CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of this study and grants some suggestions related to this study.

5.1 Conclusion

This study analyses the translation of archaic word into Laws Republic of Indonesia especially in the law on economic: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 34 of 2004. The analyses focused on the archaic word types and the legal translation techniques. This study aims to identify the kinds or archaic words mostly used and examine the translation techniques which are appropriate in the Laws of Republic Indonesia: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 34 of 2004.

The results show that there are four archaic word's types found in the Laws of Republic of Indonesia: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 34 of 2004. They are technical, semi-technical, common, and functional.

Technical archaic word is the mainly used in total of 142 archaic words. The second type mostly used is common archaic word in amount of 86 archaic words. The third type usually utilized is semi-technical archaic word, 48 archaic words. The last is functional archaic word with total 18 archaic words. It is concluded that technical archaic word is the most dominant type of archaic word found in the Laws of Republic Indonesia: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 34 of 2004. Therefore, the Laws of Republic of Indonesia deals with the economic system and exclusively presented in the legal sphere which can be directly delivered and understood the technical term in the field of economic.

Furthermore, the results demonstrate that there are three techniques for translating legal document consisting of the 2221 sentences and phrases in the Laws of Republic of Indonesia: Law Number 25 of 2007, Law Number 40 of 2007, and Law Number 34 of 2004. They are functional equivalence, formal equivalence, and transcription equivalence. The most dominant technique applied for translating legal document is functional equivalence, 129 times. The second most dominant technique is formal equivalence, 91 times. The last technique is transcription utilized for 15 times. It is concluded that functional equivalence is the most appropriate technique for translating archaic word through the legal translation. Therefore, the translator prefers the TL system to removing lawyer's point of view that all of the laws can be properly read by the target text (TT).

The result also shows that the most dominant technique for translating technical, semi-technical, common, and functional is functional equivalence

because those types of archaic word are assumed to be familiar to the target text reader. Therefore, the translator decides to respect the TL. In addition, the translator utilizes some techniques for a particular type of archaic. The translator tends to retain the SL under the context, so the SL could be rendered properly through read by the target reader easily.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this study, the writer suggests to the readers particularly the students of English Department who are interested in the same theme to take another type of legal document such as contract, deed, and so forth. Comparing with other theories, the writer also suggests conducting a research on archaic word's type and legal translation strategy. Therefore, it can enrich the knowledge in the field of translation study.