UNDERSTANDING THE NUNAVUT COURT PROCESS

A GLOSSARY FOR VICTIMS, COMPLAINANTS AND OTHER WITNESSES

The glossary is a tool to help Nunavummiut understand the criminal court process and for complainants and other witnesses who may be called to court to testify.

Find terms in both English and Inuktitut with definitions in English.



Copies of the video can be obtained by contacting: Community Justice victimservices@gov.nu.ca
1866-456-5216





Department of Justice

Ministère de la Justice Canada

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accident

 V_{ℓ} $\neg Q_{\ell}b f_{\ell P}$

An unfortunate event that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, usually resulting in damage or injury.

accommodation

Special arrangements to adapt to someone or something.

accompany

 ΔL $C^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}b$

To go somewhere with someone as a friend, companion or escort.

accused

<2549

A person who is accused or charged with a crime.

aid

 $\nabla P_{de} \nabla \nabla \Phi_{de}$

To help.

announce

ጋኣኈበናበσኈ

To make a public or formal speech.

anxious

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To feel worry, unease, or nervousness.

arrest M

The act of placing a person in custody for a crime, according to law.



bail hearing/judicial interim release/ show cause hearing

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A court hearing to decide whether a person charged with an offence should be released or kept in custody until the trial.

beyond a reasonable doubt ᡉᢏᡥ᠌᠌᠌ᠺᡥ᠌᠌ᠫᠻᢧᢓᢡᡳᠬ᠘ᡥᢩᠴᠦ

In a criminal trial, this is the standard of proof that the prosecutor must meet in order to convince a judge or a jury that the accused did commit the crime. If the judge or jury have any reasonable questions in their mind about whether the accused committed the crime, then the judge or jury must say that the accused is not guilty. In other words, the judge or jury must be sure that the accused committed the crime.

burden of proof ᡆ᠌ᠣ᠘ᢓ᠘ᠮ᠙᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘ᡯ

In a criminal trial, by default, the prosecutor is the one who has to bring the evidence to convince the judge that the accused committed the illegal act of which they have been charged.

business hours ለ**ሮ**ሲσ^ናЈ[¢] Δb^ናና[%]Γ[¢]

Hours during the day when stores, shops, government offices, and companies are normally open. Typically from Monday to Friday 8:30 to 5:00 pm, not including holidays.



challenge dps%Dsg

To argue about the truth of something.

charge

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The offence that an accused is said to have committed. Another word is allegation or accusation.

community justice outreach worker/community justice specialist

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A person who works with the Crown prosecutor, the accused and other members in the court and the community to help provide alternatives to the official criminal court process.

community service ቃልሮ[®]Γ ለሮሲበር^ና

Sometimes a person may do unpaid work for the community to make up the harm that the person has done.

condition Lcrdc%rc

Something that has to be done before something else will occur. "I will lend you my snowmobile on condition you repair it." Or, a judge might allow a person who has been arrested to remain free before trial on conditions such as: keep the peace and be of good behaviour, report to the police at certain times, etc.

court

Δερερο

A place where a judge, jury and/or justice of the peace make decisions to answer legal questions and determine legal issues and arguments.

court appearance Δ^{sb}b^{sb}DΔ&^sJnd^sb^sσ^{sb}

When an accused person's matter or crime is being heard in court. This often requires the person attend court in person.

court circuit

$\Delta_{c} \sim \Delta_{c} \sim \Delta_{c$

The court will come into communities outside of Iqaluit and hold court sessions for offences that occurred in that community. Court circuits will often be held in a community building like a high school gym or a community centre.

court clerk

Δ 56670 Δ 8% Γ Ω 17% Ω 17%

a person working in the court to help with the court process including providing assistance to judges during court proceedings and explaining court orders to people before they sign them. For example, a court clerk will pass court documents from Crown and defence counsel to the judge during preliminary hearings and trials.

court reporter Δ⁵b⁵b⁵DΔ&⁵Γ Þσ⁵bc⁵h

A person who is in the courtroom to record what is said in court.

credibility とこれたトレイ[®]の^でのでき

The quality of being trusted and believed.

crime

$\Lambda \mathsf{G} \mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{S}} \sigma^{\mathsf{G}}$

An action or omission that is an offence in criminal law and punishable by the court.

criminal justice system AS560 LCLCLCCG64 AD66C66D66

The system of law enforcement involved with prosecuting, defending and punishing people who have committed crimes.

cross examination የbልየd/Lጭቦር୮୭ ላለጭረየታና

This is where a witness is asked questions by the lawyer who wants to challenge what the witness has said. This is different from direct examination, where a witness is asked questions by a lawyer who wants the witness to help them prove a fact to the judge. Different rules apply to the two kinds of examination.

Crown/Crown prosecutor /Crown counsel Δ^Gb^GD^GCDN^GN^A

In criminal cases, this is the lawyer who represents Her Majesty the Queen—that is, the government; the prosecutor.

Crown witness coordinator Δ°•b°•ጋ°•CÞበ°በት▷< ▷σ•፟b°•በጔ° ለሮሲትኈし

A person who works with witnesses for the prosecution and people claiming that someone has committed a crime against them within the criminal justice system.

custody

UPPYL

A person who is in the protective care of someone, or something such as jail or a guardian.

D

decision

Δ ⁶D⁶D⁶ Δ ⁶D⁶

The final result of a case, decided by a judge or jury after the prosecutor and defence make their arguments. Also, a decision decided by a judge on a question within a case and a decision about the punishment that an offender is to receive.

defence counsel ১>°ರ√¹⁰∩

The lawyer for the accused.

detained በJᢣ▷ᄼL∆⁰ഫん◁ᠸം

To be kept in jail.

disagree **⊲**ኄቦናᲮበናᲮቈՐዮԺና

To not agree with someone or something.

disclosure Υ⁵⁶ρCc

This is evidence that the prosecutor will use at a trial to prove that the accused committed the crime with which they have been charged. The prosecutor has to give disclosure to the accused or his lawyer so that they can be fully aware of why they have been charged. This allows the accused to point out any mistakes that the police may have made during their investigation or to argue that their rights have been violated by the police. It also allows the accused to know the details of what the prosecutor says they did so that they can explain to the court their side of the story to prove why they didn't commit the crime, or why they had a valid legal reason to do something that is normally a crime.

E

evidence

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Information about something that the court is considering in making a decision. This information can be given by witnesses who have sworn under an oath or given a solemn affirmation to tell the truth. The information can also be any written documents, audio or video that has been given to the court properly according to the rules of evidence. The court considers this evidence, and only this evidence, in deciding the matter.

examine የPΓና2ታናbናበረነσና

To inspect or test something in detail.



If someone is a victim to a federal offence, they are placed on a Federal Victim's List. This means that you are informed of when the offender is up for parole, and if and when they will be released. The offender is not given any of the victim's information about being on this list. They are however allowed to see the victim's impact statement. See victim impact statement.

file

Court record of any documents or pleadings. The court keeps a record of all information filed by RCMP, lawyers, probation officers, correctional facilities, etc.

fine

Δ^{cb}

The punishment of having to pay money to the court.

first appearance

The first time a person who is charged attends court after their bail hearing.

G

gallery ሲርቦላ^ሴ/Lረና Δσ[%]ሁ

The part of the courtroom where members of the public or media sit to observe when court is in session.

giving evidence ΔጋΔΔΡΠ⁶δσ⁶ δ⁶βσ⁶

When there is a witness to a crime, they are asked to come to court to answer questions about what happened. Giving evidence can also be done by an expert whose role is to explain information that the judge or jury may not know. This can include describing medical or forensic information but experts can give evidence about other topics that need explanation.

guilty

When the court decides that an accused did the crime for which they have been charged.



homicide Δے Δ۰۵% Δ۰۵%

When one person is killed by another person.

This is when a person is placed in jail waiting for a trial or is serving time in jail after being found guilty of a crime.

in-custody

Same as "incarceration"

indictable offence ለናታኈታኈ ለሀሲውታጭነጭ

There are sometimes two choices that the Crown can make in court when an accused is first charged. An indictable offence is chosen when the charge is a more serious offence and the prosecutor wants to ask for a longer period of jail than is normally allowed by a summary conviction. See summary conviction offence for definition of the other election.

indictment

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A court document that says, in writing, the crimes that the prosecutor is saying that the accused committed relating to indictable offences. See indictable offences.

information Δ°bb°bጋ°bCDንՎበb\c

Similar to an indictment, except that this court document is used for summary conviction offences and for indictable offences until after a preliminary hearing. See summary conviction offence and preliminary hearing.

innocent

</body>

Where the court (judge and jury or judge alone) decides that an accused did not commit the crime with which they have been charged.

interpreter ンちょ

A person who translates words from one language to another for those who have difficulty understanding or speaking the language being used or who prefer to speak in a language other than the one being used. Example: Assisting an Inuktitut speaking person in an English speaking court setting.

J

judge Δ⁴⁶δ⁴⁷ΔΑ

A legal official appointed to make decisions about cases or questions from a case in a court of law.

judge alone trial Δሜሪያ ልናት ΔΥΙΟΙ Α

Sometimes an accused has the option of being tried by a "judge alone" trial or a "judge and jury" trial. A "judge alone" trial means that only a judge hears the evidence and makes a decision at the end.

judge and jury trial Δ°♭5°>ϽΔͰͿʹ ἀϹ•∩Δ°Ͻ Δ°♭5°>Ͻ°C>σ°°

Sometimes an accused has the option of being tried by a "judge and jury" Trial or a "judge alone" trial. A "judge and jury trial means that all the evidence is heard by 12 members of the community with a Judge. The members of the jury decide after hearing the evidence if an accused is guilty or not guilty

and this decision must be agreed upon by all 12 members of the jury. These trials can only be held for indictable offences. See indictable offence.

justice of the peace court _o_c~σ Δ^{ናь}b^{ናь}ጋΔλ▷< Δ^{ናь}b^{ናь}ጋΔል%

A court of law that is run by a justice of the peace, who hears various matters including show cause hearings, youth court matters, and charges being dealt with by way of summary conviction. See summary conviction offence.



lawyer

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This is a person who is licensed by law, through membership of a law society, to give legal advice and to represent people in a court of law.

legal aid

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This is a government program that is available to the public for people in need of legal assistance. This program provides lawyers for free or at a lower cost for those who cannot afford legal assistance. In Nunavut, this program is called the Legal Services Board of Nunavut.

legal right

A power, privilege or entitlement to something that the law recognizes. This includes a right to life, liberty, privacy, freedom from discrimination and ownership to property. The Constitution and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms also state legal rights.

M

members of the public PbdDΔ°a.

In an open court, this term refers to people of the community (including the media) who are watching what is going on in court and does not include the judge, court staff, the lawyers, and the accused (in most cases). In most cases, members of the public are allowed to be in court when cases are being heard, unless a judge orders that the public be asked to stay outside of the courtroom.

mistrial Δ⁵⁶b⁵⁶DΔσ⁵⁶C⁵b⁶b⁶σんくこ

A trial that has to be stopped because of an error in the proceedings. Usually, the process has to begin again. A mistrial can also happen when a jury is unable to make a decision about whether the prosecutor has proven to them that the charges happened.

N

not guilty </৮[፡]

A decision by a judge or jury that the prosecutor has not proven that the accused committed the crime beyond a reasonable doubt (see beyond a reasonable doubt). An accused usually enters a "not guilty plea" after having a chance to look at the evidence that the prosecutor will use at a trial to prove that they committed the crime with which they have been charged. An accused can enter a "not guilty" plea at a first appearance in court, but usually does not. This means that they do not believe that they are guilty of the crime they are being charged for. After a trial, the judge or jury can give

a not guilty verdict. This means that that court decided, after hearing evidence, that the prosecutor did not prove that the accused committed the crime. It can also mean that the accused has given an acceptable explanation for why they did not commit the crime. It can also mean that the accused had a valid legal reason to do something that is normally a crime.

Nunavut Victim Services ቃር እናታ እናታ የተፈውና ለትና በናናል

Nunavut Victim Services is a branch of the Nunavut Government that dedicates their time to helping victims of crimes. They help victims emotionally, mentally and physically before, during and after trials. They are there to help people get through the process by providing information about available care programs and other services.



oath or affirmation ೭೦ರ<್

A formal and serious promise to tell the truth in court. When someone is a witness in a trial, they are asked to provide an oath or affirmation that they will not lie to the court. A person who is found to have lied to the court can be charged with a crime. An oath is sworn by placing your hand on a sacred religious book to the witness's religion and promising to tell the truth by invoking the name of the witness's deity, like God. An affirmation is a promise to the court that you will tell the truth without involving a religious belief.

offence ለናታ∿σ^{ናь}

The act of breaking the law.

offender

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A person who has been found guilty by the Court of breaking the law.



pardon

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Old term for what is now called a record suspension. *See record suspension*.

parole

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When a person is released from the federal correctional system (people must serve a prison sentence of 2 years or more) by the National Parole Board and who must follow certain conditions until the sentence is officially complete. If they fail to do so, they could end up in jail again.

parole evidence

Another term for oral testimony.

parole hearing ⊲σ∖⊂๙৬∖⊳∿L∿ὑና 'b⊳⊁桽୯⊲ናσጭ

A hearing to decide whether a person should be given parole. This means it will be decided whether they should be temporarily or permanently released from prison before the end of their sentence, and be watched under parole for the rest of their sentence.

party

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In a court hearing, this is a term that refers to each of the sides being argued in a case.

peace bond

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A order from the court that a person must follow conditions with the purpose of protecting the safety and property of another person listed in the peace bond.

penitentiary

A prison, run by the federal government, for prisoners who have been sentenced to jail terms of two years or more. Prisons for those who have been sentenced to less than two years are run by the provincial or territorial governments and are often called reformatories or correctional centres. They are all jails.

plea

PP'4U $\Delta^{c}b^{c}$

The formal statement by an accused that they are guilty or not guilty.

preliminary hearing ΔናϧρςϧϽϲϧϟϢϧϟϢϧϹϧϳϲͺϲϧϧϧϭϲϥϭϲϲϧ

At this hearing, a judge will decide whether the Crown has enough evidence on each part of the charge to have the case continue to trial. The preliminary hearing, which is the same thing as a preliminary inquiry, is also a chance for the accused to find out more about the case against them by listening to and questioning the witnesses that the Crown calls.

preliminary inquiry ΔናϧρςϧϽϛϧϹϘϧϥϽϧϲϧͼϹϧ·ϳϲͺϽϙϟϭͺϲϧϧ

See preliminary hearing.

pre-sentence report Δၨ៰ᠨ∿სჲº Þơ•ឆ់েবᡐ

A report about an accused who has been found guilty. This report is based on interviews with the accused, their family, and others who know them, to help the judge find out what kind of sentence to give to the accused.

presumed innocent until proven guilty </৮৬১১%ቦናጋበቦታ⊳ላጭ ΔጭይጭጋΔ&७៨ና </৮৬১১৯ሴጭር⊳∟▷ጭበ®ዉJ

This is a right protected by the Constitution that all people accused of a crime are innocent until the Crown proves all elements of the crime, beyond a reasonable doubt. See burden of proof, beyond a reasonable doubt.

probation

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This is an additional sentence that a judge can put on an offender who has been sentenced to some punishment that is less than two years of jail time (including a fine) where an offender promises they will behave and follow the conditions of their probation order. They are supervised by a probation officer, called a Community Corrections Officer in Nunavut.

probation order Δ°b°b¬°C▷c▷°°D° Δ°b°b¬°C▷c▷°°D° Δ°b°b¬°C▷c¬°D° Δ°b°b¬°D° Δ°b° Δ°b°-

A document from the court signed by an offender who has been found guilty and sentenced to a term of probation. A probation order may be made when an offender is not sent to jail or after a period of jail that is less than two years. The offender must follow the terms of a probation order.

promise to appear ¹bΔ√L˙-CΛ∿σ√σςσςь

A written and signed promise made by an accused that they will go to court on a specific day.

prosecutor Δ^{cb}b^{cb}D^{cb}CDCCA

The lawyer for the government (also known as the Crown) who presents evidence and argues to the Court on behalf of the community for why a person committed a crime and what their punishment should be. See Crown Counsel.



reading the facts into the records የታወፈሮ PPC ው ር ር ይህጭር ው ምር በበናጭር ው ለተፈ

When a lawyer for either the Crown or the accused states the facts of the case for the court record. This happens if the lawyers do not disagree about evidence. In that case, a witness does not need to come and give evidence. Where an accused pleads guilty, the Crown usually states the facts of the case and no witnesses are called at all. If there is a disagreement about the facts, then a hearing will happen to determine those facts.

reasonable doubt

The prosecutor must prove that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If the Court has a reasonable doubt after hearing the evidence and arguments from both the prosecutor and the accused, it cannot find the accused guilty. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is a level of proof that is higher than the level of saying "the person is probably guilty" but not quite as high as the level of saying "the person is guilty with absolute certainty." In other words, if there is a reasonable question in the mind of the judge or jury about the guilt of the accused, then they must find the accused not guilty. A judge or jury would decide whether there is reasonable doubt based on reason, common sense and evidence (or lack of evidence). See also beyond a reasonable doubt.

recognizance

$\Delta^{\varsigma_0}D^{\varsigma_0}C^{\varsigma_0}$

Where a person is released from custody, before the trial, with conditions and with a cash or no cash deposit. A cash deposit is where the accused or a surety must pay money to the court, and this money will be returned when their court case is completed, including sentencing if they plead or are found guilty by the court. A no-cash deposit is where the accused or surety promises to pay money if they break any of the conditions of the recognizance. This is different from an "undertaking", defined in this glossary, where no money is promised or deposited.

record suspension ለናታ∿σdቦታ⊳ጚ່< ኣσና≪♭C⊳σ∿し

Record suspensions used to be called a "pardon". This is a process where a person who has a criminal record asks for a record suspension. If they are able to get the record suspension, the person's criminal record is kept separate from other criminal records. This criminal record generally cannot be accessed. This means that if a person applies for a job, the employer is not supposed to be able to find out that the person has a criminal record, if they have a record suspension. A record suspension does not wipe out a person's record and if the person commits another serious crime, the record suspension will be cancelled.

refusing to give evidence ΔጋαΔΡCΡላσ ΡσυβΡλίβΡιωρου

Sometimes a witness refuses to answer a question in court. The witness can be locked up until they agree to answer the question.

release ⊲σ∩C⊳σ⁵⁶

To let someone go from custody.

release conditions

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The promises that someone makes to the court in order to be released from custody. The promises should satisfy the court that there is no risk of harm to the public.

remand

A situation where the accused is kept in custody until their trial.

remorse

$L\Gamma \Delta_{\Phi^{QP}}$

The feeling of being sorry for something that a person has done wrong. In criminal cases, where the court believes an accused is remorseful, the court may give a lighter sentence than in a case where it does not believe the accused is remorseful.

restitution orders トロックトレータックト

Giving money (or something just as valuable) to a person who has lost something. In criminal law, an accused who has stolen something or damaged property may be ordered to make restitution to the victim.

rights

right to a trial by fair and impartial jury 人代のトロットをでいるいとでいるいとでいるいとでいるいとでいるいとできる。

An accused has the right to be tried by a jury that, at the beginning of the trial, is not already on anyone's side.

right to counsel ∖>°σ⊲∿∩∿b?°உናσ

When someone is arrested, they have the right to talk to a lawyer without delay. They also have the right to be told about their right to talk to a lawyer. The police have a duty to make it possible for the person to talk to a lawyer.

S

search warrant የቦታን•ሲኦና

A document signed by a judicial officer giving the location, time and type of search that can be conducted by the police. The police must show enough reasons for why a search should be allowed.

secure custody Lbdbつoc くっととがるb

There are two forms of custody for young offenders, open custody and secure custody. Secure custody is where a young person stays in a correctional facility and is not free to leave. Open custody is a jail sentence that a young person is allowed to serve in the community while being supervised and after having promised to follow certain conditions. Sometimes called closed custody.

seizure

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When police do an investigation, they are looking for evidence. There are different kinds of evidence. Seizure is when the police take evidence away and keep it safe until a trial.

sentence

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The kind of punishment that a judge will order on an accused who has been found guilty of a crime.

sentencing hearing

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A hearing to decide what kind of sentence (punishment) an accused should get.

sheriff

$\Delta^{cb}D^{co}D^{c$

The sheriff is a peace officer who works for the court. A sheriff's duties include keeping the courtroom safe and carrying out the orders of the court.

show cause hearing

Another term for a bail hearing.

statement

Pappher Paper

What a person says about something that happened that they witnessed.

stay of proceedings

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The Crown can stop criminal proceedings at any time before the court makes a judgment. This is called a stay of proceedings. The law allows the Crown to start the prosecution up again within one year, if they have a good reason to do this.

subpoena

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A court order requiring a person to go to court.

summary conviction offence \ሚሶ•ውና•\Γ• ለናታ•ው

A kind of offence that comes with a maximum sentence that is lower than indictable offences. Summary conviction offences are heard by a judge alone, and not by a jury. Sometimes the Crown will decide at the beginning of a prosecution whether the matter should go as a summary conviction offence or by indictment.

summons

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A court order for a person to attend court.

support person

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Someone, such as a family member or a friend, who can go with a witness to court to make them feel more comfortable when they testify.

surety ላው/LበርΓ⁶ ጋጎ¹Lሊ⁶በናበት

A person who is willing and found appropriate by the court to supervise an accused person who is released on bail. The surety is responsible for making sure the accused is following the conditions of release, including going to court when they are supposed to. A surety may have to give a cash deposit to the court in order for the accused to be released.

suspended sentence Λናታしታጭ<ና የውΔC>σ<ጋΔασናσ

Instead of sentencing an offender, the court may have the offender follow the conditions of a probation order and release the offender. If the person does not follow the conditions of their probation order, then they can be charged with failing to comply with the conditions of the probation order.

T

testify

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To give evidence under oath or affirmation.

testimonial aid

There are a few different ways to make it easier for a witness to testify in court, through what is called a testimonial aid. One is having a support person come with the witness while the witness testifies. Another example is allowing the witness to testify behind a screen so that they don't have to see the accused. In other cases, video-conferencing can be used so that the witness does not have to be in the same room as the accused when they testify.

testimony

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What is said by a person who testifies. The evidence of a person given under oath.

threatens life

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When someone says or causes someone else to believe that they are going to kill them.

transcript Δ^cb^cb^cDΔ^cdΩδσ^cb

The written record of exactly what was said, usually in a court. What is said in court is usually recorded by a court reporter.

trial

$\Delta^{\varsigma_b}D^{\varsigma_b}D^{\varsigma_b}CD^{\varsigma_b}$

The process where a court decides what facts have been proven and the answers to legal questions asked of it.

Ultimately, the question that needs to be answered in a criminal trial is whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, but there are a number of other questions that the court may have to decide, depending on the case.

trial date

Δ ⁶⁶b⁶⁶D⁶⁶CD⁶ Δ ⁶⁵LC D⁶ Δ ⁶L

The date that a trial is scheduled to happen.



undertaking

A promise that can be enforced by the law. Some types of undertaking include :

- A promise to the court to that a person will go to court when they are supposed to, and to follow any rules that the court has made, in order to be released from custody before trial. Breach of undertaking is a crime. This is different from a recognizance, because an undertaking does not require a promise to pay money or a cash deposit.
- A term used for a promise made by a lawyer to another lawyer or to a court to do something or not to do something. It is a serious matter for a lawyer to fail to honour their undertaking.

V

verdict

 Δ 4 4

The judgment that a court gives. For example: guilty or not guilty.

victim

Someone who has suffered harm because of a crime. They have certain rights and play an important role in the criminal justice process.

A statement that the victim writes down, explaining what kind of harm they have suffered because of the crime. The court will listen and think about this statement when deciding what kind of punishment the court should give to the offender.

Victim Services Worker ለናታ•C⊳ረLላው ለትናበና•በ

See Nunavut Victim Services.



withdraw charges Δ%b%ጋႱϧረኮጵሲ ‹‹dদሲጭር‹

Sometimes the prosecutor will decide that charges should not go ahead. In these cases, they may ask the court to cancel the information or indictment before the court, which ends the charges and the accused is free to leave without conditions.

witness ⁵b⊳>♂d

A person who is called to court to give evidence about something they heard, saw or did that relates to a court case.

witness box/witness chair ⁵bトカd^c Δσ%し

The place in court where the witness sits while giving their evidence or testimony.



young offender Δቃሪቴጋናቴ ለናታዬσd

A person over the age of 12 but under the age of 18 who commits a crime. Also referred to as "Young person" in the Youth Criminal Justice Act.





The glossary is an educational tool to help with terminology around the criminal justice system.

It is also a valuable tool for support workers who work with victims, to use when they are walking victims through the court process.

