyiny ṅayi ṅuli bakmaram rombuy dhāruk-gurrupanawuy ṅamakuli'ṅu djorra'ṅur, bala PPO dhu waṅa romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny roṅiyinyaraw ṅarra'lil (court-lil).** Bala ṅapuṅga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhāgir'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny bulun.

pre-hearing mention

preliminary examination

pre-hearing mention *n.* A pre-hearing mention is a court **mention**. When a defendant decides to **contest the charges**, that is, plead **not guilty**, the **magistrate** will **adjourn** the court for 6 weeks. In that 6 weeks, the **prosecutor** must give the **defence lawyer** the **brief of evidence**. 'Pre-hearing mention-dja' balanya nhakun rulwandhunawuy walu djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) marr dhu nathilmirriyam jurikiyi liya-namanamayunamirriw waluw. Nunhi nuli birrka'yunawuy liya-namanamayunmirr nanyi dhu dur'thu-nurkam jurukiyi nupanawuywu malanj, nunhiyiny nanyi dhu wayuk-midikunhamirriw lakaranhamirr", bala dhu burapuyyuy (magistrate-thuny) dadawmaram njarany' (court-nha) 6 weeks-ku. Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi balanyamirriy 6 weeks-thu, djarrma-ganhamirriy dhu gurrupan galmunhamirriwal djungayawal warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu mala. Then the prosecutor, the defence lawyer and the **defendant** will go back to **court**. This court date is called a pre-hearing mention. At the pre-hearing mention, the magistrate will check that the prosecutor has already given the brief of evidence to the defence lawyer. The magistrate will also check that the defendant still wants to contest the charges. Bala djarrma-ganhamirri, galmunhamirri djungaya, ga birrka'yunawuy dhu marrtji roniyirr njarra'lil (court-lil). Dhuwandja yaku njarra'mirriy (court-mirriy) waluy wanjanhamirri nathil yan. Balanyamirriy nunhi burapuyyuy (magistrate-thu) dhu djakap nunhi djarrma-ganhamirriy bili gurrupar warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu mala galmunhamirriwal djungayawal. Burapuyyuy (magistrate-thu) dhu bulu maln'maram birrka'yunawuywal wanha balan nanyi badak djäl dur'thu-nurkanharaw nupanawuywu mala. Then the magistrate will adjourn the case to a later date for a **hearing**. Bala burapuyyuy (magistrate-thu) dhu bulu dadawmaram jurukiyin bala liya-namanamayunamirriw waluw.

More information:

Bulu dhawu : Pre-hearing mention used to be called a 'contest mention'. Wiripu dhuwal yaku nathiliyu balandakurr 'contest mention'.

precis

n. A precis is a law-paper where police write the police story about how a person broke the law. 'Precis-nydja' dhuwal namakuli'nu rombuy djorra' dhawumirr bilitjumanguj. Nunhiliyi djorra'nur bilitjumandhu mala nuli wukirri walalanguwuy dhawu nhaltjan nuli yolnuy wayuk bakmaram. It is also called 'statement of facts' or 'crown facts'. The police will write what they think the person did. It is the short story that goes with the charges. Wiripuny nanyi yaku balandakurr 'statement of facts' wo 'crown facts'. Bilitjumandhu dhu wukirri nhaltjan walal guyana nha yolnuy nurunjiyi djama. Nunhiyi gurriri dhawu nunhi dhu marrtji nunhiwiliyi birrka'yunawuyyuylii gamurru'wuylii malanjulil. The **prosecutor** gives this precis to the **defence lawyer** the first time the **defendant appears in court**. Djarrma-ganhamirriy dhu gurrupan dhuwal nupanawuyyuy dhawu galmunhamirriwal djungayawal balanyamirriy nanyi birrka'yunawuy dhu nurrungu marrtji ga milkunhamirri djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur).

preliminary examination *n.* A preliminary examination is a **court mention** in the Magistrates Court for the magistrate to decide about sending a **court case** to the **Supreme Court**. 'Preliminary examination-dja' dhuwal rulwanḡhunawuy walu djinawa Nyumukuniny'ḡur Nḡarra'ḡur (Magistrates Court-ḡur) mḡrr dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) mala-djarr'yun djuy'yunaraw goḡu-marimirri dhḡwuw bala Yindilil Nḡarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil), wo bḡyḡu. When the police **charge** a person, the first **court** that deals with those charges is always the **Magistrates Court**. But if the charges are serious, that is, there is a big punishment, the court case must go to the **Supreme Court**. Nḡunhi dhu bilitjumandhu ḡupan yolḡuny, ḡurruḡuy ḡḡrray' (court-thu) ḡunhi ḡuli barrkuwatjkum djḡma ḡunhiyi Nyumukuniny'thu Nḡrray' (Magistrates Court-thu). Rom ga barranga'yun ḡunhi wḡyuk-bakmaranḡhawuy dhḡwu mala bilitjumangun ḡḡl mirithirr, balanya nhakun mḡrr yindi dhḡgir' galkuna, ḡayiny goḡu-marimirr ḡḡmurr'u' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-tja) ḡuli marrtji Yindilila Nḡarra'lil (Supreme Court-lila). Before the charges go to the Supreme Court, a **magistrate** must think about the **evidence** against the **defendant**. She does this at a court hearing called a Preliminary Examination where she reads the **brief of evidence** and might hear evidence from **witnesses**. If there is enough evidence to make the magistrate think, 'Maybe this defendant is guilty' then she will send the defendant to the Supreme Court. Yurrnha wḡyuk-bakmaranḡhawuy dhḡwu mala bilitjumangun dhu mak marrtji Yindililnydja Nḡarra'lil (Supreme Court-lilnydja), rom ga barranga'yun burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu guyaḡa murrumurr'u mala mel-lakaranḡhawuy birrka'yunawuywu. Nḡayi ḡuli bitjandhiyi ḡunhal ḡḡrra'ḡur (court-ḡur) ḡḡnhamirriy waluy yḡku ḡurruḡu ḡḡnḡhawuy ḡunhi ḡayi ḡuli maḡutji-law'maram ḡunhiyi mel-lakaranḡhawuy dhḡwu warrpam' nha. Nḡunhi ḡunhiyi gana' mel-lakaranḡhawuy nḡanḡu burapuywu (magistrate-ku) guyaḡanharaw, "Mak dhuwal birrka'yunawuy wḡyuk-miḡikunhamirr" bala ḡayi dhu djuy'yun ḡanya birrka'yunawuy nha bala Yindilil Nḡarra'lil (Supreme Court-lil).

More information:

Bulu dhḡwu : There are three steps to preliminary examinations. The first step is always a court hearing called a **PEM**. Sometimes when a defendant wants to **contest the charges**, his lawyer might ask the magistrate to agree for two more steps called a PEA and a PEO, so that the magistrate can hear the witnesses tell their stories in court. Lurrkun' ga ḡorra gakaḡ mala ḡurikiyi ḡurruḡuw ḡḡnḡhawuywu. Namba wan, dhuwal ḡḡnḡhawuy yḡku balandakurr PEM. Wiripuny ḡunhi birrka'yunawuy djḡl ḡur'thu-ḡurrrkanharaw ga lakaranḡminyaraw wḡyuk-miḡikunhamiriw, nḡanukaḡ djunḡayay dhu mak ḡḡḡ'thun burapuy nha (magistrate-nha) yoranharaw bulu mḡrrmaw' gakaḡwu yḡkuw PEA-wu ga bulu PEO-gu, mḡrr ga burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu ḡḡma dhḡwu mel-marḡgiwun ḡalanḡwun ḡjinawa ḡḡrra'ḡur (court-ḡur).

presumption of innocence *n.* The presumption of innocence is a rule that says this: It is only when a judge says that a person broke the law that we can treat that person like he is guilty. Otherwise, we must treat that person like he is innocent. 'Presumption of innocence-dja' dhuwal rom ḡunhi ga barranga'yun bitjan: Nḡayipi ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu waḡa ga lakaram ḡuli yolḡuy wḡyuk bakmaram ga nhḡma ḡunhiyi yolḡuny nhakun wḡyuk-miḡikunhamirr. Wo wiripuny, limurr dhu nhḡma ḡunhiyi yolḡuny nhakun ḡayi dhḡ-marimirriw. When police **charge** a person with breaking the law, everyone must keep treating that person as though he has not broken the law until his case is finished. This means that people cannot say "the police say you broke the law, so we know this is true." They must wait for a judge to say that the **defendant** broke the law, then they can say "we know you broke the law." This is part of the foundation for **criminal law**. It is called 'presumption of innocence'. Nḡuli dhu bilitjumandhu ḡupan yolḡuny wḡyukpuy bakmaranḡhawuy, rom ga barranga'yun bukmakthu yolḡu'yulḡuy dhu bitjan nhḡma ḡanya nhakun ḡayi wḡyuk-bakmaranḡhamiriw yolḡu bḡy dhu goḡu-marimirr ḡḡmurr'u' mala (case-tja) nḡanḡu dhawar'yun. Dhuwandja mayali' yolḡu mala dhu yaka waḡa "bilitjumandhu dhu lakaram ḡunhi nḡe dhuwal wḡyuk bakmaram, bilin napurr marḡgin ḡunhi dhuwaliiy yuwalk". Rom ga barranga'yun walal dhu galkun ḡapungga'wuywu (judge-ku) ḡayi dhu lakaram ḡuli birrka'yunawuyyu wḡyuk bakmaram, bala yurrnha walal dhu mak waḡa "napurr marḡgi nḡe wḡyuk bakmaram". Dhuwandja mala-walkthunawuy beḡur lukuḡur romḡur ḡḡrra'puy (court-puy) rom. Ga ḡamakuli'ḡuny yḡku balandakurr dhuwali rom 'presumption of innocence'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : This rule means that in a criminal **trial**, the defendant is not required to do anything to show the **judge** that he is **innocent**. The prosecutor is required to bring the evidence to court to show (**prove**) that the defendant is **guilty**. **Dhuwandja rom-nhirrpanawuy mayali' nunhi liya-namañamayunamirriy waluy djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur), birrka'yunawuyyu dhu yaka mel-gurrupan ñula nhä ñapunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nunhi ñayi dhä-marimiriw. Ga djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu gäma mel-lakaranhawuy mala bala ñarra'lil (court-lil) ga birrka'yun mulkurr-ñapmaram nunhi ñayi birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr.**

prior record *n.* This is another name for **criminal record**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku ñäthiliñu rom-marangunhawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñuñur djorra'ñur (criminal record-gu).**

priors *n.* This is another name for **criminal record**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku ñäthiliñu rom-marangunhawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñuñur djorra'ñur (criminal record-gu).**

prison *n.* Prison is a place where the government keeps people who are on **remand** waiting for court and people who a **judge sentenced to imprisonment**. A prisoner is not allowed to leave prison until he has stayed for his **full time** or a judge or the **Parole Board** lets him out early. **Dharrunguny dhuwal wäña nunhi gapmandhu ñuli ga ñayatham yolñu'yulñuny walalany ga galkun ñärraw' (court-ku), ga yolñu mala nunhi walal dharrungupuy dhägir' märrañal. Nunhi dhägir'yunawuy yolñu dhu bäyñu dhawatñhun marrtji dharrunguñur bäy ñayi dhu nhina warrpam' dhägir'yunamirriy waluy, wo ñapunga'wuyyu (judge) wo Parole-Djägamirriy walal dhu djuy'yun ñanya dhawatñmaram ñathil'yun.**

prisoner *n.* A person who the **executive government** keeps in prison is called a prisoner. **Yolñu nunhi ga gapmandhu ñayatham dharrunguñur nunhiyiny ñayi yäku dhägir'yunawuyña.**

Probation and Parole Officer *n.* A Probation and Parole Officer works with **defendants** and **offenders** outside of prison. The Probation and Parole Officer will **supervise** offenders and defendants to check that they obey a judge's rules (**orders**). A Probation and Parole Officer is also called a PPO or Parole Officer. **'Probation and Parole Officer' dhuwal warrañulpuy-djägamirriy ñuli djäma ga birrka'yunawuywal ga romgu-moñuñuwal mala yaka djinawa'ñur dharrunguñur warrañulñur. Warrañulpuy-djägamirriy mala ñuli nhäma'nhama ga dharray romgu-moñuñuw ga birrka'yunawuywu mala nunhi walal dhu ga romgu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala ñapunga'wuywun (judge-kuñ). Warrañulpuywu-djägamirriy walalañ wiripuny yäku 'PPO' wo 'Parole Officer'. A PPO will also write **parole reports** for the **Parole Board**, and help people on **parole** obey their **Parole Order**. PPO-yu dhu wukirri parole-puy dhäwumirr djorra' Parole-Djägamirriy walalañ, ga gunga'yun yolñuny mala parole-ñur romgu malthunaraw ñurukiyi Parole-puywu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu ñamakuli'ñuñur djorra'ñur walalañ.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a judge thinks about how to punish (**sentence**) an offender, the judge might ask the PPO, "Do you think this person will obey the rules that I give him?" **Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) guyaṅa nhaltjan ṅayi dhu dhägir'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mak dhu ṅäṅ'thun PPO-ny, "Nhaltjan nhe ga guyaṅa nuli ṅarra dhu gurrupan rom-nhirrpanawuy mala märr ṅayi dhu romgu malthun?"** The PPO will talk with the offender and then write a report for the judge. The report might say "Yes, this person will obey the rules" or it might say "No, this person will not obey the rules." **PPO dhu waṅa romgu-moṅuṅuwal yolṅuwal bala wukirri parole-puy dhäwu napunga'wuywun (judge-kun). Nunhiyi parole-puy djorra' dhu mak ga waṅa "Yoranhawuy, dhuwal yolṅu dhu romgu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala", wo mak ṅayi dhu ga waṅa "Yakan. Dhuwal yolṅu dhu mak bäyṅun romgu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala".** The other work of the PPO is to supervise an offender to make sure he is doing all the things that the judge told him to do. When an offender does not obey what the judge said, he has **breached** the **order**, and the PPO will make the offender go back to **court**. Then the judge might punish him more. **Wiripuny djäma PPO-wu ṅayi dhu ga nhäma'nhama ga dharray romgu-moṅuṅuw yolṅuw ṅunhi ṅayi ga malthun nhaku napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ṅanya waṅa. Nunhi nuli romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu yaka romgu malthun nhaltjan napunga'wuy (judge) nuli waṅa nhanṅu, ṅunhiyiny ṅayi nuli bakmaram rombuy dhäruk-gurrupanawuy ṅamakuli'ṅu djorra'ṅur, bala PPO dhu waṅa romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny roṅiyinyaraw ṅarra'lil (court-lil). Bala napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'yun romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny bulun.**

produce documents *v.* When a judge uses a **summons** or **subpoena** to tell a person to bring papers to court, that person must 'produce documents'. That is, she must bring those papers to the court room. **Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) bäki dhäruk-dju'yunawuy djorra' Nyumukuṅiny'lil Närra'lil (Magistrates Court-lil) wo dhäruk-dju'yunamirr djorra' Yindilil Närra'lil (Supreme Court-lil) waṅa ga yolṅuny gänharaw ṅula nhä djorra' mala bala ṅarra'lil (court-lil) ṅuruṅiyi yolṅuy dhu mel-gurrupan dhäwumirr djorra'. Nunhiyiny, ṅayi dhu romgu malthun ga gäma ṅunhiyi djorra' mala ṅarra'lil (court-lil).**

proof *n.*

- 1 • This is another word for **prove**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku lakaram muḷkurr-lapmaranhawuy dhäwu ga yuwalkkum 'prove-dja'.**
- 2 • Proof can also mean **evidence**. **Proof-dja wiripuny mayali' nhanṅu mel-lakaranhawuy, 'evidence'.**

proofing a witness *v.* Proofing a witness is when a lawyer meets with a witness before the witness tells her story (**gives evidence**) in court. **'Proofing a witness' ṅunhi dhu djungaya nhina mel-marṅgiwal märr maṅḍa dhu ṅäthilmirriyam ga dhunupakum dhäwu yurnha nuli djungayay ga mel-marṅgiy dhu lakaram nhanṅuwuy dhäwu djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur).** The lawyer will talk to the witness to check if the witness' story is still the same as the **witness statement**. The lawyer will also check if the witness can still remember what happened and tell the witness about what will happen in court. **Djungaya dhu waṅa mel-marṅgiwal maḷṅ'maram nuli balaṅ ṅunhi bili mel-marṅgiw dhäwu nhakun ṅunha ṅamakuli'ṅunṅur djorra'ṅur ṅayi ṅäthil ṅunhi lakaraṅal bilijumangal. Ga bulu djungayay dhu ṅäṅ'thun mel-marṅginy nuli balaṅ ṅayi ga baḍak guyaṅa nhä maḷṅ'thun ṅäthil. Ga marṅgikum ṅayi dhu mel-marṅginy nhä dhuwal rom ga gakaḷ ṅayi dhu maḷṅ'maram djinawa ṅarra'ṅur (court-ṅur).**

prosecution *n.* This is another name for **prosecutor**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku djarrma-gänhamirriw, 'prosecutor-w'.**

prosecutor

prosecutor *n.* A prosecutor is a **lawyer** who works for the **government** in **court**. A prosecutor helps the police **prove** the police story. 'Prosecutor-ny' dhuwal djarrma-gänhamirr djungaya nünhi nuli ga djäma gapmangu djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) marr dhu yuwalkkuman nuriki dhawu bilijumangu. The prosecutor tells the **judge** about the **laws** she thinks a person broke and brings **evidence** to the judge which shows that the person broke the **law**. The prosecutor is on one side in court and the **defence lawyer** is on the other side. Djarrma-gänhamirriy nuli lakaram napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) rombuy mala nünhi nayi nuli guyaņa yolny bakmaram. Nayi nuli gäma mel-lakaranhawuy mala napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nünhi nuli mel-gurupan nurunyi yolny wayuk bakmaranj. Djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) djarrma-gänhamirr ga djäma wanganyur gali'nur ga galmunhamirr djungaya ga djäma wiripunur gali'nur.

prove *v.* Prove means to use **evidence** in court to show that something is true. 'Prove-dja' mayali' bäki dhu mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu mala ga girri' djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) marr dhu yuwalkkuman. Lawyers prove something when they show a **judge** or **jury** in a **court** that something is true. When a lawyer tells the judge something, the judge or jury does not know if it is true or not. So lawyers have to bring **evidence** for the judge to see or hear. This evidence will help the judge or jury to know if something is true or not true. Djungayay mala djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), nuli lakaram yuwalkkum yan dhawu, mulkurr-lapmaram napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) wo burapuyha walalany (jury-ny). Nuli nayi dhu djungayay lakaram nula nhä dhawu nhanukal napunga'wuywal (judge-kal), napunga'wuy (judge) wo burapuy walal (jury) baynu marngi nünhi nayi yuwalk dhawu wo yaka. Djungayay malany dhu gäma mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu mala napunga'wuywu (judge-gu) nänharaw ga nänharaw. Dhiyan mel-lakaranhawuy nuli gunga'yun napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) wo burapuyha walalany (jury-ny) nhä yuwalk dhawu, ga nhä yaka yuwalk. In court lawyers try to prove their story is true and they try to prove that the other side's story is not true. Ga djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) djungayay malany nuli birrka'yun mulkurr-lapmaram nunhiyi dhawu yuwalk ga birrka'yun mulkurrwu-lapmaranharaw nünhi wiripuny dhawu yaka yuwalk.

Q - q

questioning *n.* When the police think someone broke the law, they ask that person about it. This is called questioning. The police question the **suspect** so they can get information (**evidence**). Ga nünhi nuli bilijumandhu guyaņa yolny wayuk bakmaranj, walal nuli naj'thun nurukiwuy. Dhuwandja yaku dhä-birrka'yunawuy rom. Walal bilijumandhu dhu naj'thun dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyha yolny marr walal dhu mak märram mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu.

More information:

Bulu dhawu : When the police get enough information, then they write on law-paper those **laws** that they think the suspect broke. This means they **charge** the suspect. Ga nünhi nuli walal bilijumandhu dhu märram gana' mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu, bala walal nuli wukirrin namakuli'nulil rombuyil djourra'lila nunhiyi rom mala nünhi walal ga guyaņa dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolny mak bakmaram. Dhuwandja mayali' walal dhu nupana dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyha yolny.

R - r

rehabilitation *n.* Rehabilitation means to change how a person behaves so he does not break the law again.

'Rehabilitation-nydja' mayali' n̄ayi dhu liya-binga'maram ga djambi nhaltjan yol̄u dhu nhina manyakkum m̄arr n̄ayi dhu yaka w̄ayuk bakmaram bulu. To rehabilitate a person means to help that person change so that he can live in the community without breaking the law. When an offender is in rehabilitation, he might learn about things like not drinking alcohol, not being angry, not being violent, finding a job, and finding a place to live. These things will help the offender live in the community without breaking the law.

Liya-bira'maram yol̄uny mayali' gunga'yun n̄uli yol̄uny djambiw m̄arr n̄ayi dhu nhina community-n̄ur n̄hanukiyngal balanydjarratjarran rom bakmaranhamiriwnha. N̄unhi romgu-mōnūnu yol̄u n̄uli ga nhina liya-bira'maranhawuȳur rom̄ur, mak n̄ayi dhu mar̄ngithirr yakan̄uw lukanharaw n̄anit̄iw, yaka bulu n̄oy-marimirriyirr, yaka marimirriyirr, larrum d̄j̄amaw, ga mal̄n̄'maram w̄ān̄a nhinanharaw. Dhiyan̄ malānuw dhu gunga'yun romgu-mōnūnu yol̄uny nhinanharaw balanydjarratjarra yan community-n̄ur yakan̄uw bulun̄uw bakmaranharaw w̄ayukku malānuw.

remand *v & n.* This is another name for **remand in custody**. Dhuwandja wiripu ȳaku djuy'yun dharrungulil, 'remand in custody-w'.

remand in custody *v.* Remand in custody means that the government (the **executive government**) keeps a person locked up, but that person's **court case** is not finished yet. 'Remand in custody-nydja' mayali' n̄unhi gapmandhu djuy'yun yol̄uny dharrungulil ga n̄ayatham yol̄uny dapmaranhawuȳur rom̄ur, yurr n̄urukiya yol̄uw gōdu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala (court case-gu) b̄aȳnu yan dhawar'yurr. Sometimes when a **defendant** goes to **court**, the **judge** does not finish hearing everything in one day. Then the judge will decide the day when the defendant will come back to court so the judge can keep hearing the **court case**. Wiripuny, n̄unhi birrka'yunawuy n̄uli mar̄t̄ji n̄arra'lil (court-lil), napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak b̄aȳnu n̄ama bukmak dh̄awu wanganydhu waluy. Bala napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) n̄uli liya-n̄amāamayun nhaliy waluy birrka'yunawuy dhu rōn̄iyirr n̄arra'lil (court-lil) m̄arr napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu buku-đuwat̄thun n̄anharaw bukmakku gōdu-marimirr ḡamurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case-gu). The judge will choose where the defendant will wait. Maybe the judge will give the defendant **bail**, so the defendant will wait in the community. Maybe the defendant will wait in jail. When he goes back to jail to wait for his **court appearance**, it is called 'remanded in custody' or 'on remand'. Napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mala-djarr'yun wanhal birrka'yunawuy dhu nhina ga galkun. Mak napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu gurrupan birrka'yunawuy n̄ha dhawat̄maranhawuy rom guwarrwu, m̄arr birrka'yunawuy dhu galkun community-n̄ur. Wo mak wiripuny, birrka'yunawuy dhu nhina ga galkun dharrungun̄ur. N̄unhi n̄ayi dhu rōn̄iyirr dharrungulil galkunaraw liya-n̄amāamayunamirriw waluw, n̄unhiyiny ȳaku balandakurr, 'remanded in custody' wo 'on remand'.

More information:

Bulu dh̄awu : People who are in prison 'on remand' are kept in a different part of prison than people who are in prison because the judge sentenced them to prison (**imprisonment**). Yol̄u mala n̄unhi ga nhina d̄jinawa dharrungun̄ur ' galkunmirr dharrungun̄ur ' n̄uli ga nhina wiripun̄ur mala-wulkthunawuȳur w̄ān̄an̄ur d̄jinawa dharrungun̄ur, yaka nhakun yol̄u mala n̄unhi n̄uli ga nhina dharrungun̄ur l̄inygu napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dh̄agir'-lakaram ga raypirri'yun walalany dharrungulil.

resist arrest *v.* Resist arrest is when a person tries to stop a police officer from arresting him. 'Resist arrest-tja' mayali' n̄unhi dhu yol̄uy birrka'yun gulmaranharaw bilit̄jumannha m̄arr n̄ayi dhu b̄aȳnu n̄anya dapmaram. When the **police arrest** a person, that person must not try to run away, or make it harder for the police to arrest him. He must not try to stop the police from arresting him. When he does this, the police will say, "You are resisting arrest." When someone resists arrest, he is breaking a **criminal law** and a **judge** can punish him. N̄unhi n̄uli bilit̄jemandhu dapmaram yol̄uny, n̄unhiyiny yol̄u dhu yaka wandirr, wo galmum bilit̄jumannha. Rom ga barranga'yun yaka n̄ayi dhu gulmaram bilit̄jumannha dapmaranhan̄ur rom̄ur n̄hanukalan̄an̄ur. N̄unhi n̄ayi dhu bit̄jandhiyi, bilit̄jemandja dhu w̄ān̄a, "Nheny dhuwal ga gulmaram dapmaranhawuy rom". N̄unhi dhu yol̄uy dapmaranhawuyyu rom gulmaram, n̄ayi n̄uli bakmaram w̄ayuk ga napun̄ga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dh̄agir'yuna n̄anya.

revoke *v.* Revoke means to take back or stop a **court order**. 'Revoke-tja' mayali' gäma roŋanmaram wo gulmaram dhäruk-gurrupanminyawuy. The **Parole Board** might revoke a person's parole. This means the Parole Board takes away that person's parole and the person must go back to prison to finish his punishment (**sentence**). Parole-Djägamirriy walal mak dhu gäma roŋanmaram wo gulmaram dhäruk-gurrupanminyawuy yolŋuw parole. Dhuwandja mayali' Parole-Djägamirriy dhu djaw'yun roŋanmaram ŋurukiyi yolŋuw parole ga rom ga barranga'yun ŋunhiyi yolŋu dhu roŋiyirr dharruŋgulil bäy dhu dhägir'yunawuy nhanŋu dhawar'yun. A judge might revoke a **defendant's bail**. This means the defendant will go to prison and wait in prison for his next court date. Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak djuy'yun roŋanmaram dharruŋgulil ŋunhiyi birrka'yunawuywu dhawatmaranhawuy rom guwarrwu. Dhuwandja mayali' birrka'yunawuy dhu roŋiyirr dharruŋgulil ga galkun ŋunhiliyi nhanŋuwuy wiripuw ŋarra'mirriw waluw.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The Parole Board might give a prisoner **parole** and let the prisoner leave **prison**. When a prisoner breaks the rules of his **Parole Order**, the Parole Board will stop his parole and send him back to prison. That is, the Parole Board will **revoke** his parole and send him back to prison. Parole-Djägamirriy walal dhu mak gurrupan parole ga djuy'yun dhawatmaram beŋur dharruŋguŋur. Nunhi ŋuli dhägir'yunawuy rom bakmaram Parole-puy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy nhanŋuwuy, Parole-Djägamirriy walal ŋuli gulmaram nhanŋu parole ga djuy'yun roŋanmaram dharruŋgulil. Nunhiyiny nhakun Parole-Djägamirriy ŋuli buwayakkum parole ga djuy'yun roŋanmaram ŋanya dharruŋgulil. When the Parole Board revokes parole for a person, they send him back to prison for all of the rest of his sentence. The Parole Board does not think about the time the person was out of prison on parole (called '**street time**'). And they do not reduce the rest of his sentence for that time. Nunhi ŋuli Parole-Djägamirriy walal buwayakkum parole yolŋuw, walal ŋuli djuy'yun roŋanmaram ŋanya bala dharruŋgulil nhanŋuwuy bäythinyawuywu dhägir'-lakaranhawuywu romgu mala. Parole-Djägamirriy walal dhu yaka guyaŋa ŋurukiyi waluw nhaltjan ŋunhiyi yolŋu ŋunhi balanyamirriy ŋayi ga nhina dharruŋguŋur, yäku balandakurr 'street time'. Ga bäyŋu dhu walal yupmaram nhanŋu dhägir'-lakaranhawuy ŋurukiyi waluw.

right *n.* A right is a law that says a person can do anything she wants as long as she does not break the law, and other people cannot stop her. A right is also a law that protects a person from other people, and protects a person from government workers like police, Centrelink or Housing workers. 'Right-tja' ganydjarr nunhi ŋuli ga barranga'yun yolŋuy dhu ŋula nhaltjan nhaku ŋayi djäl yurr yaka ŋayi dhu bakmaram wäyuktja, ga wiripunuy yolŋuy dhu bäyŋu gulmaram ŋanya. 'Right-tja' dhuwal ganydjarr beŋur wäyukŋur ga rom nunhi ŋuli ŋayaŋu-mulka'kum nhunany wiripunuwal yolŋuwal, wo wiripuny gapman djämamirriy mala nhakun bilijumanna, 'Centrelink' wo 'Housing' djämamirriy.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : There are many different rights. For example, 'Anti-discrimination laws' stop people from treating a person worse because she is Indigenous or because she is a woman or because she is sick. Dhiyalii ga ŋorra dharrwa mirithirr ganydjarr mala beŋur wäyukŋur. Balanya nhakun ' mala-djarr'yunamirriw wäyuk mala ' nunhi ŋuli gulmaram yolŋuny walalany ŋayaŋu-wutthunaminyanur nunhi ŋayi nininyŋu yolŋu, wo ŋayi mak miyalk yaka durramu, wo mak ŋayi rerrimirr. In Australian law, everyone - Indigenous and non-Indigenous - has the same rights. Some rights come from the **Constitution**, some rights come from **Acts** and some rights come from the **courts** (common law). Makarr-yindinur Australia romŋur, bukmakthu Yolŋuy ga Balanday, ga ŋayatham nunhi bili ganydjarr beŋur ŋarra'ŋur (parliament-ŋur). Nunhiyiny ganydjarr mak beŋur Djalkiri Romŋur, wo mak wiripu ŋunhiyi ganydjarr beŋur Wäyukŋur. Ga wiripu ganydjarr beŋur ŋarra'ŋur (courts-ŋur), yäku 'common law'.

right to remain silent *n.* This is another name for **right to silence**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku 'right to silence-dja'.

right to silence

search warrant

right to silence *n.* When police officers speak to a **suspect** who might have broken the law, the suspect can choose to stay silent and not answer the police officers' questions. The police cannot force him to talk. A suspect can choose what things he wants to talk about with police. This is called the right to silence. **'Right to silence-nydja' mayali' nunhi nuli bilitjuman mala waŋa dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywal yolŋuwal nunhi mak ŋayi wäyuk bakmaram, manymak ŋayi dhu nunhiyi yolŋu ga mukthun nhina ga yaka buku-bakmaram bilitjumangu nula nhäpuy dhäwuyyuy. Rom ga barranga'yun bilitjumandhu dhu yaka gur'yun ŋanya waŋanharaw. Dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyyuy yolŋuy dhu mala-djarr'yun nhä ŋayi dhu lakaram bilitjumangal. Dhuwandja ganydjarr nhanŋu yäku balandakurr 'right to silence'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : Later in court, police and the prosecutor cannot say to the **judge**, "This person did not talk to us. Therefore, he must be hiding the truth. He must be guilty of breaking the law." No, this law says they cannot talk like that. **Yalalanumirriy djinawa ŋärra'ŋur (court-ŋur), bilitjuman ga djarrma-gänhamirr dhu yaka waŋa ŋapungga'wuywal (judge-kal). "Dhuwandja yolŋu bäyŋu waŋan napurrungal. Ga yuwalktja bäy, ŋayi ga djulul'maram yuwalk dhäwu. ŋayi wäyuk miḍikuman dhiyak nunhi wäyukku bakmaranharaw."** Bäyŋu ga rom barranga'yun, yaka yan walal dhu bitjan waŋa.

robbery *n.* When a person hurts another person so that he can steal something from that person, it is called robbery. **Nunhi nuli yolŋuy galŋa-miḍikuman wiripuny yolŋuny märr ŋayi dhu manaŋirr nula nhä ŋurukiwun yolŋuwun, ŋunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'robbery' wo manaŋa ga barrari-gurrupanawuy.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : It is also robbery when that person says or does something to show that he might hurt that person, and then steals something. Also, even if he doesn't actually hurt that person but he makes that person scared, it is still called robbery. **Ga wiripu, nunhi nuli yolŋu waŋa nula nhaltjan wo mak ŋayi dhu mel-gurrupanmirr ŋayi galŋa-miḍikuman nunhiyiny yolŋuny, bala manaŋirra nula nhän, ŋunhiyiny baḍak yan, balandakurr yäku, 'robbery'. Ga bulu nuli ŋayi yolŋuy bäyŋu galŋa-miḍikuman nunhiyi yolŋuny, yurr ŋayi dhu barrari-gurrupan nunhiyi yolŋuny, dhuwaliyiny yäku baḍak yan manaŋa ga barrari-gurrupanawuy. Robbery is more serious than stealing. The law says that people who break this **law** go to the **Supreme Court**. **Manaŋa ga barrari-gurrupanawuyndja dhuwal bulu ḍäl-mirithirr yaka nhakun manaŋirr. Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi yolŋuy malaŋuw nuli dhiyak romgu nuli marrtji bala Yindilila Njorra'lil (Supreme Court-lila).****

S – s

search warrant *n.* A search warrant is a law-paper that a judge gives to police. It gives police officers power to search the places or possessions of the person whose name is on that law-paper. **'Search warrant-tja' dhuwal ŋamakuli'ŋu djorra' rombuy larrunharaw nunhi nuli ŋapungga'wuyyuy (judge-thu) gurrupan bilitjumangal. Nurunjiyi nuli gurrupan bilitjumannha mala ganydjarr larrunharaw wäŋaw wo girriw' dhulŋuŋu yolŋuw nunhi yol yäku nuli ga dhärra nunhiliyi ŋamakuli'ŋunur rombuyŋur djorra'ŋur. Sometimes the search warrant allows police officers to search the body of a person named on the law-paper. Sometimes, the search warrant allows police officers to search the clothes that a person is wearing and also his house and things. Wiripuny ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djorra' nuli dhayun bilitjumannha mala larrunharaw djinawa'wuyyuy yolŋuw rumbal märr nhakun ŋayi marrana'-gurrupanamirr yäku mirriny yolŋuny nunhi ŋayi ga yäku dhärra ŋamakuli'ŋunur rombuyŋur djorra'ŋur. Wiripuny, ŋamakuli'ŋuy djorray' larrunharaw nuli dhayun bilitjumannha mala larrunharaw nhä girri' jurunjiyi yolŋuy nuli ga gäma ga bulu nhanŋu wäŋa ga nula nhä mala. The police will look for anything that might be **evidence** that shows that person has broken the **law**. Bilitjuman dhu larrum nula nhaku nunhi mak ŋayi mel-lakaranhawuy nunhi dhu mel-gurrupan jurunjiyi yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The law says that police officers cannot go into people's houses or search a person without a proper reason from the law. When police do not have power from the law to do these things, police must get a search warrant from a judge so that they have the power to do this. **Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi bilitjuman mala dhu yaka gärril djinawa'lil yoljuwal mala wänalil wo rukirukitjthirr dhu nhäma rumbal yoljuw dhä-nänhamiriw rommiriw. Ga nuli bilitjumandhu ga bäyju ganydjarr nayatham bejur romjur dhiyakiyi malañuw, bilitjumandhu marrtji ga nän'thun namakuli'ñuw rombuywu djorraw' larrunharaw napunga'wuyinha (judge-nha) märr dhu ganydjarr-märram dhiyakiyi.**

sentence *v & n.* Sentence means 'to punish' or 'punishment'. Sentence is a word that shows that the punishment comes from a **judge** in a court. **'Sentence-dja' mayali' raypirri'-gurrupan romgurr wo dhägir'-lakaram. Raypirri'-gurrupan romgurrnydja dhuwal dhäruk nunhi ga milkum nunhi dhägir'-gurrupanawuy romgurrnydja bejur napunga'wuywuy (judge-kuñ) nunhi nuli ga nhina djinawa njarra'jur (court-ñur).** When people say "the judge sentenced the offender", this means "the judge punished the offender". When people say "what is his sentence?", this means "what is his punishment?". **Yolju walal nuli bitjan waña "Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu raypirri'-lakaram romgurr romgu-moñuñuny yoljuñy" dhuwaliyiny mayali' "Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-gurrupan romgu-moñuñuny". Nunhi dhu yolju bitjan waña "Nhä nhanju raypirri'-gurrupanawuy romgurr?", dhuwaliyiny mayali' "Nhä nhanju dhägir'yunawuy?".** Some of the main ways that a judge will punish an **offender** are: **Nurruju raypirri' ga dhägir' mala napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu dhägir'-gurrupan romgu-moñuñuny yoljuñy nhakun dhuwalatjan dhukarrkurr mala :**

- **Fines.** - rrupiya-dhägir'yunawuy mala wo djätjim rrupiya
- **Good Behaviour Bonds.** - gupa-raki'mirr rom
- **Community Work Orders.** - Community-puy Djäma Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy
- **Community Based Orders.** - Community-puy Dhägir' Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy
- **Suspended Sentences.** - dhägir'-yupmaranhawuy rom
- **Home Detention.** - Wäña-guykthunawuy Dhäruk-gurrupanawuy
- **Community Custody Order.** - Community-puy Dhägir' ga Dharray
- **Imprisonment.** - nhina ga dharruñuñur.

sentence conditions *n.* When a judge punishes (**sentences**) an **offender**, the judge might tell the offender that the offender must obey some rules. These rules that the judge tells the offender to obey are called 'sentence conditions'. **Nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moñuñuny yoljuñy, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak lakaram romgu-moñuñuwal yoljuwal nunhi nayi dhäruk-märram nunhiyi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala. Dhuwaliyi nunhi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) lakaram romgu-moñuñuwal yoljuwal romgu malthunaraw yäku dhägir'-lakananhawuy gämurru' mala.** The law says that offender must obey these rules. When an offender does not obey these rules, the offender will come back to court and maybe the judge will punish the offender more severely. **Rom ga barranga'yun nunhi romgu-moñuñu yolju dhu romgu malthun ñurukiyi rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala. Nunhi romgu-moñuñu yolju dhu yaka romgu malthun ñurukiyi rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala, romgu-moñuñu yolju dhu roñiyirr njarra'lil (court-lil) ga mak bäy napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mirithirr dhägir'-lakaram romgu-moñuñuwal yoljuwal.**

separation of powers *n.* Separation of powers is a law from the **Constitution** that stops any part of the government from getting too much power. 'Separation of powers-dja' dhuwal rom balanya nhakun yothu-yindi rom gapmanjur gali'jur. Dhuwal rom bejur Djalkiri Romjur nunhi ga gulmaram wiripu ga wiripu mala djinawa gapmanjur gali'jur dhu yaka nayatham yindi mirithirr ganydjarr. When any person or group of people get too much power, they might use their power in bad ways. To stop this happening, the government has three separate parts. Nunhi dhu bawalamirriw yoljuy wo malamirrijuy maram yindi mirithirr ganydjarr, walal nuli baynha baki walalanguwuy ganydjarr yatjkurrkurr dhukarrwurr. Gulmaranhawuy dhiyak dhukarrwo marr dhu ga yaka bitjandhiyi, gapman dhu ga nayatham lurrkun' barrkuwatj mala.

One part is the legislature or **parliament**, which has the power to make laws. Everyone must follow these laws, including the judiciary and executive. The parliament does not have the power to manage government departments or decide about people's legal problems. Wanganydja ganamaranhawuydja narraw' wo parliament-ku, nunhi ga nayatham ganydjarr namamayaraw wayukku mala. Bukmak yolju mala dhu malthun dhiyak malanj romgu, manapan napunga'wuy mala (judiciary) ga rom-djagamirr mala. Narraw' (parliament-thu) dhu ga yaka nayatham ganydjarr nayi dhu goli-nhirpan gapmangu department-nha mala wo liya-namamayaraw wayukku ga mala-djarr'yunawuy rom yoljuw ga rombuy mari walalaj.

Another part is the **executive**, which has the power to put into action the parliament's decisions and manage the business of government departments, like police and hospitals. The executive does not have the power to make laws, and they must follow the laws the parliament makes. Wiripuny rumbal nayi ga rom-djagamirr mala, nunhi ga nayatham ganydjarr dhartharmaram liya-namamayaraw mala ga djama romgurr buku-djulmaranhaminyawuy jurukiwurrunkalanawun nunhi gapman department-kuj balanya nhakun bilitjuman mala ga watjpil mala. Wiripuny bejuryi yaku rom-djagamirr, Nunhi ga nayatham ganydjarr rulwandhunaw dhuwurrmirriyanharaw narraw' (parliament-ku) liya-namamayaraw ga dharraywu buku-djulmaranhaminyawuywu gapmangu department-ku mala, balanya nhakun bilitjumangu ga watjpilwu mala. Rom-djagamirriy mala ga yaka nayatham ganydjarr namamayaraw romgu, malthun walal dhu yan romgu mala narraw'wun (parliament-kuj) namamayarawuy.

The third part is the **judiciary**, which is also called the **courts**. The judiciary has the power to decide about the law and people's legal problems. When the government or people do not understand what a law says, the judiciary has the power to say what that law means. The judiciary has the power to tell people how they must obey the law. The judiciary must also follow the laws that the parliament makes. The judiciary does not have power to make people obey the law - that is the job of the executive. Ga bulu, wiripuny rumbal yaku napunga'wuy mala (judges), ga wiripu yaku walalaj balandakurr 'courts'. Napunga'wuyyu walal (judges-dhu) ga nayatham ganydjarr liya-namamayaraw romgu ga yoljuw wayuk-bakmaranhamirriwuyuw mariw mala. Nunhi nuli gapmandhu wo yoljuy mala baynu dharanjan nhaltjan nuli ga rom barranga'yun, napunga'wuyyu mala (judiciary) dhu ga nayatham ganydjarr lakaranharaw nha romgu mala mayali'. Napunga'wuyyu mala (judiciary) nuli ga nayatham ganydjarr lakaranharaw yoljuw mala nhaltjan dhu yolju romgu malthun. Napunga'wuy mala (judiciary) dhu wiripuny malthun romgu mala nunhi narraw'wun (parliament-kuj) namamayarawuy mala. Napunga'wuyyu mala (judiciary) ga baynu nayatham ganydjarr namamayaraw yoljuw mala romgu malthunawun - nunhiyiny djama rom-djagamirriw mala.

In this way each of these parts of the government has its own power. No part of government can try to take over the power of any of the other parts. Also, no part of government can do the work of another part. Each part of government will check on the other parts. So each group has to do all those things it is responsible for in the right way. Dhuwalatjandhin lurrkun'thu rumbalyu mala ga nayatham ga gana'gana walalaj ganydjarr. Ga baynu dhu nula nha wangany rumbal gapmangu likandhu-nurrkam wiripu rumbalha malany wo dharapul-djaw'yun djamanur gali'jur. Ga bulu, manymak nayi wanganydhu rumbalyu gapmangu dhu djakap wiripunuw rumbalwu marr nayi wiripu dhu manymakkum djama bitjana bili. Warrpam' rumbal mala gapmangu nuli dhu ga gana djama romgurr manymakkum.

This system is called the separation of powers. It lets the people in each part watch those in the other parts and stop them from using their power in a bad way. **Dhuwandja rom ga wiripu wiripu dhukarr mala balanya nhakun yothu-yindi rom ga yäku ñayi balandakurr 'separation of powers'.** Ga djämamirr mala ga nhina gäna'gana rumbalñur dhu ga gäna djäma, ga bulu walal ñuli ga nhäma nhaltjan wiripu walal wiripuñur rumbalñur ñuli ga djäma märr dhu gulmaram walalany beñur yätjkurrñur djämañur.

serious harm *n.* Serious harm is a **criminal** offence. It is when a person badly hurts another person and the body injury is so bad that the injured person requires treatment from the hospital or clinic. It is also serious harm when the injured person might die or gets an injury that doesn't get better. **'Serious harm-dja' dhuwal ñunhi wäyuk bakmaranhawuy.** Ñunhi dhu yolñuy gaṭpurrkum wiripuñuny yolñuny ga rumbal bakthunawuy ñunhi mirithirr yätjkurr ñunhi bakthunawuy yolñu dhu marrtji watjpillil wo giliniikilil manymakthinyaraw. Ga wiripuny, gaṭpurr ga warwu-gurrupanamirr rom ga ñorra ñunhi ñayi dhu mak yuwalktja bäyñuthirra rakunydhirr wo weyinqumirr ririkthun wo mak gaṭpurrthirra ga bäyñun dhu bulu ñamathirr.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : This **charge** is more serious than **assault**. The **magistrate** must send this **court case** to the Supreme Court for a Supreme Court Judge to decide. **Dhuwal ñupanawuy gaṭpurr ga warwu-gurrupanamirr buluny yätjkurr, yaka nhakun waña-marañgunhawuy rom. Rom ga barranga'yun, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu dju'yun dhuwal goḍu-marimirr dhäwu (case-tja) bala Yindilil Njorra'lil (Supreme Court-lil) märr dhu Napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court Judge-dhu) liya-ñamañamayunmirr.**

serve *v.* Serve is when a person gives a law-paper to another person. That person must give the law-paper in a way that follows the law. **'Serve-dja' mayali' ñunhi ñuli yolñuy gurrupan ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' wiripuñuwal yolñuwal.** Ñuruñiyi yolñuy dhu djorra' gurrupan romgurr yan, yaka djarrpi'kurr.

Example: When a **prosecutor** gives the **brief of evidence** to the **defence lawyer**, the prosecutor serves the defence lawyer with the brief of evidence. **Bulu dhäwu :** Ñunhi ñuli djarrma-gänhamirriy gurrupan warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu mala galmunhamirriwal djungayawal, djarrma-gänhamirriy ñuli romgurr dhukarrkurr gurrupan galmunhamirriwal djungayawal ñunhiyi warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu mala.

solicitor *n.* A solicitor is a **lawyer**. Solicitors help people to understand what the law says about their problems. They also write law-papers for their **clients**. **'Solicitor-ny' dhuwal djungaya.** Balanyaray djungayay mala ñuli ga guñga'yun yolñuny walalany märr walal dhu yolñuny dharañan nhaltjan ñuli ga rom waña maripuy walalañ. Ga bulu walal ñuli wukirri rombuy djorra' mala yolñuw guñga'yunaraw.

specific deterrence *n.* This is another name for **personal deterrence**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku gulmaranhawuy dhägir', 'personal deterrence-dja'.**

standard of proof *n.* 'Standard of proof' is a **law** that says how much **evidence** there must be before a **magistrate** or a **jury** can decide about a case. **'Standard of proof-dja' ñunhi rom ñuli ga barranga'yun nhämunha' mel-lakaranhawuy dhu ga ñorra yurnha dhu burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) wo burapuyyu walal (jury-y) liya-ñamañamayun ñunhiñuwuy dhäwupuy (court case-puy).** For criminal law, the standard of proof is called **beyond reasonable doubt**. **Dhiyak wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu romgu, standard of proof-dja rrambañi mayali' nhakun yäku balandakurr 'beyond reasonable doubt'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The magistrate or jury can only decide about a case after listening to the evidence that lawyers bring to **court**. **Burapuy ñayi (magistrate) wo burapuy walal (jury) dhu liya-ñamañamayunmirr ñunhiñuwuy dhäwupuy (court case-puy) ga buthuru-bitjun dhu mel-lakaranhawuywu ñunhi ñuli djungayay mel-gurruwan walalangal djinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur)**. The magistrate or jury will listen carefully to the evidence to decide if there is enough evidence or not enough evidence. They can only say that a person has broken the law when there is enough evidence. **Burapuy (magistrate) wo burapuy walal (jury) ñuli buthuru-bitjun manymakkum ñuriki mel-lakaranhawuywu, märr dhu liya-ñamañamayun ñunhi gana' ga ñorra mel-lakaranhawuy mala wo yaka gana'**. **Walal dhu galkun ganaw' mel-lakaranhawuywu dhäwuw märr dhu yuwalk yan lakaram nhä dhuwal rom wo wäyuk ñunhiyiny yolñuy bakmarañal**.

State Government *NP*. The name State Government has two meanings, State **parliament** and State **executive**. There are six States and two Territories in Australia. Each one has its own government. The **Northern Territory Government** sits in Darwin. Its leader is the Chief Minister. **Dhuwal yäku State Gapman märrma' nhanju mayali', State Parliament ga State Executive. Ñunhiliyi 6 States-mala ga märrma' Territories dhiyal Australia-ñur. Gana'gana mañña ga ñayatham gapman. Northern Territory gapmandja ñuli ga nhina Darwin-ñur. Ga ñurruðawalañu ñayi yolñuw yäku Chief Minister.**

1. State Parliament: The parliament in the States and Territories have the power to make laws about some things. **Nyumukuniny Ñarra' : Ñarra' mala (parliaments) States-dhu ga Territories-dhu ga ñayatham ganydjarr ñamañamayunaraw wäyukku mala.**

For example: **Balanya nhakun :**

- laws about police. **rom mala bilijumangalañapuy**
- laws about hospitals. **rom mala watjpilwuy**
- laws about roads. **rom mala dhukarrpuy** - laws about schools. **rom mala wukirriwuy.**

The **Constitution** says that when the **Commonwealth Government** makes a law and a State or Territory Government makes a law about the same thing, and these two laws tell us to do different things, we must follow the Commonwealth law, not the State or Territory law. **Djalkiri-Rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi dhu Commonwealth-dhu gapmandhu ñamañamayun rom ga State wo Territory gapmandhu dhu ñamañamayun rom ñunhiñuwuy bili, ga ñuli balañ dhuwaliyi märrma' rom mañña gäna'gana, limurr dhu malthun Commonwealth romgu, yakan State-ku wo Territory-w romgu.**

2. State executive: This is the **cabinet** and government departments that control things like police, hospitals, schools and roads. **Rom-djägamirr mala State gapmangu : Dhuwandja liya-ñarra'mirr mala gapmangu ga gapman departments mala ñunhi walal ñuli ga goli-nhirran nhakun bilijumannha mala, watjpilnha mala, wukirriwuy mala, and dhukarnha mala.**

State Parliament *NP*. This is the **parliament** for each State. There are six States in Australia. **Dhuwandja ñarra' (parliament) ñunhi barrkuwatjku wäñaw (State-ku). Dhiyal makarr-yindiñur (Australia-ñur) 6 wäña (States-mala).**

statement *n*. This is another name for a **witness statement**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku mañutji-marñgiw dhäwu ñamakuli'ñunju djoñra'ñur, 'witness statement-tja'.**

statement of facts

statement of facts *n.* The statement of facts is a law-paper where police write the police story about how a person broke the law. 'Statement of facts-dja' dhuwal ñamakuli'ñu rombuy djorra' dhäwumirr bilitjumanguñ. Ñunhiliyi djorra'ñur bilitjumandhu mala ñuli wukirri walalanguwuy dhäwu ñhaltjan ñuruñiyi yolñuy wäyuk bakmaram. It is also called 'crown facts' or 'precis'. The police will write what they think the person did. It is the short story that goes with the charges. Wiripuny ñayi yäku balandakurr 'crown facts' wo 'precis'. Bilitjumandhu dhu wukirri ñhaltjan walal guyaña ñhä yolñuy ñuruñiyi djäma. Ñunhiyi gurriri dhäwu ñunhi dhu marrtji ñunhiwiliyi birrka'yunawuyyupuilil gämurru'wuyilil malañulil. The **prosecutor** gives this statement of facts to the **defence lawyer** the first time the **defendant appears in court**. Djarrma-gänhamirriy dhu gurrupan dhuwal ñupanawuyyuy dhäwu galmunhamirriwal djungayawal balanyamirriy ñayi birrka'yunawuy dhu ñurruñu marrtji ga milkunhamirr dñinawa ñarra'ñur (court-ñur).

statutory declaration *n.* A statutory declaration is a law-paper where a person writes her story and promises that the story is true. 'Statutory declaration-dja' dhuwal ñamakuli'ñu djorra' wäwunmirrnydja ñunhi dhu yolñuy wukirri ñhanñuwuy dhäwu ga dhawu'-ñhirrpan ñunhiyi dhäwu yuwalk yan. When a person wants other people to believe that her story is true, she can write it on a Statutory Declaration paper and sign her name. When she signs her name, she is promising "My story is true". • . Ñunhi ñuli yolñu djälthirr wiripunuw yolñuw walalañ märr-yuwalkthinyaraw ñunhi ñhanñu dhäwu yuwalk, ñayi dhu mak wukirri ñamakuli'ñulil djorra'lil wäwun-mirr yäku balandakurr 'statutory declaration' ga goñ-ñhirrpanmirr ñanyapinya yäku. Ñunhi ñayi dhu goñ-ñhirrpanmirr yäku, ñunhiyiny ñayi ga waña "Ñarraku dhäwu yuwalk".

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : A person who writes an untrue story on a Statutory Declaration paper and signs her name on it breaks the law. Ñuli yolñuy dhu wukirri nyäl'yunawuy dhäwu ñamakuli'ñulil djorra'lil wäwun-mirrilil ga goñ-ñhirrpanmirr yäku ñunhiwiliyi ñayi ga wäyuk bakmaram. A statutory declaration is a kind of **evidence**. Ñunhiyi ñamakuli'ñu djorra' wäwunmirr balanya ñhakun mel-lakaranhamirr.

steal *v.* To steal is when a person takes something that does not belong to him, and the person who owns the thing has not agreed to let that person take it. 'Steal-nydja mayali' manañirr ga ñunhi ñuli yolñuy märram dhulñuñu wiripunuw yolñuw ñula ñhä ga ñunhiyi wañuñu yolñu ñuli bäyñu yoram ñhanñu märranharaw.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : It is also stealing when a person has something and keeps it and does not give it back. Dhuwaliyi wiripuny manaña mayali' ñunhi yolñuy dhu märram ñula ñhä ga ñayatham ñunhiyi bala yakan gurrupan roñanmaram. The law says that when a person wants to take something or keep something that does not belong to him, that person must first get permission from the person who owns that thing. When the owner gives permission, then that person can take that thing. Rom ga barranga'yun ñunhi yolñu djäl märranharaw wo ñayathanharaw ñula ñhaku ñunhi dhulñuñu wiripunuw yolñuw, girri'-wañuñu yolñu dhu ñathil yoram ñhanñu märr ñayi dhu märram ñuriki. Ñunhi dhu girri'-wañuñu yolñu yoram ñhanñu, manymak ñayi dhu märram. When a person is **guilty** of stealing, a **magistrate** will hear the **court case** and decide the punishment (**sentence**). Ñunhi yolñuny wäyuk-midikunhamirr manañapuy, burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu ñäma goñu-marimirr gämurru' mala (court case-nha) ga liya-ñamanamayun dhägir'wu.

stealing *n.* This is another name for **steal**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku manañirru.

street time

street time *n.* When a person is on **parole**, he leaves prison and lives in the community. He must obey the **parole order**. The months or years that he spends living out of prison on parole, right up to the end of his **parole order**, is called 'street time'. **Njunhi njuli yolŋu parole-njur, ŋayi njuli dhawaŋthun beŋur dharruŋguŋur ga nhina warranŋulŋur community-njur. Ŋayi dhu dhäruk-märram ŋuriki Parole-puywu Dhäruk-gurrupanawuywu. Njunhiyi ŋalindi mala wo dhuŋgarra mala njunhi ŋayi dhu ga nhina warranŋulŋur beŋur dharruŋguŋur njunhiliyi parole-mirr, bäy dhawar'yunamirriy buna dhu, njunhiyi yäku balandakurr 'street time'. A person can leave prison on parole only when the Parole Board says he is allowed to. Dapmaranhawuy yolŋu dhu manymak dhawaŋthun marrtji dharruŋguŋur njuli balaŋ Parole-Djägamirriy walal dhu dhayunjan ŋanya.**

submission *n.* A submission is when a **lawyer** asks a **judge** to do something or tells the judge something in **court**. A lawyer can say a submission in court or write it down and give it to the judge. When a lawyer asks the judge to do something, or tells the judge something, it is called 'making a submission'. **'Submission-dja' dhuwal dhäwu-gurrupanawuynyndja njunhi njuli djungayay ŋän'thun ŋapungawuynha (judge-nha) njula nhaku wo lakaram ŋapungawuywal (judge-kal) njula nhä djinawa ŋarra'jur (court-njur). Djungayay dhu mak lakaram dhäwu-gurrupanawuy djinawa ŋarra'jur (court-njur) wo wukirri bala gurrupan ŋapungawuywal (judge-kal). Njunhi dhu djungayay ŋän'thun ŋapungawuynha (judge-nha) njula nhaku, wo lakaram ŋapungawuywal (judge-kal) njula nhä, njunhiyiny yäku balandakurr 'making a submission'.**

Example: A lawyer might say to a judge, "Your Honour, it is my submission that this **witness** not be called to give **evidence**". This means "I say that you should not let this witness tell her story in court." **Balanya nhakun : Djungaya mak dhu waŋa ŋapungawuywal (judge-kal), "Your Honour", dhuwandja ŋarrakuŋ dhäruk-gurrupanawuy njunhi nhe dhu dhukarr gulmaram dhiyak mel-marŋgiw yolŋuw märr ŋayi dhu bäyŋu nhanŋuwuy dhäwu lakaram." Dhuwandja mayali' "Ŋarra ga waŋa njunhi nhe dhu yaka dhayunjan ŋanya lakaranharaw dhäwu djinawa ŋarra'jur (court-njur)".**

subpoena *n.* A subpoena is a law-paper from the **Supreme Court** telling a person that she must come to court or bring something, like documents, to court. **'Subpoena' dhuwal ŋamakuli'ŋu rombuy djorra' beŋur Yindiŋur Ŋarra'jur (Supreme Court-njur) lakaram yolŋuwal ŋayi dhu romgu malthun ga marrtji ŋarra'lil (court-lil) wo gäma njula nhä, nhakun dhäwumirr djorra' mala, ŋarra'lil (court-lil). When a person gets a subpoena, she must obey the subpoena and go to court at the date and place the paper says. A person who does not obey the subpoena is breaking the law, and a judge might punish her. Njunhi dhu yolŋuy märram ŋamakuli'ŋu dhäruk-djuy'yunawuy djorra' Yindiŋur Ŋarra'jur (Supreme Court-njur), ŋayi dhu romgu malthun ŋurukiyi ŋamakuli'ŋuw djorraw' ga marrtji ŋarra'lil (court-lil) ŋuruŋiyi bili waluy ga nhäkurr wänalil nhaltjan ga barranŋa'yun rombuyŋur djorra'jur. Ga njuli dhu yolŋu yaka romgu malthun njunhiyi dhäruk-djuy'yunamirriy djorray' Yindilil Ŋarra'lil (Supreme Court-thu) ga bakmaram rom, ga ŋapungawuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dhägir'-lakaram nhanukal. In the **Magistrates Court**, this paper is called a **summons**. Djinawa Nyumukuniny'jur Ŋarra'jur (Magistrates Court-njur), dhuwandja djorra' yäku dhäruk-djuy'yunamirr djorra' (summons-dja).**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The subpoena can be for different things. **Dhuwaliyi dhäruk-djuy'yunamirr djorra' Yindilil Ŋarra'lil ga wiripuny barrkuwatj njula nhaku malaŋuw.**

- it might tell a person that she must be a **witness** in court. - **ŋuruŋiyi djorray' dhu mak lakaram yolŋuny dhu romgu malthun ga marrtji ŋarra'lil (court-lil) bili mel-marŋgi ŋayi.**
- it might tell a person to bring some papers to the court. - **ŋuruŋiyi djorray' dhu mak lakaram yolŋuny gänharaw djorraw' ŋarra'lil (court-lil).**

summons *n.* To summon means 'to call a person to come to a place'. A summons is a law-paper from a **court** telling a person she must come to court or bring something, like documents, to court. 'Summon-dja' mayali' gawaw'yun yolḡuw marrtjinyaraw ḡamakuli'ḡulil wāḡalil. Dhāruk-djuy'yunamirr djorra' beḡur ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur), waḡa yolḡuny ḡayi dhu romḡu malthun ga marrtji ḡarra'lil (court-lil) wo ḡāma ḡula nhā djorra' ḡarra'lil (court-lil). When a person gets a summons, she must obey the summons and go to court at the place and date the paper says. A person who does not obey the summons is breaking the law, and a judge might punish her. ḡunhi yolḡuny dhu mārram dhāruk-djuy'yunawuy djorra' beḡur ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur), ḡayi dhu romḡu malthun ga marrtji ḡarra'lil (court-lil) ḡurunḡiyi waluy ga wāḡalil nhaltjan ga djorray' waḡa. In the Supreme Court, this paper is called a 'subpoena'. Djinawa Yindiḡur ḡarra'ḡur (Supreme Court-ḡur), ḡunhiyi djorra' yāku balandakurr 'subpoena'.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : The summons can be for different things. Dhāruk-djuy'yunamirr djorra' ga mak wāthun wiripu wiripuw ḡāmurruw' malaw.

- it might tell a person that she must be a **witness** in court. - mak ḡayi ga waḡa yolḡuny ḡayi dhu yan gurrupan mel-lakaranhawuy dhāwu djinawa ḡarra'ḡur (court-ḡur)
- it might tell a person to bring some papers to the court. - mak ḡayi ga waḡa yolḡuy dhu ḡāma djorra' dhāwumirr mala bala ḡarra'lil (court-lil)
- it might tell a person to go to court because police have **charged** him. - mak ḡunhi ḡamakuli'ḡu djorra' ga waḡa yolḡuny marrtjinyaraw ḡarra'lil (court-lil) bili ḡayi birrka'yunawuy yolḡu.

supervise *v.* To supervise a person means to keep watch over him to make sure he does the right thing. When a person supervises another person, she also has the power to tell that person what to do. 'Supervise-dja' mayali' dharraykum ga djakap yolḡuny ḡunhi ḡayi ga djāma ḡula nhā malanyinha dhunupakurr dhukarrkurr. ḡunhi dhu yolḡuy djakap wiripuny yolḡuny, ḡurunḡiyi djakapmirriy yolḡuy ga ganydjarr ḡayatham lakaranharaw ḡurukiyi yolḡuw nhaltjan dhu.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : A **judge** might tell a **PPO** to supervise a person. ḡapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak waḡa warranḡulpuy-djāgamirriwal (PPO-wal) djakapku rom-bakmaranhamirriw. Then the PPO might tell an **offender** to ring him up every week. She will check that the offender is obeying all the rules (**conditions**) from the judge. She will also check that the offender is obeying the law. Bala PPO-yu dhu mak waḡa romḡu-monḡuny yolḡuny, ḡayi dhu ga riḡimap warranḡulpuywu-djāgamirriw (PPO-wu) bitjan bili week-thu. PPO-yu dhu ga djakap ḡunhi romḡu-monḡuny yolḡu, ga romḡu malthun rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala warrpam'ku ḡāmurruw' malaḡuw ḡapungga'wuywuḡ (judge-kunḡ). Ga wiripuny PPO-yu dhu ga djakap ḡunhi romḡu-monḡu yolḡu ga romḡu malthun.

supervision *n.* This word comes from the word **supervise**. Dhuwandja dhāruk beḡur dhārukḡur ' djakap ' ga ' dharraykum '. When a person is 'under supervision', it means that the court has given another person the power to supervise that person. ḡunhi ḡayi yolḡuny 'under supervision', dhuwandja mayali' ḡarray' (court-thun) ganydjarr-gurrupar wiripunḡuwal yolḡuwal djakap ga dharraykum ḡanya.

supervision assessment *n.* A supervision assessment is when a **judge** tells a **PPO** to talk to a person to see if the PPO can **supervise** that person. 'Supervision assessment-tja' mayali' rom-bakmaranhamirripuy dhäwu djorra'jurnyjdja. Ga dhuwal nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) waña warranulpuywal-djägamirriwal (PPO-wal) märr dhu PPO-yu djakap ga dharray nrukiyi yoljuw. The **judge** wants the PPO to check that the person is safe to be out of jail. The judge also wants the PPO to check that the person will obey the rules (**conditions**) from the judge. The PPO will look at the person's **criminal record** and ask that person many questions. Napunga'wuy (judge) djäl PPO-wu, nayi dhu djakap nuli balan nunhi dhägir'yunawuy bođinyuha ga bäyju nayi dhu bulu mari djäma wo rom bakmaram. Ga buluny napunga'wuy (judge) djäl PPO-wu, nayi dhu guyaña ga djakap nuli balan nayi rom-bakmaranhamirr dhu yoram bukmakku gämurruw' malañuw napunga'wuywuy (judge-kuy). PPO-yu dhu nhäma näthiliñu rom-marangunhawuy dhäwu nhanju rom-bakmaranhamirriw ga näñ'thun bulujuw dhäwu. The PPO will write a report and give the report to the judge. The report will say "yes, we can supervise this person" or "no, we cannot supervise this person". PPO-yu dhu wukirri parole report ga gurrupan napunga'wuywal (judge-kal). Nunhiyi parole-puyyu djorray' dhu mak lakaram "Yow manyamak, napurr warranulpuy-djägamirr dhu djakap rom-bakmaranhamirriw", wo mak lakaram "Bäyju, djäl dhuwali napurrñu djakap nhanju".

support person *n.* When **police officers** talk to a **suspect** at the police station about some trouble, the suspect can ask for a friend or family member to come and sit with him. That person is called a 'support person'. Nunhi dhu bilitjuman mala waña nrukaliyi dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywal yoljuwal nunhal bilitjumangal wopitjñur maripuy, jurunjiyi dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyyu yoljuw dhu mak näñ'thun lundumirriñuw wo gurruñumirriw marrtjinyaraw ga nhinanharaw nhanukal. Nunhiyiny yolju nayanu-marrparangunhamirr ga balandakurr nayi yäku 'support person'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The support person is there to help the person understand his **rights**. Ga nunhiyi yolju nayanu-marrparangunhamirr nayi dhu gunğa'yun nanya nunhiyi yoljuny , märr nayi dhu dharanjan ganydjarr nhanjuwuy beñur wäyukñur. For example, when a **suspect** does not want to talk to police, the support person can tell the police officer that the suspect does not want to talk to them. The support person helps the **suspect** so he does not feel alone and checks that the police do not treat him badly. Balanya nhakun, dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolju ga yaka djäl wañanharaw bilitjumangal, nayi dhu nayanu-marrparangunhamirriw yoljuw lakaram bilitjumangal nunhiyiny dhäwu. Nayi dhu nayanu-marrparangunhamirriw gunğa'yun nanya nayanu-mulka'kum, ga nhäma'nhama bilitjumannha nayi dhu yaka nayanu-yätjkurrkum nanya dhä-märrdjulkthunawuyynha yoljuny. The support person is not the lawyer or interpreter for the suspect. Nayanu-marrparangunhamirriw yolju yaka nayi djungaya wo dhäruk-bil'maranhamirr dhä-märrdjulkthunawuywu yoljuw.

Supreme Court *NP.* The Supreme Court is the most powerful court in the Northern Territory. It has power over the **Magistrates Court**. Yindiny Närra' (Supreme Court-tja) dhuwal ganydjarrmirr ga nurrñu närra' (court) dhiyal Northern Territory-ñur. Bulu nayi ga djulkmaram ganydjarryu Nyumukuñiny'nha Närrany' (Magistrates Court-nha). The Magistrates Court does not have the **jurisdiction** to decide about very serious **offences**. These offences are too serious for the Magistrates Court to decide. The Supreme Court will decide about them. Nyumukuñiny'thu Närray' (Magistrates Court-thu) ga bäyju nayatham ganydjarr liya-ñamañamayunaraw warwu-gurrupanamirriw wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu mala. Dhuwal wäyuk-bakmaranhawuy mala yindi warray', ga bäyñun dhu Nyumukuñiny'thu Närray' (Magistrates Court-thu) liya-ñamañamayun. Yindiy Närray' (Supreme Court-thu) dhu warrpam' mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu näma ga liya-ñamañamayun. A Judge in the Supreme Court can change what a magistrate decided in the Magistrates Court. Napunga'wuyyu (Supreme Court Judge-thu) dhu mak bilmaram nhä burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) nuli liya-ñamañamayun dñinawa Nyumukuñiny'ñur Närra'ñur (Magistrates Court-ñur).

Supreme Court Judge *NP*. A Supreme Court Judge is a **judge** who decides **court cases** in the **Supreme Court**. The law

says that a Supreme Court Judge is more powerful than a **magistrate**. 'Supreme Court Judge-tja' dhuwal **napuṅga'wuy** (judge) ṅunhi ṅuli ga **liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr** godu-marimirriw **gāmurruw'** mala (court cases) djinawa Yindiṅur **ṅarra'ṅur** (Supreme Court-ṅur). Rom ga **barranga'yun** ṅunhi **ṅapuṅga'wuy** (Supreme Court Judge-tja) dhu ga ṅayatham bulu **ganydjarr** yaka **nhakun burapuyyu** (magistrate-thu). A Judge has the power to say what a law means, and to tell people who come to court how they must follow the law. A Judge controls the court room.

Everyone in the court room, such as **lawyers, prosecutors, police officers** and **witnesses**, must follow what the Judge tells them. **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) ga ṅayatham **ganydjarr** **lakaranharaw** romgu ga **nhä ṅayi mayali'**, ga **lakaram yolṅuwal** mala **ṅurukiwurrungal** ṅunhi walal ṅuli **marrtji ṅarra'lil** (court-lil) ga **nhaltjan** dhu **malthun** romgu. **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) ṅuli ga **goli-nhirrpan** djinawa **ṅarra'ṅur** (court-ṅur). **Bukmak** djinawa **ṅarra'ṅur** (court-ṅur), **balanya** **nhakun** **djuṅgaya** mala, **djarrma-gänhamirr** mala, **bilitjuman** mala ga **mel-marṅgi** mala, dhu **malthun** **nhaltjan** ṅuli **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) **waṅa walalaṅgal**.

A Judge has the power to punish people who break the law. When people or groups of people have a legal problem and cannot agree on what to do, a Judge has the power to decide what is right according to the law.

ṅapuṅga'wuyyu (Judge-thu) ga ṅayatham **ganydjarr** **dhägir'-lakaranharaw** **yolṅuw** mala **wäyuk-bakmaranhamirriw** mala. **ṅunhi** **rombuy** mari ga **ṅorra** ga **bäyṅu** ṅuli **yolṅu** mala **yoram** **nhaltjan** dhu, **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) ga ṅayatham **ganydjarr** **liya-ṅamaṅamayunaraw** **nhä dhunupa** romgurr. In the court room, a Supreme Court Judge sits high up at the front of the room at a desk called the **bench**. **Djinawa ṅarra'ṅur** (court-ṅur), **ṅapuṅga'wuy** (Supreme Court Judge) ṅuli ga **nhina** **garramat** **ṅurruṅur** djinawa **ṅarra'ṅur** (court-ṅur) **dabuṅur** **yäku** **balandakurr** 'bench'.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : No-one can tell a Judge how to decide about a court case. Members of parliament, including the Prime Minister, can't tell the Judge how to decide. Police can't tell the Judge how to decide. The Judge will listen to the lawyers talk in court, then the Judge will decide according to the law. **Bäyṅu** dhu **ṅula yolthu** **waṅa ṅapuṅga'wuy** (Judge-nha) **nhaltjan** dhu **liya-ṅamaṅamayunaraw** **ṅurukiyi** **godu-marimirriw** **gāmurruw'** mala (court case-gu). Rom-**waṅaṅu** walal **beṅur ṅarra'ṅur** (parliament-ṅur), wo **wiripuny** Prime Minister-y, dhu **yaka** **waṅa ṅapuṅga'wuy** (Judge-nha) **nhaltjan** dhu **liya-ṅamaṅamayun**. **Bilitjuman** dhu **bäyṅu** **waṅa ṅapuṅga'wuy** (Judge-nha). **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) dhu **buthuru-bitjun** **djuṅgayaw** mala **djinawa ṅarra'ṅur** (court-ṅur), **bala** dhu **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) **liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr** romgurr. When a person does not like what a Judge decided, he can **appeal** what the Judge decided to a more powerful court. **ṅunhi** **yolṅu** **yaka** **djäl** **ṅuriki** **liya-ṅamaṅamayunawuywu** **ṅapuṅga'wuywuṅ** (Judge-kuṅ), **ṅayi** dhu **mak** **bulu ṅaṅ'thun** romgurr **nhä ṅapuṅga'wuywuṅ** (Judge-kuṅ) **liya-ṅamaṅamayunawuy** **bulu ganydjarrmirriwal** **ṅarra'lil** (court-lil).

In criminal **jury trials**, the Judge will decide what **evidence** the **jury** is allowed to listen to. The Judge will tell the jury what the law means, and what they must think about when they decide if the **accused** is guilty or not guilty.

Djinawa Yindiṅur ṅarra'ṅur (Supreme Court-ṅur) **liya-ṅamaṅamayunamirriy** **waluy**, **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) dhu **liya-ṅamaṅamayun** **nhä mel-lakaranhawuy** mala **burapuyyu** walal (jury-y) dhu **ṅäma**. Rom ga **barranga'yun** **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) dhu **lakaram** **nhä rom mayali'**, ga **nhaltjan** walal dhu **guyaṅa** **ṅurukiyi** ṅunhi walal **liya-ṅamaṅamayun** ṅuli **birrka'yunawuy** **wäyuk-midikunhamirri** wo **yaka**. When a jury decides that the defendant is guilty, the Judge will decide how to punish the offender. **ṅunhi** ṅuli **burapuy** walal (jury) **liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr** **birrka'yunawuy** **wäyuk-midikunhamirri**, **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Judge-thu) dhu **liya-ṅamaṅamayunmirr** **nhaltjan** dhu **dhägir'yun** romgu-**moṅuṅuny** **yolṅuny**. A Supreme Court Judge can change what a **magistrate** has decided in a **Magistrates Court**. **ṅapuṅga'wuyyu** (Supreme Court Judge-thu) dhu **mak** **bilmaram** **nhä burapuyyu** (magistrate-thu) ṅuli **liya-ṅamaṅamayun** djinawa **Nyumukuṅiny'ṅur ṅarra'ṅur** (Magistrates Court-ṅur).

surety

surety

n. A surety is a person who helps a **defendant** with his **bail**. The surety promises to pay money to the **court** when a defendant **breaches** his **bail conditions**. The surety tells the **judge** that she will make sure that the **defendant** comes back to court at the right time, and obeys the **bail conditions**. 'Surety-ny' dhuwal wäwunṅu ṅunhi ṅuli guṅga'yun birrka'yunawuynha märranharaw dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romgu guwarrwu. Wäwunṅu ṅunhi ṅuli dhawu'-nhirpan wuṅuli'yunaraw ṅärraw' (court-ku) ṅunhi ṅuli birrka'yunawuyyu bakmaram nharṅuwuy dhawaṭmaranhawuyyuy rombuy ga wäwun-rulwanḍhunawuy gämurru' mala. Wäwunṅuy yolṅuy ṅuli lakaram ṅapung'a'wuywal (judge-kal) ṅunhi ṅayi dhu ṅayaṅu-mulka'kum birrka'yunawuynha roṅiyinyaraw bala ṅärra'lil (court-lil) ṅuruṅiyi bili waluy, ga dhäruk-märram gämurru' mala ṅunhi ga ṅorra djinawa guwarrpuṅṅur dhawaṭmaranhawuyṅur romṅur.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a defendant asks a judge for bail, the judge might make the defendant bring a surety to court. The judge will only give a defendant bail when the defendant has a surety. If the defendant does not go back to court on the right date, or if he breaches the bail conditions, the surety might have to pay the court some money.

ṅunhi dhu birrka'yunawuyyu ṅäṅ'thun ṅapung'a'wuyynha (judge-nha) dhawaṭmaranhawuywu guwarrpuṅṅur romgu, ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak lakaram birrka'yunawuynha gänharaw wäwunṅuw bala ṅärra'lil (court-lil). Ga ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak gurrupan dhawaṭmaranhawuy rom guwarr yan ṅuli balaṅ wäwunṅu dhu buna ṅärra'lil (court-lil). ṅunhi ṅuli birrka'yunawuy bäyṅu roṅiyirr ṅärra'lil (court-lil) yanbi balaṅ, wo ṅunhi ṅayi dhu mak bakmaram ṅula nhä gämurru' mala dhawaṭmaranhawuywu romgu, ṅayi wäwunṅuy dhu mak wuṅuli'yun ṅärrany' (court-nha) rrupiyay.

suspect

n. A suspect is a person who police think broke the law. When a police officer **charges** that person, then that person is called a **defendant**. 'Suspect-tja' dhuwal dhä-märrdjulkthunawuy yolṅu bilijumangunṅu guyaṅanhawuy ṅunhi mak wäyuk bakmaram. ṅunhi bilijumandhu dhu ṅupan yolṅuny, ṅunhiyi yolṅu yäku birrka'yunawuynha.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a person is called a suspect, it means that we do not know if he broke the law. Maybe he did, maybe he did not. When the judge says he is **guilty**, then we can say that person broke the law. **Yolṅu yäkumirriyanhawuy dhä-märrdjulkthunawuynha yolṅuny, ṅunhiyiny mayali' yaka yan limurr marṅgi ṅayi wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr wo bäyṅu. Mak ṅayi bakmaram, mak bäyṅu. ṅunhi ṅuli ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) lakaram ṅayi wäyuk-midikunhamirr, yurnha limurr dhu mak waṅa ṅuruṅiyi wäyuk bakmaram.**

suspended sentence

n. A suspended sentence is one way a judge punishes (**sentences**) an offender. A suspended sentence means the judge will make the offender stay in jail for part of the punishment, and then live in the community and obey rules for the other part of the punishment.

The judge will tell the offender four things:

- 1) How many months the offender will stay in jail,
- 2) What rules (**conditions**) the offender must obey after the offender gets out of jail,
- 3) How many months the offender must obey those rules, and
- 4) How many months the offender will spend in jail if he breaks those rules.

'Suspended sentence-tja' dhuwal dhägir'-yupmaranhawuy rom ṅunhi wangany yan dhukarr dhägir'-lakaranharaw romgu-moṅunṅuw yolṅuw. Dhuwaliyi 'suspended sentence-tja' mayali' ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu ṅamaṅamayun dhukarr romgu-moṅunṅuw yolṅuw nhinanharaw djinawa dharrunṅunṅur ṅurukiyi nhakun dhägir'wu, bala yurnha marṅtji nhina community-ṅur ga romgu malthun rom-nhirpanawuywu mala ṅurukiyi ṅunhi wiripunṅuw dhägir'yunawuywu mala. ṅapung'a'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu lakaram romgu-moṅunṅuw yolṅuwal dāmbumiririw gämurru';

1. Nhämunha' dhunṅarra romgu-moṅunṅu yolṅu dhu nhina djinawa dharrunṅunṅur,
2. Nhä rom-nhirpanawuy mala ga gämurru' mala romgu-moṅunṅu yolṅu dhu romgu malthun dhänṅur dharrunṅunṅur,

3. Romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu romgu malthun ṅurukiyi rom-nhirrpanawuywu mala, ṅula nhāmunhaw' ṅalṅindiw ga

4. Nhāmunha' ṅalṅindi romgu-moṅuṅu yolṅu dhu nhina dharruṅṅuṅur ṅuli ṅayi dhu bakmaram ṅunhiyi rom-nhirrpanawuy mala.

When a judge sends a person to jail the judge can use a suspended sentence to make the punishment (**sentence**) match both the crime and the **offender**. A judge will use a suspended sentence to show that the **crime** is serious and also help **rehabilitate** the offender. ṅunhi ṅuli ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dju'yun yolṅuny dharruṅṅulil ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak bāki dhāgir'-yupmaranhawuy rom mārṅ dhu dhāgir'yunawuy waṅganydhirr dhuwal wāyuk-bakmaranhawuywu ga romgu-moṅuṅuw yolṅuw . ṅapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu bāki dhāgir'-yupmaranhawuy rom mārṅ dhu milkum ṅunhi wāyuk-bakmaranhawuy dhā-yuwalk ga ṅungga'yun liya-bira'maram romgu-moṅuṅuny yolṅuny. Sometimes a suspended sentence is a **'wholly suspended sentence'** and sometimes the suspended sentence is a **'partially suspended sentence'**. Mārṅma' dhukarr ga ṅorra dhāgir'-yupmaranhawuywu raypirri'. Waṅganydja raypirri' rom-bakmaranhawuy dhu nhina warraruṅṅur yurr baḍak yan gupa-raki'mirr, ga wiripuny raypirri'mirr dhukarr mārṅ-gaṅga yupthun dhu dhāgir'nha.

swear *v.* In court, to swear means to promise that what you say is true. Djinawa ṅārṅa'ṅur (court-ṅur), swear-ny mayali' wāwun-gurrupanaraw ṅunhi nhā nhe dhu lakaram milma ṅapungga'wuywal (judge-kal) ṅunhiyi yuwalk yan dhāwu. When a person swears that something is true in **court**, he is promising the **judge** that it is true. When a person swears that something is true but lied, he is breaking the law. Maybe the judge will punish him. ṅunhi ṅuli yolṅuy ga buku-guykthunmirr ṅula nhāpuy djinawa ṅārṅa'ṅur (court-ṅur), ṅayi ga wāwun-nhirrpan ṅapungga'wuyha (judge-nha) ṅunhi yuwalk. ṅunhi yolṅuy guykthunmirr ṅunhi ṅula nhāpuy ṅunhi yuwalk yurr ṅayi ṅuli nyā'yun, ṅayi ṅuli bakmaram rom.

More information:

Bulu dhāwu : In court, the word 'swear' means to promise that something is true. It does not mean to say swear words. That is a different meaning of this word. Djinawa ṅārṅa'ṅur (court-ṅur) ṅunhi balanda dhāruk 'swear' mayali' nhakun buku-guykthunamirr rom. Yaka dhuwal balanya nhakun ṅayi yolṅuy ṅuli biṅdharr'yun ga waṅa, bili dhuwal wiripu mayali' ṅuriki balandaw dhāruk 'swear'.

T - t

telephone bail application *n.* When a police officer **arrests** a person, that person can phone a **magistrate** and ask for **bail**. This is called a telephone **bail application**. ṅunhi dhu bilṅitjumandhu yolṅuny ḍapmaram, ṅuruṅiyi dhā-mārṅḍjuṅkthunawuyyu yolṅuy dhu mak riṅimap burapuywu (magistrate-ku) ga ṅaṅ'thun dhawaṅṅthunawuywu romgu. Dhuwandja yāku balandakurr 'telephone bail application'.

Territory Government *NP.* This is the **government** for a Territory. It is like a **State Government**. There are two Territories in Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Dhuwandja gapman dhiyak Territory-w. Balanya nhakun gapman State-ku (State Government-tja). Mārṅma' Territories Australia-ṅurnydja, Northern Territory ga Australian Capital Territory.

Territory Parliament *NP.* This is the **parliament** for the Northern Territory. Dhuwandja ṅārṅa' (parliament) dhiyak Northern Territory-w.

testify
testify

three levels of government

v. Testify comes from the word **testimony**. 'Testify-nydja' dhuwal dhäruk bejur lakaranhaminyawuy (testimony-nur).

testimony n. A testimony is the story that a **witness** tells in court. When a witness gives her testimony, she is 'testifying'. 'Testimony-nydja' mayali' nunhi nuli dhäwu mel-marngiy lakaram djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Nunhi nuli mel-marngiy gurrupan nhanjuwuy dhäwu, nunhiyiny mayali' nanyi ga lakaranhamirra. When a **witness** tells her story in court, she must promise to tell the truth. She does this by an **oath** or by an **affirmation**. After she has done that, everything the witness says is her testimony. Nunhi mel-marngi nuli marrtji njarra'lil (court-lil), nanyi dhu wawun-nhirpan lakaranharaw yuwalkkunharaw yan. Nanyi dhu wawun-gurrupan milma God-Wanjarrwal wo wawun-nhirpanawuy. Dhänur bejuryi, nhä bukmak dhäwu nanyi mel-marngiy nunhiyiny nhanjuwuyha lakaranhaminyawuy.

trial n. A trial is a **court case** in the **Supreme Court** when a **jury** decides if the **accused** did break the law or did not break the law. 'Trial-nydja' dhuwal liya-namanamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Yindinur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur) nunhi godu-marimirr gamurru' mala birrka'yunawuywu (court case) djinawa yindinur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur) nunhi nuli burapuyyu walal (jury-y) liya-namanamayunmirr nuli birrka'yunawuyyu wayuk bakmaram wo baynu. The jury will think about all the **evidence**, then the jury will decide. Burapuyyu walal (jury-y) nuli guyana nurukiya bukmakku mel-lakaranhawuywu mala, bala nuli burapuy walal (jury) liya-namanamayunmirra.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : At the start of the trial the **judge's associate** will read the charge. The accused will say 'not guilty'. Then the **prosecutor** will bring the evidence against the accused into the court. The witnesses will tell their story to the judge and jury. The jury will listen to the witnesses. The jury might also see other evidence, like CCTV videos, photos or weapons. Nunhiliyi nunhi nurru-yirr'yunamirriy liya-namanamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Yindinur Njarra'nur (Supreme Court-nur) gunnga'yunamirriy napunga'wuywu dhu manutji-law'maram nupanawuy. Birrka'yunawuy dhu lakaranhamirr wayuk-midikunhamiriw 'not guilty'. Bala nuli djarrma-gänhamirri gama mel-lakaranhawuy mala birrka'yunawuywu djinawa'lil njarra'lil (court-lil). Mel-marngiy dhu lakaram walalanguywu dhäwu napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) ga burapuywal walalangal (jury-wal). Burapuy walal (jury) dhu buthuru-bitjun mel-marngiw mala. Mak burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu nhäma wiripu mala mel-gurrupanawuy, nhakun wunuli' CCTV-nur, bittja mala wo maripuy girri' mala. Maybe the accused will tell his story in court. Maybe the accused will not tell his story. The accused's lawyer will help the him decide. Mak bay birrka'yunawuyyu dhu lakaram nhanjuwuy dhäwu djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Mak dhu birrka'yunawuyyu baynu lakaram nhanjuwuy dhäwu. Mak dhu birrka'yunawuywal djungayay gunnga'yun nanya liya-namanamayunaraw.

Then the jury must think about all the evidence and use the **standard of proof** to decide if the accused did or did not break the law. This means the jury must decide if the accused is **guilty** or **not guilty**. Bala dhu burapuyyu walal (jury-y) romgu malthun ga guyana bukmakku mel-lakaranhawuy mala ga bäki gana' mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu marr dhu yuwalkkum liya-namanamayunaraw nuli birrka'yunawuy wayuk bakmaram wo baynu. Dhuwandja mayali' burapuyyu walal (jury-y) dhu liya-namanamayun nuli birrka'yunawuy wayuk-midikunhamirr wo yaka.

three levels of government n. There are three levels of government in Australia:

1. Commonwealth Government,
2. State or Territory Government,
3. Local Government.

Each of these governments have different leaders, and they have power to look after different things. Nunhili ga norra lurrkun' gapman rumbal mala dhiyala Australia-w : Commonwealth Gapman, State wo Territory Gapman, Local Gapman. Dhuwalawurr gapman mala liya-njarra'mirr mala gana'gana, ga walal ga nayatham ganydjarr djagaw wiripunuw mala.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The Australian **Constitution** says what areas of law the Commonwealth Government controls, and what areas of law the State or Territory governments control. The Commonwealth Government sits in Canberra. The Northern Territory Government sits in Darwin. Local governments are called shires, or councils.

Wänga-ŋaraka Djalkiri-nhirrpanawuy romdhu ga rom-rulwanḡhun nhä dhuwali rom mala Commonwealth Gapmandhu dhu goli-nhirrpan, ga nhä dhuwali rom mala State wo Territory Gapmandhu mala dhu goli-nhirrpan. Commonwealth Gapmandja ŋuli ga nhina Canberra-ŋur. Northern Territory Gapmandja ŋuli ga nhina Darwin-ŋur. Local Gapmandja mala yäku shire mala, wo gandjuḡ mala.

U - u

unanimous verdict *n.* Unanimous means 'everyone agrees'. A unanimous verdict is when all 12 people of the **jury** agree together that the accused is 'guilty' or they all agree together that the accused is 'not guilty'. 'Unanimous-dja' mayali' bukmakthu yoram. 'Unanimous verdict-tja' dhuwal ŋayaŋu wanganydhinyawuy mayali'-djaw'yunawuy ŋunhi dhu burapuy walal (jury) bukmak yoram rrambaŋi ŋunhi birrka'yunawuyyu yolŋuy wäyuk-miḡikuman walal ŋuli bukmak yoranhamirr ŋunhi ŋayi bäyŋu wäyuk-miḡikuman. The **jury** must decide if the **accused** is **guilty** or **not guilty**. What they decide is called the **verdict**. Rom ga barranga'yun burapuyyu walal (jury-thu) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayunmirr ŋuli balaŋ birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk-miḡikuman wo bäyŋu wäyuk-miḡikuman. Ŋula nhä walal dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun, ŋunhiyiny yäku mayali'-djaw'yunawuyyha.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When all 12 people agree, they will come back inside the court room. One person from the jury will speak in court and tell the court if the accused is guilty or not guilty. Ŋunhi ŋuli bukmak 12 yolŋu walal yoram, walal ŋuli roŋiyirr ŋärä'lil (court room-lil). Wangany yolŋu bejuriyi burapuyŋur malaŋur (jury-ŋur) dhu waŋa djinawa ŋärä'ŋur (court-ŋur) ga lakaram ŋärä'wal (court-kal) wanha balaŋ birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk-miḡikumar wo bäyŋu wäyuk-miḡikumar. Sometimes the 12 people on the jury will not agree and the judge will stop the trial. Then the judge might start a new trial with a new jury. Wiripuny 12 burapuy walal yolŋu (jury) ŋuli yaka yoram ga ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ŋuli gulmaram liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirr walu djinawa Yindiŋur Ŋärä'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur). Bala ŋapungga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ŋuli rulwanḡhun yuḡa liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirr walu yuḡawal burapuywal walalaŋgal (jury-wal).

under arrest *adj.* This is another name for **arrest**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku ḡapmaram dhu (arrest-ku).

unlawful *adj.* When a person does something but he does not have power from the law to do it, his action is unlawful. 'Unlawful-nydja' dhuwal rommiriw gakaḡ. Ga bäyŋu ŋayi ŋula yoltho ganydjarr-gurrupar ŋunhiyi yolŋuny ŋunhi nhä ŋayi djäma. More information: **Bulu dhäwu** : 'Unlawful' sometimes has a different meaning to 'illegal'. 'Illegal' means against the law, and 'unlawful' means without permission from the law. Sometimes these words mean the same thing, sometimes they mean different things. Rommiriw gakaḡ mak barrkuwatj mayali' yaka nhakun wäyuk-bakmaranhamirr gakaḡ. 'Illegal-nydja' mayali' balanya nhakun rom-ŋamunhamirr, ga 'unlawful-nydja' mayali' dhä-ŋänhamiriw. Ga wiripuny dhuwal märrma' dhäruk mak rrambaŋi mayali', wo mak barrkuwatjtja mayali'.

unlawful assault *n.* This is another name for **assault**. Dhuwandja wiripu yäku waŋa-marangunhawuywu, 'assault-ku'.

unlawful entry

victim

unlawful entry *n.* When a person breaks into a house or building to do something wrong (like **stealing**), without the owner allowing him to go into the building, that is called unlawful entry. Unlawful entry is a **crime**. **Nunhi nuli yolŋu gārri wānālil wo bakmaram bala' nuli nula nhaltjana guyaŋanhamiriw, wo mak guyaŋa manarjinyaraw, yurr bala'-waŋaŋu ŋayi dhuŋa nunhi ŋayi gārri, dhuwaliyi yäku rommiriw gakał nhaku ŋayi gārri. Ga yuwaktja wäyuk ŋayi bakmarajał.**

used against you *v.* This is another name for **used in evidence against you**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yäku bäki mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu märr dhu marilil gārri.**

used in evidence against you *v.* 'Used in evidence against you' means that police will record a person telling his story about breaking the law. Then the police will take that recording to court. In court, the judge and other people will listen to that person's words to decide if that person broke the law. **'Used in evidence against you-ny' dhuwal mayali' nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu yolŋuny rirrakay-dapmaram nhä dhäwu ŋayi nuli lakaram ŋurukiyi wäyuk bakmaranhawuy. Bala bilitjumandhu dhu gäma nunhiyi dapmaranhawuy rirrakay nārra'lil (court-lil). Djinawa nārra'ŋur (court-ŋur), napuŋga'wuyyu (judge-thu) ga wiripuwurr yolŋuy mala dhu nāma dhärük mala nhaltjan dhä-märddjulkthunawuy yolŋu ga waŋa märr dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun nuli balaŋ ŋuruŋiyi yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram wo bāŋu. Sometimes police will just say 'used against you'. They might also say 'used in evidence'. Wiripuny bilitjumandhu yan waŋa ' napurr dhu bäki mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu märr nhe dhu marilil gārri '. Wiripuny walal dhu mak waŋa balandakurr 'used in evidence'.**

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When police think that a **suspect** broke the law, police officers **question** the suspect and listen to what he says. They listen for stories that show that the suspect broke the law. Those stories are **evidence**. **Nunhi nuli bilitjumandhu guyaŋa ŋuruŋiyi dhä-märddjulkthunawuyyu yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram, bilitjumandhu mala nuli dhä-birrkayun nunhiyi dhä-märddjulkthunawuyha yolŋuny ga buthuru-witjun nhaltjan ŋayi dhu waŋa. Walal nuli buthuru-witjun ŋurukiyi mala dhäwuw nunhi ga mel-gurrupan nunhi dhä-märddjulkthunawuyyu yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram. Nunhiyi dhäwu mala mel-lakaranhawuy. The police will take those stories to court where they will use them to show the judge that the suspect is guilty. This is called "used in evidence against you". Bala bilitjumandhu dhu gäma nunhiyi dhäwu mala nārra'lil (court-lil) nunhiliyi walal nuli bäki nunhiyi dhäwu ga mel-gurrupan napuŋga'wuywal (judge-kal) nunhi dhä-märddjulkthunawuy yolŋu wäyuk-midikunhamirr. Dhuwandja yäku "bäki mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu märr dhu marilil gārri".**

V - v

verdict *n.* At the end of a **hearing**, the **magistrate** decides if the **defendant** is **guilty** or **not guilty**. What the magistrate decides is called the verdict. At the end of a **trial**, the **jury** decides if the **accused** is guilty or not guilty. What the jury decides is called the verdict. **Dhāŋur dhäwuŋur nunhi liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Nyumukuŋiny'ŋur Nārra'ŋur (Magistrates Court-ŋur), burapuyyu (magistrate-thu) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun nuli balaŋ ŋayi birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo yaka ŋayi wäyuk-midikunhamirr. Nhä ŋayi dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun mala nunhiyiny yäku mayali'-djaw'yunawuy. Dhāŋur dhäwuŋur nunhi liya-ŋamaŋamayunamirriy waluy djinawa Yindiŋur Nārra'ŋur (Supreme Court-ŋur), burapuyyu walal (jury-yu) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun nuli balaŋ ŋayi birrka'yunawuy wäyuk-midikunhamirr wo bāŋu. Nhä burapuyyu walal (jury-yu) dhu liya-ŋamaŋamayun mala nunhiyiny yäku mayali'-djaw'yunawuy.**

victim *n.* A victim is a person who an offender hurt when the offender broke the law. **'Victim-dja' dhuwal baktunawuy wo ŋayaŋu-yätjinyawuy yolŋu nunhi nuli romgu-moŋuŋuy yolŋuy galŋa-midikuman wo ŋayaŋu-yätjam nunhi nuli romgu-moŋuŋuy yolŋuy wäyuk bakmaram.**

Example: John had an argument with his girlfriend, and this made him angry. John walked down the street and smashed a car window. The person who owns this car is called the victim. If a group of people, like a company or the government, own the car, then that group of people is called the victim. **Balanya nhakun, John ga miyalk nhanju nartjunmirr, ga bejuryiny nanyi badak yan noy-dur'yundhirr, ga balan marrtji dhukarrkurr ga wutthun nanyi gilajt mutikapuy. Rom ga barranga'yun njuhi mutika-watjanu yaku 'victim', bili nanyi nhakun burakinyawuy. Ga nuli balan mutika-watjanu walal nhakun gapman mala wo gana bapurru mala, walalan yaku 'victim' yan.**

victim impact statement *n.* This is a law-paper where the **victim** writes his story for the **judge** to read. **Dhuwandja rombuy dhawu namakuli'jujur djorra'jur njuhi nuli bakhunawuyyu wukirri napunga'wuywu (judge-ku) manutji-law'maranharaw.** The **victim** writes his story with the help of a police officer or a person from **witness assistance**. The victim tells the **judge** the story about how the crime has hurt him. Because of this crime, the victim might have injuries on his body. Also, the victim might be worried or frightened or now has family trouble. Maybe the victim cannot go to work anymore. **Burakinyawuy yoljuy dhu wukirri nhanjuwuy dhawu ga mak naj'thun bilijumannha gunga'yunaraw wo mak malj'maram wiripuny gunga'yunamirriy yoljuy bejur 'Witness Assistance Service-ju'.** Burakinyawuy dhu lakaram napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nha malj'thun ga nhaliy nanyi gatpurryirr wo nayanu-yatjirr. Wiripuny, burakinyawuy mak warwumirr wo barrarirr nula nhaku wo gurruwuy mari marrajal. Mak bay nanyi dhu yalngithirr ga nhina djamamiriwnha bili bejuryi marjuur.

More information:

Bulu dhawu : The prosecution will give this victim impact statement to the judge. The judge will read this statement and then think carefully about this when the judge punishes (**sentences**) the **offender**. **Djarrma-ganhamirriy nuli gurruwan dhuwal bakhunawuyyu dhawu napunga'wuywal (judge-kal).** Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli manutji-law'maram njuhiy rombuy dhawu ga bala guya manymakkum jurukiwuy njuhi nanyi dhu liya-namanamayunmirr dhagir'-lakaranharaw romgu-monjuw yoljuw.

voir dire *n.* A voir dire is when a judge decides if some **evidence** is **admissible** or not admissible. That is, the judge decides about letting some evidence come into the court room. **'Voir dire-nydja' mayali' njuhi dhu napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) mala-djarr'yun nuli balan juriki mel-lakaranhawuy dhawu nungatmiriw wo mak nungat. Njuhiyiny, nanyi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namanamayun njuhinuwuy mel-lakaranhawuyyu marrtjinyaraw narra'lil (court-lil) wo bayju.** That evidence might show the **judge** or **jury** that a **defendant** did or did not break the law. **Njuhi mel-lakaranhamirriy dhawuy mak dhu mel-gurruwan napunga'wuywnha (judge-nha) wo burapuywnha walalany (jury-ny) njuhiy birrka'yunawuy wayuk bakmaram, wo mak dhu mel-gurruwan bayju nanyi wayuk bakmaram.**

More information:

Bulu dhawu : The **defence lawyer** and **prosecutor** will both tell the judge why the judge must or must not let that evidence come into court. Then the judge will decide. **Galmunhamirriy djungayay ga djarrma-ganhamirriy dhu rrambanj waja napunga'wuywal (judge-kal) nhaku nanyi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu yoram wo yaka'yun jurukiwuy mel-lakaranhawuyyu marrtjinyaraw narra'lil (court-lil).** Bala nanyi napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu liya-namanamayun.

warrant *n.* A warrant is a law-paper that a **judge** gives to **police**. This paper gives police the power to do the things the judge writes on the warrant. 'Warrant-tja' dhuwal namakuli'ngu rombuy djorra' ganydjarr-gurrupanminyawuy nunhi nuli napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) gurrupan bilitjumangal. Dhiyan djorray' nuli gurrupan bilitjumangu ganydjarr malj'maranharaw dhawuw wayuk-bakmaranhawuywu ga nhaltjan napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) wukirri namakuli'gulil rombuyilil djorra'lil. There are different kinds of warrants. For example, a **warrant of apprehension** and a **search warrant**. Each kind of warrant gives police the power to do something different. Dharrwa ga norra ganydjarr-gurrupanminyawuy rombuy djorra' mala, balanya nhakun namakuli'ngu djorra' dapmaranharaw wo nhakun namakuli'ngu rombuy djorra' larrunharaw. Barrkuwatj ganydjarr-gurrupanminyawuyyu djorray' malanjuy nuli gurrupan ganydjarr mala bilitjumangu namakuli'nguwuy galkapuy yurr barrkuwatjnha.

warrant of apprehension *n.* A warrant of apprehension is a law-paper that gives police officers the power to arrest a person and bring that person to court. 'Warrant of apprehension-dja' dhuwal namakuli'ngu rombuy djorra' nuli gurrupan bilitjumannha ganydjarr dapmaranharaw yolguny ga gama bala jarra'lil (court-lil). This is also called a 'warrant'. Wiripu nhanju yaku balandakurr 'warrant'. The **police** will **charge** a person who breaks the **law**, but sometimes police officers cannot find that person. When this happens, a **judge** gives police a paper called a **warrant** which allows the police to **arrest** that person and bring him to court. Bilitjumandhu nuli nupan yolguny wayuk-bakmaranhawuy, yurr mak baynu walal nuli malj'maram nunhiyi yolguny. Nunhi nuli dhuwaliyi malj'thun, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) nuli gurrupan bilitjumangal djorra' yaku dapmaranhawuy djorra' nunhi dhu dhayan bilitjumannha dapmaranharaw yoljuw ga ganharaw jarra'lil (court-lil). When a defendant does not go to court on his **court date**, a judge might give the police a warrant to go arrest that person and bring him to court. Nunhi birrka'yunawuy dhu baynu marrtji jarra'lil (court-lil) walurulwan dhunamirriy, napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak dapmaranhawuy djorra' gurrupan bilitjumangal malj'maranharaw yoljuw bala gaman jarra'lil (court-lil).

wholly suspended sentence *n.* A wholly suspended sentence is one way a **judge** will punish (**sentence**) an **offender**. It is when a judge thinks like this: 'Because of the offender's **crime**, I must send him to jail. But there are good reasons why he should not be in jail. I will not send him to jail today, but I will give him rules to obey and tell him that he must not break the law. If he does not obey these rules, then I will decide about sending him to jail'. 'Wholly suspended sentence-tja' dhuwal dhagir'-yupmaranhawuy rom yurr guparaki'mirr ga wanganyha dhukarr nayi ga norra dhagir'-lakanharaw romgu-monujuw yoljuw. Nunhi rom balanya nhakun napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak bitjan guyana gam', "Rom ga barranga'yun jarra dhu nanya djuy'yun dharrungulil linygu nayiny yolju romgu-monuju yolju. Yurr wiripu manymak gamurru' mala ga norra nhaku dharrungu yaka manymak wana nhanju. Jarra dhu baynu nanya djuy'yurr dharrungulil dhiyanjuy bala, yurr jarra dhu gurrupan rom-nhirpanawuy mala nhanju marr nayi dhu dhäruk-märram ga baynun bulu rom bakmaram. Nuli nayi dhu baynu dhäruk-märram warrpam' gamurru' mala jarra dhu mak yuwalk djuy'yun nanya dharrungulil." The offender does not go to jail but can go back into the community. He must obey everything that is written in the **sentence conditions**. Also he cannot break any laws during the **operational period**. Dhagir'-yupmaranhawuy rom ga barranga'yun romgu-monuju yolju dhu yaka marrtji dharrungulil, yurr ronjiyirr nayi dhu community-lil. Nayi dhu dhäruk-märram bukmak gamurru'nha malany wukirriyawuyjur dhagir'-lakanharawuyjur. Ga wiripuny nayi dhu baynu bulu wayuk wo rom bakmaram balanyamirriy nunhi dhagir'yunawuyyu waluy. When the offender breaks the law again, or when he breaks any of the conditions, he will go back to court. The judge might send him to jail for the rest of his sentence. Nunhi romgu-monuju yolju dhu wayuk bakmaram bulu, wo nuli nayi dhu bakmaram nunhiyi gamurru' mala, nayi dhu ronjiyirr jarra'lil (court-lil). Napunga'wuyyu (judge-thu) dhu mak djuy'yun nanya dharrungulil juruki dhagir'-lakanhamirriw waluw nunhi badak ga norra. This is also called a 'fully suspended sentence'. Dhuwaliyi nayi wiripuny yaku balandakurr 'fully suspended sentence'.

witness *n.* A witness is a person who sees or hears anything that helps a **magistrate** or **jury** decide if the **defendant** broke the law. 'Witness' dhuwal mel-marngi yolju nunhi nuli naha wo gama gula nha nunhi dhu gunga'yun burapunya (magistrate-nha) wo burapunya walalalany (jury-ny) liya-namanamayunaraw nuli balan birrka'yunawuyyu wayuk bakmaram, wo baynu.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : The police will look for witnesses when they are investigating a crime. The defendant can also find witnesses to help his story. **Bilitjemandhu nuli larrum mel-marngiw mala nunhi walal dhu ga larrum wäyuk-bakmaranhawuywu.** Wiripuny, birrka'yunawuyyu dhu mak larrum mel-marngiw mala märr dhu nanya gunga'yun ga lakaram dhäwu. Sometimes a police officer or lawyer will ask a witness to write a **witness statement**. Sometimes a witness must go to court to tell her story. In court, the words that a witness says is a kind of **evidence**. Wiripuny bilitjemandhu wo djungayay dhu nän'thun mel-marnginy wukirrinaw mel-marngiw dhäwuw namakuli'nulil djorra'lil. Wiripuny mel-marngi dhu romgu malthun ga marrtji njarra'lil (court-lil) lakaranharaw nhanuwuy dhäwuw. Djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur), nunhiyi dhäruk mala nhaltjan dhu ga mel-marngiy lakaram nunhiyiny balanya nhakun mel-lakaranhawuyha mala. What the witness says is called her **'testimony'**. Nhä dhu mel-marngiy lakaram nunhiyiny nhanu lakaranhaminyawuyha wo **'testimony-n'**.

Witness Assistance Service *NP*. The Witness Assistance Service is a service from the Northern Territory Government to help **witnesses**. The Witness Assistance Service works with **prosecutors** to help **victims** and witnesses to understand what happens in court and support them when they tell their story (**give evidence**) in court. **'Witness Assistance Service-dja'** dhuwal gunga'yunamirr rom bejur NT Gapman-nur märr dhu gunga'yun mel-marnginy mala. Gunga'yunamirr rom mel-marngiw nuli ga rrambanji djäma djarrma-gänhamirriwal märr dhu gunga'yun burakinyawuyha malany wo mak mel-marnginy malany nhaltjan dhu djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur). Dhuwal rom nuli ga marrparangum ga gunga'yun walalany nunhi walal dhu dhäwu lakaram djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur).

witness stand *n*. The witness stand is the place where **witnesses** sit to tell their story (**give evidence**) in the **court room**. **'Witness stand-nydja'** dhuwal dharapul nunhi djinawa njarra'nur (court-nur) nunhi mel-marngiy mala dhu nhina ga lakaram mel-lakaranhawuy dhäwu walalanguwuy bala njarra'lil (court-lil).

witness statement *n*. A witness statement is a law-paper that tells a **witness'** story about what the witness saw and heard. **'Witness statement-tja'** dhuwal mel-marngiw dhäwu namakuli'nunur rombuyur djorra'nur nunhi ga lakaram nhä mel-marngiy nhäma ga näma. A witness is a person who sees or hears anything that helps a **judge** to decide if a **defendant** broke the law. **Mel-marnginy yolnu nunhi nuli nhäma wo näma nula nhä märr dhu gunga'yun napunga'wuyha (judge-nha) liya-namanamayunaraw wanha bala birrka'yunawuyyu wäyuk bakmaram.** When **police officers** try to find out what happened (**investigate**), the police officers might ask a witness what she saw. **Nunhi nuli bilitjemandhu djämamirriy mala nuli birrka'yun ga maln'maram nhaltjan larrum mel-lakaranharaw dhäwuw, bilitjemandhu mak dhu nän'thun mel-marnginy nhä nanyi nhäma.** The police will write that story on law-paper. Then they ask the witness to sign her name on that paper. That story is then called a 'witness statement'. When the witness signs the paper, she is promising that the story is true. **Bilitjemandhu dhu wukirrin nunhiyi dhäwu namakuli'nulil rombuyilil djorra'lil. Bala walal nuli waja mel-marnginy yäkuw goṅ-nhirpanminyaraw nunhiwiliyi djorra'lil. Nunhiyi dhäwu yäku mel-marngiw dhäwu namakuli'nunur djorra'nur 'witness statement-nha'.** Nunhi dhu mel-marngi yäku goṅ-nhirpanmirr djorra'lil, nanyi ga lakaram nunhiyi dhäwu yuwalk.

More information:

Bulu dhäwu : When a witness tells a false story and signs her name to that paper, she is breaking the **law**. The police might **charge** the witness, and then a judge might punish her for telling that false story. **Nunhi nuli mel-marngiy lakaram nyäl' dhäwu ga yäku goṅ-nhirpanmirr nunhiwiliyi djorra'lil, nunhiyiny nanyi ga bakmaram romnha. Bilitjemandhu dhu mak nupan mel-marnginy, ga bala napunga'wuyyuni (judge-thuni) dhu mak dhägir'yun nanya nyäl'yunawuy lakaranhawuy.**

Your Honour *NP*. When anyone talks to a **judge** or a **magistrate** in a **court** room, he must call the judge or magistrate, 'Your Honour'. **Nunhi nuli yolŋu waŋa ŋapunga'wuywal (judge-kal) wo burapuywal (magistrate-kal) djinawa ŋarra'ŋur (court room-ŋur), ŋayi dhu romgu malthun ga lakaram ŋanya, "Your Honour"**. We do this to show respect to the magistrate or judge. We never call them 'You' or say her name, because this is not respectful. **Bitjandhiyi limurr nuli mǎrr dhu milkum bungatmaranhawuy rom burapuywu (magistrate-ku) wo ŋapunga'wuywu (judge-ku). Bǎyŋu yan limurr dhu yǎku lakaram ŋanya, bili dhuwaliyi yaka bungatmaranhamirr dhǎruk.**

youth *n*. This is another name for **juvenile**. **Dhuwandja wiripu yǎku 'juvenile-gu'**.