



**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF LEGAL TERMS IN INDONESIAN
PENAL REFORM AND GENDER (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
PRISON STUDIES) ISSUED BY UNITED NATION**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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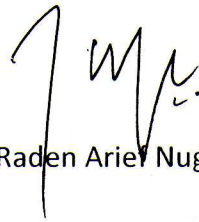
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ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

This journal has been approved by the advisor, English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on Agustus 6, 2016.

Advisor,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ariel Nugroho', is written over the printed name.

Raden Ariel Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TERMS IN
PENAL REFORM AND GENDER (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PRISON STUDIES)
ISSUED BY UNITED NATION**

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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 (Internatonal 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 (Internatonal 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.

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

INTRODUCTION

Recently, translation becomes very popular around the world. It happens because people now globally can be easily interacted. Besides, translating can help people to deliver message from a language to another language. As the result, translation can result many products in the society. One of the examples of the translation products is book translation. The book translation comes from many sectors,

for example: medical books, science books, novels, legal books and many more. Translators play an important role to transfer the idea from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). However, sometimes the translators face many problems in transferring the idea; so, the translators need some techniques to face the translation problems.

One of the translation problems is about specific terms such as technical terms, technological terms, economical terms, legal terms and many more. This research focuses on the legal terms translation. Legal translation is right in the middle between language and law, in a situation in which these two disciplines bind, in different but equally strong ways, the work of the legal translator (Cao, 2004:313). The translator not only must know about languages both in the SL and the TL; but also he must know very well about law. The combination of the two disciplines poses a problem. The problem of duality is related to languages and legal systems, as well. The thing is that, if a text needs to be translated, with every probability the translator will have to deal with two legal systems, in which not necessarily he/she will find the same concepts. Furthermore, the translation should notice about language, legal terms and culture. As Sarcevic (2000:3) states that the translator is asked to deliver a new legal text in a different language, sharing with the source contents, purposes and desired effects. It is commonly shared that “in view of the special nature of legally binding texts... substance must always prevail on form”.

Moreover, legal documents entail specific laws, rights or obligations; their language layout and wording should be precise and expressive and can have no other interpretations apart from the ones stated (Mohammad et.al, 2010:2). Legal document is different with literary language. Legal language uses no ambiguity or figures of speech. So, it is more communicative. As Crystal and Davy (1969:13) states that written legal documents are characterized by brevity, economy and neatness. Court translators and interpreters or those who work in international organizations such as the United Nations have more immediate visibility and have, perhaps, advanced more in terms of recognition and organization of their professional practice.

Here, the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation technique that is used in translating legal document. She takes United Nation Gender and SSR Toolkit. It seeks to assist governments and other relevant agencies to develop appropriate policies on prisons and the use of imprisonment. It carries out its work on a project or consultancy basis for international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations. It aims to make the results of its academic research and projects widely available to groups and individuals, both nationally and internationally, who might not normally use such work. These include policy makers, practitioners and administrators, the media and the general public. It is such dissemination will help to increase an understanding of the purpose of prison and what can be expected of it. This Tool on Penal Reform and Gender is part of a Gender and SSR Toolkit. Designed to provide a practical introduction to gender issues for security sector reform practitioners and policy-makers. As the result, UN publishes and translates the toolkit into many languages including Indonesian language as the reference for the all members to make regulation or policy in penal reform and gender. The toolkit is translated by DCAF (Democratic Control of Armed Forces). It is an international foundation whose mission is to assist the international community in pursuing good governance and reform of the security sector. It has 63 members including Indonesia. As the result, the translation of the toolkit has already been suitable with Indonesian environment and UN's requirements.

Furthermore, this research focuses on translation techniques in the legal term. It is understood that the translation techniques should be evaluated within the context because the context makes them meaningful. In legal term translation understanding acquires a double meaning: understanding in terms of language and vocabulary that are specifically used in law subject and understanding in terms of contents. Once the meaning, that is what needs to be delivered in the translated text, is clear, the translator should be able to express it effectively and accurately. In order to do that, he/she should be able to foresee the effects the new text is going to produce, conceiving and drafting a text which would lead exactly to the same consequences, and this is obviously

challenging for a translator completely out of the juridical world (Dall'Omo: 2011:11). As the result, the translator should choose an appropriate techniques, method or strategies to help him/her to solve the technical problem during the translating the text.

One of the translation techniques is proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509-510). They explain that there are eighteen techniques; those are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Furthermore, Molina and Albir state that "the result of a choice made by a translator (whose) validity will depend on various questions related to the context, the purpose of the translation, audience expectations etc."(2002: 509). The researcher chooses this technique as the framework for analyzing the legal term because this technique applies more techniques; so, the translator has more option to solve the problem in translating the specific term of legal text. The researcher also uses the glossary entitled 'Black's Law Dictionary 10th Edition' published by West Publishing Company. The example can be seen as follow:

- SL : Any **state** run according to the **rule of law** must have a **justice system** that is able to **impose sanctions**, where appropriate, on those **convicted**. (2008:1)
- TL : Setiap **negara** yang dijalankan menurut **rule of law** harus memiliki **sistem peradilan** yang berkemampuan **menjatuhkan sanksi**, apabila cocok, terhadap **orang-orang yang terhukum**. (2008:1)

From the example above, there are five legal terms in the UN Gender and SSR Tool: Penal Reform and Gender (International for Prison Studies). There are *state*, *rule of law*, *justice system*, *impose sanctions*, and *convicted*. Every legal terms are translated using different techniques. One of the examples of the techniques is seen in the legal term 'rule of law' is translated by using borrowing techniques. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 'rule of law is an ambiguous term that can mean different things in different contexts. In one context the term means rule according to law. In a second context the term means rule under law. To avoid the ambiguity, the translator uses borrowing technique. So, the context of the legal terms can be easier to understand. Based on the

explanation above, the researcher chooses the title “TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF LEGAL TERMS IN INDONESIAN GENDER AND SSR TOOLKIT ENTITLED PENAL REFORM AND GENDER (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PRISON STUDIES) ISSUED BY UNITED NATIONS”.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and subject

Arikunto (1997:114) says that “data source means an object from which the data are obtained. The source of data contains two kinds of data: the main data and the supporting data. The main data of this study was written data. The data was taken from the gender and SSR Toolkit entitled *Penal Reform and Gender (Internatonal Centre for Prison Studies)* into *Reformasi Pemasyarakatan dan Gender (Pusat Kajian Kepenjaraan Internasional)* issued by United Nations in 2008. The toolkit contains 20 pages in English version and it is 27 pages in Indonesian language. It was translated by DCAF. Moreover, the supporting data were taken from books, articles and sites related to the study.

Unit of Analysis

This study focused on word which has legal terms to analyse the translation techniques. The source language text is English and the target language text is Indonesian. Every unit of analysis was analyzed based on Molina and Albir (2002: 509-510) for the translation techniques and Hughes & Alcaraz (2002: 16-18) for the legal term classification. The researcher also used Black’s Law Dictionary 10th Edition to help find the legal terms context since they had ambiguous meaning (Rotman, 1995:35). It was used to help her to find the context of the legal term. Black’s Law Dictionary compiled legal lexicons. This dictionary an unusually complete collection of definitions of terms used in old English, European, and feudal law. It contained a useful Table of British Regnal Years, listing the sovereigns of England for more than 900 years, together with the date of accession to the throne, and the length of reign.

Black's Law Dictionary has proven its value through the years to the busy practitioner, judge and law student who requires quick and convenient access to the meanings of legal terms and phrases found in statutes or judicial opinions, as well as to the special legal meanings of standard English words—meanings which frequently cannot be found in the ordinary English language dictionaries.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

The techniques of data collection that the researcher used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research was library study because the data were taken from the gender and SSR Toolkit entitled *Penal Reform and Gender (International Centre for Prison Studies)* into *Reformasi Masyarakat dan Gender (Pusat Kajian Kesenjaraan Internasional)* issued by United Nations. The followings were three steps of the data collection techniques:

1) Choosing the book

The researcher chose toolkit of United Nations SSR because it contains a lot of information for many countries especially in law and gender sectors. It should use many techniques to make the toolkit understandable. So, the researcher took the toolkit in English version and Indonesian version.

2) Reading the book

The researcher read the book to understand the content.

3) Identifying the legal terms and the translation techniques in the book

In this step, the researcher analyzed the Indonesian version and English version. This comparison made to know about the techniques of translation and legal terms.

In case of analyzing the data, process of data analysis drew how the researches steps. It could be seen below:

1. Reading the source and target text carefully, to get word to analysis.
2. Identifying the legal term found in source text by using the theories from Hughes & Alcaraz (2002: 16-18) for the legal term and Molina and Albir (2002: 509-510) for the technique of translation.

3. Analyzing the translation techniques of legal term found in the source text into the target text based on Molina and Albir (2002: 509-510).
4. Interpreting the data.
5. Drawing conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Table 4.1 Type of Legal Terms in the Gender and SSR Toolkit

No.	Type of Legal Terms	Σ	Translation Technique	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Semi-technical or mixed terms	72	Established Equivalent	29	29
			Calque	16	16
			Transposition	12	12
			Description	8	8
			Borrowing	5	5
			Modulation	1	1
			Generalization	1	1
2.	Purely technical terms	15	Calque	6	6
			Established Equivalent	5	5
			Transposition	2	2
			Amplification	1	1
			Description	1	1
3.	Everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal texts	13	Established Equivalent	8	8
			Transposition	2	2
			Calque	2	2
			Description	1	1
Total				100	100%

From the table above, it can be seen 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 influence by the system. So the author of the toolkit combines or mix 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 often find 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. The finding can be seen below.

Table 4.2 Translation Technique of Legal Terms in the Gender and SSR Toolkit

No.	Translation Strategies	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Established Equivalent	42	42
2.	Calque	24	24
3.	Transposition	17	17
4.	Description	10	10
5.	Borrowing	5	5
6.	Modulation	1	1
7.	Amplification	1	1
8.	Globalization	1	1
Total		100	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the highest number of translation technique is established equivalent with 42 terms or 42%. It happens because the translator uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text). Beside this book is officially issued by UN as the guidance for all members of UN to manage their penal systems. The second is calque with 24 words or 24%. Calque is applied because the translator respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression or introduces a new construction into the language. The third is transposition with 17 terms or 17%. This technique is used because the translator is shifting the word class and it changes grammatical category since the grammatical structure is different between the SL and the TL. Next, the fourth is description with 15 terms or 15%. This technique replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. The fifth is borrowing with 5 or 5%. the SL is directly transferred to the TL. It can be said that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. Then, the last is modulation, amplification and generalization

with each has 1 word or 1%. The literal translation, compensation, adaptation, linguistic compression, particularization, substitution, reduction, linguistic amplification and variation are not found in the data since the genre of the datum is toolkit, so there are not cultural words that found in the data. The further explanation can be seen below.

DISCUSSION

4.2.1 Established Equivalent

In the data, there are 42 legal terms which are translated using established equivalent found in the data. The translator applies established equivalent with 42 terms. The first is semi technical or mix terms with 29 terms. Then, the second is everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal texts with 8 terms. The last is purely technical terms with 5 terms.

a. Semi Technical or Mix Terms

The first category of legal terms is semi technical or mix terms. In the data, there are 28 legal terms which are translated using established equivalent found in the data. Some of the example can be seen as follows.

Excerpt 1:

APPENDIX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
3.	Any <u>state</u> run according to the rule of law must have a justice system that is able to impose sanctions, where appropriate , on those convicted.	1	Setiap <u>negara</u> yang dijalankan menurut rule of law harus memiliki system peradilan yang berkemampuan menjatuhkan sanksi, apabila cocok, terhadap orang-orang yang terhukum.	1	Semi-technical or mix terms	Established Equivalent

The first example can be seen in the excerpt 1. The SL is “Any state run according to the rule of law must have a justice system that is able to impose sanctions, where appropriate, on those convicted.” Here, the word ‘state’ is categorized as a semi technical or mix term. It happens because the word ‘state’ is not only used in the legal term but also another subject such as economic, politic and medical. In addition, the SL is translated into “Setiap negara yang dijalankan menurut rule of law harus memiliki system peradilan yang berkemampuan menjatuhkan sanksi, apabila cocok, terhadap orang-orang yang terhukum.” It is seen that the word ‘state’ is translated into ‘negara’. The translator uses established equivalent as the technique. It can be said that the translator tends to use the meaning in the dictionary. As the result, the legal term in the SL is translated into the TL by using dictionary meaning.

b. Everyday Vocabulary Found in the Legal Text

The second type of legal term is everyday vocabulary found in the legal text. Here, there are 6 terms which are using the established equivalent technique found in the data. The analysis can be seen below.

Excerpt 7:

APPE NDIX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
2.	The penal system is a vital part of the <u>security</u> sector.	1	Sistem pemasyarakatan merupakan bagian penting dari sektor <u>keamanan</u> .	1	Everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal texts	Established Equivalent

From the excerpt 7, it is seen that there is a legal term. Here, the legal term ‘security’ is categorized as everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal text. It happens because it is used in daily language but this term also frequently used in the legal subject. This technique is called established equivalent. Based on <https://translate.google.co.id/?hl=id#en/id/security>, the term ‘security’ means

'keamanan'. As the result, it uses the real meaning of the terms as in the dictionary. Based on that reason, this term is translated by using established equivalent technique.

4.2.2 Calque

Here, there are 24 legal terms which are translated using calque. This technique is used since there is loan translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable SL syntax which after a time, are often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target language community. It can be lexical or structural.

a. Semi Technical or Mix Terms

There are 16 terms translated using calque technique. Some of the analysis are seen as follows.

Excerpt 9:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
11.	Most countries have an array of sanctions, ranging from warnings and <u>community service</u> to imprisonment.	1	Sebagian besar negara memiliki berbagai sanksi, mulai dari peringatan dan hukuman <u>pelayanan masyarakat</u> sampai pemenjaraan	1	Semi technical or mix terms	Calque

The example above shows that there is a legal term found in the SL. It is the phrase '*community service*'. Moreover, the word '*community service*' is categorized as semi technical or mix terms. In addition, according to www.thefreedictionary.com, the word '*community service*' is similar work performed by law offenders to serve a sentence in lieu of or in addition to jail time. It is used to law offenders that did light law violation. However, in the TL this word is translated as '*pelayanan masyarakat*'. The translator uses calque technique. He translates the word '*community service*' by using

the real meaning. On the other hand, it can be said that the translator translates the SL completely and accurately. However, the structural of the TL introduces a new construction into the language. Here, the SL phrase is constituted by modifier (community) + head (*service*). However, it is translated into head (*pelayanan*) + modifier (*masyarakat*). In the end, this technique is called calque.

b. Purely Technical Terms

There are 6 words translated using calque technique. Some of explanation is below.

Excerpt 12:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
1.	The <u><i>penal system</i></u> is a vital part of the security sector.	1	<u><i>Sistem pemasyarakatan</i></u> merupakan bagian penting dari sektor keamanan.	1	Purely technical form	Calque

The next example is seen in the excerpt 12. The SL is “The *penal system* is a vital part of the security sector.” Here, there is a legal term. It is the phrase ‘*penal system*’. Moreover, this word is categorized as purely technical form. Furthermore, the term ‘*penal system*’ is translated into ‘*sistem pemasyarakatan*’. According to www.translate.google.com; the word ‘*penal system*’ means ‘*sistem pidana*’. Even the translation and the dictionary is different; but, the meaning is similar. Then, it is seen the constituent of the noun phrase (NP) in the SL is different in the TL. In the SL the phrase ‘*penal reform*’ is constituted from modifier (*penal*) and head (*reform*). So, it is concluded that the translator uses calque as the technique. However, it makes the context of the SL is delivered well.

c. Everyday Vocabulary Found in the Legal Term

There are 2 terms found in the data that are translating by using calque. The example of this technique is seen below.

Excerpt 13:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
88.	<u>Public support</u> for penal reform is not easily obtained.	13	<u>Dukungan</u> <u>masyarakat</u> terhadap reformasi ...	17	Everyday vocabulary found in legal texts	Calque

The last example of calque is excerpt 13. The SL is "Public support for penal reform is not easily obtained." There is a legal term 'public support'. It is categorized as everyday vocabulary found in the legal text. In the TL, this term is translated into 'dukungan masyarakat'. Based on www.translate.google.com, 'public support' means 'dukungan masyarakat'. It can be concluded that the translator uses the meaning based translation on dictionary. However, the phrase structural is changing from the modifier (*public*) and the head (*support*) into the head (*dukungan*) and the modifier (*masyarakat*) in the TL. So, she uses calque technique to translate the legal term.

4.2.3 Transposition

The third technique is transposition. There are 16 legal terms which are translated using transposition.

a. Semi Technical or Mix Terms

There are 11 terms translated using transposition technique. The analysis is seen as follow.

Excerpt 14:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
8.	Most <u>countries</u> have an array of sanctions, ranging from warnings and community...	1	Sebagian besar <u>negara</u> memiliki berbagai sanksi, mulai dari peringatan...	1	Semi technical or mix terms	Transposition

The example of the legal term is seen in the excerpt 14. It is seen that in the SL, there is a legal term '*countries*'. It is categorized as semi technical or mix terms since it can be found in medical and music. In the TL, this legal term is translated by using the word '*negara*'. It is seen that the translator uses transposition. Here, the translator uses a technique that involves replacing one word form with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense. Here, the legal term '*countries*' is in the plural form. But, in TL, it is translated into the singular form. It should be translated into '*negara-negara*'. However, it is not changing the meaning and the context of the sentences.

b. Purely Legal Terms

There are 3 terms translated using transposition. An explanation is seen below.

Excerpt 15:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
53.	To meet these obligations there has to be an understanding of the importance of gender differences and a willingness to develop <u>policies</u> and adopt practices that ensure that the human rights of men, women, girls and boys are respected.	2	Untuk memenuhi kewajiban ini harus terdapat pemahaman tentang pentingnya perbedaan gender dan kemauan untuk menyusun <u>kebijakan</u> dan menyepakati praktik-praktik yang menjamin bahwa HAM pria, wanita, anak perempuan dan anak pria dihormati.	3	Purely technical terms	Transposition

The excerpt 15 shows that there is a legal term found in the SL. It is the word 'policies'. This word is categorized as a purely technical term. It happens because this term is only found in the legal subject. On the other hand, in the TL, this word is translated into 'kebijakan'. The example above shows transposition technique. It happens because the translator translates the plural form in the SL into singular form in the TL. It is seen that one change leads to another and changing one part of speech for another without changing the message itself. So, this technique is called transposition.

c. Everyday Vocabulary Found in the Legal Text

There are 2 terms translated using transposition. An explanation is seen below.

Excerpt 16:

APP END IX NO.	SL	Page of data	TL	Page of data	Type of Legal Term	Type of Translation Technique
10.	Most countries have an array of sanctions, ranging from <u>warnings</u> and community service to imprisonment.	1	Sebagian besar negara memiliki berbagai sanksi, mulai dari <u>peringatan</u> dan hukuman pelayanan masyarakat sampai pemenjaraan	1	Everyday vocabulary frequently found in legal texts	Transposition

The one example of legal terms is shown in excerpt 15. From the example above, it is seen that there is a legal term, ‘*warnings*’ in the SL. It is categorized as an everyday vocabulary found in the legal text because it is used in daily life but it can be found in the legal text. Moreover, this legal term is translated into ‘*peringatan*’. It is called transposition technique. It happens because there is grammatical changing in the TL. It is seen that the position and the form of the TL is changing from plural into singular. In addition, it means that even it is not translated, this does not change anything. It happens because ‘*peringatan*’ is uncountable noun in bahasa Indonesia. So, the word ‘*peringatan*’ has sama meaning in both singular and plural.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, there are there are 100 legal terms taken in the data. The semi technical or mix terms has the highest number with 72 words or 71%. 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 influence by the system. So

the author of the toolkit combines or mix 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 often find in the legal text.

Furthermore, there are eight techniques used by the translator in translating English legal terms into Indonesian in the gender and SSR Toolkit entitled *Penal Reform and Gender (International Centre for Prison Studies)* into *Reformasi Pemasyarakatan dan Gender (Pusat Kajian Kepenjaraan Internasional)* issued by United Nations. It includes the use of establish equivalent, calque, transposition, description, modulation, amplification and globalization. The highest number of translation technique is with 42 terms or 42%. It happens because the translator uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text). Beside this book is officially issued by UN as the guidance for all members of UN to manage their penal systems. The second is calque with 24 words or 24%. The third is transposition with 17 terms or 17%. Next, the fourth is description with 15 terms or 15%. The fifth is borrowing with 5 or 5%. the SL is directly transferred to the TL. Then, the last is modulation, amplification and generalization with each has 1 word or 1%. The literal translation, compensation, adaptation, linguistic compression, particularization, substitution, reduction, linguistic amplification and variation are not found in the data since the genre of the datum is toolkit, so there are not cultural words that found in the data.

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