

## **ABSTRACT**

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This study is aimed to identify the types of archaic words mostly used and examine the translation techniques which are appropriate in the Laws of Republic of Indonesia. This study is grounded in Alcaraz and Hughes's theory about types of archaic word and Harvey and Nida's theory about techniques for legal translation techniques. The data were taken from the Laws of Republic of Indonesia: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 37 of 2004. The writer used descriptive analytical study in analyzing the data. Findings of the study shows that 294 archaic words found in the Laws of Republic of Indonesia are classified into four archaic word's type: 142 technical words, 86 common words, 48 semi-technical words, and 18 functional words. The results also show that 294 archaic words are presented through 221 sentences and phrases are translated by applying three of four translation techniques: functional equivalence (129 times), formal equivalence (91 times), and transcription (15 times). To conclude, the technical word is the most dominant type of archaic word and functional equivalence is appropriate translation technique to translate the Laws of Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the translator applies the archaic words focusing on the rule of economic and translates the Laws of Republic of Indonesia preferring the TL system to removing lawyer's point of view.

Keyword: archaic word, legal translation techniques, Law of Republic of Indonesia.