A. Register in Translation

There are many definitions of translation based on experts. According to Newmark (1981: 7) translation is process of replacing a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language. This definition emphasizes on the three aspects. First, the object of translation is written text. Second, the activity of translation is to replace message of source languages to the target language. Third, the product of translation is to communicate through the same message from the source language to the target language. Thus, sometimes in the source text, there are specific terms related to specialised subject field. In translating them, it is extremely needed an understanding about the context of situation called as register.

Register is the set of meanings, the configuration of semantic patterns, that are typically applied in the specific conditions, along with the words and structures (Halliday in Zequan, 2002: 1). Moreover, Baker (1992: 15-16) states that register is a variety of language which is considered by the language user in a specific situation. She states that register variation arises from variations, in the following:

1. Field of discourse is an abstract term for ‘what is going on’ that is relevant to the speaker’s choice of linguistic items. The different speakers would
apply different linguistics system based on the situation. This language used in each context could not be generalized to use in other subjects. For examples: linguistic choices will vary according to whether the speaker is taking part in a football match or discussing football, discussing love, making a political speech or discussing politics, and performing an operation or discussing medicine.

2. Tenor of discourse is an abstract term for the relationships between the people taking part in the discourse. In there, the language used still has variation based on each subject by considering the interpersonal relationships between the people. For examples: the communication between doctor and the patient would be different with the doctor and the nurse. The relationship between the patient and the doctor would be more formal rather than the patient with her family. While, the doctor probably used more complex language in discussing about medicine with the nurse.

3. Mode of discourse is an abstract term for the role that the language is playing (speech, essay, lecture, instructions) and for its medium of transmission (spoken, written). Linguistic choices are influenced by these dimensions. For example, a word such as re is perfectly appropriate in a business letter but is rarely used in spoken English.

In addition, Bell (1991: 186-195) also has similar theory about register variation in language. There are three register parameters, they are:

1. Tenor is the parameter related to the relationship between the speaker and the receiver in rendering the message on their interpersonal
communication. The tenor consists of a number of overlapping and interacting scales of levels, they are: formality, politeness, impersonality, and accessibility.

a. Formality is the measures of attention of the writer or speaker in conveying the message while having communication. Greater attention leads the sender or the receiver to be more care with the subject, and vice versa. Both in written text and spoken text have the degree of formality that impacts on the language used by the subjects of discourse. For instance: The boy who put the powder on the noses of the ladies of the court of King Caractacus.

b. Politeness which reflects the social distance in the addressee relationship between sender and receiver. In this, there are two dimensions at work, they are horizontal which is a measure of the distance between social groups and vertical which reflects the power relationships connected with the status, seniority, and authority. For example: The use of markers in English reflected the degree of politeness, such as please.

c. Impersonality is a measure of the extent to which the producer of a text-speaker or writer avoids reference to him/herself or to the hearer/reader. The use of impersonality is more important in the written texts because the message conveyed in the written text is a cognitive content. For examples: academic, bureaucratic, and legal writing usually apply it as subject, passive constructions, and nouns.
d. Accessibility is the reflection of the sender’s attention in structuring the text. It shows the assumption of the sender in sharing their knowledge to the receiver, whether the language is understandable or not. Thus, all specialisms have their own technical terminology which have to know by the lay readers. For example: the use of medical terms related to medicine would be more difficult to understand by the receiver if the doctor does not explain it clearly.

2. Mode defines the features signal the choice of channel which carries signal. Thus, there are four scales considered the category of discourse, they are:

a. Channel Limitation. Communication might involve single or multiple channels. The limitation of channel in written texts are required to be more explicit in signalling the meaning rather than in spoken texts. For example: in speech, the informations focus could be shifted by the variation of the speaker’s intonation and intention. Therefore, in written text which does not have the additional channels, the writer usually uses fortunately, frankly speaking, to be honest, and etc.

b. Spontaneity is the complete utterances both in spoken text and written text that is required by the processes of language production. Spontaneity could result the products by using less or more planning and editing. For example: Speech is typically unplanned, because in speech there are pauses, such as ums, ers, while this feature do not exist in written language.
c. Participation is related to the subject of communication in talking and giving feedback between the sender and the receiver. The continuous feedback only exists in the spoken language. The written text might contain the features that stimulate participation by while written texts usually takes time to give feedback, for instance in the form of review or letter.

d. Privateness is the last mode category that concerns the number of recipients intended to a particular text. The more addressees, the less private of the text. The privateness scale overlaps with some of those category of tenor in particular. A particular element of the linguistic system could be selected and performed multiple functions.

3. Domain in the discourse is revealed by the choices of features of the code connected with function and the use of language to persuade. Domain indicates the role of the text played in each subject. For examples: arts, bussiness, science, and etc. Some text categories might be based on the domain of discourse.

Based on the definition above, it could be concluded that in translating register, the translator should understand about the register’s parameters in the source language, thus the translator could convey the message of the text accurately based on the target readers’ expectation.

In addition, the text containing register could belong to technical translation. Thus, working with technical translation, the translator should consider the context in translating certain words, phrases, or sentences found in the source text.
It is hardly needed the translator’s understanding about the variations of register in finding the equivalence of the technical terms accurately to the target language.

B. Technical Translation

Translation of specific terms could be defined as technical translation because words and phrases belong to aspects in technical translation. Technical translation becomes difficult because of the new terminology (Newmark, 1988: 14). Furthermore, he also states that institutional area, such as politics, commerce, finance, government, etc belong to technical translation.

In translating terms belonging to specific subject, a qualified translator is needed in order to avoid misconception in working with a technical translation. Byrne states that there are some misconceptions for technical translations (in Moghadam and Far, 2015: 832), they are:

a) Technical translation includes economics, laws, business, etc. In reality, technical means something to do with technology and technological texts;
b) Technical translation is all about terminology. This particular misconception is not unique but many people believe it;
c) Style does not matter in technical translation. Byrne (2006: 4) puts that regarding style as the way for writing things is equal with the words and the sentences that is not too important in technical translation (in Moghadam and Far, 2015: 832);
d) Technical translation is not creative because it is a reproductive transfer process. Byrne also states in conveying information appropriately and effectively, technical translators have to find creative linguistic solutions to
ensure the successful transfer of information (in Moghadam and Far, 2015: 832);

e) Technical translation needs the translator’s understanding of the specialized field. Byrne asserts that technical translators could not be specialized in all subject areas (in Moghadam and Far, 2015: 832);

f) The essential areas of expertise for technical translators are subject knowledge, writing skills, research skills, knowledge of genres and text types, and pedagogical skills;

g) Technical translation is all about conveying specialized information. Byrne points out that technical translation involves detailed knowledge of the source and target cultures, target language purpose, text type and genre, register, style, detail understanding of the audiences (in Moghadam and Far, 2015: 832).

Based on the definition above it could be concluded that technical translation have some characteristics that one of them is containing micro unit of texts. They are words and phrases belonging to specific terminology. Further, the detail knowledge is also hardly needed in translating the text to face the problem of specific terminology. Thus, in translating specific terms in technical translation, there is a possibility of finding culture-bound terms as they are translated based on the context of the target language culture.

C. Culture-bound Terms

Based on Harvey (2011: 2), culture-bound terms means concepts, institutions, and personnel which relates to the source language culture.
Furthermore, he also adds that, the aspects of both comparative law and translation techniques belong to culture-bound terms. Thus, the different ways of rendering the culture-bound terms are explained and illustrated by using examples from both source and target text (Harvey, 2003: 2). Along with the definition above, Durdureanu (2011: 51) also states that cultural aspects of translation have appeared into a series of theories about cultural translation. He adds that there are many culture-bound terms rooted in culture which the translator has to deal with.

Translation is a cultural transfer included strategies to render an effective communication between culture (Pommer, 2008: 17). Hence, law as one of the culture in each countries is built up by the history and society would affects on the law terms in each countries. Pommer (2008: 18) states that, legal terminology is a system-bound which is tied to the legal system in certain states. Thus, the meaning of a text depends on the understanding of the translator about both the source language culture and the target language culture. System-bound terms refers to the designate concepts and institutions of the legal reality of a specific system (Šarcevic in Bosiacka, 2011: 16). This is due to the fact that the object, relationship, action, or procedure does not exist in other legal systems (Bosiacka, 2011: 16).

D. Translation of Legal Terms

Translators of legal terminology are expected to practice comparative law when translating legal terms (de Groot in Kocbek, 2006: 5). De Groot states that comparative law is needed because the legal systems differ from one state to another, and so far there is no standardized international legal terminology that
existences in every state (in Kocbek, 2001: 5). The aspect of comparative law includes the conceptual analysis of a particular term, comparative analysis of the source and target language legal system, and a comparative research of extra-linguistic and extralegal (Chromá, 2011: 39). This due to the fact that every state has developed independent legal terminologies. Whereas, supranational legal systems create multilingual international legal terms, such as the law of the European Union introduced in single areas of the European law because they undergo harmonisation (de Groot in Kocbek, 2006: 5).

Supporting the theory of de Groot, Sandrini (2001: 102-104) states about the concepts of law terms. The first is conceptual equivalence which means that two legal concepts are identical to all their conceptual features as like their conceptual extension (Sandrini, 2001:102). The second type of equivalence is the concept of text based on equivalence. It is stated that two concepts could deal with equivalences in two texts with has particular background. He also adds that this type of equivalence is not absolute, thus it is situational and depends on the purpose on the legal environment of the translation. Another classification, there are three wider groups of the legal lexicon (Riley in Chromá, 2011: 36-37). They are:

1. Pure legal terminology as a group of lexical units or phrases (such as legal maxims) that are not used outside the branch of law. Examples are detinue (as the act of detaining or withholding of what is due) or asportation (the action of carrying off).
2. Legal terminology found in everyday speech, they are lexical units with related legal meaning, such as **land**, **negligence**, or **law**.

3. Everyday words used in a legal context with a special connotation. This often happens when a word or phrase regularly used in common speech. For example, the British Animal Welfare Act 2006 defines **animal** as a vertebrate.

   Further, Szeminska (2011: 184) also divides three types of equivalence in legal terms, as follows:

   1. Equivalence denoting concepts in the target legal system which are highly congruent with the source concepts;
   2. Equivalence denoting concepts in the target system which are partly congruent with the source concepts;
   3. Source system oriented neologisms; and
   4. Target system oriented neologisms (e.g. **bill of indictment** and **act of indictment**).

   Besides, legal terminology could not be separated with the national legal systems, thus the conceptual meaning of terms in legal context is the criterion for a comparative analysis (Sandrini, 2001: 103). He adds that legal concepts are formed by abstraction of the general features from a large number of instances. Further, Chromá (2011: 36) states that law establishes for transferring information in the widest sense of the term purposing to regulate life and to define community. Thus, in working with the translation of legal text, it is needed a contract. The
contract in each countries might be different since it is influenced by the history and culture of legal concepts in there.

Moreover, Sandrini (2001: 104) also states that most legal concepts originate from such a process, e.g. abortion, dismissal, leasing, factoring, murder, theft, etc. He divides legal concepts basically from this following aspects, they are: originate from a system of moral values, refer to specific real life situations containing in a particular society and the provisions to handle these situations. Therefore, in translating legal terms, the translator should understand the legal concept in particular society of the source language culture, in order to avoid a misconception when translating the task.

Thus, the first stage in translating legal concepts involves studying the meaning of the source-language legal term to be translated (de Groot in Kocbek, 2006: 6). He adds that after having compared the legal systems, a term with the same content might be rendered in the target-language legal system, i.e. equivalences for the source-language legal terms have to be found in the target legal language. If the equivalences could be found in the target legal systems, one of the solutions could be applied are: using the source language term in its original or transcribed version, using a paraphrase or creating a neologism, or using a footnote (de Groot in Kocbek, 2006: 6).

Meanwhile, Sandrini (2001: 17) also points out about the translatability of legal terms that the translatability of legal texts depends on the legal systems involved in the translation. These differences affect the translatability of terms from or into different legal languages, since there is no complete equivalence of
the legal concepts in two language cultures. The translability could be one of the translation problems of legal terms. Besides, the crucial issue for translators is to identify the lexical unit designating specific legal concepts in the target text (Chromá, 2011: 37). Thus, the translator plays important roles in identifying the legal concepts existence in the target language to find the exact equivalence if it possibly exists.

E. Problems of Translation

There are many problems in translation, however, this research only focuses on the translation common problems of non-equivalence based on Baker (1992: 21-25). The researcher uses this theory because there is possibility that the words belonging to law terms found in the source language culture do not have equivalent meaning in the target language culture. The following are some common types of non-equivalence at word level, with the examples:

a. Culture-specific concepts

The source-language word might express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question might be abstract or concrete. It might relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Such concepts are often referred to as culture-specific. For example: the term radical lawyer in the source language culture has no equivalence that has the similar concept in the target language culture.

b. The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language

The source-language word might express a concept which is known in the target culture but simply not lexicalized, that is not allocated a target language
word to express it. For instance, the word *savoury* has no equivalence in many languages, although it expresses a concept which is easy to understand.

c. The source-language word is semantically complex

The source-language word might be semantically complex. This is a fairly common problem in translation. In other words, there is possibility of finding certain term that has more complex meaning rather than the whole sentences. In this case, the law term in the source language culture has more complex meaning. The meaning of the term would be more or less distinction between the source language and the target language, for example the term **insanity petition** exists in the source language culture has equivalent meaning as **petition submitted for a mental illness reason**. Thus, the meaning in the target language could be more complex.

d. The source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning

The target language might make more or fewer distinctions in meaning than the source language. What one language regards as an important distinction in meaning another language might not perceive as relevant. For example, Indonesian makes a distinction between going out in the rain without the knowledge that it is **raining** (*kehujanan*) and going out in the rain with the knowledge that it is **raining** (*hujan-hujanan*).

e. The target language lacks a superordinate

The target language might have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field. For example, Russian has no
equivalence for **facilities**, that has meaning any equipment, building, services, and etc.

f. The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)

The target languages tend to have general words (superordinates) but lack specific ones (hyponyms). Each language makes only those distinctions in meaning which seem relevant to its particular environment, for example English has a variety of hyponyms which have no equivalence in many languages for the word **under house**, that are **bungalow**, **cottage**, **croft**, **chalet**, **lodge**, **hut**, **mansion**, **manor**, **villa**, and **hall**.

g. Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective

Physical perspective might be of more importance in one language than it is in another. Physical perspective is related to the place and relation of between one and another people in expressing in pairs of words such as **come/go**, **take/bring**, **arrive/depart**, and so on. Perspective might also include the relationship between participants in the discourse (tenor).

h. Differences in expressive meaning

There might be a target-language word which has the same propositional meaning as the source-language word, but it might have a different expressive meaning. The difference might be considerable or it might be subtle but important enough to pose a translation problem in a given context. Thus, the translator could sometimes add expressive meaning of the words in the target language rather than to subtract it. Differences in expressive meaning could be more difficult in the case of term related to sensitive subject like, religion,
politics, law, sex, and etc. For instance the word **homosexuality** that is uncommon to express in certain community.

i. Differences in form

There is often no equivalence in the target language for a particular form in the source text. Certain suffixes and prefixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no direct equivalent meanings in other languages, for examples in English has many couplets, such as **employer/employee, trainer/trainee, payer/payee**.

j. Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms

Even when a particular form does have a ready equivalence in the target language, there might be a difference in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used. This difference could be related to the language principle of each language, for example in English, there is a rule for **continuous** **ing** in order to express meaning of doing activity right now.

k. The use of loan words in the source text

The use of loan words in the source text poses a special problem in translation. This is often lost in translation because it is not always possible to find a loan word with the same meaning in the target language. Once a word or expression which is borrowed into a language could not be predicted its development. The use of the additional meanings it might or might not take on. For example the words **false friend** that has the same form in two or more languages, but it has different meaning in each language.
Therefore, translation of legal terms needs specific techniques because of the different legal system would affect on the different concept of law terms in two countries. The appropriate techniques are applied for translating the terms exactly. The following explanations are the techniques required for translating legal terms.

**F. Translation Technique**

There are several theories about translation techniques proposed by translation experts. However, this research focuses to apply the translation techniques based on Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511). The consideration is because one of the criteria of the technique classification is to maintain the most terms commonly used in the text (Molina and Albir, 2002: 509). Thus, the translation techniques are appropriate with the case of this research. The data of law terms in this research belong to micro unit of translation, that are words and phrases. The kinds of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir are explained, as follows:

a. Adaptation

This is a technique used for replacing cultural term from the source language to the target language. For example the sentence in the source language is the word **cricket** is translated to **kasti**. The word cricket is replaced to **kasti** as this term has adapted from the target language and it has been familiar for the target reader’s culture. The game has the same characteristics with cricket in the target language culture.
b. Amplification

This technique means that the translation in the target language gives an additional information that does not appear in source language. For example: the word *Jokowi* in the source language is translated to *Jokowi, Presiden RI* in the target language. There is an additional information related to Jokowi, that is *Presiden RI*. The translator gives more information in anticipating that the target readers might not know who Jokowi is.

c. Borrowing

This technique used for borrowing particular word or term from the source language to the target language. There are two kinds of borrowing techniques, they are: pure borrowing and natural borrowing. **Pure Borrowing** means that the meaning of word in the target language is adapted purely from the source language. Meanwhile, **Natural Borrowing** means that the term in the target language is replaced by the similar word which has been naturally used in the target reader’s culture. The example of this technique is the word *taxi* that is translated to *taksi* in the target language by using natural borrowing technique. Meanwhile, the example of pure borrowing is the word *afidavit* in the source language that has the similar form of the translation in the target language.

d. Calque

Calque is a literal translation both in lexical or grammatical. The example of this technique is the phrase *no see* that is translated to *tidak bertemu*. The term *tidak bertemu* has the same structure with the phrase
no see in the source language. It is because that the same literal translation of the lexical and grammatical structure do not give the different meaning of the term.

e. Compensation

This technique introduces the source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it could not be reflected in the same place as in the source text. The phrase **kicks the bucket** is translated become **bunuh diri** in the target language. **Kicks the bucket** actually is an idiom, however it is translated by using the equivalence of the idiom in the target language. The translator translated the term in another part of the text in the target language that has the same meaning.

f. Description

This technique means replacing term or expression by using description of the form and function. For instance, the word **Obama** is translated to **Presiden America** in the target language. The word Obama in the source language could be replaced become **Presiden Amerika**. It has the same meaning but the translator states in a different way.

g. Discursive Creation

Replacing the equivalence meaning out of context in target language is the main function of Discursive Creation Technique. This technique is usually applied in translating titles in order to create a creative title of the text. It could be done by replacing the term or creating new sentence which
has similar meaning to the original title in the source language. The example of this technique is **A Girl in Blue** that has translation as **Gadis yang tidak pernah tertawa** in the target language.

h. Established Equivalence

Sometimes there are many elements in the source language that have meaning taken from the dictionary. Thus, the technique used when translating these elements is Established Equivalence. It means the translation of the term uses the equivalent meaning based on the dictionary. The example is the word **lawyer** that has equivalence as **pengacara** in the target language. Established equivalence technique means that the terms or expressions in the target language have been listed in the dictionary, so that the translator could easily adopt the meaning of the term according to the dictionary.

i. Generalization

Generalization is the use of general terms or neutral terms in translating elements in the source language to the target language. For instance, the word **moonstone** that is translated into **batu** in the target language. The word **moonstone** is translated becomes **batu** in the target language in order to make it more general. It actually has specific meaning **batu permata**, but the translator chose **batu** as the equivalent meaning of the term.
j. Linguistic Amplification

Applying linguistic element usually used in dubbing or interpreting. Thus, the technique applied is Linguistic amplification which means adding certain linguistic elements by considering the politeness in the target language culture. For example, the sentence “She just come late tonight” which is translated into “Dia datang terlambat malam ini, Pak.” The word *Pak* in the target language is a linguistic element which has function as a greeting.

k. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is the technique used by deleting linguistic element in the target language. For example in translating sentence “Are you okay, Dud?” by using equivalence in the target language as “Apa kamu baik-baik saja?” The word *dud* is a kind of greeting in the source language, but it is not translated in the target language by considering that the deletion of the element would not influence the meaning of the sentence in the target language.

l. Literal translation

Translating term or sentence without considering the context of the text is the definition of literal translation. The example of the applying of this technique is revealed in this sentence *try to learn* that is translated into *berusaha untuk berlatih* in the target language. The statement above is translated literally in the target language without considering the context of the text, but it has a clear meaning.
m. Modulation

This technique means changing the point of view of the text in the source language into the different form but it has the same meaning in the target language. For instance, the word google in the sentence She use google to search some references belongs into noun. While the translation becomes, Dia gugling in the target language.

n. Particularization

This technique is applied by using more specific or concrete term in target language. For example, the translation of the word overseas becomes London. The word overseas has general meaning in the source language, and the translator replaced it becomes London in the target language in order to make it more specific.

o. Reduction

Reducing or deleting the part of information in the target language is the function of this technique. For example, the phrase accident happened in the source language could be translated into kecelakaan. The reducing of the information does not change the message conveyed to the target language.

p. Substitution

Substitution is the technique applied by replacing element of linguistic becomes paralinguistics element. For instance, the sentence “Put your hand on your heart” in the source language could be translated into “Terima kasih” in the target language.
q. Transposition

This technique is used by changing grammatical category in the target language that does not replace the message of the term. Thus, the example of this technique is in the phrase **the death of her sister** in the source language that could be translated into **adiknya yang meninggal** in the target language. The death of her sister is a phrase in the source language, but it becomes a sentence **adiknya yang meninggal** in the target language.

r. Variation

This technique is used by replacing linguistic element into paralinguistic element which changes the linguistic variation. For example, in the sentence **I am hungry** could be translated into **Inyong kencot** by using dialect variation of the certain region in Indonesia.

Moreover, there are also techniques proposed by another expert that is specialised for translating law terms, as culture-bound terms. The techniques are proposed by Harvey (2003: 2-6). Some explanations and examples provided below are also cited from the translation techniques based on Harvey (2003: 2-6), they are:

1. Functional Equivalence which means using a reference in the target language culture whose function is similar to that of the source language reference. For examples: the law term **conicts** in the source language could be translated into **menjatuhkan keputusan bersalah** in the target language. The word convicts could be translated generally into **menghukum**, but the
translator decided to add reference based on the cultural context of law in the target language.

2. Formal Equivalence or ‘linguistic equivalence’ means ‘a word for word’ translation, for example: the term Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) in the source language is translated into Departemen Pengadilan Kriminalitas Texas (DPKT). The translator should consider whether the name of organisation exists or not in the target language culture. A number of formal equivalences are also functional equivalences correspond to institutions in the target language culture.

3. Transcription of borrowing is the translation technique which is source-language oriented. If the term is formally explained in the context, it might be used alone, for example the term assistant chief that is translated into asisten in the target language. In other cases, in order to anticipate the target readers’ understanding, the use of this technique is usually is accompanied by a gloss or a translator’s note.

4. A descriptive or self-explanatory translation means using more general term rather than culture-bound terms to convey the meaning. This technique is applied to avoid the misunderstanding of the term by using general term that is familiar for the target readers. For instance, to render the term felony convictions in the source language, it is possible to translate it becomes hukuman in the target language.

The techniques proposed by Harvey above are specifically used for analysing law terms from French into English. However, in this research, the
researcher applies the techniques above to examine the English law terms into Indonesian. Besides using above translation techniques, the researcher also uses another reference, they are the translation techniques from Sarcevic (in Shifflet, 2012: 4-5) as the expansion of Functional Equivalence technique. Based on his research, functional equivalence technique is divided into three types, they are:

1. Near-equivalence which means legal concepts in the source language and the target language are similar characteristics or the same. To demonstrate near-equivalence, the term *Amnesty International* which is the name of institution in America could be translated into *Amnosti Internasional*. Both of them has similar characteristics that the meaning of the them is common primary to use in the target language culture.

2. Partial equivalence happens when the source and target language legal concepts are quite similar and the differences could be clarified by lexically expanded the term. The example of partial equivalence is *Solitary Confinement* which is translated into *hukuman pengucilan*. The equivalence in the target language is the result of lexical expansion of the original term. The meaning of the term could be more broader or particular based on the legal concept of the target language.

3. Non-equivalence happens when when there is no functional equivalence of the original term in the target legal system, thus the translator has to paraphrase the source terms. The example of this technique is the term *Anchor House* which is translated into *rumah singgah Anchor*. As the term is culture-bound term in the source language culture, the translator
sould consider the acceptability of the term. Thus, paraphrasing the term with a similar meaning in the target language is the only choice.

Another translation techniques used by the translator in analysing the data of law terms, is translation techniques from Peter (2001: 112-113) which is directly used for translating proper names. The researcher constrains to apply this reference in analysing the name of legal institutions. Based on Peter (2001: 112-113), the translation techniques that are recommended for proper names are:

1. Transferrence, that is keeping the original term in the target text. For example: Civil Court that has literal meaning *pengadilan umum* is translated into Civil Court. The translator decides to keep the original name of institution in the target text probably to introduce new term to the target readers.

2. Substitution, that is replacing the original term by using a conventional name in the target language, for instance: Kansas Department of Corrections is substituted by using term *Lembaga pemasyarakatan Kansas*. As in the target readers are not familiar with the term, the translator could give a conventional name which is more appropriate with the target language culture.

3. Transliteration or naturalization, which somes from Newmark theory of translation. It means using a natural equivalent word in the target text which has similar meaning with the original term. For instance, the term paralegal is naturalized translated into paralegal.
4. Translation, that is rendering the source language name of institution or part of it by using a relevant expression which has the same concept. For example: Chief Justice is translated into Hakim Kepala which means the translator renders a part of the term by applying similar meaning in the target text.

5. Modification, that is a total transformation of the original term by using an equivalence that is totally different, for example: The State Commission on Judicial Conduct is translated into Komisi Negara Bagian tentang Perilaku Hukum. The translation is actually paraphrased by the translator to make it more compatible with the target language culture.

6. Omission, means leaving out the part of the original term in the target text. For example, the translation of Appellate court is not appeared in the target text, since the translator omits it because of its less function.

7. Addition, that is supplementing the name by an added element in the target text, for example: the term Amnesty International that should be translated into Amnesti Internasional.

8. Generalization, means generalizing the meaning of the name. For example the term Circuit judge is translated into hakim berwenang. Since the term circuit is legal term which is culture-bound term which does not exist in the target language culture.

Hence, the result of analysing of translation techniques could be evaluated by using translation quality assessment.
G. Translation Quality

Newmark (1988: 186) states that comprehensive translation evaluation covers five topics: (1) short analysis of source language is needed for emphasizing the functional aspect of the text; (2) translator interpretation on source language text is needed to choose the methods of translating and the target readers’ understanding; (3) selective comparison of source language text is needed to produce a good translation; (4) translation quality is evaluated based on translator and rater point of view; and (5) discussion about translation text in target language culture in producing acceptable translation.

In evaluating the comprehensive translation above, there are three aspects of the quality of translation, they are: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et.al, 2012: 44). In this research, the researcher focuses on the three aspects of translation quality, as follows:

a. Accuracy

Nababan et.al (2002: 45) state that an evaluation of accuracy of the translation is intended to find out whether the content of the source language are accurately rendered to the source language. It means that accuracy emerges when there are equivalency of content between source language and target language. An accurate translation means the message in the source language is translated to the target language without any distortions.

Thus, if the law terms in the source text is delivered clearly without many distortions, so it belongs to a good translation. On the other hand, if
there are still many mistakes in transferring the message from the source language to the target language, it gets low point in the translation quality assessment in term of accuracy.

b. Acceptability

Another factor to determine the translation quality is acceptability. Acceptability deals with the naturalness in translating the source text to the target text. This aspect is related to whether the translation has been translated appropriately with language principle and culture in the target language or not. Following the norms of the target language culture reflecting that, the translator does the implementation of acceptability (Mansor, 2012: 2). Further, the acceptability of a translation depends on the client’s evaluation of the translation (Chemorion, 2009: 2).

From the definitions above, it is clear that a translator should translate the source text to target text naturally considering the target language culture. He/she should also consider the grammatical rules and spelling system in order to make the naturalness of the translation text.

c. Readability

Readability is also one of the factors to determine the quality of translation. It is very important because, readability influences the target readers’ understanding of the message of the translation. As a good translation should be understandable for the target readers, the translator has to pay attention to the readability aspect.
Dale and Chall (in Oakland and Lane, 2005: 9) states that readability is the total elements of the source text that could be rendered based on the target readers’ expectation. Meanwhile, readability means some texts easier to read than others (Dubay, 2004: 3). It means that the translator should be able to produce translation that is appropriate with the target readers’ expectation to make them understand easily.

H. Review of Related Studies

The previous research was conducted by Hanifan Fuadi Fathul Mubin in 2012 entitled *An Analysis of Translation Technique and Quality Assessment of Translation Cultural Terms in the Bilingual Calendar Event Book entitled Central Java of Calendar of Events 2011*. This research focuses on the translation techniques used in translating cultural terms and the quality assessment in terms of accuracy and readability. The different from the previous research is that the object of translation which focuses on cultural terms. The source of data is a Calendar Event Book. Whereas, this research focuses on the law terms and the source of data are taken from a novel.

Another research is related to scientific terms is conducted by Niken Retno (2011) that is entitled *An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality on Scientific Terms Related to Weather And Climate*. This research focuses on the analysis of translation technique and the impact of the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The difference is that the research is related to scientific terms and the data are taken from children scientific book entitled “Science Activities: Weather and Climate” and its translation in Indonesian
Language. Meanwhile, this research uses novel as the source of data in collecting law terms.

Another similar research was more specific about law terms, entitled *Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Law Terms*. This research was conducted by Masoumeh Yazdani Moghadam and Mansureh Delarani Far in 2015. In this research, the researchers apply the strategy of translation by Mona Baker. The source of data are legal documents entitled *A level and as level law, by Martin Hint* (2000), *General Course Studying of English Law (GCSE law), John William, 9th edition*(2005), *Law Texts, G.Eftekhari* (2001). The research findings indicated that equivalence was used with the highest percentage. Considering the translation procedures, it could be concluded that the translator applied different procedures in translating the text from the source language to the target language.

Based on the previous research above, it seems there is no translation research analysing about law terms in the novel from English into Indonesia. Thus, this research uses *The Confession novel* and its Indonesian translation as the source of data.

I. *The Confession Novel*

The source of data in this research is an American novel entitled *The Confession*. It is a novel written by John Grisham in 2010. It was published after the previous novel entitled *Theodore Boone: Kid Lawyer*. John Grisham was an American author whom has written many books. Mostly the novels tell about law case. It is because, the background of the writer whom is a lawyer in America.
The novel entitled *The Confession* tells about a murderer case of a high school student namely Nicole or Nikki Yarber in 1998. She was a teenage girl whom becomes a cheerleader in Slone, Texas. Her body was buried in Joplin, Missouri some 6 hours from Slone. The case brought Donte Drumm, a black high school football player as the accused one. The police arrested him, since he was the girl’s boyfriend. He has no connection to the crime but he was convicted and sentenced to death. He has been death for nine years when the story takes place.

The lawyer namely Robbert “Robbie” Flak flights Drumm’s case while Drumm serves his prison sentence. Robbie Flak stated that the case of Black American was false conviction. Meanwhile, Boyyete had fled to Kansa and had lived there ever since. He had been suffering with brain tumor for the past nine years and his health was worse.

In 2007, with Drumm’s execution only a week away, reflecting on his miserable life, he decided to do confess. He met a pastor Reverend Keith Schroeder who took him to Slone. Although he confessed about his secret in public to the public, the execution proceess of Drumm was done by lethal injection. Boyyete revealed the resting place of Nikki and DNA samples shown that the girl was rape and assaulted by the murderer.

Telling about criminal case, there are many law terms found in this novel. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyse the translation techniques and the translation quality of them.