CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This study examined the legal terminology used in six Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and partner ministries from Germany, Singapore, China, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Saudi Arabia. This study focuses on MoU documents written in English and Indonesian. The classification of legal terms is based on the theory of Alcaraz & Hughes (2002), which divides legal terms into three classifications, namely purely technical terms, semi-technical terms, and everyday vocabulary terms. The analysis of the translation procedure was carried out using the theoretical framework proposed by Peter Newmark (1988).

From the 50 data analyzed, the results of the study show that there are 22 purely technical terms, 21 semi-technical terms, and 7 everyday vocabulary terms. The dominance of purely technical terms is due to the formal and legal nature of MoU documents, which contain many specific legal terms. These legal terms cannot be replaced with everyday vocabulary because they have clear legal consequences, so translators must maintain the accuracy of the terminology and ensure that the translation is conveyed well without causing ambiguity to the reader. Meanwhile, for translation procedures, there are 18 instances of functional equivalent, 8 recognized translation, 7transference, 4 modulation, 4 descriptive equivalent, and 2 formal equivalence. This shows that the translator strives to convey the same legal meaning and function in the target language (TL), not just the linguistic form. This procedure is more dominant than other procedures because

MoU documents require practical, clear, and easily understandable legal equivalence in the Indonesian legal system. In addition, other procedures such as modulation, descriptive equivalent, formal equivalence, recognized translation, and transference were also found, but in smaller numbers. These procedures are used selectively, for example, for terms that do not have direct equivalents, contain different cultural nuances, or when the formal form needs to be maintained.

Thus, this study confirms that the translation of MoU documents is highly dependent on the dominance of technical legal terminology, namely purely technical terms, and requires the application of appropriate translation procedures, especially functional equivalents, in order to achieve accuracy, clarity, and legal equivalence between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

5.2 Suggestions

During the research process, the author encountered several obstacles, particularly in identifying legal terms that are unfamiliar and not commonly used in everyday life. In addition, the author also experienced difficulties in determining the appropriate theory to use in identifying and analyzing legal terms, given that there are many types and classifications of legal terms, requiring precision in order to avoid misclassification. Based on this experience, the author offers several suggestions. For researchers studying topics similar to this research, it is recommended to have internship experience at a government agency or translation service in order to gain a practical understanding of the use of legal terms in a real world context.

Researchers also need to clearly understand Peter Newmark translation theory, because his theory consists of two different concepts, namely translation

procedures and translation methods. These two concepts are often considered to be the same, even though they have different scopes of analysis, so that misunderstanding can affect the results of the research. With thorough practical and theoretical preparation, research on the translation of legal terms is expected to be conducted in a focused, accurate, and in depth manner.