ABSTRACT

This thesis has two objectives: first, it is aimed to know the legal terms found in the gender and SSR Toolkit entitled Penal Reform and Gender (International Centre for Prison Studies) issued by United Nations. Second, it is aimed to explain the techniques used by the translator for those legal terms found in the gender and SSR Toolkit entitled Penal Reform and Gender (International Centre for Prison Studies) issued by United Nations. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses type of legal terms (Hughes & Alcaraz, 2002: 16-18) and technique of translation (Molina and Albir, 2002:509). It is found that there are 100 legal terms found in the data. The semi technical or mix terms has the highest number with 72 terms. It happens because this toolkit is not only talking about the prison or the legal system in the world but also it is talking about the society that gets influenced by the system. So the author of the toolkit combines or mixes some terms for explaining the issues. The purely technical terms becomes the second with 15 terms. Those terms are not used outside the branch of law unless stylistically marked. Then, everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal texts is the third. It has 12 words. Those vocabularies are words or phrases regularly and primarily used in common speech but they are often found in the legal text. The second finding is the translation technique. In this time, there are eleven strategies used by the translator in translating English legal terms into Indonesian. It includes the use of established equivalent, calque, transposition, borrowing, description, discursive creation, modulation, amplification, reduction, globalization and linguistic amplification.

Kata Kunci : Key words: ESP, legal term, translation technique, toolkit, United Nation.
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